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THE
PEERAGE OF IRELAND:
OR,
A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
OF THE
PRESENT NOBILITY
OF THAT
K I N G D O M.

WITH ENGRAVINGS OF THEIR PATERNAL COATS OF ARMS.

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

By JOHN LODGE, Esq.

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

REVISED, ENLARGED AND CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME;

By MERVYN ARCHDALL, A. M.

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

V O L. VI.

D U B L I N:

JAMES MOORE, 45, COLLEGE-GREEN.

M DCC LXXXIX.

109

HIST. REF.

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Oct. 9. 79

PUBLIC LIBRARY

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
EDWARD-MICHAEL PAKENHAM,
LORD BARON OF LONGFORD,

AND

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

THE SIXTH VOLUME OF
THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND,
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY
MERVYN ARCHDALL.



Southwell. Visc^t Southwell.



Vesey. Visc^t De Vesey.



Cole, Visc.^t Enniskillen.



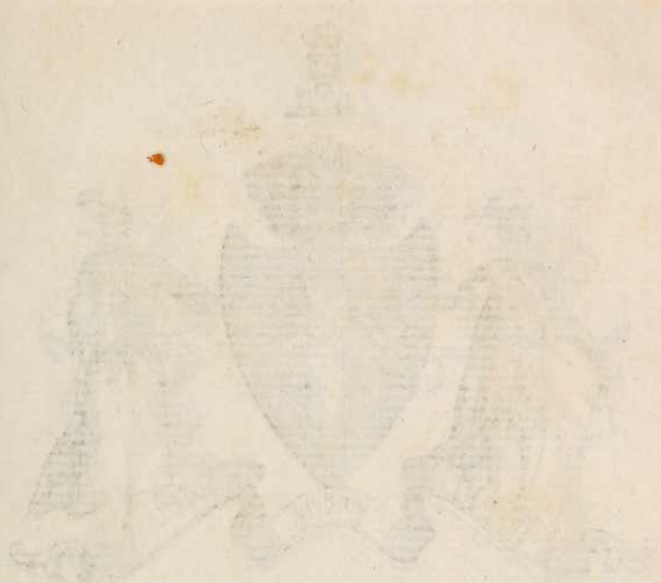
Hewitt, Visc.^t Lifford.



Cyffe, Visc.^t Desart.



Creighton, Visc.^t Erne.



Handwritten text, likely a signature or name, appearing as a faint watermark across the middle of the page.





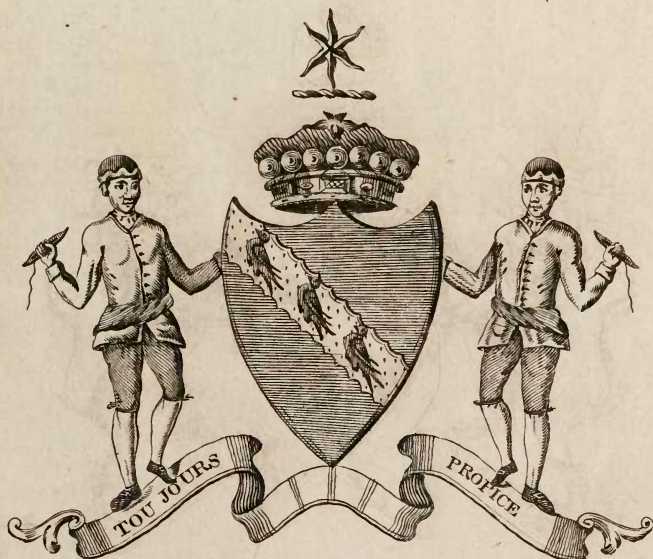
Ward, Visc^t Bangor.



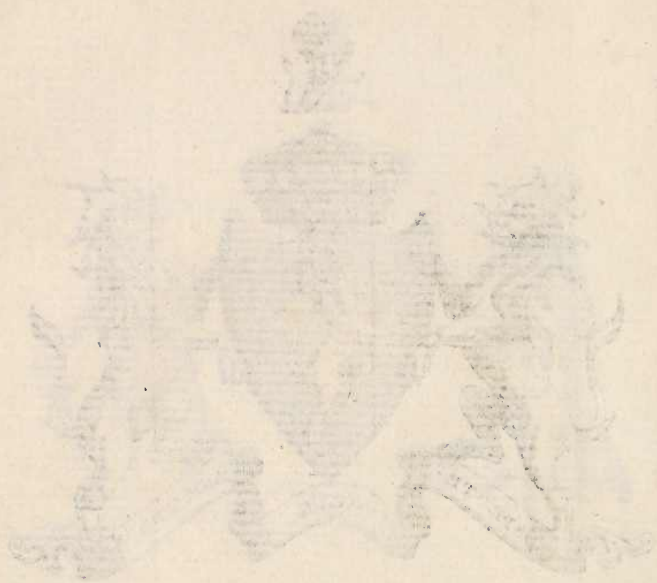
Lamb, Visc^t Melbourne.



Agar, Visc.^t Clifden.



Dawson, Visc.^t Cremorne.



Faint, mirrored cursive text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.





Acheson, Visc.^t Gosford.



Howard, Visc.^t Wicklow.



De Courcy, Lord Kingsale.



Plunkett, Lord Dunsaney.



Butler, Lord Cahier.



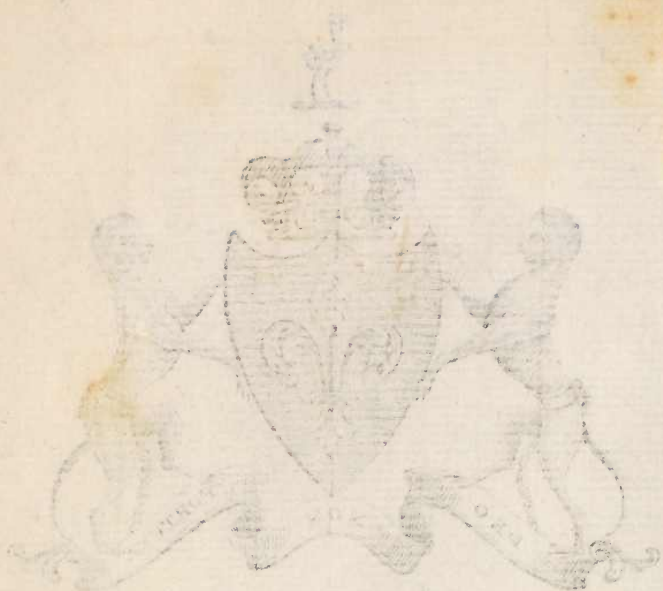
Stewart, Lord Castlestewart.



Digby, Lord Digby.



Blayney, Lord Blayney.



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THE
P E E R A G E
O F
I R E L A N D.

V I S C O U N T S.

SOUTHWELL, VISCOUNT SOUTHWELL.

THE ancient and honourable family of SOUTHWELL, according to Doctor Thoroton, Sir William Dugdale, &c. derives its name from the town of *Suelle, Sewel, Suthavell, Southwell*, (for so it was variously written) in the county of Nottingham; the chief branch whereof continued its residence there, and were Lords of that place until the time of K. Henry VI., when the family began to flourish chiefly in the eastern and southern counties of England, many collateral branches being in his reign transplanted, and dispersed in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Suffex, Surry, Essex, &c., and were many of them persons of distinguished worth and note.

During their residence in the county of Nottingham about the latter end of the reign of Henry III. Sir Simon de *Suelle* was prime witness to a deed of feoffment whereby
Vol. VI. B John,

SOUTHWELL, Viscount SOUTHWELL.

Henry.

John, son of Benedict de Hokerton conveyed some small parcels of land to John, Rector of the church of Hokerton, and his heirs.---In the same reign lived Henry de Sewel, Clerk, who gave the yearly rent of 40 shillings to the church of Southwell, due to him from Robert Wulrington for lands which he held in *Stretton in the Clay*; and the rectory of South-Muschamp being appropriated to the said church, and making a Prebend by that name, he augmented it by the donation of three tofts in the town of Suelle, or Southwell, to William de Marcham, Canon of that church, and his successors, Canons of the Prebend of South-Muschamp.---

John.

One of the witnesses to the Chapter's certificate of this deed was John de Sewell, Clerk, and probably his son; which John was Clerk to K. Edward I. (*Domini Regis Clericus*) supposed at that time to imply he was the King's Secretary, in which office he was continued by K. Edward II. He married Alice, daughter of Richard de Marechal of Northwell, to whom, and his heirs, Nicholas de Skipton granted two felions of land in the fields of Suthwell; and if he happened to have no heir, to the said Alice for life, remainder to his mother Maud Suthwell for life, remainder to his brother Gilbert his heirs and assigns. Also Peter son of Gilbert de Eton, returning from the parts beyond the seas into England, at Canterbury, the Friday next before the feast of St. Margaret the virgin, 21 Edward I. released to the said John de Sewel, Clerk, his heirs and assigns, all his right in one toft in the borough of Sewel, lying in Pottergalt between the tofts of said John, and Mr. Benedict de Halum, and the said Peter by another release, dated at Suthwell the Sunday next after the feast of St. Vincent the martyr, 4 Edward II. confirmed the said toft to said John de Suthwell, the King's Clerk, and all other tenements, tofts, and crofts, in the said borough or town of Suthwell, wherein the said John was enfeoffed by Henry de Normanton, Chaplain, or any others, &c. ¹ he had issue (very probably Sir John Suthwell, hereafter mentioned) and a daughter Joan, who by her deed, dated at Suthwell the Saturday after Michaelmas day 34 Edw. I., being then 22 years old, released to her father and mother, and their heirs, a toft and croft, &c. in Suthwell.

Sir John.

Sir John de Suthwell, son, as is thought, to the aforesaid John, was in so great repute for his wisdom and fidelity, that K. Edward I., 7 June 1285, 13 of his reign, committed to him the seneschalsy, or stewardship of Gascoigne; and 2

June

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 June 1289, 17 of same reign, for his acceptable and commendable services, and especially for putting himself, at the King's instance, an hostage for the freeing of his most dear cousin Charles, the illustrious King of Sicily, lately a prisoner in Arragon, he had a grant, for life, of the castle of Bourdeaux, and whatever there belonged to the King, by reason of the incroachment, or increment, coming to him by the commission of Arnold Beonard de Lados, Knight, deceased, and whatever the King had otherwise acquired there; receiving also, 27 of that month, a mandate from the King, to depute a fit person for the custody of his forests near Bourdeaux, with daily wages, to be paid him as long as the King and he, the constable, should please.—In 1294 (22 Edw. I.) he had letters from the King, dated at Portsmouth 16 July, to attend him there with horse and arms on 1 September ensuing, to pass over with him for the relief of Gascoigne; and 20 Edw. II., being then in that province, had power to make a league with any, who desired the King's friendship.

In 1324 (8 Edw. III.) William de Suthwell was Attorney William. to William de Melton, Archbishop of York, before Ralph de Nevil, Richard de Aldeburgh, and Peter de Midleton, Justices in Eyre, concerning his holding pleas of vert in his court of Suthwell, and many other privileges. In 17 and 18 Edward III. a fine was levied between Henry de Southwell Clerk, Querent, and Benedict son of Richard de Normanton Deforciant; of one messuage, five tofts, and seven bovats and a half of land in Normanton by Southwell, whereby these were settled on the said Henry for life, remainder to Isabel daughter of the said Benedict, and the heirs of her body, remainder to Alice, sister of the said Benedict, and her heirs, remainder to the said Benedict and his heirs.—We also find that Ralph de Suelle, sister's son of Ralph. Hubert de Hokerton, son of Gilbert, was a witness to the said Hubert's gift, whereby he confirmed to God and St. Mary, and to the monks of Rufford four felions or ridges of land in the territory of Hokerton, which monks were of their charity to give him yearly for life at the feast of St. Michael, a pair of shoes or four pence, grant him their brotherhood, and after his death, do for him as for a convert.

To this Ralph succeeded Robert Southwell, to whom and Robert. to John Briggeford of Hokerton, and Robert Warfop, Parion of West-Retford, John son of John Criche the elder of Hokerton released 14 Henry IV. all his right in all the lands of Hokerton, which they had by his said father's gift

SOUTHWELL, Viscount SOUTHWELL.

and feoffment; and 1 July, 1 Henry VI. Richard son and heir to John Criche, released to said Robert Southwell and Robert Warfop all his claim in two shillings rent out of two messuages in Rohagh, and out of all the lands which John Laurence some time held, and which Richard de Criche, his grandfather, whose heir he then was, gave to John Coke of Maplebeck and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to himself and his heirs¹.

John. In the reign of Henry VI. lived John Southwell² of Felix-Hall in the county of Essex, (now the family seat of Abdy, Baronets) which John in 28 and 29 of that reign served in parliament for the borough of Lewes³ in Sussex; and by the daughter of — Samon, otherwise Pryde, had two sons; John Southwell of Norwich, or Ipswich, ancestor to the Viscount Southwell; and Robert, who in 1415, 3 Henry V. was made trustee to the Duke of Norfolk; and marrying Isabella, daughter of John Boyse of Norfolk, Esq., had Richard his heir; who, in the act of resumption, 3 and 4 Edw. IV. had his grant from the King saved; and in the reign of Henry VII. married Amy, eldest daughter and coheir to Sir Edmond Wychingham of Woodrising in Norfolk, by his wife Alice, daughter and heir to Sir John Falstaffe, with whom he obtained that manor; where (quitting Felix-Hall) he fixed his residence, and there his posterity had a noble seat, with a fine park, which continued in the family, till parted with in this century. He had two sons, Sir Robert Southwell of Woodrising, who in 1594 was made *chief butler* of England; married Ursula, daughter and coheir to John Bohun of Midhurst in Sussex, Esq., and died childless in 1513; and Francis Southwell, Esq.*

John

* Which Francis Southwell, Esq. heir to his brother was auditor of the Exchequer to K. Henry VIII. and by Dorothy or Alice daughter and coheir to William Tendering, Esq. left three sons, Sir Richard of Woodrising of whom presently; Sir Robert; and Anthony, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lestrangle of Hunstanton in Norfolk, Knt. by his wife Anne, daughter of Nicholas, Lord Vaux.

Sir Robert Southwell the second son, by Margaret daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Nevill of Mereworth, commonly called Mirwood in Kent, Privy Counsellor and Secretary of State to K. Henry VIII. fourth son of George Lord Abergavenny, ⁴ acquired that seat and manor, now the Earl of Westmorland's. In 33 Henry VIII. he was made master of the Rolls, and 1 Q. Mary, being sheriff of Kent, behaved well against Sir Thomas Wiatt, who 25 January 1553 in order

¹ Collect. and Lodge. House of Yvery, II. 362.

² Fuller's Worthies.
⁴ Collins VI. 292.

³ Dugdale, and Hist. of

John Southwell of Ipswich, or Norwich, Esq., (son of John. John, by the daughter of — Samon, otherwise Pryde) married

to oppose the Queen's match with Philip of Spain, raised a rebellion, and wrote to Sir Robert Southwell to engage the Lord Abergavenny in his interest, but that noble Lord with Sir Robert and George Clerk, assembling a force, and marching to Malling, there published a declaration against him and his cause, which was answered by a proclamation of treason against them by Sir Anthony Isley, and Anthony and William Knevit, brothers; but receiving intelligence that Isley and the Knevits with 500 men out of *the Wild*, lay at Sevenoak, with an intent to join Wiatt the next morning against the Duke of Norfolk, who had reached Gravesend with 500 white-coats; they marched early to Wrotham-Heath at the head of 500 gentlemen and yeomen, where hearing the enemy's drums, they pursued and at length entirely routed them in Blacksole-field; after which Wiatt proceeding in a rebellious manner to London, was sent prisoner to the Tower, and 11 April 1554, beheaded on Tower-Hill.—Sir Robert, (of whom a portrait is now in possession of Lord Clifford which was drawn at one sitting by the celebrated Hans Holbein) departed this life in 1560, as his lady did in 1575, who lies interred under a monument on the north side of the altar of Wydihall-Church in Hertfordshire with this inscription:

Here lyeth dame Margaret, the only daughter
and heir of Sir Thomas Nevil, Knight,
brother to the Lord Abergavenny, and of
the Privy Council to King Henry the 8th,
who had to her mother dame Catharine
Fitz-Hugh, daughter of the Lord Dacre of the
North; to her first husband Sir Robert
Southwell, Knight, master of the Rolls, and to
her last William Plumb, Esq. at whose charge
this monument was made: And after she
had finished the age of 50 and 5 yeares,
she made a most godly end, the 25 day of
December, in the yeare of our Lord God
1575.

Their issue were a daughter Martha, the second wife to Nicholas Langford of the county of Nottingham, living there in 1569; and a son Thomas Southwell of Mereworth, Esq. who became heir to his uncle Sir Richard in part, by his conveyance to him of Woodrising and other manors in Norfolk.—He married Mary, daughter of Sir Rice Mansel by his third wife Cicely, daughter of William Dabridgecourt, Esq. and left issue Sir Robert Southwell, who was knighted in 1583, and marrying Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, created Earl of Nottingham, high Admiral of England, by his first wife Catharine, daughter of Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, was made rear Admiral by his father-in-law in the memorable year of 1588, and left issue by her, who after married John Stewart, Earl of Carrick in Scotland, an only son Sir Thomas Southwell (then an infant) who married Margaret, younger daughter of Sir Henry Jernegan of Huntingfield in Suffolk, vice chamberlain and master of the household to Q. Mary; and two daughters, Catharine married 13
May

married Joan, daughter of William Curfon of Brightwell in Suffolk, and had Robert his heir, bred to the profession of the

May 1618 to Sir Grevil Verney of Compton Verney in county of Warwick; and Anne to Edmond, eldest son and heir to Sir Henry Benningfield, Knt.

Sir Richard of Woodrising Sir Richard Southwell of Woodrising, beforementioned, heir to his uncle Sir Robert (who died in 1513) was sheriff, according to Fuller, of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, 26 Henry VIII. and being in great favour with that powerful monarch, was appointed one of his Privy Council; had a grant in 1543, to him and his heirs of the manor of Wideford in Hertfordshire, says Chauncy; was made Supervisor General of his Majesty's lands, and one of the executors to his will, in which the King bequeathed him a legacy. On 2 December 1546 he appeared against Henry the great Earl of Surry, son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, charging him with many things touching his fidelity to the King, in answer to which the Earl vehemently affirmed himself a true man, desiring to be tried by justice or else offering himself to fight in his shirt with Sir Richard, upon this challenge the Lords of the Council committed them and the Earl being after brought to his trial by justice, was condemned and executed 9 January on Tower-Hill.—Sir Richard was of the Privy Council to K. Edward VI. and one of his governors during his minority; was called into Q. Mary's Privy Council in her first year, 1553, constituted master of the Ordinance, and was considered so extraordinary a person in those times, that his picture was drawn by Hans Holbein, and presented by the famous Lord Arundel to the Grand Duke of Tuscany in whose family it has remained.—He married first Thomazine, sister of Thomas Lord Darcy, and daughter of Roger Darcy, Esq. by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, by whom having no issue, he married secondly Mary, daughter of Thomas Darcy, Esq. both of Danbury in Essex, and by her had two sons and three daughters, viz. Richard his heir, of Horsham St. Faith's; Thomas of Mourton, an estate given him by his father, and died childless; Mary (first married to Henry, son and heir to Sir Thomas Paston, Knt. and secondly to Sir Thomas Grefeley of Drakelowe in county of Derby, Knt. being his second wife, but had no issue); Dorothy (second wife to Sir John Wentworth of Galsfield in Essex, member of parliament for that county 39 Q. Elizabeth); and Catharine to Thomas Audley of Bear-Church in same county, cousin and heir male to Lord Audley, by whom she had two sons, Thomas to whom his uncle Thomas Southwell gave the estate of Mourton, which, having no issue, he devised to his brother Henry.—Richard Southwell of Horsham St. Faith's in Norfolk, Esq. (the priory whereof was granted to his father by K. Henry VIII. and which he sold to the Lord Chief Justice Hobart, ancestor to John Earl of Buckinghamshire) married to his first wife Bridget, younger daughter of Sir Roger Copley of Ronghney in Suffolk, and of Gatten in Surry, Knt. by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Shelley, Justice of the King's Bench (says Aubrey in his antiquities of Surry) by whom he had Richard, Thomas, Robert, Catharine married to Leonard Mapis of Norwich, Anne, and Mary; and by his second wife daughter of Mr. Stytes, Rector of Ellingham, he had Sir Henry who died without issue; and Dunfarry who succeeded to the estate at Mourton.—Richard the eldest son by the first wife married

the law, who was seated at Barum, or Barham-Hall, near the river Duvell, in the Hundred of Bosmere, in Suffolk,
of

married Alice, third and youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis of Brome in Suffolk, ancestor to Earl Cornwallis, and dying before his father, left three sons, Sir Thomas; Robert; and Anthony. — Sir Thomas was some time resident at Spixworth near Norwich, and being sent into Ireland by James I., to promote the plantation of Munster, was one of the council to the president of that province, and seated himself at Polylong in the county of Cork. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Harris of Cornworthy in Devonshire, Knt., Serjeant at Law, sister to Sir Edward Harris (who 23 Oct. 1623 was made third Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and died 4 April 1636) and deceasing 12 June 1626, had issue by her, who died 2 October 1636, æt. 63, and was buried in the church of Aston, Middlesex, under a small alabaster monument, two daughters, his coheirs; viz. Elizabeth, Lady Dowdall, who by some is said to have married — Gray of Shropshire, a descendant of the family of Gray Lord Powis, but if so, she was after married to Sir John Dowdall, and thirdly to Donogh, son and heir to Sir Daniel O'Brien of Carrigichoulta in the county of Clare; and Frances, wife to William Lenthal of Lachford in Oxfordshire, Esq., and dying in 1643, was buried 20 May in St. George's Church, Southwark, having Sir John Lenthal, (Marshal of the King's Bench, who married Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Temple of Stow in the county of Bucks, and had six sons and eight daughters, of whom the eldest son Edmond married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wade, Lieutenant of the Tower, and had issue); and William Lenthal, Esq. the noted *Speaker* of the House of Commons in the *Long Parliament*, Master of the Rolls, Commissioner of the Great Seal, Chamberlain of Chester, and Chancellor of the Duchy-Court of Lancaster.

Anthony Southwell, Esq. younger brother to Sir Thomas accompa- Family of
nied him into Ireland, where he died in 1623, and having married Mar- Kingfale
garet, daughter of Sir Ralph Shelton of Norfolk (grandson to Sir and King's
John Shelton by Anne daughter of Sir William Boleyn) was father of Weston.
Robert Southwell of Kingfale, Esq., who 22 July 1631 was made
customs and collector of that port, and was a person remarkable for
his loyalty to K. Charles I. in the time of the rebellion, from which he
never swerved, but on the contrary employed his pains and his purse
to serve the King in times of danger: after his majesty's death,
when Prince Rupert lay in the harbour of Kingfale, with a part
of the royal fleet, in 1648, he furnished his Highness with such a quan-
tity of provisions as amounted to 700l., without which he could not
have gone to sea, but being enabled by those supplies, he got safe to
Lisbon. And although at this time (when Munster was meditating a
revolt to Cromwell, which it soon after accomplished) this action was
of dangerous consequence to him, and that (after having his accounts
of 7537l. 16s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., from 29 September 1649, to 25 March 1652
audited and allowed) he was dismissed from his employment, and 18
January 1654 ordered to deliver to his successor Mr. Witherall, the
books and papers belonging to the office; yet he survived that danger,
and with Major Richard Hodder, governor of Kingfale, was required
to examine upon oath the abuses and exactions committed by the millers
or owners of the mills in and near that place, with what duties they de-
manded.

of which county, and of Norfolk he was sheriff in 1494¹ (10 Hen. VII.) and lies buried in the church of Barham under a stone, whereon was engraven this memorial ;

Robert

manded of the people ; and also to consider, how the land excise there might be managed for most advantage to the Commonwealth, how frauds might be avoided, and what officers were fit to be employed in collecting the excise.—26 November 1653 he was commissioned, with others, to take a gross survey, by the most exact estimate, of all the honours, manors, parishes and lands, within the baronies of Kinalea and Kerrycurry in the county of Cork, for the better discovery of what quantity, or number of acres were in the disposal of the Commonwealth, and appointed for satisfaction of arrears, according to the proportion of 21 feet to the perch, and 160 perches to the acre.—After the restoration, he was made one of the council for Munster, and 20 September 1670 appointed by the Duke of York, High Admiral, his Vice-Admiral of that province ; and discharged what he had in command and commission with great diligence and ability.—His services were requited after the restoration, by a clause in the acts of settlement, conferring on him and his heirs the forfeited estate of Philip Barry Oge in the liberty of Kingsale, viz. Rincorran, Raghmore, &c. containing 1372 acres, with 160 more, part of the forfeited lands of James Melliphont, which were confirmed by patent 16 June 1666. And 14 February following he passed patent for the two plowlands of Garryhanker and Claishenemode, containing 240 acres, in the barony of Kinalea ; also, 28 August 1669, for 156 feet of ground, near the viſtualling in Kingsale.—He married Helena, only daughter and surviving heir to Major Robert Gore of Sherston in the county of Wilts (by his wife Catharine, sister to Sir Arthur Hyde of Carrigonedo, or Castle-Hyde, in the county of Cork, and daughter of Nicholas Hyde, of Lottingham and Hinton Dawbeny, Chief Justice of England, by his wife Mary, daughter of Arthur Swain of Sarſton in the county of Northampton) and deceasing 3 April 1677, æt. 70, lies buried with his wife and son at Kingsale, under a neat monument of Italian marble, with a large inscription, which (after correcting the year of his death from 1673 to 1677, and the name of Roger to Robert Gore) is to be seen in Smith's history of the county of Cork, vol. I. page 227.—By his will, dated 4 November 1676, he directs his body to be buried in his own tomb, in the eastern aisle of Kingsale church ; and, after the disposition and settlement of his fortune, left the sum of 6000l. to his son and executors, to be disposed of, in and towards a purchase of lands convenient for the use and benefit of his family. To the Incumbent of Kingsale he bequeathed 5l. and to the poor 20l. to be paid within six months after his death. He had issue by his wife, who died 1 July 1679, æt. 66, two sons and two daughters ; Robert his heir, Thomas born 24 November 1639, who died 1 October 1641 ; Catharine, (born 1 September 1637, married 14 February 1655 to Sir John Perceval, Bart. died 17 August 1679 and was buried at Kingsale.) Anne (married to Ralph Barney of Wyckingham in county of Norfolk by whom she had Robert, and John father of Richard of Langley ; Robert the eldest son, by Susan daughter of Henry Faimore, had Martin Barney of Lynnton county of Norfolk.)—Sir Robert the eldest son was a person well

Robert Southwell, Esq; serjeant at law,
and justice of peace, and Cecyll his Wyffe
daughter of Thomas Sherrington, Esq., which
died the 27th of Sept. M. D. XIV. ¹

By

well acquainted with the world, and particularly so with the genius of the people of Ireland, was born in Kingsale in 1635, received his education in Queen's College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Inns of Court, and became a barrister in Lincoln's Inn, after which he set out on his travels; on his return in 1661, he soon grew famous for his known worth and abilities, which made way for his preferments; many whereof are expressed on his monument, as hereafter, and the rest were as follow. In 1665 he was knighted; was appointed Vice-Admiral of the province of Munster 21 April 1677; and 6 August following had the degree of LL. D. conferred on him at Oxford by the Duke of Ormond, chancellor of that University. He served in several parliaments of both kingdoms; and in 1679 purchased the manor of King's Weston in the county of Gloucester, from Sir Humphry Hooke, a pleasant feat, with a full prospect of King's Road, the harbour to the city of Bristol, and over the river Severn into Wales. In 1689 he was constituted a commissioner of the customs in England, and 25 July 1690 Secretary of State for Ireland, and one of the Privy Council; in this year K. William on his return from Ireland by Bristol, was entertained by him at King's Weston. 27 May 1691 he was made Vice-Admiral of Munster, and that year was chosen president of the Royal Society in the place of Doctor Charleton then deceased. 11 July 1698, being Clerk of the Crown, and Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench, he surrendered the same to the King, who 23 September regranted it to his son Edward in reversion after the determination of the patent granted to Philip Savage, and Richard Ryves, Esqrs. which being surrendered 14 August 1715 the same was confirmed to the said Edward, and Edward his son, 7 November following for life.—On 1 December 1680 he had a réduction of the new quit rents imposed on his estates by the acts of settlement; and 10 February following, for the sum of 1041l. 2s. 6d. conveyed to the crown, part of the lands of Rincorran, to build thereon a royal fort.—By indenture dated 18 May 1682 between him and William Blathwait of St. Martin's in the Fields, Esq. on the one part, and Edward Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross on the other, he recites, that having in his younger years, been much visited with sickness, and for the recovery of his health constrained to travel beyond the sea, and there meeting among strangers with several hardships and the want of that regard and such conveniencies as his languishing condition required, and which then seemed much to aggravate the trouble and affliction that attended him; he was from a sense thereof, led into a tender reflection on the miseries of those who were poor and destitute of all comforts, and did therefore then resolve that as God should give him ability and opportunity, he would make provision for some helpless and decayed old people, men and women, that they might be in shelter and provided with some conveniencies and assistance, towards the ending of their days in rest: and having had many motives since to consider the great blessings of Almighty God, and calling to mind his said charitable purpose: did in commemoration of his deliverance at that time, and in most humble acknowledgment of the many other mercies which to him and his family

SOUTHWELL, VISCOUNT SOUTHWELL.

By his said wife, daughter of Thomas Sherington of Cranworth in Norfolk, Esq. he had two sons and one daughter;

ly had been extended at all times, then let out a piece of ground, part of his inheritance, situated on the lands of Dromderrick within the liberties of Kingsale, containing in length to the front 78 feet, in depth towards the hill 150, and in breadth backwards 91 feet, to build thereon an alms-house, to receive and maintain eight helpless men and women, and desiring to see the same perfected in his lifetime, he then set about the work, which was so effectually prosecuted. that eight distinct apartments were built and fitted for the entertainment of the said poor, together with a separate building fronting the gate or entrance, containing one room below for their common use, and over it an Infirmary for the use of such of his family and that of his heirs, as should be visited with sickness, or labour under any infirmity. In erecting and surrounding all with a wall, and other necessary preparations were expended 250l.; and 25 March 1682 eight poor people were admitted into the house which he endowed by *this Indenture* with 50l. a year, assigning lands for that purpose in the county of Limerick, and in Slevin, within the liberties of Kingsale, which were vested in the said Bishop of Cork and Ross, and his successors for ever for the executing and performing of the above declared purposes.

He discharged all his employments with singular fidelity, and departing this life in 1702, lies buried with his Lady in Henbury church, Gloucestershire, under a monument with these inscriptions to their memories.

Elizabeth

Eldest daughter of Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden-Dering in Kent, Bart, one of the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and of Dame Mary his wife,

Lies here interred.

She died in London 13th Jany. 1681, in the 33d year of her age, was deposited (in hope of a blessed

Resurrection) on the 26th day of the same month.

She was married on the 26th of January 1664 to Sir Robert Southwell, Knt. then one of the Clerks

Attending his Majesty King Charles II. in his most Honble. Privy Council.

They had issue

Rupert, Edward, Helena, Elizabeth, Mary (who died an Infant) and Catharine.

Rupert

Who was born in London the 21st of May 1670, and Died there on the 8th of May 1678, lies here now also Interred.

Such a son and such a wife deserve something More durable than marble to the memory of their virtues.

She had all the perfections of beauty, behaviour and Understanding, that could adorn this life, and all the Inward blessings of virtue and piety, which might entitle Her to a better.

The boy was (in his years) a child, so that None had so much hopes of what he might be, as of

Despair

daughter; John, his heir; William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Foulnetby, Esq. and died childless; and

Despair that he was not intended for this
World.

To the memory of both, who lived too short for those they left
Behind; the afflicted husband and father Sir Robert
Southwell of King's-Weſton in the county of Glouceſter Kt.
Erects this Stone.

Here lyeth

The body of Sir Robert Southwell
Of King's Weſton in the county of Glouceſter Kt.
He was eldeſt ſon of Robert Southwell of Kingſale
In the Kingdom of Ireland, and of Helena, the daughter
Of Major Robert Gore.

He was born at Battin-Warwick on the river of Bandon,
Near Kingſale, 31 December 1635

He came for his education into England ——— 1650.

And ſpent his younger years at Queen's College

In Oxford, at Lincoln's Inn, and in travel abroad

He was by King Charles II. made one of the Clerks

Of his moſt honorable Privy Council Sept. 1664.

He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Edward Dering

Of Surrenden-Dering in Kent, Baronet,

By whom he had iſſue ſix children.

He was employed in ſeveral negotiations;

Fiſt, in quality of Envoy with power to mediate a peace

Between Spain and Portugal, proving happily

Inſtrumental in giving a period to that war

Which had continued 28 years without interruption.

He was ſent a ſecond time to the court of Portugal,

In quality of Envoy Extraordinary.

After, with the like character to the Governor of Flanders,

The Conde de Monterey, in 1672.

And with the ſame commiſſion to the Eleſtor

Of Brandenburgh at Berlin in 1680, attending in his way,

The Prince of Orange at the Hague, by whoſe council

That negotiation was to be directed.

After his return he retired from public buſineſs

Living at King's Weſton till King William

Was advanced to the throne.

He was then by his Maſteſty made principal Secretary
Of State for Ireland. and attended him in his expedition

In 1690 for the reduction of that Kingdom,

Holding the ſaid office until his death.

He had ſerved in three parliaments, and was five times

Chofen preſident of the Royal Society.

He died at King's-Weſton the 11th day of Sept. 1702.

Aged 66 years

Their only ſurviving daughter Helena, was married to Edward
Le-Grand of Maiden-Earley in Berkſhire, Eſq., who left her a widow
17 January 1732; and their ſon Edward Southwell, Eſq. heir to all his
father's

and Elizabeth, married to Simon Sampson of Kersey in Suffolk.

John

father's qualifications for public employments, after his education in Merton-College, Oxford, was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council to K. William, who 8 April 1692 made him, with James Waller and Henry Petty, Esqrs. Chief Prothonotary of the Common-Pleas in Ireland, and 30 July 1701 Vice-Admiral of Munster.—13 July 1702, upon his father's resignation he was made principal Secretary of State; and upon the Union appointed 10 May 1708 Clerk to the Privy-Council of Great Britain; in October 1710 he was appointed Secretary to James Duke of Ormond L. L. was chosen to parliament in April 1713 for the borough of Tregony, as he was for Preston in November following; and was member in the Irish Parliament for Kingsale to his death.—1 October 1714 he was continued Clerk of the Council, was sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland 9 of that month; appointed Secretary of State 22 December, and his Majesty considering the disproportion which the salary bore to the dignity of that office, directed, 13 June 1720, that 300l. a year should be added to the like salary on the establishment; and the next day gave further orders, for granting the office to him and his son, for their respective lives, which was accordingly done 20 July by patent under the Great Seal. 7 November 1715 he and his son were appointed Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary of the King's Bench, on the surrender of Philip Savage, Esq. 14 August preceding, and 26 April 1716 with Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. and Andrew Charlton, Esq. was commissioner for executing the office of Lord Privy Seal, on the death of Thomas Marquess of Wharton 12 of that month. On the accession of K. George II. to the throne, he was again sworn Clerk of the Council 20 September 1727, so that like his predecessor John de Southwell he may fitly be styled *Domini Regis Clericus*. He lies buried at King's Weston under a monument thus inscribed.

To the memory of
 Edward Southwell, Esq.
 Who after leaving the University of Oxford,
 Was early entered into business;
 Under the care and conduct of his father Sir Robert,
 Who then attended King William into Ireland as
 Principal Secretary of State of that kingdom;
 In which employment he succeeded his father,
 And continued in it to his death.
 His skill and experience in business
 Recommended him to four Princes successively,
 Whom he attended as Clerk of the Council.
 He was thrice joint commissioner of
 The Privy Seal.
 Twice first Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
 Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, and Vice-
 Admiral of Munster.
 In these several stations
 He acquired a large fortune with
 Integrity and Industry.
 He was helpful to all mankind, and
 Affectionate to his family.

He

John Southwell of Barham, Esq. married Elizabeth, John. daughter of Robert Foster of Birch in Essex, Esq. by whom he had three sons and six daughters; John; Thomas; William; Elizabeth, married to John Wentworth, Esq.; Cicely, to John Cheke of Debenham in Essex, Esq.; Frances, to Thomas Kent; Margaret, (said, in Lord Southwell's Pedigree, to be the wife of Nicholas Caston; but if so, she was also married to Sir William Methwold, ¹ Serjeant at Law, appointed

He enjoyed life with chearfulness and

Innocence.

And bore a most long and painful sickness

With patience, firmness, and resignation.

He was born Sept. 4, 1671.

And died Decemb. 4, 1730.

In 1704 he married to his first wife the Lady Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter and heir to Vere-Essex, Earl of Ardglass in Ireland and Baron of Okeham in England (which Lady was allowed Barones of Okeham at the funeral of Q. Mary, and the coronation of Q. Anne, attending as such in the procession) and by her who died in childbirth 31 March 1709, and was buried at Henbury, he had three sons, viz: Edward his heir; Robert, and Thomas who both died young. He married secondly in August 1716, Anne, daughter of William Blathwaite of Derham in county of Gloucester, Esq. many years Secretary at War to K. William, and a commissioner of trade and plantations, by whom he left an only son William (who 23 December 1738 married first the daughter of Captain Roberts of Reading, and the dying 2 June 1751, he remarried in June 1753 at Paris, with the sister of Henry Pye of Farrindon House, Esq. Member of Parliament for Berkshire). Edward Southwell, Esq. of King's Weston, heir to his father, was born 16 June 1705, was Secretary of State in virtue of the beforementioned patent, and Lord of the Privy Council in Great-Britain, member in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Downpatrick, and in December 1739 and May 1741 was elected to that of England for Bristol. 21 August 1729 he married Catharine, only daughter of Edward Viscount Sondes, who died before his father Lewis Earl of Rockingham: by this Lady he had two sons; and a daughter born 10 December 1739, Edward the only surviving son was seated at King's Weston, and by the death of Margaret Barones Clifford and Countess Dowager of Leicester, becoming entitled to the Baronies of Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vesey, (in right of Sir Robert Southwell, Knt. by Anne daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Nevill, Knt. received his summons to the British House of Peers, as Baron Clifford.——He married Sophia, third daughter of Samuel Campbell of Mount Campbell in the county of Leitrim, and by her had Edward his heir; Robert Campbell, born 20 April 1770, died in August 1777; Henry, born 30 March 1773; John, born 19 October 1774 died 5 April 1778; Mary, born 15 September 1766: Catharine 19 September 1768; Sophia, 10 June 1775; Elizabeth, 11 June 1776; and Henrietta, 19 May 1777.—His Lordship deceasing 1 November 1777, was buried at Henbury, being succeeded in the said Baronies by his eldest son.

Edward Southwell-Clifford, Lord Clifford born 20 June 1768. ²

¹ Clogh. Mss. in T. Coll.

² Lodge Collec^d; and Collins, VI. 367.

pointed 28 April 1612 Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and after Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died 7 March 1619, and was buried in Christ-Church, Dublin, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, or Mary, married to Thomas Pott, Esq. of Scotland: And the said Margaret remarried with Sir Thomas Rotheram, Privy Counsellor in Ireland, second son of George Rotheram, of Somery in the county of Armagh, Lord of the Manor of Luton in Bedfordshire, and heir to Thomas, Archbishop of York; and she dying 23 December 1640, was buried 26 at St. Bride's (Dublin);---Grace, fifth daughter married John Howard; and the sixth was Prudence.

John.

John Southwell of Barham, Esq. the eldest son, who removed his family into Ireland in the reign of James I., is said in Lord Southwell's pedigree, to marry a daughter of — Richard-son, of Hunningham, in Norfolk, and to have four sons * and two daughters; Elizabeth, married to James Berry of Killywean, ¹ and —, the first wife to Sir Thomas Richardson of Hunningham in Norfolk, Speaker of the House of Commons in the said King's reign, afterwards chief justice of the Common Pleas, and King's-Bench, who died in 1634, aged 66, and was ancestor to William, Lord Cramond in Scotland, who dying unmarried 28 July 1735, the title ceased, his sister and heir Elizabeth being married to William Jermy, Esq.---The four sons were

(1) Robert, who left no issue.

(2) Sir Richard Southwell of Singland near Limerick, and of Clogh-Kottred in that county, to whom, and Rowland Delahyde,

* So the pedigrees set forth, but there was undoubtedly a fifth son; for it appears by the will of Anne Southwell of London, widow, dated 22 July 1657, that Sir Richard Southwell of Singland was her brother-in-law, and uncle to her children, who were, Ralph, then in India; Thomas (of Dublin, Esq. who died 21 August 1667; having that day made his nuncupative will, and thereby left to Thomas Pooley of Dublin, Esq. all his library, to be divided among his sons as he should think fit, and to his wife Mary Pooley 40 shillings for a ring, to Sir Thomas Southwell, Bart. Mrs. Anne Henley, Mr. Sam. Molineux, Mrs. Golbourne his landlady, Mrs. Susanna Ledwidge his kinswoman, Mr. Matthew Nulty, and his cousin John Crow, and every child of said T. Pooley, 20s. a piece for rings, and being executor to his mother Anne Southwell, to whom 500l. was due by bond from Sir T. Southwell, desired that after the discharge thereof of his funeral, debts, legacies, and other charges for the recovery thereof, his sisters, then living, might be paid thereout such sums as appertained unto them, and the said will was proved 6 July 1668); Richard, then deceased; Anne, married to — Reade; Mary, to Thomas Pooley, the elder, of Dublin, Esq. Susan, to — Child, by whom she had Thomas, Catherine, and Anne, and Margaret, who died unmarried.

¹ Her brother John's Will.

lahyde, Esq. a licence was granted 28 June 1616, to keep 40 taverns within the city and liberties of Limerick, to sell wine and aqua-vitæ, during their respective lives¹. He was one of the council to the president of Munster; and 10 June 1626, with Samuel Norton, Esq. appointed deputy commanders of the King's forces within the county of Clare and Thomond, in the absence of Henry, Earl of Thomond, who that day had licence to depart into England for six months; and so long as they continued in that command to be chief leaders of the army, stationed there, in the absence of the Lord deputy; or chief governor of the kingdom for the time being; with which first command of the Earl's deputy he was solely invested 24 February 1627, with divers authorities and clauses, corresponding with a former commission in that behalf granted to the said Earl, by the name of Lord Ibrackyn: And 3 June 1640, he was made deputy governor of Clare².—He died at Singland 12 February following, without issue by either of his wives, who were first Susan, daughter of Arthur Hyde of Carrigonedo in the county of Limerick, Esq. and sister to Sir Arthur (who was driven thence by the rebels of 1641, with the loss of 51511.) and secondly Anne, daughter of Edward Nevil of Bentworth in Hampshire, Esq. (eldest son of Francis Nevil, second son of Edward, Lord Abergavenny, who succeeded to that honour 29 Eliz.) and she re-married with Colonel Trenchard.

John Southwell, Esq. attorney of the court of Wards, (3) whom the commissioners of that court, 28 November 1617, signified to the L. D., that they had made choice of to be Feodary of the province of Munster, praying his Lordship to confirm him therein by patent, which he did 7 May 1618. He married Joan, daughter of Edward Serle, Esq. and making his will 22 December 1632 (the probate bears date 7 February following) ordered his body to be buried in St. Catherine's church, Dublin, living then in Thomas-street, and had issue two daughters, married to Henry Clare, and Edward Clare.

Edmond Southwell of Castlematrefs in the county of (4) Limerick, Esq. who married Catharine, daughter and heir Edmond, to Garrett Herbert of Rathkeale, Esq. by whom he had two daughters, Margery, married to Nicholas, second but³ eldest surviving son of Edmond Sexton of Limerick, Esq.; and Susanna, to Francis King of Rathdoony in the county of Sligo, Esq.; and five sons, viz.

John

¹ Rot. Canc. 14 Jac. I. 1^a. p. f. R. 14. ² Lodge. ³ Ulster's Office.

(1) John Southwell of Rathkeale, Esq. who married Anne,* eldest daughter and coheir to Sir John Dowdall of Kilfinny †, in the county of Limerick, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Southwell of Polylong, and being slain by the rebels in 1642, left no issue.

(2) William, and

Ralph,

* A commission dated 14 November and 6 December 1683, with interrogatories, and depositions of witnesses, taken at Limerick 10 January following, on behalf of John Piggott, Esq. plaintiff, against James Tinte, administrator of Redmond Roch, Esq. and John Kelly, administrator of Thomas Kelly and others defendants; whereby it appeared that this John and Anne Southwell had issue {Richard, Susanna, —, who all died young, and that the said Anne re-married with William Piggott, Esq. of Kilfinney, who died 15 years ago, and the said Anne died about 9 or 10 years ago, and had the said John Piggott her son and heir, and two daughters, Martha married to Lieut. George Stammer of Kearhoonellye, county of Clare, Esq.; and Elizabeth to Thomas Fitzgerald of Woodhouse, county of Waterford, Esq. (Rot. 36 Car. II. 1. p. D. R. 1—11. and Anno. 1 Jac. II. 2. p. F. R. 12, 13.)

† He was the son of Sir John, and grandson of Sir William Dowdall, and left five daughters, coheirs, viz. Anne, married as in the text; Elizabeth, before 1630 to Sir Hardress Waller of Castleton in the county of Limerick, Knt.; Jane (the first wife of Redmond Roche, Esq. fifth son of David, Viscount Fermoy; died before 1638, and had a daughter Jane married to Richard Waller of Dublin, Esq. which Jane in 1683 was aged 40 years or upwards, and her said husband aged 42 years or thereabouts, was nephew to Anne Southwell aforesaid); Bridget (to Thomas Casey of Rathcannon in the county of Limerick, Esq. whose only child Anne, was married to Sir Drury Wray of Glentworth in Lincolnshire, Bart. and of Killaghsuragh, in county of Limerick, aged about 50 years in 1683); and Honora, to Lawrence, son and heir to Edward Dowdall of Mountown in Meath, Esq. register of the court of Chancery, where she died 2 October 1638, having an only daughter Elizabeth.—Sir John Dowdall made a settlement of his estate 25 April 1623; and by virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, and the fine of 113l. 3s. 7d. half-penny, English, paid by this John Southwell and Anne his wife, K. Charles I. 24 March 1638 confirmed the Lordship and manor of Knockbillingslie; the circuit of the monastery of Rathkeale the Castle, town and lands of Kilfenny, and many other lands, in the barony of Connelloe and county of Limerick, to hold to them and the heirs of her body; remainder to the heirs of her sisters, Jane, Bridget, and Honor; remainder to Anthony Dowdall and his heirs, remainder to the right heirs of their father; with several other dispositions of parcels of the premises; all which were created into the manor of Knockbillingslie, otherwise Mount-Southwell, with usual privileges.—It appears by the deposition of this Anne Southwell, sworn 29 September 1642, that she not only lost her husband by means of the rebellion, but was deprived of her goods and lands, to the value of 1472l. 10s. besides the loss of the benefit of her dower, and freehold estate, which descended to her as inheritrix to her father, worth (*com. ann.*) 350l. together with the loss of the benefit of the *birds* of an estate worth 2000l. a year, to which her husband was undoubted heir, namely, to his father Edmond, and Sir Richard Southwell, Knt. and that her husband, on Easter-Tuesday last, was killed by an ambush of the rebels at Grangy-Bridge, as he was on his way to relieve Newcastle. Lodge.

Ralph, both killed in the Isle of Rhee, under George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in his retreat from Rochelle. (3)

Edward, murdered in Holland by his own servant. (4)

Sir Thomas Southwell of Court-Mattress, Castlemattress, and Clogh-Kottred *, Knt., who 21 November 1653 was appointed a commissioner for the precinct of Limerick, to examine the delinquency of the Irish, according to their respective qualifications, and how they might be put into the most speedy and exact way of adjudication. In 1654 he was sheriff of the counties of Limerick, Kerry, and Clare; and, after the restoration, K. Charles II. in consideration, as his Majesty expresseth it, of his having received great assurances of his loyal affection and merits, conferred on him the dignity of a baronet by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 10 March 1661, and by patent 4 August 1662, to which was added a grant of lands under the acts of settlement ¹.---He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Starkey of Dromolen in the county of Clare, Esq. and lies buried at Rathkeale under a marble monument, with this inscription ;

Sir Thomas Southwell of Barham-Hall,
in the county of Suffolk in England,
erected this monument for his family,
in 1676.

He had issue by her, who died, in a very advanced age, 19 September 1705, and was buried with him, one son Richard; and three daughters, Garthruid, the first wife to John Pigott of Kilfinny, Esq. †; Margaret, married to
VOL. VI. C ——— Pigott,

* He lived at Clogh-Kottred in the time of the rebellion, by which, he tells us, that he lost in goods and debts, 1854l. besides the benefit of the lease of that place, for the term of the Lady Anne Southwell's life, worth 30l. a year clear rent; and that his father's town of Court-Mattress, to the number of fifteen dwelling houses, was burned on the night of St. Patrick's day, by Maurice Herbert of Rathkeale, the elder, and William Cullum of Bodestown, Esqrs.

† He lies buried in St. Paul's church, Dublin, where a monument, fixed in the wall, on the north-side of the door, with this inscription, is erected to his memory.

Near unto this Place, within
this Church, lies interred
the Body of John Pigot of
Kilfinny, in the County of
Lymerick, Esq; who married

for

* Rot. 25, 26, 27, Car. II. 1. p. f.

— Pigott, Esq.; and Joan, to Sir William Oughtred Courtenay of Powderham in Devonshire, Baronet *.

Richard.

Richard Southwell of Callow, Esq. the only son, in the first parliament after the restoration was member for Askeaton; married Lady Elizabeth O'Brien, eldest daughter of Murrough, the first Earl of Inchiquin, and dying in the life-time of his father, had issue by her, who re-married with John Macnamara of Cratellow in the county of Clare, Esq. and died in September 1688, five sons and two daughters, viz.

(1) Sir Thomas, successor to his grandfather, created Lord Southwell.

(2) John, killed at the siege of Namure in Flanders.

(3) William, who, with his said brothers, was attainted by K. James's parliament 7 May 1689, but after K. William's victories in Ireland over that misguided Prince, became an officer in his army, and in the wars of Q. Anne with Spain signalized himself on several occasions; particularly in September 1705, when, at the head of 400 grenadiers, supported by a detachment of 600 foot, he marched in the night, over rocky ways, and after thirteen hours fatigue, arrived before *Monjuich*, the governor whereof continuing obstinate,

for his first Wife Garthruid,
the Daughter of Sir Thomas
Southwell of the said County
of Limerick, Baronet; by whom
he had Issue several Sons
and Daughters.

His second Wife was Margaret,
Daughter and Heiress to Sir
Cesar Colclough of Tynterne
in the County of Wexford,
Bart. by whom he had no
Issue: And at her Charge this
Monument was erected.

Qui obiit 8^o. Maij Anno Domⁱ.

1717.

* He was son and heir to Sir Francis Courtenay, Bart. so created by privy seal, 10 December 1651, who was elder brother to George Oughtred Courtenay of Newcastle in the county of Limerick, Esq. which George dying 5 March 1644, left two sons, Sir William Oughtred Courtenay, who died without issue 4 February 1651; and Francis, heir to his brother, but he dying childless also 20 March 1659, the inheritance fell to Sir William, mentioned in the text, his cousin and heir; who deceasing 20 August 1702, was succeeded by his grandson Sir William, son and heir to his eldest son Francis, who died before him; which Sir William died at Dartington in Devonshire 6 October 1735, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir William Courtenay, member of parliament for that county; who was advanced to the peerage of England 6 May 1762, by the title of Viscount Courtenay.

obstinate, the place was bombarded for several days, until (on the 17) colonel Southwell, observing that a mortar threw to the left of the fort, traversed it himself, and instantly firing it, the bomb fell into a magazine of powder, which tore up an angle of the wall, with one of the gates, and buried the brave governor in its ruins : colonel Southwell took this opportunity to enter the place, sword in hand ; made the garrison of 300 men prisoners of war ; and by reducing this strong fortress, opened a way to the speedy conquest of Barcelona, which surrendered 9 October to the Earl of Peterborough. This singular service was rewarded with the government of the castle of Monjuich, and 6 February following with a regiment of foot, which he resigned in 1708 to colonel Harrison, for 5000 guineas.—In the Queen's reign he served in parliament for the borough of Castlemartyr ; was appointed 7 November 1714 captain of the battle-axe guards and in 1715 was returned burghers to parliament for Baltimore*. He married Lucy, younger daughter and coheir to William Bowen of Ballyadams in the Queen's County, Esq. who died 11 April 1686 (eldest son of Sir John Bowen, Knt.) by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Domville, attorney-general of Ireland, and departing this life 21 January 1719, had issue by her, who died 25 August 1733, six sons and nine daughters ; William, born in October 1701, who died 10 of that Month 1702, and was buried at St. Bride's Dublin ; Edward, baptized 7 January 1703, was in July 1726 made captain of a company of grenadiers in general Dormer's regiment, married Abigail, daughter of Mr. Graves of Limerick, and died at Portarlington in January 1735-6, without issue ; Bowen, who enjoys the estate, and in 1753 married the Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, eldest daughter of Charles Earl Cornwallis ; Richard, a twin with Bowen, baptized 23 March 1712, was lieutenant of a ship of war, and is deceased ; John, baptized 19 December 1714, buried at St. Bride's 22 April 1715 ; William, (born after his father's death, and baptized 7 March 1719-20, formerly a captain of foot and now of county of Dublin, Esq. married in 1743, Juliana, daughter of major general Henry Ponsonby, and hath issue two daughters, viz. Frances and Lucy ; married in 1787, to the son of Sir John Blackwood, Bart. ') ;

C 2

Elizabeth,

* It is remarkable that Mr. Southwell, who was wounded at Monjuich, was at the attack of that fort, only in the rank of Captain, and on the reduction of it we find him Colonel of his regiment.—It is equally singular, that on his return home he was at the *same time* Colonel of the Battle-axe Guards, and also of the sixth regiment of foot.

¹ Information of Bowen Southwell, Esq.

Elizabeth, died young; Lucy, (baptized 3 October 1701 and married 24 December 1734 to John Lyon of Water-Castle in the Queen's County, Esq. nearly related to the Earl of Strathmore, by whom she had two sons, the elder of whom Thomas married in 1787, a daughter of John Bland, of Blandsfort, in Queen's County, Esq.); Bridget, Countess of Drogheda; Catharine, died unmarried; Mary, died an infant; Anne, died unmarried; Frances, married to Rev. Oliver Cary; Jane, married in 1748 to lieut. col. William Lushington, a younger son of an ancient family in Kent, by whom she had Jane, born 6 April 1750 and deceased; and Mary baptized 22 December 1718, died young.

(4) Courtenay, died unmarried.

(5) Richard Southwell of Enniscouch in the county of Limerick, Esq. of which county he was collector, member of parliament, and in 1707 high sheriff; married Agnes, daughter of George, and sister to Henry Rose, Esq. third justice of the Court of King's Bench, widow of Richard Lee of Clanderalagh in the county of Clare, Esq. who died 12 March 1707, and dying 17 September 1729, had issue by her, who died in August 1743, an only son John, who married Sarah, daughter of the said Henry Rose, Esq. and died a minor in 1736, leaving issue by her, who 30 May 1739 re-married with William Talbot of Mount-Talbot in the county of Roscommon, Esq. an only daughter Agnes-Elizabeth, married 11 August 1750 to John, Earl of Wandesford which title became extinct in 1784.

(1) Daughter Elizabeth was married to Col. Samuel Morris of the county of Kerry, Esq. and had a son Richard of Finuge, Esq. who married Elizabeth eldest daughter of George Giln of same county Esq. and had Samuel, George, Sarah, and Rachel¹.

(2) Catharine, to general David Creighton, governor of the Royal Hospital near Dublin².

Sir
Thomas,
1
Baron. Sir Thomas Southwell, of Callow, and Castlemattres, the second baronet, approved himself a strenuous asserter of the laws and liberties of his country in the most dangerous times, and at the apparent hazard of his life. For, upon the surrender of Moyallow to K. James's army,³ the gentry of Munster having no hopes of resisting their progress, Sir Thomas Southwell, with his brother William, Thomas and John Ponsonby, Edward Perceval, captain Purdon, and near 100 others⁴, resolved to make their way to Sligo, to join the

Lord

¹ Lodge Collect. ² See V. Erne. ³ Clogh. Ms. ⁴ Lodge.

Lord Kingston, for their common defence. In their journey, they had several skirmishes with the enemy, but without much loss, until James Power, sheriff of the county of Galway, having an account the day before of their march, raised the country, and posted several parties at proper places, with directions to undertake to guide them to Sligo, but, under that pretence, to lead them to a certain pass, where not above two could ride abreast.—This pass being fronted by a troop of horse, and each side lined with foot, Sir Thomas resolved to make the best defence he could ; and to that end drew up his company, who, by a loud huzza, caused the Irish to make proposals of a composition ; which, after debate, their situation obliged them to accept, namely, that they should deliver up all their horses and arms, that were musterable, except those the gentlemen rode, with their pistols and swords ; that their servants should have sufficient horses instead of theirs ; and that they should have passes, protections, and a convoy, if desired.

These terms being accepted, they were taken that night to Loughrea, for convenience of lodging ; and the next day, instead of a convoy, secured with strong guards, and told, that they could not be permitted to depart until the government's pleasure was known, to whom so favourable a representation should be sent, that without question, their conditions should be punctually performed : But Sir Thomas having no reason to rely on their promises, dispatched a gentleman of Loughrea to Dublin, 9 March 1688-9, to petition the state for the performance of the articles of surrender ; whose suit proving ineffectual, they were removed to Galway in a most deplorable manner ; confined in the county Court-House, and delivered to the Sheriff's custody, who, for money, suffered some to have private quarters in the town.—Here they remained until judge Martin, with a pipe before him instead of a trumpet, the 16 of March brought them to trial, and by the assurances he gave them of the King's lenity (who had landed at Cork, and by the interposition of friends, had granted a reprieve, if found guilty of treason by their law) prevailed with them to submit to mercy ; so that by course they were convicted, and the next day most terribly sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered : But, after suffering many hardships (finding no other relief, than from the protestants of Galway) and a fortnight's imprisonment, a reprieve was obtained for a month, which was renewed for three months longer, and after that for six months, on a promise by their friends, to procure

procure an equal number of popish prisoners from England in exchange.—However, some having endeavoured to escape, (or, at least, it being so pretended) the Earl of Clanrickard sent his major with a message to them, which he thus delivered to Sir Thomas Southwell, and those confined with him. “Gentlemen, you could not be satisfied with his Majesty’s mercy, which he has hitherto afforded you in sparing your lives ; but now (as we understand) you have correspondence with the northern rebels, and plot with his enemies ; therefore I am sent to bid you all prepare for death, which you have now the second time deserved.” This amazing sentence obliged them to petition the Lord Clanrickard, for longer time to prepare for death, and to permit them, by a messenger, to lay their innocency at his Majesty’s feet. To which he answered, “That longer time to repent he gave them ; but as for sending to his Majesty, he would not permit.” This answer (returned on the Friday) induced them to prepare for death, being assured, that Monday or Tuesday following was the day appointed for their execution.

On Monday morning they were alarmed with the noise of many drums, which they concluded to be the signal, for the soldiers to attend their execution ; and whilst they were preparing for it in the Common-hall (where they were offered their lives if they would change their religion, which proposal not one accepted, but unanimously resolved to dye in the faith, for which they suffered) colonel Mac-Donell governor of the town, sent them word to be of good courage, for what had pass’d, was only a frolick of the Lord Clanrickard’s, to frighten them (as he said) into better manners and greater sobriety.

After this, the Earl of Seaforth. perceiving Sir Thomas Southwell to be a very hopeful young gentleman, and conceiving a particular affection for him, from his agreeable conversation, promised to make use of his interest at court for his enlargement, and with that view gave the King no rest, until he procured a warrant, directed to Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-general, to prepare a fiant, in order to pass a pardon for him ; which the attorney insolently and passionately refused to obey, saying, *it was more than the King could do.*—The Earl returned to his master, and reported the Attorney’s answer ; who being sent for, positively told the King, *it was not in his majesty’s power to grant him a pardon.* At which the King was overcome with grief and passion, and locked

locked himself up in his closet ¹.—This stiffness of the attorney was grounded on the act of Attainder, passed in their parliament, whereby that King was debarred from the prerogative of pardoning, and the subject foreclosed from all expectation of mercy. However, the Earl at length prevailed, and dispatched captain Bozier to Galway, who arrived there 2 January 1689, with an order to release Sir Thomas Southwell, and with money to discharge his fees, defray his expences, and enable him to travel; and the King signing his pardon under the great-seal 1 April 1690 ², the Earl of Seaforth made him his bosom friend, and took him to Scotland, whence they proceeded into England; and Sir Thomas had the satisfaction to repay his Lordship's interposition with an equal piece of service, when he had incurred the government's displeasure, by his unhappy engagement in the rebellion of 1715.—Sir Thomas Southwell, at his departure from Galway, promised to use his utmost endeavours, to have all his fellow-prisoners released, but that act of mercy was reserved for a stronger arm, and effected only by K. William's victory at the Boyne; yet, Sir Thomas must be considered as a singular instrument of their preservation, because on his account chiefly it was, that the reprieves were procured, and their execution retarded.

On 23 August 1697 he was appointed a commissioner of the revenue, which he resigned in 1712; and K. William, for the ease of his subjects of Ireland, from the charge and trouble of quartering the army, and for securing the dangerous passages and fastnesses from tories and rapparees, directed the building of convenient barracks; and the more effectually to obtain those ends, by erecting such barracks in the most proper places, several contracts were made with the proprietors of those places; but legal conveyances, grants, and leases not having been executed, for want of persons to take such estates, and to contract for such rents, as were to be paid for the same, his majesty by commission, bearing date 12 February 1700, constituted Sir Thomas Southwell, brigadier Richard Ingoldsbey, Christopher Carleton, William Robinson, and Richard Gorges, Esqrs. trustees for the barracks, in and throughout the kingdom of Ireland, and made them a body corporate.

In the first parliament of Q. Anne, he was chosen to represent the county of Limerick, and so continued till
created

¹ Transactions of the Papists in Ireland, &c.
7. p. d.

² Rot. Can. 6 Jac. II.

created a peer; * being in May 1710 called into her majesty's privy council, as he was by K. George I. 9 October 1714; and 3 January following again made a commissioner of the revenue, which he held during life; and whilst he sat at that board. encouraged and promoted the trade and commerce of the nation, the injured merchant ever finding a speedy redress to his grievances, from his impartial administration of justice and equity.—Nor did his desire of advancing the interest of his country stop here, for to him it is that Ireland, in a good degree, is indebted for the flourishing state of its linen manufacture; his interest with Sir Edward Seymour so far prevailing, as to procure a settlement at Lisburne for the ingenious Mr. Louis Cromelin, who is generally allowed, by the manufacturers he brought and settled there, to have been of the utmost importance to that branch of trade, and, by his industry and skill, very instrumental in bringing it to its present perfection, for which he received parliamentary encouragement, as appears by the Journals of the House of Commons.—And in the year 1709 great numbers of poor Palatines, Swabians, and other Germans, chiefly protestants, being driven from their habitations, either by the oppressive exactions of the French, or the desolation of their country by the calamities of the war, sought a refuge in England, to the number of 6520 persons, who were followed by many others, and disposed of in different ways, for their relief and support: Five hundred families were sent to Ireland, consisting of six persons, one with another; a colony of whom Sir Thomas Southwell settled upon his estate in the county of Limerick, who, by the generous protection and encouragement of him and his family, hath so flourished, as to consist at this time of three villages, and are the only remains of that unhappy people in this kingdom.

Having thus distinguished himself by his zeal for the public good, K. George I. esteemed him worthy to be distinguished by a higher degree of honour, and therefore created him Baron Southwell of Castlemartre by privy seal, dated

at

* In May 1705 he passed patent, to hold a Saturday market, and two fairs on 1 May and 1 August, at Ardagh, in the county of Limerick; with a Wednesday market, and two fairs on 29 June and 18 October, at Abbyeal in that county. And 17 November 1730 a grant passed to his son, of two fairs on Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter-Week, and 30 November and 1 December at Singland in the said county.

at Hampton-court 31 July, and by patent* 4 September 1717, on the 10 of which month he took his seat in the House of Lords¹.—In April 1696² he married Meliora, eldest daughter of Thomas Coningsby, Baron of Clanbrassil in Ireland and after created Earl Coningsby in England, by his first wife Barbara, daughter of Ferdinando Gorges of Eye in the county of Hereford, Esq. (to whose estate Lord Southwell is next in remainder, after his Lordship's two daughters by his second wife, viz. Margaret, Countess of Coningsby, and the Lady Frances Hanbury-Williams) and dying† suddenly 4 August 1720, was buried at Rathkeale, having issue by her, who died in London, in February 1735-6, six sons and five daughters, viz.

Thomas, his successor.

Henry Southwell of Stoneville in the county of Limerick, Esq. baptized 6 October 1700, of which county in October 1735 he was appointed a deputy governor; one of its representatives in parliament and being a lieutenant, was in March 1735 made a captain of grenadiers, and after of a troop of dragoons. He married Dulcinea, daughter of the Rev. Henry Royle of Nantinan in the said county, and dying 20 October 1758, had issue one son Henry, born in 1737; and two daughters, Meliora and Elizabeth.

Robert, baptized 17 September 1701, served a volunteer at sea on board his majesty's fleet; but was killed in London in a duel by Henry Luttrell, 30 May 1724, and was buried in St. James's church there.

Edmond,

* The Preamble. Cum perpenderentur a regia Majestate meritorie Actiones nostri perquam fidelis et perquam dilecti Consiliarii Thomæ Southwell Baronetti, præcipue ubi animo voveremus eum, inter primos insigniter emicantem, in afferenda Revolutione Anni millesimi sexcentissimi octogessimi octavi, feliciter consummata à summo illo Monarcha Gulielmo tertio, immortalis ubique memoriæ, quæ de causa integerrimus Patriota plurium mensium incarcerationem subivit, sententia mortis gravatus, arbitrio Rebelleum eorum, qui abdicati Regis Jacobi secundi juris prætextum afferuerunt; et cum insuper rationem miremur boni Viri illustrissimæ nostræ Familiæ firmiter adhærentis, et iniquissimis temporibus afferentis Successionem nostram imperiali horum Regnorum Coronæ ubi in summo periculo versaretur, apud nos statuimus nonnihil memoriæ dignum, tali Viro, Beneficii loco, reponere. Ut igitur insignia adeo Merita Oblivioni non mandarentur, nos, ex abundantia Bonitatis, et regia Benevolentia, æquum judicavimus, indelibilem Characterem ac præmium ipsi donare, ipsum Baronem nostri Regni Hiberniæ creando. Sciatis igitur, &c. (Rot. Canc. 4 Geo. I. 2, p. D.)

† His Lordship by his will dated 22 August 1713 left 1000l. a piece to his daughters Frances and Lucy, payable at the age of 18 years; and 500l. a piece to his sons Henry, Robert, Edmond, and Richard, payable at 21 years of age respectively, over and above the provision made for them by his marriage settlement. (Prerog. Office and Lodge.)

¹ Lords Jour. II. 523.

² Settlement dated 7 and 8 April.

(4) Edmond, born 16 March 1705.

(5) Rev. Richard Southwell, born 27 September 1707, was educated in the Universities of Dublin and Oxford; presented 12 May 1735 to the rectory of Killeagh, which he resigned 2 July following to *that* of Entermurragh, with the vicarages of Killmacdonagh, Killcredan and Garrivoe; and 18 February 1742 to the rectory of Dungurny, otherwise Dongory, all in the dioceses of Cloyne.

(6) William, born 13 March 1751, died before his father.

(1) Daughter Elizabeth, born in January 1697, was buried 26 November 1698 in St. Patrick's church, Dublin.

(2) Meliora, baptized 18 April 1703, was buried at St. Michan's 22 January following.

(3) Meliora, born 23 March 1703, was buried at St. Mary's 21 March 1704.

(4) Frances born 2 October 1708, and

(5) Lucia, born 6 May 1710.

Sir Thomas,
2
Baron.

Sir Thomas Southwell, the second Lord Southwell, was born 7 January 1698, and, succeeding his father, took his seat in the House of Peers 23 September 1721¹; was appointed in May 1726 of the Privy Council to K. George I. as he was to K. George II. on his accession; was governor of the county of Limerick, 13 March 1734 was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.—In March 1719 he married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Coke of Melburne in the county of Derby, Esq. (grandson to Sir John Coke of that place, Knt. principal Secretary of State to K. Charles I.) Teller of the Exchequer, and Vice-Chamberlain to K. William, Q. Anne, and K. George I. (by the Lady Mary Stanhope his first wife, eldest daughter of Philip, the second Earl of Chesterfield, by his third wife the Lady Elizabeth Dormer, eldest daughter and coheir to Charles, Earl of Caernarvon) and his Lordship deceased in Craige's-Court Charing-Cross London, 19 or 20 November 1766, having had issue by his Lady (who 14 March 1734 was appointed, a Lady of the Bed-Chamber to the Princess of Orange, resigned in 1736, and died in Dublin, 17 August 1766,) three sons, viz. Thomas, born 9 January 1719-20 who died an infant; Thomas-George his heir; and Coningsby born 15 February 1724, who died an infant, and was buried at Rathkeale.

Sir Thomas-George,
1
Viscount.

Sir Thomas-George, the third Baron and first Viscount Southwell, born 4 May 1721, was appointed 1 May 1738 an ensign in the second regiment of foot-guards; chosen to parliament

parliament in October 1747 for the borough of Enniscorthy; in December 1750 made governor, constable, and keeper of the Castle of Limerick, and in April 1762, governor of the county upon his father's resignation; 17 October 1769 he delivered his writ, and sat first in the House of Peers ¹, and 21 June 1776 his Majesty by privy seal at St. James's, was pleased to advance his Lordship to the dignity of Viscount Southwell of Castlemattres, for which honour the patent passed 18 July following ², and by this title his Lordship sat in parliament 14 October 1777 ³. On 18 June 1741 he married Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir to Arthur Cecil-Hamilton of Castle-Hamilton in the county of Cavan, Esq. * and deceasing 29 August 1780 was buried at Rathkeale,

* Sir Francis Hamilton of Kealagh, county of Cavan, Bart. was father of Sir Charles of Killishandra in the same county, Bart. who was made Cust. Rot. of that county. 12 February 1673 he married Catharine, daughter of Sir William St. Paul otherwise Semple of Letterkenney county of Longford, Knt. (by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Stewart, Bart. ancestor to William Earl of Blesington, which title became extinct on his Lordship's decease 14 August 1769) and dying in 1689, had Sir Francis his heir; Nichola, married first to Philip Cecil, of Drumurry county of Cavan, Esq. secondly, to Arthur Culme of Lisnamain in said county, Esq. by whom she had Hugh Culme born 23 December 1706, who died unmarried; and Dorothy to Francis son of Sir John Edgeworth, Knt. and had issue John, who died unmarried, and a daughter Francelina. Sir Francis was Knight of the Shire for Cavan in 1661, and one of the commissioners for the settlement of Ireland; he was attainted by K. James's Parliament in 1689; and 7 March 1688 his father then living, was exempted from mercy or the King's favour, by Tyrconnel's proclamation, together with John Hawkins and Sir John Magill. He married first Catharine, daughter of Hugh the first Earl of Mount-Alexander, by whom he had a daughter, who died young; he married secondly (pursuant to the recommendation of his first wife when dying) Anne daughter and coheir to Claud. Hamilton, Esq. by his wife Anne, daughter of William Hamilton of Hamilton's Bawn in said county; he is also said to have married Letitia or Nichola, daughter of Sir Charles Coote, Bart. and dying without issue his said sisters became coheirs, the elder, as just now observed, married Philip Cecil, Esq. who derived his descent from that eminent statesman William, Lord Burleigh. Lord Treasurer of England, and Prime Minister to Q. Elizabeth; whose only son Robert, by his second wife Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke of Giddy-Hall in Essex, Governor to K. Edward VI., was created 4 May 1605 Earl of Salisbury; and his son William, Earl of Salisbury, by the Lady Catharine Howard, youngest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk was father of Charles, Viscount Cranbourne, made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of K. Charles I., who died before his father, and by the Lady Jane Maxwell, daughter and coheir to James, Earl of Dirlerton, had, besides other children, James, successor to his grandfather; and Philip, who deceasing in September 1684, had issue two sons and one daughter; Arthur, heir to his uncle, mentioned in the text; Hamilton, who died unmarried; and

¹ Lords Jour. IV. 502. ² Rot. A^o. 16. G. III. 4. p. f. R. 5: ³ Lords Jour. V. 8. ⁴ Ulster's Office.

keale, having by his Lady who survives him, three sons, Sir Thomas-Arthur his heir; Robert-Henry (born in October 1745, lieutenant-colonel of the eighth regiment of dragoon guards, who purchased his maternal grandfather's estate of Killishandra or Castle-Hamilton county of Cavan; in 1786 married a daughter of the late Dr. Moore, of Dublin, and has issue); Thomas-George who died young; and a daughter Frances-Lucia born in 1751, who died in April 1762.

Sir
Thomas-Arthur,
2
Viscount.

Sir Thomas-Arthur, the second and present Viscount Southwell, was baptized 16 April 1742, married Sophia-Maria-Josepha, daughter of Francis-Joseph Walsh, Count of Serrant in France, and hath issue Thomas, born 25 February 1777; Charles, born 17 March 1779, and Margaret¹.

TITLES.] Sir Thomas Arthur Southwell, Viscount and Baron Southwell, of Castle Mattress, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet 4 August 1662, 14 Car. II. B. Southwell of Castle Mattress, in the county of Limerick, 4 September 1717, 4 Geo. I. and V. of the same 18 July 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Pearl three cinquefoils, Ruby, each charged with six annulets, Topaz.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Demi Indian Goat, Pearl, charged on the body with three annulets, Ruby.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Indian Goats, Pearl, charged as the Crest, ducally gorged and chained, Ruby.

MOTTO.] NEC MALE NOTUS EQUES. *And* DULCE EST PRO PATRIA MORI.

SEAT.] Rathkeale in county of Limerick, 99 miles from Dublin.

V E S E Y,

and Anne. Arthur Cecil-Hamilton, Esq., 16 November 1720 married Anne, daughter and heir to Thomas Connor of Dublin, Esq. and had two daughters, viz. Margaret, married as in text; and Nichola, married 4 March 1750 to Richard Jackson of Forkhill, county of Armagh, Esq. and had no issue by him who died in 1787. (Lodge Edit. 1754, I. 303. II. 200. 201. IV. 238 239. and Collections.)

VESEY, VISCOUNT DE VESCY.

THE original of the noble family of VESCI, VESCEY, 39 VESCY, derives from Charles the Great, King of France, and Emperor of the West, who died at Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, 28 January 814; through his son Charles, Duke of Ingelheim¹, (a German city near the Rhine, the birth-place of his father) who marrying Juliana, daughter of Rowland, sister's son of Charles the Great, and general of his armies, had a son Rowland, the father of Croise, otherwise called Godfrey, or Gratian, defender of the Christians in Palestine, in the war against the infidels, to which transaction the coat armour of the Viscount de Vescy alludes.

His son Baldwin I. had issue Baldwin II. who was founder of the house of Blois in France, and by his son John, Earl of Comyn, and baron of Tonsburgh in Normandy, of the two noble families of Clanrickard and de Vescy in Ireland; for being general of the French King's forces and supreme governor of his chief towns, he was on that account, surnamed de Burge, *Burgus*, in Latin, signifying a town, or fort.—His issue were, a daughter Millecent, married to Fulk, Earl of Anjou, who in 1131 succeeded him in the kingdom of Jerusalem; and two sons, Harlowen, ancestor to the Earl of Clanrickard, as has been observed under that title, and Eustace, baron of Tonsburgh, ancestor to the Viscount de Vescy.

Which Eustace de Burgo was the father of two sons; Eustace, Serlo, or Charles, and John *Monoculus* (so called from his having but one eye) both these sons accompanied the Conqueror, in his expedition to England; after the reduction of which kingdom, Serlo built the castle of Knaresbrough in Yorkshire, and was succeeded by his brother John, who married Magdalen, aunt to Stephen, King of England, in St. Mary's Church

¹ Dugdale's Baronage, I. 92.

church at Bologne in Picardy and was guardian, for five years, to that King's brother, the Duke of Bologne and Earl of Blois ¹ his younger Sir Richard Rufus (the Red) was Earl of Septon, and had issue Walter de Burgo, his successor in the Earldom, who, by the daughter of Sir John Tenchard, besides other sons, had Geoffrey, bishop of Ely.

Eustace.

His eldest son and successor Eustachius, or Eustace Fitz-John, lord of Knaresbrough, in the reign of K. Stephen founded two religious houses at Malton in Yorkshire, and at Alnwick in Northumberland, with a nunnery at Watton, in the former county; but in 1157 (3 Hen. II.) was slain in the expedition then made into Wales; as William Neubrigensis, speaking of this battle, writes, *Ibique Eustachius Johannis filius, Vir magnus et grandævus, atque inter primos Anglie Proceres, Divitiarum et Sapientie titulis refulgens, interiit.* And there Eustace Fitz-John, a great and aged man, among the chief of the English nobility, eminent for his wealth and wisdom, was slain ².—His first wife was Beatrix, daughter and heir to Ivo, Lord de Vescey*, by whom he had two sons, William and Geoffrey; and by his second wife Agnes, elder daughter of William Fitz-Nigel, constable of Cheshire, sister and coheir to William Fitz-Nigel, baron of Halton, and constable of Cheshire, he had a son Richard Fitz-Eustace, constable of Cheshire, and baron of Halton, from whom the family of Clavering, barons of England, and *that* of Lacie barons of Halton and Pontefract, lords of Meath and Ulster, and Earls of Lincoln, deduced their descents.

William.

William, the eldest son by the first wife, is said to have been cut out of his mother's womb, and she being a very great heiress, he assumed the name and arms of Vesey ³, which were transmitted to posterity by his two sons, Eustace and Guarin.—He received from K. Henry II. a confirmation of the castle and barony of Alnwick; was sheriff of Northumberland a good part of that reign, and for some time of Lancashire; and a principal commander in the battle, fought near

* He, and his father John, Baron Vescey, assisted the Norman Duke in his conquest of England. His father was cut off in the battle of Hastings; but having two brothers, Robert and William, his companions in that expedition, they were in great favour with the Conqueror, and rewarded with many lands in several parts of England. Ivo, the only son of his said father, had given him in marriage by the Conqueror, Alda daughter and heir to William Tyson, Lord of the two large baronies of Alnwick in Northumberland, and Malton in Yorkshire, by whom he had the said Beatrix. (Pedig. Communicated to J. L. by the late Lord Knapton.)

¹ Camden's Britan.

² Dugdale.

³ Family Pedig.

near Alnwick, where the Scots army was totally routed.—He married Burga, daughter of Robert Stutevill, lord of Knarefborough, and dying in 1185 (31 Hen. II.) had the said two sons, Eustace, his heir; and Guarin, lord of Knapton.

Eustace, the elder son, attended K. John into Normandy, Eustace. who sent him thence to William, King of Scotland, to enter into a treaty of amity with him; but the King, after his return, designing an expedition against the Welch, a sudden insurrection was raised by the great men of England, which obliged the King to hasten to London, and take with him all, whose fidelity was suspected: Hence Eustace, to avoid confinement, fled into Scotland, and had his lands seized by the King, who ordered his castle of Alnwick to be demolished; after which, by the intercession of Pandulphus, the Pope's Legate, he was restored to his estate². However, the flame breaking out afresh between the King and his Barons, he sided with them, and was of the number of those, who invited Lewis of France to their assistance, and signed *Magna Charta*. * For this he was excommunicated by the Pope; and as he passed by Barnard's-Castle in the bishoprick of Durham, was shot through the head by an arrow from the garrison, which he purposed to have taken, and forfeited his estates.—He married Margaret, daughter of William, King of Scotland, (when in that country) and left a son William, whose wardship and marriage, being a minor, was granted by Henry III. to William Longue-Espee, Earl of Salisbury, natural son of K. Henry II. by Rosamond, daughter of Walter, lord Clifford; but after he came of age, he had a livery of some part of his father's estate.—He married first Isabel eldest daughter of the said Earl of Salisbury; and secondly Agnes, eldest daughter of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby; and, in her right, had assigned to him a share of those

* The pedigree here quoted, states further, that a greater breach happened between the King and him on the following occasion. K. John being of a very amorous disposition, and hearing that Eustachius had a very beautiful wife, conceived a dishonourable passion for her, and whilst her husband sat at table with him perceived a ring upon his finger, which laying hold of, said he would have one made in the same fashion. This ring the King sent in Eustachius's name to his wife, conjuring her to come to her husband with all speed if she expected to find him alive; but she happening to meet her husband on the way, told him the message, to revenge which abuse, he appointed a common prostitute in his wife's place, and the King discovering the fraud, threatened to kill him, whereby Eustachius with many others who had the same cause of resentment, raised a formidable army against the King.

¹ Idem, Pedig.

² Idem.

those lands in Ireland belonging to William Marechal, Earl of Pembroke. He died in 1253 (37 Hen. III.) and left 4 sons; John; William; Thomas, ancestor to the lord Knapton; and Richard of Chimley in the county of Oxford, from whom the Veseys of that place derive their descent ¹.

John, baron Vescy of Knapton in Yorkshire, the eldest son, being left in his minority, was given in ward to Peter de Savoy; he was a chief commander, after he came of age, in the wars of Gascoigne; and was appointed by K. Edward I. governor of Scarborough-Castle; to whom, on his return from the King of Arragon, he brought over a great number of Gascoigners, to serve against the Welch.—He married first Mary, sister to Hugh, Earl of March; and secondly (by the procurement of Q. Eleanor) Isabel de Beaumont, her kinswoman; but deceasing without issue in 1289 (17 Edw. I.) was succeeded by his brother

William, a person in great esteem with K. Edward I. who constituted him justice in Eyre of all his forests beyond Trent, and one of his justices Itinerant, touching the pleas of the forest ², governor of Scarborough-Castle, and L. J. of Ireland, where he was lord of Kildare, and 18 Edward I. did homage for his great possessions in the province of Leinster, and there founded a Friary of Minorites. But, during his administration, being accused of treason by John Fitz-Thomas, Lord Offaley, a challenge ensued; which being accepted by the L. J. and a day appointed (as Hollinshed relates at large) he avoided the trial by flying to France, and his estate was conveyed by the King to his antagonist. However, three years after 24 Edward I. he had summons to parliament, among the barons of England, having that year, and often, served in the wars of Gascoigne; but the year following, the King seized his lands in England and Scotland, on account of the rebellion of his tenants; and, upon his formal surrender of all his manors and castles in Ireland, forgave him all his debts, due to the Exchequer.—He had issue one son John, who died in the wars of Wales, before him; and one daughter Isabel, married to Gilbert de Aton, Lord of Aton in Yorkshire. And having a natural son, named William de Kildare, from his lordship in Ireland, he enfeoffed Anthony Beke, bishop of Durham, in the Castle of Alnwick, in trust for him, who also enjoyed all his other lands, for life; but he being slain in the battle of Stirling, and leaving no issue by his wife Isabel, daughter of Adam de Periton,

¹ Family Pedig.

² Pedigree ut antea.

Periton, the estate in Yorkshire devolved on the said Gilbert de Aton, as nearest kinsman and heir to the said William, viz. son of Margery, daughter of Warine, or Guarin de Vesci, together with the title of Lord Vesci; which, at length, through Margaret, daughter and heir to Henry de Bromflete, who had summons to parliament, as Lord Vesci, from 27 Hen. VI. to 6 Edw. IV. and died the 8 of that reign, vested in the family of Clifford, Earls of Cumberland.

Thomas de Vescy, third son of William, Lord Vescy, settled at Newland in Cumberland; where the family continued, until his descendant William Vescy, having the misfortune to kill a man in a duel, fled to Scotland, where he married a daughter of the family of Ker of Cesford, ancestor to the duke of Roxburgh; after which, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, he settled in the North of Ireland, and was father of an only son, the Rev. Thomas Vescy; who, 29 December 1629, was collated to the rectories of Ballineskully and Magheragh, in the county of Derry, and in 1634 to the rectory of Camus super Morne in the said county; was minister of Colraine, and archdeacon of Armagh, and in 1655 had 120*l.* a year allowed him by the government.

His son and heir, John Vescy, D. D. was born at Colraine 10 March 1637; and, through various perferments in the church, was advanced to the united sees of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe 11 January 1672, whence he was translated to the archbishoprick of Tuam 18 March 1678, and was sworn of the privy council; but being obliged to fly into England, as many others did, to escape the confusions of K. James's reign, he found a safe retreat in London, till the revolution restored him to his bishoprick. In the years 1712 and 1714 he was three times one of the lords justices of the kingdom; but deceasing at his seat of Holymount, in the county of Mayo, 28 March 1716, was there buried, and having had a numerous issue, was succeeded by his eldest son

Sir Thomas Vescy, born at Cork, when his father was dean of that church, who received his education in Christ-Church, Oxford, whence he was elected a fellow of Oriel College, where he pursued his studies with great application, until he married Mary, only surviving daughter and heir to Denny Muschamp of Horsley in Surry, Esq. muster-master general of Ireland (by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Doctor Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh) by whom he

Thomas.
William.

Thomas.

John,
Archbishop of
Tuam.

Sir
Thomas,
Baronet.

inherited a very considerable estate, and was created a baronet by privy seal, dated 13 July, and by patent 28 September 1698, before he entered into holy orders, although he had early thoughts to take that function upon him, 24 June 1700, he was ordained a priest in the church of Finglas, by Narcissus, archbishop of Dublin.—On 12 June 1713 he was promoted to the see of Killaloe, and was translated 8 April 1714 to Ossory*; in which see he presided till his death, which happened in Dublin 6 August 1730, to the general grief of his clergy.—His lordship was buried at St. Anne's, Dublin, and by his said Lady, who died 26 February 1748, had an only son, Sir John-Denny Vesey, Lord Knapton, and two daughters¹; the elder married to Cæsar Colclough of Duffrey-Hall, Esq. member of parliament for the county of Wexford; and the younger, first to William Handcock of Willbrook in Westmeath, Esq. member of parliament for the borough of Fore; and secondly to Agmondisham Vesey of Lucan in the county of Dublin, Esq. comptroller and accomptant-general of Ireland, and member of parliament for Harristown.

Sir John,
¹
Baron.

Sir John-Denny Vesey, the second baronet, was chosen to serve in parliament for the borough of Newtown, in the county of Downe, when he was a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; in 1746, during the rebellion in Scotland, he was appointed governor and *C. Rot.* of the Queen's County; and was advanced to the peerage of Ireland by privy seal, bearing date at St. James's 20 March 1749, and by patent², 10 April 1750, by the title of baron of Knapton, and as such he sat in parliament 12 of same month³.

On 15 May 1732 he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Brownlow of Lurgan, Esq. member of parliament for the county of Armagh, by his wife the lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James, Earl of Abercorn, and deceased 25 June 1761, having had issue by his lady two sons and three daughters, viz.

(1)

Sir Thomas his heir;

Francis-

* On 27 August 1714 his Lordship passed patent to hold two markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and four fairs on 22 April, 28 May, 1 September, and 30 November, and two days after each, at Hollymount, in the county of Mayo; two fairs on 25 September and 25 October, and two days after each, at Jergleony; and three fairs on 10 May, 10 October, and 5 November, and two days after each, at Ballymote in the county of Galway.

¹ Pedigree. ² Rot. A^o. 23 Geo. II. 2. p. f. ³ Lords Jour. III. 777.

Francis-Muschamp baptized 6 May 1734, and buried 7 February 1747 at St. Anne's, Dublin. (2)

Elizabeth, baptized 31 March 1733, married first, 4 July 1751, to Robert Handcock of Waterstown in county of Westmeath, Esq. and by him who died 25 October 1754 had a son, Gustavus, heir to his grand-mother, whose family name of — Temple he hath assumed, and by Mary eldest daughter of William-Henry Moore of Drumbanagher, Esq. hath issue. The said Elizabeth married secondly, Edmond Sexton Perry of Newtown-Perry, county of Limerick, Esq. and by him, who hath been advanced to the peerage, hath issue. (1)

Anne, married 25 August 1753, to Thomas Knox of Dungannon, Esq. created Lord Welles, and (2)

Jane, married 4 March 1776 to Sir Robert Staples, of Dunmore in the Queen's County, Bart. to whom she was third wife, and by him hath issue three daughters¹. (3)

Sir Thomas the second baron of Knapton and present Viscount de Vescy received his education in the University of Dublin, was a lieutenant in Lord Drogheda's regiment of horse, and 22 October 1761, he sat first in parliament², and 22 June 1776 his present majesty was pleased by privy seal at St. James's, and patent³ at Dublin 19 July following, to advance his lordship to the dignity of Viscount de Vescy of Abbey-Leix in Queen's County, and 11 March 1778 took his seat in the house of peers by that title⁴; 24 April 1769, he married Selina Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir to the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, of Colebrook in the county of Fermanagh, Bart. * and by her ladyship hath issue John, D 2 born

Sir
Thomas,
1
Viscount.

* Sir Basil Brooke of Magherabegg and Brooke Manor in the county of Donegal, Knt. was an undertaker in the plantation of Ulster. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Leicester of Toft county of Chester, Esq. and dying 15 July 1633 was buried on 27 in St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, having issue, Henry his heir; Anne, married to Richard Crofton of Lisburn county of Roscomon, Esq.; and Elizabeth.—Sir Henry of Brookesborough county Fermanagh, Knt. personally served for many years in the wars of Ireland, as a Captain of foot and in other stations, and during the troubles of 1641 he preserved the town and county of Donegal. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Winter of Durham, county of Gloucester, and by her who was buried at St. Werburgh's 26 January 1648 had a son Basil, of Kildonell or Killydonell, otherwise Brooks Manor, county of Donegal, Esq. created LL. D. at Oxford 6 August 1677, by the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor, who pursuant to articles dated 30 July 1673, married Margery, widow of — Martin of Dublin, gent. and had George Brooke, Esq. father of Henry his heir; and Dorothy who married Philip Dunbar, Esq. which Henry left a daughter Abigail, who married Edward Walsh. The said Sir Henry

Family of
Brooke.

¹ Collections. ² Lords Jour. IV. 205.
4. p. f. R. 21. ⁴ Lords Jour. V. 48.

³ Rot. A^o. 16. Geo. III.

born 15 February 1771; Arthur 3 March 1773; Charles in February 1784; and a daughter Selina born 25 January 1775¹.

TITLES.] Sir Thomas Vesey, Viscount de Vesey, Baron of Knapton, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.

Henry of Brookesborough, married in 1652 to his second wife Anne, daughter of Sir George St. George of Carrickdrumrusk in county of Leitrim, Bart. by whom he had three sons and three daughters: and he married thirdly Elizabeth, younger daughter of Henry, Lord Docura, Baron of Culmore, and by her had a son George Brooke, Esq.; the said Sir Henry died 31 August 1671, and by his nuncupative will, of that day directed his body to be buried in the Abbey of Donegall by his Lady. The issue by his second wife were Thomas of Donegall; Richard; Oliver; Catharine married to Charles Hamilton of Cavan county of Donegall, Esq.; Elizabeth to Gustavus, Viscount Boyne, and died 28 December 1721 at Stackallan county of Meath; and Anne, who married Colonel Braier.—Thomas Brooke, Esq. a Major in the army, succeeded his father, married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir John Cole, Bart. and was interred at St. Michan's 23 February 1695, having had a numerous issue, viz. Henry his heir; James, baptised 30 December 1686; Arthur, baptised 16 May 1693; Thomas, baptised 1 April 1695 left no issue; Frances, and Elizabeth, twins, buried at St. Michan's 16 November 1682; Elizabeth, baptised 6 January 1690, died 4 February following; Mary, married to Guy Carleton of Rossihelly, county of Fermanagh, Esq.; Anne; and Catharine, who was buried at St. Michan's 18 September 1696. Henry, of Cole Brooke in the county of Fermanagh, Esq. the eldest son, was elected to Parliament, appointed Governor and L. L. of that county, and 23 January 1706, had his Fermanagh estate, erected into the Manor of Brookesborough, with courts, a market, four fairs and other privileges. He married Lettice, daughter of Alderman Benjamin Burton of Dublin, and died 14 July 1761, having had issue five sons and two daughters, viz. Thomas, born 20 January 1711-12: Arthur, created a Baronet, of whom presently; Francis, an officer in the army, who married and had Francis, and Henry living in 1771; Henry, born 15 February 1716, buried at St. Mary's 22 February 1718; another Henry baptised 16 May 1723, buried there 1 May 1725; daughter Lettice, born 7 March 1714, married to Robert Gore, Esq. brother to William of Woodford; Catharine, buried at St. Mary's 3 March 1715; the third daughter buried there 16 April 1717; Grace, baptised 5 April 1718, and married 2 February 1756 to John Bateman of Callow, county of Limerick, Esq; and Anne, born 11 August 1724. —, Arthur, who succeeded, was elected to Parliament for Fermanagh 28 February 1752, appointed a Governor of the county of Fermanagh, and was created a Baronet by patent dated 3 January 1764. He married 6 August 1751, Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Fortescue of Reynolds-town, county of Louth, Esq. and deceased in Dublin 7 March 1785, when the title of Baronet ceased, having had issue by his said wife who died at Bath 22 September 1756, two sons; Henry, and Thomas, born 6 July 1754 who died young, and two daughters: Selina-Elizabeth, married 23 April 1769 to Thomas, now Viscount De Vesey, as in text; and Letitia-Charlotte, who became the wife of Sir John Parnel, Bart. and is deceased.

(Pynnar's Survey, Chancery bill filed 5 April 1757, and decree in 1657. Prerogative Office. St. Mary's Registry, and Lodge Edit. 1754, IV. 210.)

¹ Exshaw's Magazine.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 28 September 1698, 10 Will. III. B. of Knapton in the Queen's County, 10 April 1750, 23 Geo. II. and V. De Vesey of Abbyelex, 19 July 1776, 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Topaz, on a Cross, Diamond, a Patriarchal Cross, of the Field.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a hand in Armour, holding a Laurel Branch, both proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Hercules's, with Clubs over their Shoulders, proper, crined, and habited about the Middle, Topaz.

MOTTO.] SUB HOC SIGNO VINCES.

SEAT.] Abbyelex, in the Queen's County, 48 miles from Dublin.



COLE, VISCOUNT ENNISKILLEN.*

THE antiquity of this family of COLE is indisputable from the following deed of K. William the Conqueror: "William King, greets Walkefellin, bishop: and Hugan de Port; and Edward Knight, Steward; and Algefine; and Allfus, Porveieur; and Cole; and Arderni; and all the Barons, in Hampshierr, and Wilkeshire, freindly. And know ye; that I give unto St. Peter, and Walchelyne, Bishop, with all the convent; to be as free as Bishop Alsyme was in the days of K. Edward, and to hold and enjoy all the priviledges great and small; and I give commandement that noe man for me or any other withstand or deny them, the same, or disquiet that which I doe graunt in any wise unto
" St. Peter,

40

* Extracted from a very curious family pedigree which continues the descents lineal and collateral, to 1630, attested by Sir William Segar, Garter King of Arms, 30 July that year, and communicated to the editor by Lord Viscount Enniskillen.

“ St. Peter, or Walchelyne Bishop, or any his successors.” *
But we shall begin our account with

William. William Cole of Huteneſleigh in county of Devon, who
Roger. was living in the year 1243 † ¹ his ſon and heir Roger,
Roger. living in 1295, (24 K. Edward I.) ² was the father of Roger,
John. living in the time of K. Edward II. ³ whoſe ſon John of
the counties of Devon and Cornwall, had free warren, in
Tanner, Liddeſton, Hokeſbere, and Huteneſleigh, in
Devon ⁴ and it appears by a fine (15 Edward III.) that he
was poſſeſſed of the manors of Reſpnel, in county of
Cornwall, Launceſton, and Stokley and of the manor of
Uptamun; Nythway; and Huteneſleigh; the third part
of the manor of Winſton; and divers other lands in the
county of Devon: he left a ſon and heir.

Sir John. Sir John Cole, Knt. of Nythway, who married Anne,
daughter and heir to Sir Nicholas Bodrugan, Knt. ‡ and
had

* This deed of K. William the Conqueror's was written in the Saxon tongue, 5 W. Conq. A°. 1070. was put into Engliſh A°. 1587. 27°. Reg. Eliz. and remained in the Biſhop of Wincheſter's cuſtody, A°. 1630. and the family pedigree, ſays further, “ that this is in the inſpeximus of the charters of confirmations made to Richard Fox, and Peter Courtney, Biſhops of Wincheſter, as they are inrolled in the Chauncery 30 Janu. 2 Hen. VIII. and 13 Nov. 4 Hen. VIII.”

† In this reign, lived Richard Cole of the county of Devon, (but what relation he was to the family, we have not learned,) as appears by the charter to the monaſtery of Bromer, or Bruame, of Amice Reduers, Countiſſe of Devon, relict of Baldwin, E. of Devon, who 25 Hen. III. was in the ſuite of Richard, E. of Cornwall, King of the Romans, created E. of the Iſle of Wight, which E. Richard, bare a bordure of Cornwall, about his coat, being in a ſhield argent, a lion rampant, gules, crowned, and it is evident he gave the ſame bordure to this, or one of the anceſtors of this family of Cole, as an augmentation for ſerving in the wars, (Brooke's York Herald, Vincent Rougeroix, purſuivant; their books of the nobility, Cambden's Britannia, and Pedigree.)

‡ Henry Bodrugan died 3 K. Edw. II. ſeized of the manors of Iregerien, &c. in Cornwall, and of the tenements, rents, and ſervices in ſaid manor, and of 20s. annual rent.—He was father of Sir Otto Bodrugan, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Chapernon, Knt. and died 6 Edw. III. leaving Sir Henry his heir, who married Iſabell, daughter of William Walleſborow, and had three ſons, viz. Sir William, his heir (who married Julian, daughter of Sir John Stoner of Stoner in county of Oxford, Knt. and had a daughter and heir Philippa, who married Sir Richard Sergeulx, Knt.); Sir Otto, or Otho, (who was father of William, who died without iſſue, and of Otho, who became heir to his brother, and left a daughter Joan, the wife of Robert Hall, Gent.); Nicholas, the third ſon, had two ſons, viz. Otho and Nicholas; and a daughter Margaret, who married John Antron, Gent. Otho, married Jane, daughter of William Trelauſen, and by her had Joan, his heir, who married four huſbands.—Firſt, Sir John Treuaignon, by whom ſhe had Otho, who died without iſſue, and Vidona, heir to her brother, who married ——— Reſkyner, and had Ralph.—Secondly, Ralph Trenoweth (by whom, before marriage,

¹ Rot. Inquiſit. 27 Hen. III. ² Kirkley's Inquiſitions. ³ Carte 9 Edw. II. ⁴ Idem. 9 Edw. N°. 24.

had issue William, who married Margaret, daughter of William, Sir Henry Bewpell, and by her was the father of

Sir John Cole, Knt.---who married Agnes daughter of Sir John. —Fitz-Waryn, Knt. and had issue four sons, viz. Sir Adam his heir; who succeeded at Nythway and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Weston, Knt. had a son John, the father of John, who left issue, only two daughters, his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, married to John Huddy of Stowell in county of Somerset, chief justice of England; and Joan, to John Anne of county of Gloucester. (1)

John, of whom hereafter. (2)

William, who married and had issue two sons; Stephen his heir: and William, the father of John, who marrying Elizabeth daughter of John Martyn, had two sons, Edward, and William; Edward, the eldest, was principal register to the bishop of Winchester, and married a daughter of William Holcroft, by her he had issue four sons, and two daughters, viz. Edward his successor in the registry (who married Elizabeth Ebdon of Winchester, and died after 1622, leaving Edward, Jane, Elizabeth, and Susan); William, (who died without issue); Martin, (who married Drusilla, daughter of — Vaus of Outiam, Esq. and had issue); John, (who married a daughter of John Lynch, Esq. and had issue); Anne, (married to Thomas Fryar); and Jane, (to Lancelot Thorp, alderman of Winton). William, brother to Edward the register, married Catharine, daughter of Ferdinand Galgas a Spaniard, and had two sons, viz. Robert (married to Anne, daughter of — Cooke of Keosey in Suffolk and died without issue); and Roger (who married Anne, daughter of Edward Masters of Rotherith in Surrey), Stephen (eldest son of William, and grandson of Sir John) married Joan, daughter and heir to John White, and had John his heir, who married (3)

marriage, she had a son William, who bore the name of Bodrugan and the arms of his grandfather Bodrugan, he possessed himself of all his mother's inheritances, and had issue Sir William Bodrugan, Knt. who died 24 December 20 Hen. VI. whose son and heir, Sir Henry, was attainted of treason 1 Hen. VII.)—Thirdly, Sir John Treuarthiam, Knt.—And fourthly, Robert Hull, who survived her. Nicholas Bodrugan, second and youngest son of Nicholas the third son of Sir Henry Bodrugan, Knt. married and left a daughter and heir Anne, who became the wife of Sir John Cole of Nythway, Knt. —“This match, says the pedigree, and the descents following, are proved “by divers auncient rolls, Bookes, and pedigrees, remaining in the Office of “Arms, London, 1630,” by which marriage, the Viscount Enniskillen traces his descent from Henry III. King of England, through John, Duke of Lancaster, and the Earls of Westmorland, Salisbury, Arundel Warren Surrey, and Oxford, (Pedigree of Cole.)

married Margaret, daughter and heir to Thomas Clarke, and by her, had John his heir, who married Garret, daughter of John Fortescue, of Prittleton and left a son John.

- (4) Robert, (fourth son of Sir John) was father of John of Treworge in Cornwall, who had a son Walter, the father of Stephen, who, by his wife Jane, daughter and heir to Robert Wyatt, had John Cole of Cornwall, Esq. his heir.

John.

We now return to John, second son of Sir John Cole, Knt. who married Jane, daughter of Robert Meryot of Devon, and had two sons, viz. Simon his heir; and William, of whom presently.

Simon Cole the eldest son was seated at Slade in county of Devon, and marrying Alice, daughter and coheir to ——— Leure, had a daughter Johan married to William Hele of Copney-Wood in Devon, Esq.; and a son, John of Slade, who died 21 November 1543 (35 Hen. VIII.)¹ having had issue by his wife Thomazin daughter and heir to ——— Walcott, a son and heir Thomas, who married first Joan, daughter of William Stourton, Esq. and having no issue by her, he married secondly Joan, daughter and heir to John Hill, of Buckland, Esq. and dying 31 January 1541, (32 Hen. VIII.) left three sons viz. William his heir; Richard* (of Buckland, county of Devon, who married Alice, daughter of John Greinfeld, Esq. of Exeter, and died 5 February 1572, (15 Eliz.) leaving a son John, who married Catharine, daughter of ——— Hele, and died 1 June 1582 (24 Eliz.) having had issue John, who died 13 April 1595 without issue; and two daughters, Alice the eldest married to George, son of Sir George Southcot, Knt. by whom he had a son George, born in 1599; and Johan, the second, married Sir John Prideaux, † Knt.); Robert, the third son of Thomas, married

* "This Richard Cole, Esq. was of Buckish in the parish of Walfordsworth in Devon, where he died and lieth buried in the North Aile of the church there.—By his last will and testament dated 7 January 1612; (proved 13 July 1614, he devised all his lordships manors, lands, tenements, &c. in counties of Devon and Cornwall, unto Captain John Cole of London, Gent. and to the heirs male of his body, and for want of such heirs male, he devised the same to Gregory Cole of the Middle Temple, London, Esq.; remainder to Robert Cole of London, Gent. remainder to his own right heirs.—Shortly after, the said Capt. John Cole, died without issue male, and the said Gregory succeeded him, and was in 1630 possessed of the aforesaid Richard's dwelling house and land at Buckish." (Pedigree.)

† First August 1560, she was of the age of 30 years, and by an inquisition, taken at Newton-Abbots in Devon 8 Sept. 37 Eliz. it appears that the said Alice, and Joan were coheirs to their brother John, son and heir to Richard

Cole

¹ Escheat. 34 Hen. VIII.

COLE, VISCOUNT ENNISKILLEN.

married a daughter of John Evelyn, of Kingston upon Thames in county of Surrey, and had George, who married Frances daughter and heir to Thomas Preston of Petresham in county of Surrey, descended from the Preston's of Lancashire, and had Gregory of Buckish, or Buckland, in Devon, and also of Petresham, who married Jane, daughter of William Bligh of Cornwall.----William Cole, eldest son of Thomas of Slade, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Chapernon, Knt. and died 23 April 1547 (1 Edw. VI.)² leaving Philip his heir, who married Joan, daughter of Thomas Williams and died 30 January 1595 (38 Eliz.) leaving a son, Richard, who married Radigon, daughter of Nicholas Boscawen of Cornwall, Esq. and died without issue 19 April 1614, (12 K. James.)

William, younger son of John, and grandson of Sir John William Cole, Knt. married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Weston of Wiltshire, Knt. and by her had a son and heir John who married Mary, daughter and heir to Thomas John. Archdeacon of Devon, Gent. † and had issue

Thomas of London, * who married Elizabeth, daughter Thomas. of Thomas Hargrave of London, and had issue four sons and

Cole of Buckland.—Inquisition taken at Launceston in Cornwall 7 August 1616, (14 K. James) it appeared that George Southcot (son and heir, to George and Alice his wife) and Joan, wife of Sir Thomas Prideaux, Bart. were cousins, and next heirs to the said Richard of Buckish. (Pedigree.)

† Michael Archdeacon of county of Devon was father of Odo who lived 18 Edw. I. and had a son Sir Thomas, who was living 5 Edw. III. and died 20 Richard II. He married first Alice daughter and heir to Sir Thomas de la Roch (Baron de la Roch at the parliaments held at London 28 Edw. I. and at Carlisle 24 of that King) and his second wife was Maud, daughter of the Lord Mulys, by the latter he had no issue, but by the former he had a son Sir John Archdeacon, Knt. who married Cicely daughter of Sir Jordan de Haccomb (son of Sir Stephen, and grandson of Sir Stephen de Haccomb, Knt. who lived in the time of K. Henry III.) and by her was father of Odo his heir, and Sir Warren Archdeacon who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir John Talbot of Richard-Castle, county of Hereford, Knt. and had a daughter and heir Philippa, who married Sir Hugh Courteney of Boconnock, alias Haccomb, Knt. brother of Edward, Earl of Devon, and second son of Hugh, Earl of Devon, the tenth of that title.—Odo Archdeacon, or Archdeckni, was father of John, who by his wife Maud had a daughter Philippa and two sons, viz. John, (the father of Joan, his heir who married ——— Winter of Cornwall, Esq.); and Thomas whose daughter and heir Mary married as in text. (Pedigree of Cole.)

* It appears by a book of pedigrees written in 1585 by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, that this Thomas Cole, was son and heir to William, second son of Sir John Cole, Knt. and lineally descended of the said Sir John Cole, first above mentioned, in which book (in the custody of Thomas Cole of the Inner Temple, Gent. anno 1630) the wives, matches, and heirs aforesaid, are all plainly expressed and recorded. (Pedigree.)

¹ Vincent's Visitation of Surrey in 1623, and Pedigree. ² Escheat. 1 Edw. VI.

and a daughter Martha, who married John Worfop of Clapham in Surry Gent. and by him had a son John of Windsor, Esq. and two daughters, viz. Rose, (married to George Smith, of Micham in Surry, Gent. by whom she had William, and several daughters); and Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Watson, of Kent, Knt. by whom she had a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married first to Sir William son and heir to Sir William Pope, Baronet, Earl of Down and Baron of Belturbet, in Ireland, now extinct, (by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Owen Hopton, Knt. and relict of Henry, Lord Wentworth of Yorkshire), he died in the lifetime of his father, leaving issue, Thomas; John; William; Anne; and Elizabeth.---She married secondly Sir Thomas Peniston of the county of Oxford, and by him had Thomas and Elizabeth.

The sons of the said Thomas of London, were

- (1) William Cole of London, who died 6 February 1600 (43 Eliz.) and having married Anne, daughter of Michael Colles of Bradwell in county of Buckingham, had issue by her who died in 1600, two sons and one daughter Margaret, who married Robert Nave of London, Merchant, son of — Nave of Norfolk, Esq.—His sons were, William, (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathanael Deards of London, (Silkman) and had issue Arthur; William; Michael; Humphry; Nathanael; Thomas; and Robert); and Thomas who was of the Inner-Temple London, and in 1630 was aged 42 years, he married Catharine, daughter of John Warnett of Fransfield in Suffex, Gent. and had issue Richard, aged 4 years in 1630; Thomas who died young; John aged 1 year in 1630; William aged 4 months in same year; and Susan, who died young.
- (2) Thomas, in holy orders, and batchelor of divinity, who left no issue.
- (3) Emanuel, immediate ancestor to the Viscount Enniskillen, and,
- (4) Solomon, of Lisse in county of Southampton, born 8 January 1547, married Mary, daughter and heir to Thomas Deering of Lisse, Esq. and had five sons and two daughters, viz; Thomas (who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Waller of Beconsfield county of Buckingham, one of the Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas in England; and had Thomas his heir; John; Solomon; George; Deering; Mary; and Dorothy); Henry (why married first Susan, daughter and heir to — Michelborne of Hamons in Suffolke, and brother to Sir Edward Michelborne, by her

he

he had issue Solomon, and a daughter Anne; and marrying secondly a daughter of Thomas Fantleroy of Crundall in county of Huntingdon, Esq. had a son Thomas; John; Solomon; George; (who died a lieutenant at the siege of Burse in Holland, in 1629); daughter Mary (married to Joseph Ady of Duddington in Kent); and Winefred, married to John Wood, of Ditton in Surry.

Emanuel Cole (third son of Thomas of London, as al- Emanuel. ready shown) married Margaret, daughter of — Ingram, and aunt to Sir Arthur Ingram, Knt. (who was living in 1629) and by her had Sir William his heir; and a daughter Margaret, who married first William, son and heir to Thomas Ashenden of Kent, Gent. by whom she had one son and four daughters, viz. William, aged 22, in 1629; Anne, married to — Leeds; Cicely; Mary; and Frances, married to Daniel Foster of Dublin, son of — Foster, Esq. of Lincolnshire.

Sir William Cole, only son of Emanuel and the first of Sir the family who settled in Ireland, was born in 1607, and William. early in the reign of K. James I. fixed his residence in the county of Fermanagh, 10 September 1607¹, he was made Captain of the long-boats and barges at Ballyshannon and Loughearne by patent, pursuant to privy signet 15 May preceding², with the fee of 3s. 4d. a day for himself, and 8d. apiece for ten men: And becoming an undertaker in the Northern Plantation, he had an assignment 16 November 1611 of the small proportion of Dromiskeah, containing a thousand acres of the escheated lands in the county of Fermanagh, at the crown-rent of 8l. English; to which, 28 May 1612 were added 320 escheated acres in the said county, at the rent of twenty shillings, Irish, 80 whereof were assigned for the town of Enniskillen, and for the burgessees close and common, for the said town, with an exception of the castle and the other two third parts of the island of Enniskillen, together with covenants for planting, building, and inhabiting the said town, according to a plan, set down by the L. D. for Sir Ralph Bingley and Captain Basil Brook, with the grant of a market and a fair, the clerkship of the market, and keeping of a toll booth within the said town, and a prohibition that none should sell by retail within three miles of the town, but such as Captain Cole should plant there, or be resident; for performance of which covenants he entered into bonds to the crown, and, having fulfilled his engagements, the town of Enniskillen was incorporated by charter,

¹ Rot. de A. 5 Jac. I. 3. p. f. R. 9.

² Idem. 5. 2. p. D. R. 46.

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charter, consisting of a provost and twelve burgesſes, he himself being the first provost. *

In 1617 he was knighted by the L. D. St. John, and 15 June 1618 ¹ received the grant of a pension of 6s. English, by the day, on the surrender thereof by captain Roger Atkinson; and 3 December following, he and his lady had a licence to sell and retail wine, and to make and sell *Aquavita* in Enniskillen. ²

In the parliament of 1639 he represented the county of Fermanagh; and, being a person of great prudence and conduct, enjoyed a considerable share of esteem from his country in general, and the government in particular; to whom he gave the first notice of what passed in the country among the abettors of the rebellion of 1641: For, Bryan Macguire ³ (whom he after preserved from the rage of the rebels, who were incensed against him for not taking the oath of confederacy with them) about 10 October, understanding by Farrell oge Mac-Award, a friar, that there was a general purpose and resolution among the popish inhabitants of Ireland, to take up arms within a fortnight; and then to seize on all the strongholds, which they purposed to retain until they might procure liberty of conscience, and free exercise of the Romish religion; he gave then the more credit to that report, in regard

* By patent, dated 21 September 1623, pursuant to Privy Seals dated at Westminster 29 October 1620, and 18 July 1622, and by the consent of Sir Thomas Dutton, one of the gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, he received a grant to him, his heirs, and assigns, of the aforesaid excepted castle, fort and bawne of Enniskillen, and two third parts of the island of Enniskillen, together with two small islands, called Enniskillen-Islands, all lying within Loughearne, at the yearly rent of 5s., Irish. And, in virtue of the commission, dated 13 August 1628, for granting anew of all lately escheated lands in the province of Ulster, also in recompence of his good services, and for the fine of 33l. 12s. English, K. Charles, 6 May 1629 confirmed to him and his heirs, the whole small proportion of Dromiskeagh, with all the hereditaments thereof, containing 1000 acres, by survey, in the baronies of Magheriboy and Clenawly, in the county of Fermanagh, with free liberty of fishing in Loughearne, and 120 Acres of concealed lands in the former barony, to hold by fealty only, and the yearly rent of 10l. 13s. 4d. English, for Dromiskeagh, and 1l. 6s. 8d. for the other, the whole being created into the manor of *Portdorie*, with an assignment of 400 acres for a demesne, 300 for a park, with free warren, and chase, and other privileges of courts, &c. subject to the conditions of plantation: on which he had built, in the reign of K. James I., a good stone castle, three stories high, strongly wrought, within a bawne of lime and stone, 68 feet square, and 13 high, with four flankers. And by virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, he had a further confirmation, 18 July 1638, for the fine of 73l. 18s. 9d. English, and the rent of 53l. 16s. 6d. English, of all his estate in the county of Fermanagh, with the creation thereof into the manors of *Cormegradie* and *Portdorie*, a demesne of 400 acres, in each, liberty to impark 600 more, and other usual privileges. (Lodge.)

¹ Rot. 16 Jac. I. i. p. D. R. 24.
13 June 1643.

² Idem.

³ His deposition sworn

regard he had observed the unusual and frequent meetings between the Lord Maguire, Sir Phelim Roe O'Neil, Tirlagh oge Mac-Hugh oge O'Hosie, and others of the chief of their country, and their followers; and imparted this discovery to Sir William Cole, who, the very next day (11 October) sent a letter to the L. J. by an express from Enniskillen, acquainting them with "the unusual resort of people to Sir Phelim O'Neil's house; the frequent private journies of Lord Maguire thither, to Dublin, and other places; his many dispatches in great hurry to divers persons, to meet at his seat; his pretending to raise men for the king of Spain's service; to nominate captains under him to do the like; and his pitching upon such, as were men of broken fortunes, and the likeliest to be concerned in any mischief that was intended, of which the suspicions were very strong, and gave uneasiness to men of honest inclinations."

Upon the receipt of this intelligence, the L. J. and council wrote to Sir William, requiring him to be very vigilant and industrious, to find out what should be the occasion of those several meetings, and specially to advertise them thereof or of any other particular, that he conceived might tend to the publick service of the state¹; which was all that could reasonably have been done by the state in those circumstances, Sir William's observations being only conjectural: But, being upon his guard, and making daily remarks on what occurred in his part of the country, he received a more particular information, by John Cormack and Flaherty Mac-Hugh, from Bryan Mac-Cohonaught Maguire, of the intended insurrection, and design of seizing the Castle of Dublin; to murder the L. J. the council, and the protestants of Ireland; and to seize all the forts in the kingdom.² With this news he dispatched (the 21) another express to the L. J. which (whether the letters were intercepted, or otherwise miscarried) came not to their hands; but the intelligence the next day, late in the evening, was confirmed by Owen O Conolly, servant to Sir John Clotworthy, who communicated the conspiracy to the L. J. Parsons, out of a sense of his duty and loyalty to the King, and an effect of that (PROTESTANT) religion he was trained up in. Of which his relation Sir John Temple, Doctor Borlace, and other writers give account.

Upon

¹ Temple's Hist. 18.
Temple, 18 Nov. 1644.

² Examination of J. Cormick, upon oath at Westminster, 18 Nov. 1644.

Upon the irruption of the rebellion, Sir William Cole received a commission under the privy signet, dated by the King at Edinburgh 16 November, to be colonel of 500 foot for suppressing the rebels; upon which, he soon raised most of the forces of Fermanagh; was governor of the garrison of Enniskillen, and by his prudent care preserved the country, in a great measure, from the desolation which threatened it; not confining his services to that part of the country only, but rendered himself remarkable to the parliament (who had undertaken to prosecute the war) by his success in other parts of the kingdom: And in January 1643, when his regiment was in the utmost necessity for bread, and totally destitute of their pay, Sir William, in his great zeal for his majesty's service, and preservation of the regiment, bought from Robert Thornton, Esq. 200 barrels of rye, at the rate of 30 shillings the barrel, for their maintenance.¹

He married first Susanna, daughter and heir to John Croft of Lancaster, Esq. relict of — Segar, Esq. lieutenant of the Castle of Dublin, and had issue Mary and Margaret. He married secondly Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Laurence Parsons of Birr in King's County, second baron of the Exchequer, and dying in October 1653, was buried in St. Michan's Church Dublin, leaving two sons, * viz.

- (1) Michael his heir, ancestor to the Viscount Enniskillen, and
- (2) Sir John Cole, father of Sir Arthur created Lord Ranelagh. Which

* And it is thought that Sir Robert Cole of Ballymakey of county of Tipperary, Knt. who served in the Parliament of 1661 for Enniskillen, and was attainted in 1689 as an absentee, was a third son of Sir William.—His wife lies buried under the belfrey of St. Michan's Church with the following memorial:

I shall see the Lord in Glory.
 Here under lyeth, the body of Anne, Lady
 Cole, daughter of John Sprat of Grainge
 In Oxfordshire, Esq. first relict of Sir
 Robt. Cole of Ballymakey in the
 County of Tipperary, Knight, with whom
 She came over to Ireland in the year 1670.
 Afterwards the relict of Colonel Thomas Whitney
 Of Newparks in the county of Westmeath, who
 Departed May 30 1716, in the 62d. year
 Of her Age.

By her will she bequeathed 100l. for the support of an English school in Ballymakey aforesaid. (Lodge.)

¹ Deposition and Lodge.

Which Sir John was seated at Newland in the county of Family of Dublin; and, during the rebellion, was very active under Lord his father, particularly in the relief of Enniskillen; which Ranelagh. having been besieged nine weeks by 1500 men, under Philip Mac-Hugh O Reily, they were surprized in a sally by Walter Johnson, an officer under Sir William, who being seconded by Sir John with his foot-company and some Volunteers, they raised the siege, and had the pursuit of the enemy for seven miles, as far as Maguire's-Bridge.—After the reduction of the kingdom by the parliament, he was appointed, with others, 21 November 1653, commissioners for the precinct of Belturbet, to consider how the titles of the Irish and others to an estate in Ireland, and also their delinquency, according to their respective qualifications, might be put into the most speedy and exact way of adjudication, so as might be with justice, and least prejudice to the public interest.—On 27 February following he had the pay of 18l. 4s. by the month, allowed him as governor of Enniskillen; and being very instrumental in promoting the restoration of K. Charles II. his majesty by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 4 August, and by patent 23 January 1660, created him a baronet, in consideration of his very many good services, performed to him¹; and 13 December ordered him a commission to be colonel of a regiment of foot, being well versed in military affairs, to which he was appointed 22 March following; having on the 19 been constituted one of the commissioners for the settlement of the kingdom, under the acts for which purpose he had a grant of lands.² *—He was member

* On 2 April 1658 (being then denominated of Newland) he purchased from Penelope, widow of Colonel Robert Bailly, and Doctor William Bailly, (Henry Bailly being dead) for the sum of 400l., the lands of Moyntagh, containing 300 acres, Clontemneyland 60 acres, Drumduffe, and others, in all 951 acres, in the barony of Clenawly, which had been set out to the said Penelope towards satisfaction of her husbands arrears of 580l. 15s. 9d. for service in England and Ireland, the same having been devised to her, Dr. William Bailly, and Henry Bailly, by her husband's will dated 19 February 1650, viz. the lands of Moyntagh, two great tates, containing 300 acres of profitable land; Clontemneyland half a tate 60 acres; Drumduffe, Kiltewlean, and Garealy alias Garowlas, half a tate 50 acres; in Gartnasillagh and Mulloghnykeogagh, 13 acres; Finleand and Coulerady 1 tate, 80 acres; in Drumshrule and Claghanagh, the third of a tate, called Cloghanagh 23 acres; five sixth parts of the great tate of Taytynamona 83 acres; Cargillananagh half a tate, 50 acres; Tullyhona and Derrylaghta 1 tate, 90 acres; Gortin, alias Molloghgarrowe and Trian, 1 tate, 80 acres; Drumeone and Tirkeene 1 tate, 110 acres; and in the great tate of Corderragh, and Heggnehorne, 12 acres. Also 1 December 1677 he had a release of the new quit rents, imposed on his estate by the acts of settlement, and the King being fully satisfied of his faithfulness in his service, directed a patent to be passed to him, of several

¹ Rot. Pat. Canc. A^c. 12 Car. II. 1 p. D.

² Idem. 18^c. 1. p. D.

COLE, VISCOUNT ENNISKILLEN.

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He married first Susanna, daughter and heir to John Croft of Lancaster, Esq. relict of — Segar, Esq. lieutenant of the Castle of Dublin, and had issue Mary and Margaret. He married secondly Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Laurence Parsons of Birr in King's County, second baron of the Exchequer, and dying in October 1653, was buried in St. Michan's Church Dublin, leaving two sons, viz.

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I shall see the Lord in Glory.
Here under lyeth, the body of Anne, Lady
Cole, daughter of Sir William Cole,
In Oxford Street, London.
Relict of Sir Robert Cole, Knt.

Which Sir John was seated at Newland in the county of Dublin; and, during the rebellion, was very active in his father, particularly in the relief of Drogheda, which having been besieged nine weeks by 1500 men, was taken by Mac-Hugh O'Reilly, they were surprised in a field by Sir John with his foot-company and some militia, they raised the siege, and had the pursuit of the enemy for seven miles, as far as Maguire's-bridge.—After the restoration of the kingdom by the parliament, he was appointed with others, 21 November 1653, commissioners for the precinct of Belturbet, to consider how the estates of the king and others to an estate in Ireland, and also their duties, according to their respective qualifications, might be done in the most speedy and exact way of adjudication, and might be with justice, and least prejudice to the public.—On 27 February following he had the pay of £1000 a year by the month, allowed him as governor of Famlia, and being very instrumental in procuring the restoration of Charles II. his majesty by privy seal, dated at Whitehall 4 August, and by patent 23 January 1660, created him a baronet, in consideration of his very many good services performed to him¹; and 13 December ordered his commission to be colonel of a regiment of foot, being well skilled in military affairs, to which he was appointed 22 May following; having on the 19 been nominated one of the commissioners for the settlement of the kingdom, under which for which purpose he had a grant of lands².

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children, of whom Mary was baptized 1 May 1679, and buried the 7 at St. Michan's; Elizabeth buried there 28 August 1677; John; Michael baptized 2 July 1681; Chichester baptized 14 August 1683; William baptized 18 August 1686; '—The only survivors were John, Michael, and Chichester; and departing this life himself in London 11 February 1710, was succeeded by his eldest son

John.

John Cole of Florence-Court, Esq. baptized 12 April 1680, who enjoyed all the estate belonging to the family in the county of Fermanagh, (that part which had been confirmed to his mother's father Sir John Cole, in the barony of Clenawly, being settled upon her and her heirs, at her marriage with his father) and greatly improved both his own feat, and the town of Enniskillen, by new buildings; so that many poor families, by his extensive improvements, were comfortably supported.—He served in parliament for the said borough of Enniskillen, and in 1723 was sheriff of the county of Fermanagh.—In July 1707 pursuant to articles dated 10 of that month, he married first Florence, only daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey of Trebitch in Cornwall and Tavistock in Devonshire, Baronet, knight of the bath, member of parliament for the latter county, governor of Sheerness, and colonel of a regiment in the reign of K. William, who died 28 July 1696 (by his wife Florence, daughter of Sir John Rolle of Stevenstone in Devonshire, knight of the bath, ancestor to the Lord Rolle) and by her who died at Dublin, in August 1718, had five sons, and two daughters, viz. John, Bouchier, Michael, William, baptized 21 April 1714, Henry born in June 1716, father of Henry St. George Cole, Esq.; Elizabeth, born 27 October 1712 (married first to Edward Archdall of Castle-Archdall in the county of Fermanagh, Esq., and secondly to Byssie Moleworth, Esq. youngest brother to Richard, Viscount Moleworth; and Florence, born in 1714 married to Arthur Newburgh, Esq.—His second wife was the daughter of Robert Saunderson of Castle-Saunderson in the county of Cavan, Esq. and dying in July 1726 was succeeded by his eldest son

John, Lord Mount-Florence. John Cole of Florence-Court, born 13 October 1709, sheriff of the county of Fermanagh in 1732, and member of parliament ¹ for the borough of Enniskillen, till 1760, when his majesty advanced him to the peerage of Ireland by the

¹ Lodge Collect.

² Commons Jour.

the title of Baron Mount-Florence, of Florence-Court in county of Fermanagh, for which honour the privy seal bears date at Kensington, 20 August, and the patent 8 September same year, ¹ and 22 October 1761 his lordship had his introduction to the house of peers ².—In October 1728, he married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Hugh Willoughby Montgomery of Carrow in county of Fermanagh, Esq. and died 30 November 1767, having had issue by her who died at Bath, in April 1771 two sons and five daughters, viz.

William Willoughby.

(1)

Arthur Cole-Hamilton, Esq. born 8 August, 1750 seated at Skea in Fermanagh, for which county he served the office of sheriff, and is now one of its representative in parliament. In 1780 he married Letitia daughter and heir to Claudius Hamilton of Mounterlony in county of Tyrone, Esq. and has issue,

(2)

Mary-Anne.

(1)

Flora-Carolina married 10 December 1755 to William Irvine of Castle-Irvine in county of Fermanagh, Esq. and she died 20 October 1757.

(2)

Catharine married 6 October 1770 to Richard Brown, Esq. captain in the first regiment of foot.

(3)

Mary who died 4 April 1755, and

(4)

Elizabeth.

(5)

William-Willoughby, the present Viscount Enniskillen, was William-born in 1736, and 6 May 1756 set out from Ireland for Wil-Gottingen in the electorate of Hanover; he arrived there loughby, in June, and 10 August following pursued his travels, visit-Viscount ing the Courts of Berlin, Brunswic, Dresden, Munich, Enniskil-Venice, Rome, Naples, Florence, Sicily, Pisa, Leghorn, len. Genoa, Turin and most of the towns in Flanders, till 11 September 1757 when he arrived in London. In 1761 ³ he was chosen to parliament for Enniskillen, for which borough he served 'till 1767; and 7 March 1768 had his introduction to the house of peers on the death of his father ⁴, 20 July 1776 he was created Viscount Enniskillen, pursuant to privy seal at St. James's 24 June preceding ⁵, and by that title took his seat in parliament 14 October 1777 ⁶—3 November 1763 he married Anne, daughter of Galbraith Lowry-Corry, Esq. of Ahenis in county of Tyrone, whose son Armar hath been created Lord Belmore, and by her Ladyship hath issue

E 2

John-Willoughby

¹ Ret. A^o. 34 Geo. II. D. R. 28. ² Lords Jour. IV. 206. ³ Com. Jour.

⁴ Lords Journals, IV. 428. ⁵ Ret. A^o. 16 Geo. III. 4. p. D. R. 15. ⁶ Lord's Jour. V. 2.

COLE, VISCOUNT ENNISKILLEN.

- (1) John-Willoughby, born 23 March 1768.
- (2) Galbraith-Lowry, born 1 May 1772, cornet in the twelfth regiment of dragoons.
- (3) William-Montgomery, born 14 October 1773.
- (4) Arthur, born 28 June 1780.
- (5) Henry.
- (1) Daughter Sarah, born 1 September 1764.
- (2) Elizabeth-Anne, born 8 August 1765, married in September 1788 to captain Magennis, son of Richard Magennis, Esq.
- (3) Anne, born 14 September 1769.
- (4) Florence, born 14 May 1778, and
- (5) Henrietta-Frances, born in June 1784.

TITLES.] William-Willoughby Viscount Enniskillen, and Baron Mount-Florence.

CREATIONS.] B. Mount-Florence of Florence-Court in county of Fermanagh 8 September 1760, 34 Geo. II. and V. Enniskillen in county of Fermanagh, 24 June 1776 16 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Pearl, a Bull passant Diamond Armed and unguled Topaz, within a border Diamond, bezantee, on a Dexter canton Sapphire, an Harp Gold, with Strings Pearl.

CREST.] A Demi Dragon Emerald, langued Ruby, holding in his Dexter Paw, a Dart and in the Sinister a Shield, Sapphire, charged as the Canton.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Dragons regardant Emerald, holding in the exterior Paw a Dart.

MOTTO.] DEUM COLE, REGEM SERVA.

SEAT.] Florence-Court in county of Fermanagh 79 miles from Dublin.

• Ulster's Office, &c.

HEWITT,

HEWITT, VISCOUNT LIFFORD.

THE right honourable James Hewitt being constituted 41
 Lord high Chancellor of Ireland in 1768, his Majesty James,
 was at the same time pleased pursuant to his letters from St. Viscount
 James's, 24 November 1767 ¹, to create him a peer of Lifford.
 Ireland, by the title of Baron Lifford of Lifford in county of
 Donegall, for which honour the patent passed at Dublin 9
 January 1768 ². 27 ³ of which month he took the oaths and
 his place in the house of peers, as speaker of that house, and
 also as Lord Lifford, and 9 May following "it was resolved by
 " the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled,
 " that an humble address be presented to his Excellency
 " the L. L. that his excellency will lay before his majesty
 " the request of this house, that he will be graciously pleas-
 " ed to grant to the lord chancellor the sum of 1000l.
 " in addition to his customary allowance as speaker of this
 " house, in approbation of his lordship's particular merit
 " and faithful services in that high station during this session
 " of parliament," ⁴ 18 December 1769 the resolution of 9
 May 1768 was repeated, but we find 23 December 1769, that
 " it was ordered by the lords spiritual and temporal in par-
 " liament assembled, that the resolution of this house of
 " 18 of December instant, for an address to his excellency
 " the Lord Lieutenant, to lay before his Majesty the request
 " of this house to grant to the Lord Chancellor the sum of
 " one thousand pounds, in addition to his customary allow-
 " ance, be now discharged."

" Resolved, nem. con. by the lords spiritual and temporal
 " in parliament assembled, that an humble address be pre-
 " sented to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that his
 " excellency will lay before his Majesty the request of this
 " house,

¹ Signet Office, ² Rot. A^c. 8 Geo. III. 1. p. D. R. 3. 4.

³ Jour. IV.

445. ⁴ Idem, 48.

“house, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant
 “to the Lord Chancellor the sum of two thousand pounds,
 “in addition to his customary allowance as speaker of this
 “house, in approbation of his Lordship’s particular merit
 “and faithful services, during this session of parliament,
 “and for the better support of the dignity of his high
 “office and station, as speaker of this house.”¹ 18 May
 his Lordship received the thanks of the house of peers
 for his great and unwearied attention to the service
 of that house, supported by the most distinguished
 abilities during the then session of parliament², 21 De-
 cember 1771 and 28 February 1774, we find these reso-
 lutions repeated³, as they were 18 December 1775; 22
 December 1777; 21 December 1779; 15 December 1781;
 15 December 1783; 5 April 1785; 13 March 1786;⁴ and
 a like resolution passed in 1787, praying his Majesty to grant
 to his Lordship a sum of 3000*l.* and as a further testimony
 of his Lordship’s conduct in these elevated stations, his
 Majesty was pleased, by privy seal at St. James’s 9 December
 1780⁵ and patent⁶ 4 January, to advance him to the dig-
 nity of a Viscount, and he took his seat in parliament by the
 title of Viscount Lifford 9 October 1781⁷. His Lordship
 is one of the judges of the Exchequer Chamber, and treas-
 urer to the honourable society of King’s-Inns.

He married first the only daughter of Rice Williams,
 D. D. of Stapleford-Abbey in Essex, Archdeacon of Car-
 marthen, and she deceasing in 1765 he married secondly Am-
 brosia daughter of Rev. Charles Bayley of Navestock in Essex,
 by whom he has George⁸ now at Oxford; Ambrosia; Eliza-
 beth; 9 and other children. His Lordship’s children by the
 first wife, were

- (1) James D. D. who married first 25 July 1779 Henrietta-
 Judith, eldest daughter of Arthur, Lord Harborton, and
 by her who was born in June 1754, and died 22 April 1778,
 having no issue¹⁰; he married a daughter of Rev. Doctor
 Oliver, by whom he has one son James.
- (2) William-Williams, formerly in the army and late a banker
 of Cork, where he married the daughter of Thomas Strettle,
 Esq.
- (3) Joseph, his Majesty’s third serjeant at law, cursitor to the
 Court of Chancery; compiler of the Dublin Gazette; and
 member

¹ Jour. IV. 536.

² Idem. 576.

³ Idem. 608, 725.

⁴ Idem. 813.

V. 26. 148. 255. 416. 585, and 704.

⁵ Signet Office.

⁶ Rot. A°. 22

Geo. III. 2. p. f. R. 4.

⁷ Jour. V. 226.

⁸ Ulster.

⁹ Magazine.

¹⁰ Information of Lord Harborton.

member in the present parliament for the borough of Belfast, and

John, Dean of Cloyne, and Vicar of the parish of St. Andrew in Dublin, in July 1779 he married a daughter of the late Doctor Moore of Dorset-Street, and by her has issue ¹.

TITLES.] James Hewitt, Viscount and Baron Lifford.

CREATIONS.] B. Lifford of Lifford in county of Donegal 9 January 1768, 8 Geo. III. and V. of the same, 4 January 1781, 21 Geo. III.

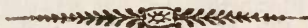
ARMS.] Ruby, a Cheveron ingrailed between three Owls, pearl.

CREST.] On a Wreath the Trunk of a Tree with an Owl thereon, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter a Vulture, the Sinister a Gryphon.

MOTTO.] BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

SEATS.] Awson in county of Warwick; Stillorgan in county of Dublin, 4 miles from the metropolis.



CUFFE, VISCOUNT DESART.

THIS noble family derives its origin from the counties of Somerset and Northampton, and had its first settlement in Ireland, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, when Hugh Cuffe, Esq. for his services to the crown, had a grant of 6000 acres of land in the county of Cork, by patent, dated 28 November 1598, where he became seated at Cuffe's-Wood, otherwise Kilmore. In 1593 he was one of the council to the president of Munster, for the administration of affairs in that province; and in 1599 secretary to the Earl of Essex, when he was sent to suppress Tyrone's rebellion; but leaving

42.

leaving only two daughters, his coheirs, Elizabeth, married to Sir Francis Slingsby; and Dorothea, to Sir Charles Coote, Bart.; the Viscount Desart descends from his near relation.

Maurice,

Maurice Cuffe of Ennis in the county of Clare merchant, who died in 1638, and was buried in the Abbey there, pursuant to the directions of his will dated 1638, in which his issue following are mentioned,¹ by Elizabeth his wife, two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances; and seven sons, viz. William, who had then a son Henry; Edward; Maurice; John (of Darbystown in the county of Kilkenny, who married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Greene from England, and had issue Burleigh Cuffe, killed abroad, father of Henry, his successor at Darbystown); Thomas, (who had two sons, and three daughters; viz. Joseph Cuffe of Grove in the same county, who died childless in April 1688,² Thomas, who had a daughter Elizabeth; Susanna, married to Mr. Rutledge; Anne; and Ellen, wife to Mr. Greet of Kilkenny); Joseph, ancestor to the Viscount Desart; and Robert, of Grange in the county of Cork, which lands he held by lease for three lives from Denny Muschamp, Esq. dated 20 June 1670 at the rent of 80l. a year, and the said Robert was living there in 1670,³ who by Dorcas his wife had a son Joseph, educated in the University of Dublin; and a daughter Elizabeth.

Joseph.

Joseph Cuffe, Esq. the sixth son, took up arms, in the year 1649, under Oliver Cromwell, when he came to reduce Ireland to the obedience of the English parliament, commanding then a troop of horse; and, with Major Warden, was instrumental in reducing the city of Cork, 16 October that year, for which they had an order of government, dated 1 August 1653, to have their arrears stated from the said 16 of October, or the dates of their respective commissions, at their election⁴. After which he obtained debentures from the government; made several purchases, and had two grants of lands under the acts of settlement.—He married Martha, daughter of Colonel Agmondisham Muschamp, by whom he had twenty children, whereof four sons, and eight daughters lived to maturity. He died at his seat of Castle-Inch in the county of Kilkenny, and was buried in a vault within that church, which he had prepared for himself and posterity, upon the stone whercof is this memorial;

Here

¹ Prerog. Office. ² His will, in the Consist. Court. ³ Lodge. ⁴ Book of Orders in Council Office.

Here lieth the Body of
 Captain Joseph Cuffe of Caf:
 :tle-Inch, to whom this Mo:
 :nument doth belong. He
 departed this Life the 25
 Day of December 1679.
 Aged 58 Years.

And in the Chancel is a monument of black marble, between two black and white pillars, adorned with his coat armour, and this inscription;

To the pious Memory of
 Joseph Cuffe of Castle-Inch,
 Esq, who departed this
 Life on Christmas-Day, be:
 :tween 9 and 10 in the Morning,
 in the Year of our Lord
 1679.
 Aged 58 Years.

His surviving children were

Agmondisham, his heir and successor.

(1)

Rev. Maurice Cuffe of Cuffe's-Borough in the Queen's County, Incumbent of Abbyeix, who married Jane, daughter of Mr. Friend of Annagh in Tipperary, by whom he had five sons and three daughters, viz. Joseph (of Grove, in county of Tipperary and of Cuffe's-Borough, Esq. who pursuant to articles dated 8 and 9 February 1724, married first Martha, daughter of Mr. Baker of said county, and relict of Rev. — Wheeler, had issue, Francis-Wheeler; Denny-Baker; Walter; Jane married in November 1756, to John Friend, Gent.; Martha; and Judith. The said Joseph married secondly in 1754, Esther, daughter of — Brimsmead)¹; John, born in April 1698, died young; Thomas, Robert, died unmarried; Benjamin, deceased; Jane, married to Mr. Harris; Martha, to John-Denny Starkey of Snugborough in the Queen's County, Esq.; and Mary.

(2)

Joseph, who died young, unmarried.

(3)

Thomas, who was attainted by K. James's parliament of 1689; married Dorothy, sister to Colonel Edward Jones of Wexford, and by her, who was buried at St. Anne's Church,

(4)

¹ Chancery bill filed 11 November 1757.

Church, Dublin, 8 December 1749, had issue Martha, who died at 12 years old, and Thomas Cuffe, Esq, counsellor at law, born at Grange, near Castle-Inch, chosen in October 1735 member of parliament for the town of Wexford, married 12 January 1737 Grace, elder daughter of Thomas Tilson of Dublin, Esq. and died at Wicklow 9 May 1742, his relict in August 1753 re-married with Charles Coote, Dean of Kilfenora.

- (1) Daughter Elizabeth was married to John Kelly of Kellymount in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. to whose memory, and *that* of her eldest son, she erected a monument in the church of Gowran, with this inscription ;

To the pious Memory.
Here lieth the Body of
John Kelly of Kellymount, Esq;
Who departed this Life in the Year
Of our Lord 1678, in the 36th Year of
His Age, thereby leaving Elizabeth Kelly,
Eldest Daughter to Jos. Cuffe of Castle :
: Inch, Esq;, his most afflicted Widow.

Here also lieth the Body of Joseph
Kelly, Esq;, his eldest Son, Recorder of
the City of Kilkenny, who departed
this Life in the Year of our Lord 1713,
going on the 4th Year of his Age, whose
Parts and Integrity had rendered him a
Useful Man to his Country, and an
Ornament and Credit to his Family.
After such Losses, nothing could make
the Troubles of this Life supportable
to his most sorrowful Mother, but
the Hopes of rising together with
them to the Glories of one, that shall
be everlasting.

To their dear Memories she erected
this Monument, under which she
desires and expects to be interred,
when it shall please God to prepare
her for that blessed Exchange.

The 20th of July, Anno Domini 1715.

Her issue were two sons and two daughters, viz; the said Joseph; John, who married Hannah, daughter of ——— Stepney of Lisbon in Portugal, Esq. and had one daughter and two sons, of whom John was the only survivor ¹; Elizabeth, married to Captain Charles Barry of Newtown in the county of Louth; and Eleanor, to Robert Fitz-Gerald, Esq. Prime-Serjeant at Law, whose only child Eleanor, married William Stewart, Earl of Blesinton.—Joseph Kelly, Esq. the elder son, was Recorder of Kilkenny, Attorney-General of the county Palatine of Tipperary, and Commissioner of Appeals; married in June 1707 Elizabeth, daughter of George Monck of Stephen's-Green, Esq. and died 21 May 1713, leaving by her, who died 20 January 1743-4 ², one daughter Elizabeth; and one son Joseph Kelly, Esq. Counsellor at Law, chosen to parliament in March 1747-8 for Blesinton; 10 December 1742, he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart. died 8 May 1749, aged 30 years, and was buried at St. Michan's, leaving one daughter, who died at Bath in June 1761 in her eighteenth year ³.

Anne married to Captain Samuel Mathews of Bonnetstown in the county of Kilkenny, and died in July 1695; having had issue by him, who made his will 22 May 1689, proved 17 June 1692, six sons and two daughters, viz. Joseph, George, John, Arthur, and two sons who died during the troubles of 1688; Martha, married 11 July 1709 to Charles, Lord Viscount Blesinton; and Anne, to Francis Duggan, Esq. attorney at law, by whom she had issue.—Joseph Mathews, Esq. the eldest son, married Jane, daughter of John Kent, Esq. collector of Waterford, and had issue Samuel; John; Elizabeth, married to Rev. John Andrews, son of Doctor William Andrews of Kilkenny; and Margaret.—Samuel, who succeeded, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Rogerfon, Esq. younger son of Sir John Rogerfon, Knt. and had Joseph, Samuel, Elizabeth, married to Haffard Powel, Esq. ⁴ Jane, Martha, Anne, and five younger children.

Martha, in April 1682 became the first wife of Joseph Stepney of Abingdon in the county of Limerick, Esq. and dying in 1699, had two sons; Robert, who died in 1714, æt. 21; Alban, who died young; and a daughter Martha, married in 1715 to Philip Rawson of Abingdon, Esq. in her right, and by him, who left her a widow 3 April 1739, had four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son Stepney

(2)

(3)

¹ Lodge.² Idem.³ Idem.⁴ Idem.

14 August 1742, married Lucy, eldest daughter of Captain George Johnson of Dublin, and by her who died in May 1747, had John-Stepney his heir, born in September 1743, and other children¹

- (4) Frances, was second wife to Rev. Thomas Waye of Killree in the county of Kilkenny, by whom she left Robert; Martha; Elizabeth, married 30 November 1716 to Walter Harris, Esq. counsellor at law, and died 18 December following; and Mary, to Joseph Evans of Bally-Evans, Esq. by whom she had a son Henry.

- (5) Mary, married to Hector Harries, Esq. collector of Kilkenny, and left issue Joseph, who married Anne, daughter of Arthur Bush, Esq. made 27 March 1703 Secretary to the Commissioners of the Revenue (his only daughter Mary, was wife to Rev. James Ward, Dean of Cloyne, who died 15 June 1736, having one son and three daughters); Francis; Dorothy; Martha, (married to Thomas Eaton of Wicklow, Esq. who died 31 January 1733-4, and she died his widow 14 March 1746, leaving a son Tanat, and three daughters, Catharine and Martha); and Mary was married to Rev. William-John Bowen of Upton in Wales, by whom she left a son Henry and a daughter Martha.

- (6) Ursula, to George Reade of Rossanarragh in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. and by him, who died in January 1730, had Richard, his heir; George of Liffinteiige, who married Anne, daughter of William Hayden of Killmac-Oliver, Esq. and had several children; Rev. Joseph Reade, Incumbent of the union of Kells, in the diocese of Ossory, who died in 1732 unmarried; John, who married one of the two daughters and coheirs to John Webb of Carlsarkin in the county of Wexford, Esq.; Martha, married to Patrick Ryan of Cashel, son and heir to Counsellor Ryan of Tipperary; and Ursula, to John Scott of Newbay near Wexford, Esq. where he was succeeded by his son Thomas.—Richard Reade, Esq. the eldest son, in March 1716 married Elizabeth, only child of Richard Thompson of Temple-Lyon in the county of Wicklow, Esq. and dying 4 May 1742, left issue George an ensign in Ponsonby's regiment, which commission he resigned in February 1745; Richard, sworn 17 May 1751 mareschal of the court of admiralty, and water-bailiff of Ireland; Mathews, born 24 January 1722²; John; Elizabeth, married to Rev. Arthur Webb of Webb's-Borough, Incumbent of Castle-

Comer;

¹ Lodge.

² Idem.

omer; and Martha, in 1748 to William Morris of Waterford, Esq.

Sufanna, died unmarried.

(7)

(8)

Penelope, married to John Minchin of Annagh in Tipperary, and had issue; Charles, (who married a daughter of Counsellor Green and had one son and three daughters); Humphry, (of Inch in county of Kilkenny, who married Anne, daughter of Alderman Thomas Barnes, of the city of Kilkenny); John, (who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Lane of Killeen county of Tipperary, Esq. and left two sons); Boyle, married to his cousin-germain, a daughter of — Minchin, Esq. and had issue one son); Penelope, (married Thomas Minchin her first cousin, who left her a widow with one son); Jane, to Henry Stotesbury of Ballydoole, or Freshford, who died in August 1741, having five sons and one daughter; and Mary, to Michael Lewis of the county of Kilkenny.

Agmondisham Cuffe, Esq, the eldest son, was attainted by K. James's parliament in 1689, with his brother Thomas, and had his estate sequestered; but was restored to it again by K. William, to whom he did great service in the reduction of the kingdom, being the chief person his Majesty relied on for the quick dispatch, and safe conveyance of the ammunition and provisions for his camp.—In 1679 he married Anne, daughter of Sir John Otway of London, widow of John Warden of Burnchurch in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. who died the preceding year, and departing this life in December 1727, was buried at Castle-Inch, having had many children, of whom four sons and one daughter survived their infancy, and were

Agmondisham.

John, created Lord Desart.

(1)

(2)

Denny-Cuffe of Sandhill in the county of Carlow, Esq. who was captain of a foot company in Irwin's regiment, and in 1723 Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny; 12 October 1715 he married Grace, daughter and heir to Ebenezer Wright of Dublin, Esq. son and heir to William Wright of Dublin, Gent. and died in March 1754, having by him, one son Joseph of Sandhill, and three daughters; Elizabeth, married 22 December 1743 to Jonah Wheeler of Leyrath near Kilkenny, Esq.; Mary-Anne, 3 March 1750 to Henry Constable, Merchant; and Grace, to William Bolton, Attorney at Law.—The said Denny married to his second wife, Anne, daughter of — Cuffe of Freshford.

Maurice Cuffe of Killaghy otherwise St. Albans, in county of Kilkenny, who was member of parliament for Kilkenny in

(3)

in the reign of George I., and appointed in March 1733 one of his Majesty's council at law; 6 February 1718 he married first Martha, daughter of John Fitz-Gerald of Ballymaloc in the county of Cork, Esq. (widow of William Hartpole of Shrule in the Queen's County, Esq. who died 14 January 1713, leaving by her two sons, Robert and George under the guardianship of Sir Pierce Butler, Bart. She was also widow of Counsellor Richard Power, brother to John Power of Grange in county of Galway, Esq. which Richard she married in 1714, and he died at Bath without issue by her 3 November 1717) ¹, and by her, who deceased 12 August 1728, and was buried the 14 in St. Mary's Church-yard, Dublin, he had seven daughters, viz. Mary, born 9 December 1719; Anne, baptized 26 February 1720-1 and married in March 1740 to Edmond Fitz-Gerald, Esq. Knight of the Glyn; Catharine born 24 May 1722, died unmarried; Mary; Amice, Catherine, both deceased; and Eleanor, married in November 1740 to John Hely of Fowke's-Court in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. son and heir to Gorges Hely, Esq. and grandson to Sir John Hely, Knt. chief justice of the common pleas, who died 7 April 1701, on the circuit at Ennis in county of Clare ².—The said Maurice married to his second wife 8 January 1759, Hannah, sister of John, created Earl Darnley, by whom he had no issue, and died 4 October 1766, aged 85 years.

(4) William, who resided in London, and died unmarried.

(1) Daughter Martha was first wife to John Blunden of Clonmolan or Castle-Blunden, Esq. member of parliament for the city of Kilkenny, and died in 1726, having issue by him, who died 8 January 1752, five sons, of whom the only survivor was John Blunden counsellor at law, and created a baronet 12 March 1766.

John. John Cuffe of Desart, Esq. the eldest son, in the reign
I of George I. was member of parliament for Thomastown;
Baron. he was advanced to the peerage of Ireland by privy seal, dated at Hampton-Court 13 September, and by patent * 10 November

* The Preamble. Sicuti Honores et Titulos conferre nostrum est, ita nobis est pergratum Viros, bene de nobis et bene de Republica merentes, propriis scilicet Virtutibus ornatos, his Præmiis adornare: Procerum ideo nostrorum numero adscribi volumus fidelem et perquam dilectum nostrum Johannem Cuffe Armigerum, de cujus fidelitate erga nos regiamque nostram Domum, dum Senatoriis interesset Consiliis, dum Munia Comitatus Kilkenniensis Præfecti obiret, et in omnibus locis æque, ac de ejus aliis Virtutibus Moribusque egregiis inter omnes constat. Ad hancce Stirpem nobilitandam non levi essent argumento Patris et Avi Merita; Avus, imperante Carolo primo, et difficillimis istis, quæ subsequerentur

¹ Lodge.

² Idem.

ber 1733, by the title of Baron Defart, and two days after took his seat in the House of Lords ¹.—On 2 September 1707 he married ² to his first wife Margaret, daughter and heir to James Hamilton of Carnefure in county of Downe, Esq. by whom he had no surviving issue; and 12 February 1726-7 to his second, Dorothea, elder daughter of General Richard Gorges of Kilbrew in county of Meath, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters, viz. Joseph, born 27 November 1727, who died 13 December 1730; Agmondisham, who died 7 November 1728; John his successor; Otway, who succeeded his brother; Gorges, who died 27 August 1738; Hamilton; (in holy orders, who 5 June 1766 married Esther, daughter and heir to William Williams of Mount-Williams in county of Meath, Esq. and had issue); William, major of the eighteenth regiment of dragoons and member of parliament for the city of Kilkenny; daughter Nichola-Sophia married 21 July 1759 to Edward Herbert, Esq. member of parliament for Ennistioge; Lucy-Sufanna 25 February 1755 to the late Sir John Blunden, Bart.; Martha, (married 8 April 1766 to Rev. Nicholas Herbert, Incumbent of Carrick and Knockgraffan in county of Tipperary); Margaretta who died in November 1742; and Catharine ³;

His Lordship departing this life 26 June 1749, was buried at Castle-Inch, and was succeeded by his son

John, the second Lord Defart, born 16 November 1730, John, who received his education in the University of Dublin, ² and sat first in parliament on the decease of his father 25 November 1751 ⁴. 2 September 1752 he married Sophia, daughter and heir to Brettridge Badham of Rockfield in county of Cork, Esq. and widow of Richard Thornhill of that county, Esq. and by her, who died in Merrion-Street, Dublin, 2 August 1768, he had issue three daughters, viz. Sophia,

subsequantur Temporibus, Hipparchus, in maximi momenti Rebus Regi suo fidum, Patriæ et reformatæ Religioni utilem, omnium causâ strenuum et fortem se præstitit. Pater publica Commoda pro eo ac sua postulabant Tempora, pari studio promovit, dum Antecessor noster gloriosissimus Gulielmus tertius Urbem Limericum Obsidione cingeret, in Patriam redux, largam Frumenti copiam Exercitui ejus ex agris suis suppeditavit; deinde, Hiberniâ pacatâ, in primo Ordinum conventu a Comitatu Kilkennienfi Senator designatus, plurimis condendis et faciendis Legibus, Rei Potestantium stabilienda, et Protestantium Successioni in hocce Regnum muniendæ necessariis, lubens, lætus suffragium tulit. Sciatis igitur, &c. Rot. A.º. 7 Geo. II. i. p. f.

¹ Lords Jour. III. 237. ² Articles dated 27 August and 2 September 1707. ³ Lodge and Ulster. ⁴ Lord's Jour. III. 792.

Sophia, born in London in November 1753; Lucy, born in Merrion-Street, 13 January 1757; and Catharine.—His Lordship died at Defart 25 November 1767, leaving the said three daughters, and was succeeded in the honour by his next brother ¹

Otway, Viscount Defart. Otway, third Baron and present Viscount Defart, who received his education in the University of Oxford, sat first in the house of peers, 22 December 1767;² was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount, by privy seal at St. James's 12 December 1780, and patent ³ at Dublin, 6 January 1781 and by this title he had his introduction to the house of peers, 9 October that year.⁴—18 August 1785 his Lordship married Lady Anne Brown, eldest daughter of John late Earl of Altamont, and by her hath issue one daughter, and a son and heir born 20 February 1788.⁵

TITLES.] Otway Cuffe, Viscount and Baron Defart.

CREATIONS.] B. of Defart in county of Kilkenny 10 November 1733, 7 Geo. II. and V. of the same 6 January 1781, 21 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Pearl, on a Bend indented, Diamond, three Fleurs de lis of the Field, between two Cottises, Sapphire, each charged with three Bezantes.

CREST.] An Arm in pale, couped below the Elbow, vested Gold, charged with two Bends Undeè, Sapphire, turn'd up, Ermine, the Hand, Proper, holding a Pole-Axe, Topaz, the Staff, Sapphire.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Leopards regardant, Proper, collar'd with the Bend, charged as in the Arms, and chained, Diamond.

MOTTO.] VIRTUS REPULSÆ NESCIAT SORDIDÆ.

SEAT.] Defart in the county of Kilkenny, 54 miles from Dublin.

C R E I G H T O N,

¹ Lodge. ² Lords Jour. IV. 431. ³ Rot. A°. 21 Geo. III. 2. p. d. R. 8.
⁴ Lords Jour. V. 227. ⁵ Magazine.

C R E I G H T O N, V I S C O U N T E R N E.

THIS family is a branch of the house of Creighton who were Viscounts Frendraught in the kingdom of Scotland, which title extinguished in the person of Lewis the fifth Viscount, about the year 1690. John Creighton, John, Esq. the first of the family which we meet with in this kingdom, settled in the county of Fermanagh in the last century; he married Mary, daughter of Sir Gerard Irvine of Castle-Irvine, in said county of Fermanagh, and by her had one son Abraham; who entered early into the military line, and rose to the command of a regiment of foot, at the head of which he distinguished himself at the battle of Aghrim, during the memorable transactions of the revolution. In 1692 he was returned to parliament, one of the representatives for the county of Fermanagh, and was buried at St. Andrews, Dublin, 13 March 1705; he married Mary, daughter of James Spotswood, bishop of Clogher, by whom he had a numerous issue who all died young, save Abraham.

David, who in 1689, being about the age of 18 years, acquired great reputation by his gallant defence of the family seat, Crum-Castle in the county of Fermanagh, for several days with a very inferiour force consisting of his father's tenants and neighbours, against an army of 6000 chosen men of K. James II. which with some artillery had laid siege to that Castle, but upon advice being received by their General that a body of 2000 Enniskilleners were advancing fast to relieve the Castle, they suddenly broke up the siege and abandoned their design after a very great loss¹; this did not content the gallant defender of the Castle, he immediately

mediately made a sally and put the enemy between two fires, which situation the army of Enniskilleners as spiritedly availed themselves of, and it ended in a total rout, attended with singular slaughter and loss, upon the enemy's attempting to make their escape across *an arm* of Lough-erne, near Crum-Castle, which has since borne the name of the Bloody Pass.

David.

To him succeeded his eldest son David, who in 1692 was returned to parliament, one of the burgesses for the town of Enniskillen; in the reign of K. George I. he was promoted to the command of a regiment of foot; and died 1 June 1728, being then a major general and governor of the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham near Dublin.

He married in 1700, Catharine, daughter of Richard Southwell of Castle-Matrefs in county of Limerick, Esq; (by Lady Elizabeth O'Brien, daughter of Murrrough, Earl of Inchiquin,) and sister to Sir Thomas, created Lord Southwell; she died 5 April 1759, and by him had issue one son, Abraham, and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Nicholas Ward, Esq. of the Bangor family; Mary; and Meliora.

Abraham,
Lord
Erne.

Abraham, the only son succeeded to the estates, and was created Baron Erne, of Crum-Castle in the county of Fermanagh, by Privy Seal dated St. James's 27 June 1768, and patent ¹ at Dublin 15 July following, by which title he had his introduction to the House of Peers, 18 December 1769 ². He married first in July 1729, Elizabeth, ³ daughter of the Right Honourable John Rogerfon, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and by her who died 6 August 1760, he had issue three sons and three daughters, viz.

David, who died young; John, who succeeded his father; Abraham, (member in the last and present parliaments for the borough of Lifford); Meliora; Charlotte; and Mary, ⁴ who died young. His Lordship married secondly, 7 September 1762, Jane, relict of Arthur Acheson, Esq. brother to Archibald, Viscount Gosford, by whom he had no issue, and dying in June 1772, was interred at Newtown-Butler in county of Fermanagh, ⁵ and was succeeded in the title and estates by his son

John,

1
Viscount.

John, the second Baron, and present Viscount who sat first in the House of Peers 12 October 1773. ⁶ His majesty was pleased to advance him further in the Peerage by the name of Viscount Erne, by Privy Seal at St. James's 12 December

1780,

¹ Rot. A°. 8 Geo. III. 2. p. D. R. 11, 12.

² Ulster's Office.

³ Idem.

⁴ Idem.

⁵ Lords Jour. IV. 528

⁶ Lords Jour. IV. 684.

1780, and by patent at Dublin 6 January 1781,¹ by which title he sat first in Parliament 13 November following.² He is a governor of the county of Fermanagh, and a trustee of the linen manufacture.

His Lordship married first in February 1761, Catharine, daughter of Doctor Robert Howard, Bishop of Elphin, and sister to Ralph, created Viscount Wicklow; she died 15 June 1775, leaving issue two sons and four daughters, viz. Abraham; John; Elizabeth, born 21 January 1762,³ married 20 May 1783 to James King, Esq. and has issue; Patience deceased; Catharine and Meliora who died in 1784.⁴

His Lordship married to his second and present Lady 22 February 1776, Lady Mary Harvey, eldest daughter of Frederick, Earl of Bristol, and Lord bishop of Derry, by whom he has one daughter, Elizabeth-Caroline.

TITLES.] John Creighton, Viscount and Baron Erne.

CREATIONS.] B. Erne of Crum-Castle in county of Fermanagh 15 July 1768, 8 Geo. III. and V. of the same 6 January 1781, 21 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Pearl, a lion rampant, Sapphire.

CREST.] A Wivern's head couped at the neck, emerald, vomiting flame, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two lions rampant, sapphire, crowned with Earl's coronets, Topaz.

MOTTO.] GOD SEND GRACE.

SEAT.] Crum-Castle in county of Fermanagh, 64 miles from Dublin.

F 2

W A R D,

¹ Rot. A^o. 21 Geo. III. 2. p. D.

² Lords Jour. V. 237.

³ Information of his Lordship.

W A R D, V I S C O U N T B A N G O R.

44.

WE find in the roll of Battel-Abbey, that the family of WARD attended William the Conqueror into England, where, after some centuries it appeared in three respectable branches, viz. That of *Middlesex*, from whence descended John Ward, Mayor of London in 1375¹, ancestor to the Viscount Dudley and Ward in England.—That of *Pontefract* in the county of York, from whence descended Robert Ward, who had summons to parliament 28 and 29 Edward I.; Simon Ward who was Sheriff of York in the reign of Edward II., and was summoned to all the parliaments from 1 to 8 of Edward III.; and Sir Christopher Ward, who was standard-bearer to K. Henry VIII. :—And from the third branch which was seated at *Capestborn* in the hundred of Macclesfield and county of Chester, where for several centuries they possessed many extensive Lordships,² descended the family of Ward, of Bangor, in the person of Bernard Ward, who having married a daughter of the ancient family of Leigh of High-Leigh in Cheshire, came into Ireland in 1570, where about the year 1580 his son and heir Nicholas was born.

Bernard.

Nicholas.

Which Nicholas took to wife Johanna, daughter of ——— Leycester of Toft in county of Chester, Esq. and had issue, four sons and several daughters, one of whom Eleanor, married Thomas Ruffel of Lecale in county of Down, Esq. The sons were

(1)

Bernard his heir.

(2)

Robert, born in 1610, who married into the family of Echlin of Abbacy in county of Down, for his loyalty to K. Charles, he was created a baronet in the reign of K. Charles II. and having survived his only son Charles, who left

¹ Maitland's London, II. 1195.² King's Vale Royal.

left no issue by his wife, a daughter of Sir John Temple, Knt. died in 1691.

Thomas, advanced to the rank of colonel in the army of K. Charles II. and killed at the battle of Worcester; he left issue two daughters. (3)

Nicholas, the fourth and youngest son, whose son Arthur dying without issue male, bequeathed his estates to his widow, and she devised the same to the University of Dublin, on condition of educating, whenever required, one of her husband's descendants. In consequence of this bequest Doctor James Duncan, of the county of Fermanagh, a great-grandson, by the female line, received his degrees gratis, in the said University. (4)

Bernard the eldest son, was born in 1606, he married a Bernard, daughter of Major West of a good family in England, by whom he had three sons; and four daughters, who married into the families of Smith, Hull, Ferrars, and Stewart of Ballentoy in the county of Antrim. The sons were

Nicholas his successor. (1)

Cromwell, which name he received from his godfather, Thomas, Earl of Ardglass; he married Jane, daughter of — Leslie, Esq. and left one son Henry, under the guardianship of his mother,¹ who died without issue. (2)

Bernard, who married an heiress of the family of Davis of Knockballymore in county of Fermanagh, and had a daughter Jane, and one son Nicholas, who married in March 1741, Meliora eldest daughter of Colonel David Creighton grandfather to John Viscount Erne, and died in 1751, leaving issue one son Bernard, who was elected to parliament for Enniskillen, and died unmarried. (3)

Nicholas Ward, Esq. who succeeded to the estates, was Nicholas, born in 1630; he married Sarah daughter of ——— Buckworth of England, and had two daughters, viz. Sarah, who died unmarried; Mary, (married to Tichborne West of Ashwood in county of Wexford, Esq. by whom she had a numerous issue); and five sons, viz.

Bernard who succeeded. (1)

Vere, who died unmarried in 1702. (2)

Charles, who married Deborah, sister to James Annesley of the Middle Temple, Esq.² and had issue Nicholas, who died an infant; Bernard (who by his wife Barbara daughter of ——— Knox of Rathmelton in the county of Down, Esq. had Arthur, and two other sons); Francis; Deborah; (3)

¹ Dismiss in Chanc. 11 May 1686, N^o. 35.

² See Viscount Glerawley.

W A R D, VISCOUNT B A N G O R.

Deborah ; Anne married to Ezekiel Stewart of Fort-Stewart in county of Down, Esq. ; Sarah ; Elizabeth ; and Jane.

- (4) Nicholas, born in 1663, who married Susanna daughter of ——— Anderson of county of Lancaster, and by her had issue Elizabeth ; Sarah ; Dorcas ; Susanna ; and one son Vere, born in 1696, who married Lucy Pettyt, a daughter of the ancient family of Pettyt, Barons of Mullengar, and had issue five sons, viz. Nicholas ; Bernard ; Charles ; Michael ; and Vere.

- (5) John, the youngest son, died unmarried.

Bernard.

Bernard Ward, eldest son of Nicholas, was born in 1654, succeeded to the family inheritance ; married Mary sister of Michael Ward, Provost of Trinity College Dublin, who died Bishop of Derry ; and was killed in a duel in 1690, whilst sheriff of Down, by Jocelyn Hamilton of the Clanbrassill family, who received a mortal wound at the same time. His issue were three sons and three daughters, viz. Nicholas who died unmarried ; Michael, who succeeded ; Robert (collector of the port of Strangford, born in 1684, who by his wife Elizabeth Bayley had Michael born in 1730 ; Elizabeth 30 June 1748, married to William Perceval, Esq., counsellor at law, of the family of Templehouse, in the county of Sligo ; and Anne, to Robert Maxwell of county of Down, Esq.) ; daughter Sarah, (married first Rev. Philip Fernley ; and secondly Lawrence Steel of Rathbride in county of Kildare, Esq.) ; Mary married Thomas Stewart of Ballylave in county of Derry, Esq. ; and Anne, the youngest, died unmarried.

Michael.

Michael, second son of Bernard, was born in 1683, on the death of his brother Nicholas, he succeeded to the family estates, and was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench in 1727, and in 1709 married Anne-Catharina, daughter and coheir to James Hamilton of Bangor in county of Down, Esq. (by his wife Sophia Mordaunt, daughter of John, the second Earl of Peterborough,) and by her who was born in 1692, he had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. James, who died an infant ; Bernard advanced to the Peerage ; daughter Sophia (born 25 February 1711, married to Arthur Upton of Castle-Upton in county of Antrim, Esq. brother to Lord Templetown ; and died without issue) ; Anne (in March 1744-5 to Sir John Parnel of Rathleague in the Queen's County, Bart. representative in several parliaments for Maryborough, and by him, who died in 1782 had Sir John Parnel the present Baronet, representative in parliament for the Queen's County, Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Member of the Privy Council in Ireland, who married Letitia-Charlotta, youngest daughter of the late Sir Arthur

Arthur Brooke, Bart. and by her who is deceased had John-Augustus, Henry, William, Thomas, and Sophia); and Sarah.

Bernard Ward, only surviving son of Michael, was born Bernard, in August 1719, and baptized 6 September following, was Viscount elected to parliament in 1749 for the county of Down, Bangor, which he continued to represent till Majesty his was pleased by Privy Seal at St. James's 1 May 1770, and patent¹ at Dublin 30 of same month, to advance him to the peerage, and by the title of Baron Bangor of Castle-Ward in county of Down, he had his introduction to the house of peers 11 March 1771²; by privy seal at St. James 15 December 1780, and patent³ 13 January 1781 he was created Viscount Bangor. In December 1747 he married Lady Anne, second daughter of John the first Earl Darnley, relict of Robert Hawkins Magill of Gill-Hall in county of Down, Esq., and mother to Theodosia Lady Clanwilliam. His Lordship deceased 20 May 1781, having had issue by his said Lady four sons and four daughters, viz.

Nicholas his heir.

John baptized 29 March 1752, died young.

Edward baptized 30 April 1753, elected to parliament for the county of Down, and married in ——— to Lady Arabella Crosbie, youngest daughter of William late Earl of Glandore, and hath issue two sons and two daughters.

Robert, who married Sophia, third daughter of the late Richard Chapel Whaley of Whaley-Abbey in county of Wicklow, Esq.*

Daughter Anna-Catharina.

Sophia.

* Henry Whaley, Esq. in May or June 1659, was an adventurer in the double ordinance and became seized of several denominations of land within the liberties of Galway, in the barony of Muckullen; and the Franchises of St Dominick's Abbey, and several others in the west liberties of Galway, and also in the parish, barony and liberties of Athenry; for which his son John, after his decease, passed patent under the acts of settlement. The said Henry served in parliament for Athenry in 1661, made his will in 1665, thereby devising all his real estates to his only son John and his heirs for ever; and died in Dublin in 1667, having issue by his wife Rebecca, the said John, who died 19 January 1691, leaving by his wife Susanna, only four daughters, Elizabeth (married in 1684 to John Lopdell, and had Susanna and Mary his coheirs); Rebecca died unmarried; Frances married pursuant to deed 20 July 1691, to John Ormsby, Esq.; and Susanna to Richard Whaley, Esq. of Newford in county of Galway, by whom she had a daughter married to Ralph Hawtreay of Waterford, Esq.; and a son Richard Chapel Whaley, to whom Richard Chapel, Esq. made a considerable bequest. Which Richard served in parliament for the county of Wicklow, married first the daughter of ——— Armitage, who dying without issue in November 1758, he married secondly in February 1759, Anne, daughter

¹ Rot. A°. 10 Geo. III. 2. p. f. R. 40.
A°. 21 Geo. III. 2. p. f. R. 43.

² Lords Jour. IV. 559.

³ Rot.

(2) Sophia.

(3) Amelia, married to Rev. Hugh Montgomery, of the county of Down, and

(4) Harriot.¹

Nicholas, Nicholas, the second and present Viscount Bangor, was baptized 5 December 1750, he succeeded to the title on his father's decease, and 11 April 1785 the Hon. Edward Ward and Sir John Parnell, Bart. committees of the person and estates of Nicholas Lord Bangor, presented a petition to the house of lords praying leave to bring in a bill to enable them to make leases for his Lordship, which they obtained 2 May 1785 the said bill passed the house 24 May, and obtained the royal assent 19 June following.²

TITLES.] Nicholas Ward, Viscount and Baron Bangor.

CREATIONS.] B. Bangor of Castle-Ward in county of Down, 30 May 1770, 10 Geo. III. and V. of the same 13 January 1781, 21 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Sapphire, a Cross patonce Topaz.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Saracen's Head full faced, couped at the Shoulders, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Dexter a Knight of Malta, in complete armour and habited proper, charged on the breast, with a Cross Moline, Ruby, his Mantle charge with the same Cross, Pearl his Sword proper : Sinister, an Eastern Prince his Hands in Chains.

MOTTO.] SUB CRUCE SALUS.

SEAT.] Castle-Ward in county of Down, 77 miles from Dublin.

L A M B,

daughter of Rev. Bernard Ward and died in February 1769, having had issue four sons and three daughters, of whom Richard-Chapel, born 23 February 1762 died young; Thomas, Member of Parliament for the borough of Newcastle is now on his travels; his next brother in 1788 married Lady Anne Mead, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Clan-William; one of the daughters in 1787 married to the Right Hon. John Fitz-Gibbon, his Majesty's Attorney-General, and the youngest married Hon. Robert Ward, as in text. (Lodge Collect. Lords Jour. II. 581. &c.

¹ Family Pedigree, Information of S. Haye's, Esq., and Ulster's Office.

² Lords Jour. V. 587. 599, 616. 641.

LAMB, VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

MATTHEW LAMB of Brecket-Hall in the county of Hereford, Esq. was created a Baronet of Great-Britain 17 January 1755,¹ and his son

Sir Peniston the second Baronet, was created a Peer of this realm, by the title of Baron of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan, with limitation to his issue male; for this honour the writ of Privy Seal bears date at St. James's 2 May 1770, and the patent² at Dublin 8 June following; and 11 January 1781 his Lordship was by patent³ of that date, pursuant to Privy Seal at St. James's 16 December 1780, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Melbourne. His Lordship is a gentleman of the Bedchamber to George, Prince of Wales, and member in the British Parliament for Malmesbury in the county of Wilts. 13 April 1769⁴ he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank of Halnaby in Yorkshire, Bart. (whose ancestor was created to that dignity 7 August 1661) and by her hath issue Peniston, born 3 May 1770; William, 15 March 1779; and Frederick-James, 17 April 1782⁵.

TITLES.] Sir Peniston Lamb, Viscount Melbourne, Baron of Kilmore, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 17 January 1755, 28 Geo. II. B. of Kilmore in county of Cavan, 8 June 1770, 19 Geo. III. and V. Melbourne 11 January 1781, 21 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Ruby, a fess charged with two Mulletts, Diamond, between three Cinque-foils, Pearl.

CREST.]

¹ Beatson's Index. Baronetage, III. 339. ² Rot. A. 10 Geo. III. 2. p. D. R. 15. ³ Idem. 21 Geo. 2. p. f. R. 53. ⁴ Debrett's Peerage. ⁵ Ulster's Office.

CREST.] A Demi Lion couped, of the field, holding in his Dexter Paw, a Mullet, Diamond.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions Rampant, Ruby, Collared and Chained, topaz, each Collar charged with two Mullets, Diamond.

MOTTO.] VIRTUTE ET FIDE,

SEATS.] Brocket-Hall in county of Hereford, and Melbourne in county of Derby.



A G A R, VISCOUNT CLIFDEN.

46.
Charles,
James.

THIS family derives its descent from Charles Agar of the city of York, Esq.; who married Ellis, of the family of Blanchvillestown in the county of Kilkenny; and by her was father of James Agar of Gowran in said county, Esq. who acquired a considerable estate, served in parliament for the borough of St. Canice, Kilkenny, died 30 November 1733, aged 63, and was interred at Gowran, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.— 10 January 1692, he married Susanna, daughter of John Alexander, Esq. by whom he had James, and two other sons, who all died young; and taking to his second wife Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wemys* of Dane'sfort,

* Sir Patrick Wemys, Knt. a native of Scotland, was a Captain Lieutenant to the Earl of Ormond in the army of K. Charles I.; and 22 November 1641, entered Drogheda, with 50 horse for its defence. He married Mary, sister to Oliver Wheeler of Grenan in the Queen's County, Esq. and dying in May 1661 was interred 31 of that month in St. Audoen's Church Dublin, with his Lady who was interred there on same day in the preceding year; having had issue Sir James; Thomas, who left no issue; Morris, who had a son Francis; Sir

fort, Knt. had issue by her, who died 18 April 1771 aged 106, seven children, three of whom died young, and were buried at Gowran: The survivors were two sons and two daughters, viz.

Henry, his heir;

James, of Ringwood in county of Kilkenny, member of parliament for the borough of Gowran, who 6 July 1741 married Rebecca, only daughter of William, Lord Castle-Durrow, whose son Henry was created Viscount Ashbrook, and lost his life in 1769 in a duel with Henry Flood, Esq. having had issue James, who died in July 1757; Henry-Flower, also deceased; George, heir to his father; and Charles,

(1)

(2)

Sir Henry; and Jonas.—Sir James Weyms, Knt. 5 February 1665 married Judith, daughter of Sir William Usher, Knt. Clerk of the Council, and sister to Christopher Usher, Esq. by which Lady he had only two daughters Elizabeth, and Judith. He made his will 1 October 1672, proved 18 November following, and thereby appointed his brother Henry and his Nephew Francis son of his deceased brother Morris, Executors; bequeathed to his wife dame Judith 200l. a year, and after the payment of his debts, 50l. a year more, in augmentation of her jointure; to his daughter Elizabeth 2000l.; and to his daughter Mary 1500l.; He devised his estate to his brother Henry and his heirs male; and his nephew Francis and his heirs male, by equal moieties to be divided between them, and in case of failure of each of their issue male, the other and his issue male to inherit; remainder to his right heirs.—Sir Henry Wemys of Dunfert, usually called Dane's-Fort in co. of Kilkenny, Knt. succeeded according to the will of his brother, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir George Blundell, Knt. (from whom descended the Viscounts Blundell, a title now extinct) and had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. Patrick his heir; Cornet Henry, who died in October 1753 unmarried; daughter Mary, married to James Agar of Gowran, Esq. as in text; Sarah (to Rev. Hartstonge Martin of Kilkenny, by whom she had Elizabeth, who in 1748 married Christopher Robinson, Esq. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench and by him who died in January 1787 hath a son Christopher in holy orders); and Elizabeth married in May 1706, to Arthur Webb of Webbsborough in county of Kilkenny, Esq. who died 18 September 1748.—Patrick Wemys, Esq. served many years in parliament for the county of Kilkenny; 14 May 1702, married a daughter of Sir William Handcock, Knt. Recorder of Dublin, and died in 1747, having issue by her, who died in 1740, three sons and seven daughters, viz. Henry (who served in parliament for the borough of Callan, and died suddenly in London 12 October 1750 unmarried); Patrick (heir to his brother, was made a Captain of foot in April 1740, served in parliament for the county of Kilkenny; married 1 July 1750 to Catharine, daughter of Francis, twenty-first Lord Athenry, and died in 1762 without issue by his Lady who remarried with — Cullen, Esq. a Captain in the army); James who succeeded at Dane's-Fort; daughter Elizabeth died in November 1744 unmarried; Mary married to George Hartpole of Shrute in Queen's County, Esq.; Jane, 30 June 1748 to Benjamin Stratford, Esq. Counsellor at Law; Sarah in 1744 to George Manfergh, Esq. then an Ensign of foot, who died in 1747, and she died in 1748; Hannah, in 1748, to Isaac Drury of Dublin, Esq.; Alice; and Harriot who 6 June 1752, married James Staunton of Galway, Esq. Counsellor at Law.—James Wemys, Esq. third son of Patrick and at length his heir, was a Lieutenant in the army, served in parliament for the borough of Callan in 1742, married Jane daughter of Euseby Stratford of Queen's County, Esq. elder brother to John, created Earl of Aldborough, and deceased in 1765, having issue by her one son and two daughters. (Prerog. Offi. Collections, and Lodge Edit. 1754. III. 307. n.)

Charles, born 28 May 1755, Archdeacon of Emly; daughter Mary, baptized 16 July 1743, married 30 August 1760 to Philip Savage, Esq. and is deceased; Ellis-Mayo also deceased. — George, who succeeded at Ringwood, was born 18 April 1754, and represents the borough of Callan in the county of Kilkenny in the present parliament.

(1) Daughter Ellis, created Countess of Brandon, and

(2) Mary, married in 1742 to James Smyth, Esq. younger son of Edward, Lord Bishop of Down; elected to parliament for the town of Antrim; and after Collector of the port of Dublin.

Henry.

Henry Agar, Esq. who succeeded at Gowran, served in parliament in 1731 for the borough of Gowran; 29 May 1733 married Anne, only daughter of Doctor Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath and died at Gowran 18 November 1746, having issue by her who was born 26 August 1707, remarried with George Dunbar, Esq. and died 14 April 1761 a daughter Diana and two sons, viz.

(1) James, advanced to the Peerage.

(2) Charles, who received a liberal education in the University of Oxford, entered into holy orders, and was appointed Chaplain to Hugh, late Duke of Northumberland, whilst L. L. of Ireland; Whence he was promoted to the Deanery of Kilmore; consecrated Bishop of Cloyne 20 March 1778, and thence translated in 1779 to the Archiepiscopal see of Cashel, and sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. He married a daughter of — Benson, Esq. and hath issue.

James,
Viscount
Clifden.

James, the present Viscount Clifden, was elected to parliament in 1761 for Kilkenny, and for which county he continued to serve till 1776. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Revenue in 1770, which place he hath resigned, and by Privy Seal at St. James's 19 June 1776 and patent¹ at Dublin 27 July following was advanced to the Peerage of Ireland, and by the title of Baron of Clifden in county of Kilkenny; he had his introduction to the House of Peers 14 October 1777,² and in 1780 he was created Viscount Clifden, with limitations to his issue male, for which honour the Privy Seal bears date at St. James's 18 December that year, and the patent³ at Dublin 12 January 1781; His Lordship sat by this title in the House of Lords 9 October 1781,⁴ he hath been since sworn of the Privy Council, and 19 July 1784 was appointed joint Post

¹ Rot. A.º. 16 Geo. III. 3. p. f. R. 24. ² Lords Jour. V. 6. ³ Rot. A.º. 21 Geo. III. 2. p. f. R. 5. ⁴ Lords Jour. V. 227.

Post Master General of Ireland with the Right Honourable William-Brabazon Ponsonby.

20 March 1760 he married Lucy, eldest daughter of John Martin of Dublin, Esq. relict of the Honourable Boyle Walsingham, second son of Henry, late Earl of Shannon, and by her hath issue one daughter Anne-Emilia, born 5 December 1756; and three sons, viz.

Henry-Welbore, born 22 January 1761, member in the present parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and appointed clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland.

(1)

John-Ellis, born 31 December 1764, and

(2)

Charles-Bagnal, born 13 August 1769.¹

(3)

TITLES.] James Agar, Viscount and Baron of Clifden.

CREATIONS.] B. of Clifden in county of Kilkenny 27 July 1776, 16 Geo. III. and V. of the same, 12 January 1781, 21 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Sapphire, a Lion rampant, Topaz, armed and langued, Ruby.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Demi Lion of the field, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, rampant per fess, Topaz and Sapphire, Armed, Chained and Collared, Ruby.

MOTTO.] SPECTEMUR AGENDO.

SEAT.] Gowran in county of Kilkenny, 52 miles from Dublin.

D A W S O N,

¹ Lodge Collect. and Ulster's Office.

DAWSON, VISCOUNT CREMORNE.

47. **T**HE family of Dawson, ancestor to the noble Lord, had their residence chiefly in the county of York, from whence Thomas Dawson, a branch thereof, came into Ireland towards the close of Q. Elizabeth's reign. And in the first charter of 9 K. James, he is said to be a Burgess of Armagh; we have not recovered the name of his son, but John his grandson married a daughter of John Jeeves of the city of Drogheda, Esq. by a daughter of Doctor Henry Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, from whom a considerable property in Armagh and Tyrone descended to this family, his issue were Walter his heir; and two daughters, the elder married to — Child; and the younger to — Peaker.¹
- Thomas, John. Walter. Walter Dawson the son, settled at Armagh, made his will 3 May 1701, whereby he ordered his body to be buried in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Armagh, in such decent and christian manner as his executors should think fit; left legacies to his children; and 12l. to the poor of the parish of Armagh to be disposed of according to the discretion of Doctor Drelincourt, and his sons whom he appointed executors. The said Walter deceasing in 1704 left issue four daughters and two sons, viz. Margaret, married to — Collier of Donegall, Esq.; Mary to — Foster, Esq. and had issue a son Walter; Elizabeth to — Fletcher, Esq.; and the youngest to — Ley, Esq. The sons were
- (1) Walter, heir to his father, and
- (2) Thomas, who married, and had issue a son Chapel, who married Hannah, or Anne-Maria, daughter of — Townley, Esq. and had issue Thomas-Townley; Jane, born 15 May 1733; Mary, 29 June 1734; Charity, 28 March 1736; Anne-Maria, 11 May 1737; and Hannah, married to Archibald Richardson, Esq. of Dublin, and is deceased.—Thomas-Townley,

¹ Prerog. Office, and Lodge,

Townley born 6 June 1732, married, Johanna, only daughter of Anderson Saunders of Saunders-Grove in county of Wicklow, Esq. (by his first wife Lucy, daughter of Colonel Owen Wynne of the county of Sligo,) and hath issue.¹

Walter, the eldest son, married Frances, daughter of Walter. Richard Dawson, Esq. formerly an officer in Cromwell's army (by which marriage the estate of Dawson's-Grove in county of Monaghan, accrued to this family.) The said Walter made his will 5 December 1717, whereby he ordered himself to be interred in the cathedral of Armagh in the South aisle, and "in the grave, (says he,) where my daughter " Anne lies, it being joining my dear father and son Walter " Dawson;" leaves amongst other legacies 20l. to the poor of Armagh; to Mrs. Elizabeth Ley, daughter of his sister Ley 10l. sterling; to his brother Thomas Dawson, his brother Collier, his executors William Richardson and Joshua Dawson, Esqrs., and his wife Frances, each a mourning ring.² He died in 1717 or 1718, leaving issue by his said wife, who died at Armagh 9 July 1725, two sons and two daughters, viz. John, who married Eleanor eldest daughter of James Dawson of Newforest county of Tipperary, Esq.³ and died without issue; Richard who became heir; Mary; and Elizabeth.

Richard, the son, was an Alderman of Dublin and an Richard. eminent banker in said city; served many years in parliament for the borough of St. Canice, Kilkenny, and in 1761 was chosen for the borough of Monaghan,³ 25 February 1723 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Vesey, D. D. Archbishop of Tuam, and died 29 December 1766, having had issue by his said wife, who died 4 September 1730, one daughter Frances, born 12 August 1729, married to Widenham Quin of Adare in county of Limerick, Esq.; and four sons, viz.

Vesey, buried at St. Mary's 26 April 1736.

Walter, who died 4 November 1751.⁴

(1)

(2)

Thomas,

* Which James Dawson died in December 1737, leaving John of Grenan his heir, who married Eleanor Southcote of Cashel, and died at Bath 7 March 1745 without issue, (by her who died in Dublin 8 January 1752, having made her will 7 January 1751, proved 4 June 1752, whereby she directed herself to be privately interred with her family at Tipperary) his sisters became coheirs, who were Eleanor, married first as in text, secondly to George Forster of Kilkenny, Esq.; Anne to — Blenerhasset of Tralee, Esq. by whom she had issue; and Mary to Hugh Massey of Duntrileague in county of Limerick, Esq. (Collections.)

¹ Lodge Collect.

² Prerog. Office.

³ Commons Jour.

⁴ Lodge Collect.

- (3) Thomas, advanced to the Peerage, and
 (4) Richard, of Ardee, Esq. who 22 August 1758 married Anne, second daughter of Sir Edward O'Brien of Dromoland in county of Clare, Bart. and was assassinated near his house at Ardee in 1782, when he lost his life, leaving issue two sons. It is remarkable that the perpetrators of this murder have never been discovered.

Thomas,
Viscount
Cremorne.

Thomas Dawson, the eldest son, now Viscount Cremorne, was baptized 2 March 1725, and by Privy Seal at St. James's 28 April 1770, and patent¹ at Dublin 28 May following was created a Peer, by the title of Baron Dartrey of Dawson's-Grove, he sat first in Parliament 8 October 1771² and was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Cremorne in 1785: The Privy Seal for this honour bears date at St. James's 2 May, and the patent³ at Dublin 19 June that year. His Lordship married first 15 July 1754 Lady Anne Fermor, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, and by her who died 1 March 1769, and was buried at Dawson's-Grove, he had issue Richard born 27 July 1759, died 3 March 1768; and Henrietta-Anne who died in 1776.---His Lordship married secondly, Philadelphia-Hannah, only daughter of Thomas Freame of Philadelphia in North America, Esq. by his wife Margaretta, daughter of William Penn, Esq. the celebrated founder of that city, by whom he had Thomas, born in February 1771, who died 9 October 1787; and Juliana-Frances-Anne, born 6 September 1777, and died 7 June 1787.

TITLES.] Thomas Dawson, Viscount Cremorne, and Baron Dartrey.

CREATIONS.] B. Dartrey of Dawson's-Grove in County of Monaghan 28 May 1770, 10 Geo. III. and V. Cremorne 19 June 1785, 25 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Sapphire, on a Bend Ingrailed Topaz, three Martlets Ruby.

CREST.] On a Wreath, an estoile of 6 points.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Weavers, each holding in his exterior hand a Shuttle and habited proper.

MOTTO.] TOUJOURS PROPICE.

SEAT.] Dawson's-Grove in county of Monaghan 55 miles from Dublin.

A C H E S O N,

¹ Rot. A*. 10 Geo. III. 2. p. f. R. 45. date.

² Lords Jour. IV. 578.

³ Rot. de A*. 25 Geo. III. 5. p. D.

ACHESON, VISCOUNT GOSFORD.

SIR ARCHIBALD ACHESON, descended from a good family in Scotland, was seated at Gosford in the shire of Haddington, previous to his settlement in Ireland, where we find him in 1610, and in the following year he passed patent for a large proportion of land in the county of Armagh, and at the same time his younger brother Henry Acheson, passed patent for a smaller proportion in said county, which lands he shortly after assigned to Sir Archibald, returned to Scotland and there died unmarried: And Sir Archibald was so steady and zealous a friend to the establishment of the protestant interest in Ireland, that in seven years after he obtained this grant, viz. in 1618, according to the survey made by Nicholas Pynnar, Esq. he had two hundred and three men upon his estate capable of bearing arms: and in 1612 he obtained another grant from K. James I. of a small proportion of land in the county of Cavan, containing 1000 acres. ⁴⁸ In September 1628, he was created a Baronet of Nova-Scotia, and in 1630 obtained in conjunction with Pierce and Walter Crosbie, Esqrs. a territory in Nova-Scotia, called the province of Bonovia. He was also Solicitor-General, a senator of justice, and many years secretary of state for Scotland, which latter station he continued to fill till October 1634 when he died at Letterkenny in the county of Donegall, at the house of his nephew Sir William Semple, Knt. Sir Archibald, Bart.

He married first in 1622 Margaret, only daughter of Sir George Hamilton, third son of Claude, Lord Paisley, who was the third son of James, the second Earl of Arran, and ancestor to the Viscount Strabane. She deceased in 1626, leaving one son Patrick; and Sir Archibald married secondly in 1628 Margaret, daughter, we presume, * of Hugh Lord

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Semple

* Which however Douglas in his Peerage of Scotland omits.

¹ Pynnar 115, 116

² Idem.

Semple of Scotland, by whom he had a son George, who after succeeded to the title of Baronet.

Sir
Patrick,
2
Bart.

Sir
George,
3
Bart.

Sir Patrick Acheson who succeeding his father, became the second Baronet; in 1634 previous to the death of Sir Archibald, he married Martha, only child of John Moore of the city of London, Esq. and dying in 1638 without issue, was succeeded by his half-brother Sir George, third Baronet, who married the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Hannay of Scotland, Bart. sister to Jane, countess of Mountrath, by whom he had one son Nicholas. He married secondly Margaret, third daughter of Sir William Caulfeild, the second Baron of Charlemount, and deceased in 1685, having had issue by this Lady, three daughters, viz. Sarah, and Catharine, who died unmarried; and Mary, who married James Moore of Aughnacloy in the county of Tyrone, Esq. by whom she had a son the late Acheson Moore, Esq.

Sir
Nicholas
4
Bart.

Sir Nicholas, only issue of his father's first marriage, and the fourth Baronet, represented the county of Armagh in the parliament which met in 1695, and died in 1701. He married in 1686, Anne, only daughter of Thomas Taylor of Kells in the county of Meath, Esq. great aunt to the present Earl Beftive, and by her had two sons and two daughters, viz. Arthur his heir; George who died without issue; Nicholas (who married Sir William Johnston of Gilford in the county of Down, Knt. by him who died 6 September 1722, she had Richard, father of Sir Richard, created a Baronet in 1772; Acheson; William; George; and Anne,); and Henrietta, first married to William Johnston of Ballynametagh, by whom she had two sons and one daughter; and she married secondly Acheson Moore of Aughnacloy in the county of Tyrone, Esq.

Sir
Arthur,
5
Bart.

Sir Arthur, the fifth Baronet, was born 26 January 1688, succeeded to his paternal inheritance, and was chosen to parliament for the manor of Mullengar in 1727. In 1715 he married Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. Philip Savage, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, by whom he had five sons and two daughters, viz. Nicholas and Philip, who died young; Sir Archibald advanced to the Peerage; Thomas-Philip who died young; Arthur, (Captain of a troop of horse in the Royal Irish Carabineers; married in June 1753, to Jane, daughter of John King of Charles-town in the county of Roscomon, Esq. by whom he had one son and two daughters, who all died young; and he deceased 23 June 1758, his widow remarried in 1763 with Abraham Creighton of Crum-Castle in the county of Fermanagh, Esq.

Esq. created Baron Erne in 1768); daughter Anne, (married in 1742, to Rev. Walter Cope of Drumilly in county of Armagh, and died 11 March 1785 without issue, by him who died Bishop of Leighlin and Fernes 31 July 1787); and Nichola the younger daughter, was married in April 1746 to Robert French of Monivea in county of Galway, Esq. member of parliament for that county; by whom she had issue two sons and one daughter, and died in 1761.---The said Sir Arthur died 19 February 1748, and was interred in the family burial place in the church of Mullaghbrack in county of Armagh, where an elegant Monument of white marble executed by Van Nost was erected to his son Memory by his son and successor,

Sir Archibald, the sixth Baronet and present Viscount Sir Gosford, who was born 1 September 1718, was returned to Archi-
parliament for the University of Dublin in 1741, to which he bald,
had the honour of being recommended by his Royal High-
ness Frederick, Prince of Wales, father to his present Ma-
jesty: In 1761 he was elected for the county of Armagh, Viscount.
and was re-elected for that county in 1768; in 1770 he was
sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council; in
1776 he was returned to parliament for the borough of
Enniskillen, in which year by letters from St. James's 11 June
and patent¹ at Dublin 20 July following, his Majesty was
pleased to create him a peer of the realm, and by the title
of Baron Gosford of Market-Hill in county of Armagh, he
sat first in parliament 14 October 1777,² and in 1785 his
lordship was further advanced in the peerage by the title of
Viscount Gosford, of Market-Hill aforesaid, for which
honour the writ of privy seal bears date at St. James's 3 May,
and the patent³ at Dublin 28 June following, and on the
30 of same month his lordship took his seat in parliament by
this title.⁴

In 1740 he married Mary, youngest daughter of John Richardson of Rich-Hill in county of Armagh, Esq. by whom he has had four sons and six daughters, viz.

Arthur, member in the present parliament for the borough (1)
of Old Leighlin: In 1774 he married Millicent, daughter of
Lieutenant general Edward Pole, of an ancient family in
county of Derby, and by her has had four sons and three
daughters, viz. Archibald; Arthur, and Arthur-Pole, who
died infants; Edward; Olivia; Mary; and Millicent.

G 2

John,

¹ Signet Office, and Rot. A^o. 16 Geo. III. 4. p. f. R. 10. V. 7. ² Lords Jour. V. 622.
³ Rot. de A^o. 25 Geo. III. 4. p. D. R. 61. ⁴ Lords Jour. V. 622.

- (2) John, } died young.
 (3) Archibald, }
 (4) George, who died 16 March 1778, aged 27, and unmarried.
- (1) Daughter Anna-Maria, married first in 1758 to Alexander Boyd of Ballycastle, in county of Antrim, Esq. who died 15 April 1770; and in 1772 she re-married with Rev. Henry Maxwell, nephew to John, the first Lord Farnham.
- (2) Nichola in 1763, to Michael Obins of Portadown, in county of Armagh, Esq.
- (3) Julia-Henrietta, in 1766 to Alexander Mac-Aulay of Glenville in county of Antrim, Esq.
- (4) Lucinda in 1776, to Thomas St. George, Esq. second son of the Rev. Dean St. George, a commissioner of the Barrack-Board, and member in two successive parliaments for the city of Clogher, and by him who died 1 April 1785, hath issue.
- (5) Mary, in 1778, to Hugh Montgomery of Castle-Hume, in county of Fermanagh, Esq. and
- (6) Sophia, unmarried. ¹

TITLES.] Sir Archibald Acheson, Viscount and Baron Gosford, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet of Nova-Scotia, in September 1628: 3 Car. I. B Gosford of Market-Hill in county of Armagh, 20 July 1776, 16 Geo. III. and V. of the same, 20 June 1785, 25 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Pearl, an Eagle displayed, Diamond, on a Chief Emerald, two Mullets, Topaz.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Cock, Ruby, standing on a Trumpet, Topaz.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Leopards, Tenne, armed and langued Ruby, collared and chained, Topaz. The Dexter reguardant.

MOTTO.] VIGILANTIBUS.

SEAT.] Gosford-Castle, in county of Armagh, 58 miles from Dublin.

H O W A R D,

† Pedigree, communicated by his Lordship.

HOWARD, Viscount WICKLOW.

THIS ancient and honourable family is of English extraction, and hath been long seated at Shelton in the county of Wicklow; John Howard, Esq. in the year 1636, married Dorothea Hafels, and dying in England, where he had resided for some time previous to his decease, in 1643, left an only son Ralph, with whom his widow returned into Ireland in 1655, and was resident at Shelton, till 30 December 1684 when she deceased, and was interred in the parish church of Killbride, near Shelton. 49.

Ralph who succeeded at Shelton was born in 1638, he was educated in the College of Dublin, took the degree of M. D. in 1667, and succeeded Doctor Margetson as physick professor of that University; he married 16 July 1668 Catherine, eldest daughter of Roger Sotheby, Esq. of Wicklow, representative in parliament for that town, in the first parliament that met after the restoration, and son of Roger Sotheby, Esq. of Birdsal in Yorkshire, of a very ancient family, (as appears by a pedigree late in the possession of Colonel Sotheby of Great Ormond-street, London,) by this lady he had eight sons and four daughters, none of whom were married, or survived their father (who died the 8 of August 1710, as did their mother in 1722,) except those hereafter named, but he having been attainted with many others in K. James the II. parliament, on account of his having retired to England, upon the breaking out of the war in Ireland, with his numerous family of young children in 1688, his estate containing 600 acres in the barony of Bargy and county of Wexford, and his leasehold interest of the Northshare of Arklow, and county of Wicklow, held from the Duke and Dutchess of Ormond, containing 4000 acres plantation measure,

measure. were seized upon, and put in the possession of Mr. Hacket, who was appointed sequestrator, resided in the mansion house at Shelton, and received the rents till the war ended; after the defeat at the Boyne in 1690, K. James stayed at Shelton to refresh himself, in his way to Waterford, and he says in his memoirs that he rested some time at Mr. Hacket's in the county of Wicklow.

Mr. Howard's surviving children were three daughters and three sons, viz. Frances, (who married Sir Robert Kennedy of Mount-Kennedy in county of Wicklow, Bart. by whom he had two sons Sir Richard; and Howard, who died unmarried. Sir Richard married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Francis Blake of Oxfordshire, Bart. and had an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir William Dudley of Clopton in Northamptonshire, Bart. by whom she had several children.—Sir Richard being killed in a duel with Mr. Dormer, his widow re-married with Lord Frederick Howard, a younger son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and a suit at law having commenced for the Mount-Kennedy estate between those in remainder, Lady Dudley as the only daughter of Sir Richard Kennedy deceased, obtained on it a rent charge of 500*l.* a year in satisfaction of her portion, and which rent charge hath since been sold); Catherine, who married Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart. *; and Dorothea, the wife of Doctor

Family of
Molyneux,
Baronets.

* Sir Thomas Molyneux of Dublin, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, gave the sum of 40*l.* towards building Trinity College near Dublin, and added a Fleur de Lis in the dexter canton of his coat armour. He married Catharine, daughter of Ludovic Slobert of Bruges, and died 13 January 1596, having issue by her, who deceased 19 September 1597, two sons and two daughters, viz. Samuel, his heir; Daniel, heir to his brother; Alicia, married to — Geydon of the county of Armagh, Esq. and left no issue; and Catharine, to Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart.; she was buried at St Werburgh's 1 March 1631.—Samuel Molyneux, and his brother, were made free denizens of Ireland 16 August 1594. He was appointed 4 November 1597, Marechal of the Court of Castle-Chamber, which office he surrendered when he succeeded Sir Geoffrey Fenton, as Clerk of the Queen's Works; who 9 June 1600 had resigned that employment: He served in Parliament in 1613 for Moyallow in the county of Cork, and dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother Daniel Molyneux, Esq. who 28 June 1597 was appointed Ulster King of Arms, in which office he formed an accurate and valuable genealogical collection, now deposited in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. He served for the borough of Strabane in the Parliament of 1613, and having married Jane, daughter of Sir William Usher, Knt. died 13 June 1632, leaving issue by her who died 17 May 1674, three daughters and five sons, viz. Margaret, who died 17 October 1616 unmarried; as did Mary, 9 March 1609; Alice, married Robert Bowyer of Dublin, Esq. and had a daughter, Susanna, who died an infant; Thomas (killed in 1642, at Wexford by the rebels, who by Jane or Mary, daughter of Christopher Hoey, Esq. left an only daughter Jane); William, of Lincoln's Inn, who was buried there in 1651 unmarried; Samuel, heir to his brother; Arthur, died

Doctor Anthony Dopping bishop of Offory, who died in 1743, (son of Anthony D. D. Bishop of Meath in 1697) and

died unmarried; and Adam, who was seated at Ballymulvey in county of Longford, was appointed 28 July 1654, a commissioner for holding courts of survey in that county, in which commission he principally acted, and strenuously endeavoured to perfect the returns of it: In the Parliament of 1661, he was elected Knight of the shire for Longford, and died 25 June 1674, leaving by Mary his wife, younger daughter and coheir to William Dowdall of the family of Mountown in county of Meath, by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Dongan, Esq. Clerk of the Hanaper, Daniel, his heir; Alice, (married to John, son of Edward Philips of Montague county of Somerset, Esq. by whom she had Edward, and Adam; and Jane, to George, son of Sir John Lyndon of Carrickfergus, Knt. Daniel, only son of his father, married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Pooley of Dublin, Esq. and by her (who remarried with Rev. William Campbell, and died his widow at Kilcoole, county of Wicklow in December 1750, aged 95 years,) had three sons and three daughters, viz. Pooley, of Ballymulvey born in 1693; Thomas, and Adam, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, Mary, and Dorothy, the elder of whom, Elizabeth, married Rev. Samuel Shuldham, father to Molyneux Shuldham, Esq. now Lord Shuldham.—We return now to Samuel, third son, and at length heir to Daniel Molyneux, Esq. Ulster King of Arms, which Samuel was denominated of Butesley, he was appointed Master-Gunner of Ireland; married Margaret, elder sister to his brother Adam's wife, and died 21 January 1692, having issue by her who deceased 18 December 1700, five sons and five daughters, viz. Daniel, born 19 August 1647, and Samuel, born 4 March 1654, died unmarried; William, heir to his father; Adam, born 24 February 1658, died unmarried; Thomas, created a Baronet, of whom hereafter; daughter Jane, born 10 March 1648, married Anthony Dopping, D. D. Bishop of Meath; Margaret, born 8 September 1653, died 24 May 1661; Mary, born 9 July 1657, was married 20 May 1680, to John Madden of Dublin, M. D., and died 7 April 1695; and Alicia, born 13 August 1663, married John Usher of Monaghan, Esq. Counsellor at Law. — William Molyneux, Esq. heir to his father, a gentleman of learning, distinguished as a patriot and philosopher, and author of the celebrated Case of Ireland, was born 17 April 1656; appointed 31 October 1684 joint engineer and Surveyor-General of Ireland with William Robinson, Esq.; chosen to Parliament for the University of Dublin in 1692; constituted 9 December 1690 a Commissioner for stating the accounts of the army, and again 12 February 1691, for stating all accounts relating thereto; also 12 November 1692, a Commissioner for inspecting into all forfeitures, with the fee of 400l. a year; and again 4 April 1693; being also 6 November 1695 made a Master in Chancery. 19 September 1678, he married Lucy, daughter of Sir William Domville of Leighlinstown, county of Dublin, Attorney-General of Ireland, and dying 11 October 1698, was buried 12 of that month in St. Audoen's Church, with an inscription to his memory (which may be seen in Mr. Harris's writers of Ireland, page 259). His issue were two sons and one daughter Margaret, who died an infant; William, his elder son, born 25 April 1685, died young; and Samuel, the younger son, heir to his father, was born in 1689; elected to the parliament of England in 1714, for Bossiney in Cornwall; appointed Secretary to K. George II. when Prince of Wales, also a Lord of the Admiralty, and sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. In April 1717, he married Lady Elizabeth-Diana, elder daughter of Algernon Capel, Earl of Essex, and deceasing in 1727 or 1728 without issue, his estates which were considerable, devolved on his uncle, Sir Thomas Molyneux, youngest son of Samuel before mentioned, who was born 14 April 1661, and after receiving his education in Leyden and Paris, became professor of Physick in the University of Dublin: in June 1715 he received the honour of Knighthood, and in June 1718 was appointed Physician to the State, being also Physician-General to the army; was enrolled amongst the Fellows of the
Royal

HOWARD, Viscount WICKLOW.

and had issue Anthony Dopping of Lowtown county of Westmeath, Esq.; and several daughters.—The sons were

- (1) Hugh, who was baptized 16 February 1675, 'succeeded his father at Shelton, was appointed keeper of the state papers at Whitehall in 1714, and pay master of the board of works in 1726. He chiefly resided in England, where in 1714 he married the daughter and sole heir of General Langston, and dying in London in 1738, was interred at Richmond in Surrey; leaving no issue, he bequeathed his estates of Shelton and Selskin in county of Wicklow, together with a large personal fortune and his fine collection of books, drawings, prints, and medals, to his only surviving brother
- (2) Robert Howard, and of him hereafter.

Williams

Royal Society, and created a Baronet by patent 4 June 1730. This gentleman who was celebrated by Locke, as a scholar and a naturalist; married Catharine, daughter of Ralph Howard, Esq. as in text; and dying 19 Oct. 1733, had issue by her who died 18 December 1747, four sons and eight daughters, viz. Samuel, who died young; William, killed 28 May 1713, when about 14 years old, by a leaden image falling on him in a garden near Dublin; Sir Daniel, and Sir Capel, successive Baronets; daughter Catharine, (died unmarried in 1739, and by her will dated 27 January 1737, proved 27 October 1739, left 100l. to be laid out at interest by the Minister and Church Wardens of St. Bridget's parish, and the money thence arising to be expended on bread and distributed weekly on Sunday for ever); Margaret, born in 1696, died unmarried; Frances, died young; Alicia, (born in February 1701, was first married, pursuant to articles 31 July 1718, to William, youngest son of Sir John Rogerston, Knt.; and secondly in May 1727, to Sir Richard Wolesley of Mount-Arian in county of Carlow, Bart.); Jane, 2 March 1730, to Arthur St. George, Dean of Rosse, brother to George Lord St. George; Mary, to John Gay of Redmondstown in Westmeath, Esq.; Wilhelmina; and Dorothea, married first, 10 December 1742, to Joseph Kelly of Kellymount in county of Kilkenny, Esq. and secondly, 27 April 1754 to Doctor John Garnet, who died Bishop of Clogher.

—Sir Daniel Molyneux, the second Baronet, and a Fellow of the the Royal Society, was born in 1713, and dying in 1739 unmarried, the honour and devolved on Sir Capel Molyneux, the third Baronet, and denominated of Castle-Dillon in the county of Armagh, he was born in 1717, returned to parliament for the city of Clogher in 1761 and sworn of the Privy Council: He married first, 22 August 1747, Elizabeth, sister of Sir William Este of Hall Place in county of Berks, Bart. and she deceasing in Dublin 14 January 1757, he married secondly 17 August 1766, the only daughter of Lieutenant-General John Adlercron, formerly Commander in Chief in the East Indies, by which Lady he has two sons, Thomas, and John. The issue by his first wife were Capel, married to a daughter of Sir Neil O'Donnel of Newport, county of Mayo, Bart.; George, called to the bar in 1780, member of Parliament for the borough of Granard, and married to the sister of William Gore of county of Wicklow, Esq.; the elder daughter, married to Anthony Brabazon of Newpark county of Mayo, Esq.; and Harriet, the younger, to Colonel Arabin of his Majesty's Life Guards.

(Rolls in Chancery, list of Benefactors to T. Coll., MSS. Pedig. by D. Molyneux, Esq.; Council Office, Prerog. Off. Lodge Edit. 1754, IV. 332, 333. n. and Family information.)

William Howard, Esq. the youngest son, was admitted (3)
at the Irish bar, and on account of his popularity and
eminent abilities in his profession was chosen in 1727, one of
the representatives in parliament for the city of Dublin; he
purchased the whole of Lord Chancellor West's valuable
library, which he bequeathed to his brothers Hugh and
Robert, thus laying the foundation of that fine collection,
now in the possession of Lord Viscount Wicklow; and
deceasing unmarried in 1728, was interred in the church of
St. Bridget in Dublin.

Robert Howard the second son of Ralph, was born Robert.
24 September 1683, and received his education in Trinity
College, Dublin, where he took his degree of doctor in
divinity and became at an early period of life a senior fellow of
that University. On the decease of his elder brother, he suc-
ceeded at Shelton, and was promoted to the Episcopal see of
Killala by letters patent bearing date 23 February 1726, and
in January 1729 was translated to the see of Elphin; ¹ in
1724 he married Patience, daughter and sole heir to Godfrey
Boleyn of Fennor county of Meath, Esq. (descended from
the honourable family of that name, the principal branch of
which was formerly seated at Bloxhall in Suffolk) by his
wife Mary daughter of Edward Singleton, and sister to the
right honourable Henry Singleton, successively Prime Serjeant,
Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Master of the
Rolls in this kingdom; dying in April 1740, and his relict
5 June ² 1764, they were interred in the church of St.
Bridget, leaving issue three sons and two daughters, viz.

Ralph advanced to the peerage. (1)

Hugh, L. L. D. was chosen to represent the borough of (2)
St. Johnstown in county of Donegall, in the two last parlia-
ments, and the borough of Athboy in the present.—In Octo-
ber 1786 he was appointed accomptant in the High Court
of Chancery in Ireland.

Robert the third son took the degree of L. L. D. was a (3)
captain in the fourteenth regiment of dragoons, and repre-
sentative in the last parliament for St. Johnstown; and 14
June 1767, he married Sarah daughter and heir to Montague
Lambert, Esq. and relict of — Bayley, Esq. by whom
he has issue one son Robert.

Daughter, Mary married first the late John Stoyte of Street (1)
in county of Westmeath, Esq. by whom she had Mary Countess
Darnley; she married secondly Robert Butler, brother to
Humphry Earl of Lanesborough.

Catharine;

¹ Ware's Bishops. p. 636.

² Lodge Collect. Parish Registry.

(2)
Ralph,
Viscount
Wicklow.

Catharine became the wife of John Lord Erne.

Ralph Howard, the eldest son and present Viscount Wicklow, succeeded on his father's decease to the family estates; in 1749 he served the office of sheriff for the county of Wicklow, as he did in 1754 for the county of Carlow.---In 1761 he was chosen to parliament for the county of Wicklow, and for the borough of St. Johnstown, and in 1768 he was again chosen for both said places. In May 1770 he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.---12 July 1776 his Majesty was pleased to advance him to the peerage by the title of Baron Clonmore, of Clonmore-Castle in the county of Carlow, for which honour the privy seal bears date at St. James's 4 May, and the patent ¹ at Dublin 21 July 1778; 14 October 1777 he had his introduction to the house of peers, ² and 23 June 1785 ³ his lordship was advanced to his present dignity pursuant to privy seal at St. James's 4 May preceding.---11 August 1755 he married Alice, daughter and sole heir to William Forward, of Castle-Forward, in county of Donegall, Esq. * representative in parliament for the borough of St. Johnstown from the reign of K. George I. to the year 1768, and died at Bath in January 1770, by his wife Isabella Stewart, grand-daughter of Sir William Stewart, Bart.

* He was grandson of the Rev. Robert Forward, Dean of Dromore, and Chanter of St. Patrick's in Dublin, Anno 1640, (who came into Ireland second chaplain to the L. D. Wentworth, and married the sister of Primate Bramhall), and son of Lieutenant Colonel John Forward, representative in parliament for St. Johnstown, whose services, in assisting to preserve the city of Londonderry from falling into the hands of K. James's forces, entitled him to the particular attention of K. William as appears by the following extract from the council books.

" At the Court of Kensington the 15 of April 1690.

Present,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

" THE Lords of the Committee for the affairs of Ireland, having recommended to his Majesty, the particular and early services of Lieutenant Colonel John Forward, in the defence and preservation of the city of Londonderry and protestant interest in the kingdom of Ireland, as also his great sufferings in his estate and family by the rebels there, his Majesty in Council is thereupon pleased to declare, that in regard nothing offers at present which may be a suitable reward for his said services and sufferings, his royal intentions are that upon the reduction of the said kingdom, the said Lieutenant Colonel Forward by particularly provided for.

" RICHARD COLINGS.

" But no opportunity has since offered of fulfilling these his Majesty's gracious intentions."

¹ Rot. A. 16 Geo. III. 4. p. d. R. 9. ² Lords Jour. V. 7. ³ Rot. 25 Geo. III. 5. p. f. R. 5.

Bart. Laird of Dundaff in Scotland, and of the noble family of Bute, in that kingdom, to whom 2000 acres of land in county of Donegall, were granted by patent of K. James I. and erected into a manor by the name of the manor of Dundaff, otherwise Mount-Stewart. By this Lady Lord Wicklow has issue five sons and three daughters, viz. Robert; William (who pursuant to the will of his maternal grand-father has taken the name of Forward, in March 1787 he married Eleanor daughter of the Hon. Francis Caulfield, and niece to James, Earl of Charlemount, and has issue); Hugh; Henry; daughter Stewarta; Catharine; and Mary.¹

TITLES.] Ralph Howard, Baron Clonmore of Clonmore-Castle, in county of Carlow, and Viscount Wicklow of county of Wicklow.

CREATION.] B. Clonmore, of Clonmore-Castle, in county of Carlow, 21 July 1776. 16 Geo. III. V. Wicklow of county Wicklow 12 June 1785, 25 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Ruby, a Bend between Six Cross Crosslets fitché, Pearl.

CREST.] A Lion, Topaz, gorged, with a Ducal Coronet Ruby, and holding in his mouth an Arrow, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Stags proper, gorged, with a Ducal Coronet, Topaz, each having on his Shoulder a Cross Crosslet fitché, Pearl.

MOTTO.] IN SERVI DEO ET LETARE.

SEAT.] Shelton, near Arklow in county of Wicklow, 33 miles from Dublin.

ST. L E G E R,

¹ Information of Lord Viscount Wicklow.

ST. LEGER, VISCOUNT DONERAILE.

50
Sir
Robert. **T**HE ancient family of St. Leger is of French extraction, and derives its descent from Sir Robert Sent-Legere, Knt. (as the name was then usually written) who in 1066 attended William Duke of Normandy in his expedition to England, as appears from the Roll of Battle-Abbey, and the family have a tradition that with his hand he supported the Duke when he quitted the ship to land in Suffex. After the Conqueror's victory, having overcome a Pagan Dane, who inhabited the manor of Ulcomb, in Kent, he there fixed his residence, where his posterity flourished for many generations.

Sir Guy. Guy de St. Leger, was appointed by K. William I. to be
William. Knight assistant to Adelmere, one of the Monks of Ely; and in the reign of Henry II. William St. Leger, grandson (as is supposed) of the aforesaid Sir Robert, married Joan, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Sackville, ancestor to the Duke of Dorset, and was succeeded by Ralph St. Leger who about
Ralph. 1195, was one of those Kentish gentlemen, that accompanied K. Richard I. to the siege of Acon in the Holy-Land, in which war, he served the space of fifteen years, as an inscription, on the lid of his coffin in the church of Ulcomb, imports.

In the second of year of K. John (1200) Ralph St. Leger, of Ulcomb, and Hugh St. Leger of Knowlton, were *recognitores magnæ assize* for the county of Kent; of which family of Knowlton was Arnold St. Leger, Esq. who 50 Edward III. represented that county in parliament, and left his ancient patrimony there to his son John, who exchanged it with Reginald de Cornhill for other lands.

Ralph,

Ralph St. Leger, grandson to the aforefaid Ralph of Ul-Ralphcomb, obtained from K. Henry III. the grant of a Friday market, and a yearly fair for three days to be held there, which he proved his right to hold before the Justices Itinerant in 1292; and in 1299, with John St. Leger of Knowlton and Thomas St. Leger, attended K. Edward I. to the siege of Caerleverock in Scotland, where, for their bravery, they were all knighted.

The name hath also been very ancient and conspicuous in this kingdom of Ireland, as is evident from Mr. *Harris's* history of the bishops, where the reader may find that Geoffrey St. Leger was Bishop of Ossory; Thomas, Bishop of Meath; and William, Bishop of Leighlin. And we find also, that 12 August 1428 (6 Hen. VI.) John St. Leger was made chief clerk in the court of chief pleas, clerk of the crown, and keeper of the rolls, indictments, and other records in the said court; and 9 June 1430, being then named of Ardee in the county of Louth, was confirmed in the said office. And the antiquity of the name is manifest from the grants, ¹ made by William St. Leger of the church of St. Nicholas of Thullachbrock in the diocese of Ossory, with all the lands there, which *Tancardus Brun* held, and all the tithes and Ecclesiastical Benefices, belonging to that church and the church of Attenach, in pure and perpetual alms, with five carucates of land in Tullaghbrock and six in Roscomin, rendering one marc of silver for all services at the feast of St. Michael. Which grants his son William Fitz-William de Sancto Leodegario confirmed by his charter; and from these sprang the St. Legers of the Queen's County, Kilkenny, and those parts.

But to return. Ralph St. Leger of Ulcomb, Esq. in 1387 Ralph, (11 Richard III.) was Sheriff of the county of Kent, as in 20 of that reign was his son Thomas, of the same place; Thomas, from whom descended John St. Leger, who served the same John, office 9 Hen. VI., and three years after was returned one of the gentry of that county by the King's Commissioners. He lies buried in Ulcomb Church, with this inscription over his grave;

Here lyeth John Seintleger Esquyer, and
Margerie his Wyfe, sole Daughter and
Heir of James Donnett———1442.*

To

* Which James Donnet, Esq. was of Silham in Kent, and that manor, with all his inheritance came, with his daughter, to this family; but remained not long

¹ MS. Episc. Clogher.

Thomas. To him succeeded Thomas St. Leger, Sheriff of the counties of Surry and Suffex in 1447 (25 Hen. VI.) and to him

Stephen. Stephen St. Leger of Ulcomb, Esq., who in 1449 was Sheriff of Kent, and had issue three sons, Ralph, Thomas, and James, the eldest of whom succeeding at Ulcomb, was ancestor to the Lord Viscount Doneraile; and Sir Thomas, the second, being knighted, was Sheriff of the counties of Surry and Suffex 11 Edw. IV., to which King he was Esquire of the Body, and the same year¹ was commanded to serve in defence of Rochester-Castle, with 40 horsemen, for the space of 30 days. He added great honour to his family by his marriage with Anne of York, eldest daughter of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge, Ulster, March and Rutland, Lord of Wigmore and Clare, Lieutenant of France and Normandy, and Knight of the Garter † sister to K. Edward IV. and widow of Henry Holland, the last Duke of Exeter, who taking part with K. Henry VI., was attainted, and after her brother acquired the crown, her husband's estate was in 1462 confiscated to her use, and she was divorced from him 12 November 1472; after which she married Sir Thomas St. Leger, with whom she lived but two years from the death of her former husband, who 13 Edw. IV. was found dead in the sea betwixt Dover and Calais, but how he came there was never known.—Sir Thomas siding with Henry, Earl of Richmond against Richard III., was executed by that King at London; and having founded a chantry in the North-Cross Aile, of St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle, with two Priests to say Mass for the souls of himself and wife, was there buried with her, having this memorial on a plate of brass, affixed to the wall, containing their portraits kneeling upon cushions, and coat-armour;

Within this Chapel lieth buried Anne, Duches of
Exetur, Sufter unto the noble Kynge Edward the
Forth,

long in it, before it was sold to the family of Cheney, and by them to *that* of Bloer, whose heiress carried it John Tufton, Esq. from whom it descended to Thomas Tufton, Earl of Thanet.

† Her mother was Cicely, youngest daughter of Ralph Nevil, the first Earl of Westmorland (by his second wife Joan Beaufort, only daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of K. Edward III.) and sister to Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury (Father of Richard, Earl of Warwick, called *Make-King*) to William Nevil, Lord Fauconberg and Earl of Kent, to George, Lord Latimer, John, Lord Bergavenny, and Robert, Bishop of Durham.

¹ Weaver's Funeral Monuments.

Forth, and also the Bodye of Syr Thomas Sellynger Knyght, her Husbande, which hathe Funde within this College a Chauntrye wyth two Prestys syngyng for evermore, on whose Soule God have Mercey. The which Anne, Duches Died in the Yere of our Lord A thousand CCCCLXXV. The Dn icall Letter D. Primum S. XIII. Daye Of January.

They had an only child Anne, married to Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, by whom she was mother of Thomas, created Earl of Rutland 18 June 1525, ancestor to the Duke of Rutland, and they both lie buried by her Father and mother; he deceasing 23 October 1513, and she 22 April 1526.

Sir James St. Leger, the youngest son of Shepten, and Family of brother of Sir Thomas, married Anne, elder daughter and Eggesford. coheir to Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, with whom he had 36 manors in England; and from them descended the St. Legers of Eggesford and of Annery in the county of Devon; of which county Sir George St. Leger their son and heir was Sheriff 22 Hen. VIII.,¹ and by Anne, daughter of Edmond Knevyt of Buckenham in Norfolk, had issue Sir John St. Leger, and a daughter Catharine, who at length became heir, and was married to George, son and heir to Sir William Courtenay of Powderham-Castle in Devonshire.—Sir John St. Leger was Sheriff of that country in 1562 (4 Eliz.) in the beginning of whose reign he sold his inheritance; and having married Catharine, second daughter of Sir George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny, left two sons John, who lived in a poor estate, and Dudley, who both died without issue, and three daughters; of whom Frances the second, married John Stukeley of Afton in Devon, Esq.; Eulalia, the third, first to Edmund Tremain of Collacombe, Esq., and secondly to Tristram Arscott, Esq. who purchased Annery from his father-in-law, and left it to his son John Arscott, Esq. whose only daughter was married to——— Johnson of London: And Mary, the eldest, was wife to Sir Richard Grenville of Bytheford, Knt. Vice-Admiral of England, who lost his life in August 1591 near Flores, one of the westerly islands of the Azores, fighting the whole naval power of Spain with his single ship for fifteen hours, of which action Sir Walter Raleigh hath given a particular relation; and by her he was ancestor to the Earls of Bath, and Lords Lansdown,

¹ Fuller's Worthies.

Lanfdown, titles now extinct, alfo to George Grenville-Nugent-Temple, Marquess of Buckingham, and others of that name.

Ralph.

Ralph St. Leger of Ulcomb, Esq; the eldest son of Stephen, served the office of Sheriff of Kent in 1467 (8 Edw. IV.) and in 1470 was appointed Constable of Leedes-Castle in that county, with one of the Parks annexed to it in his patent, for then there were two, though now neither is to be seen. He died the same year, and had sepulture with his ancestors in the church of Ulcomb, where was this memorial of him;

Here lyethe Ralph St. Leger, Esq;
And Anne his Wyfe, who
Died 1470. ¹

He had a daughter Anne, first married to Sir George Warham, and secondly to Edward Thwaites of Esture, Esq. and a son — St. Leger, Esq. who left two sons, Sir Anthony and Robert, who both settled in Ireland; the latter receiving a grant from K. Henry VIII., (5 January 1545) to him and his heirs, for the fine of 61l. 2s. 6d., Irish, of the manor of Kill in the county of Kildare, to hold in capite by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. Also, 7 April 1547 he had a grant from K. Edward VI. of the custody and command of the castle, honour and manor of Dungarvan in the county of Waterford, to have to his own use all the King's rents, farms, fishing-customs, profits and commodities thereof, during pleasure, he to keep at all times a convenient number in the Castle, for the safe custody thereof. ²

Sir
Anthony.

Sir Anthony St. Leger, the founder of this noble family in Ireland, proved, by his singular merit and eminent services, a great ornament to his posterity, and an especial benefactor to the kingdom. He was born at Ulcomb, and highly esteemed by K. Henry VIII., to whom he was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and had given him by his Majesty the manor of Kingsnorh in Kent, and *that* of Kent's Chantry, on the suppression of monasteries, which Sir Warham, his son, disposed of to Mr. Beresford of Westernham; and also the Priory of East-Bilfington, which Sir Warham sold to Sir Francis Barnham of London.

In 1537 (29 Hen. VIII.) he came first into Ireland on this occasion.

¹ Weaver's Funeral Monuments.

² Rot. 1 Edw. VI.

occasion.* At that time divers honours, manors, lordships, tenements, and lands of the King's, upon the marches of the *Engliffh Pale* lying much to waste, without any good inhabiting or manurance (as the King expresses it) upon the same; which being demised and lett to his good subjects upon competent and reasonable rents, would be much to their relief, and to further the wealth of the whole country; his Majesty to the intent, such order might betaken for the letting of the same, as might be for his honour and surety, and the preferment of such persons his subjects there, as faithfully and truly used themselves towards him, to that end, by commission, dated 31 July 1537, apointed Anthony Selenger of Ulcomb, and his trusty and well beloved Counsellors and servants George Poulet Esqrs., Thomas Moyle and William Barners, Gerald Aylmer Chief Justice, William Brabazon Under-Treasurer, and John Allen Master of the Rolls, Commissioners to sett the said *March* lands, upon such reasonable rents, as upon due examination they should think meet, for the term of 21 years; as also all other the King's lands, which did not lie waste, for the like term, and the rents they were then, or had been sett at for ten years be-

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H

fore;

* “Whereas divers and many of our subjects of our land of Ireland (as the King in his commission expresses himself) were lately seduced and strayed into rebellion against us by the deceitful instigation of Thomas Fitz-Gerald and his complices, which nevertheless now perceiving their folly therein, be mouche sorry for the same, and would be glad to knowledge their faults, and to make reasonable fines unto us for our grace and pardon to be extended unto them for their offences in that behalf; you shall understand, that minding to extend our mercy to our said subjects, and to relieve them of that agony of mind, upon hope that they will never consent hereafter to any such enorme and detestable crimes and offences, but with all their force wit and power, resist the same, we have resolved that all manner of person or persons that have in that rebellion offended us, coming in between the last day of August next ensuing, and the first day of July then following, to our right trusty and right well beloved cousin the Lord Leonarde Gray, deputy of our said land, and to our trusty and well beloved Counsellors Anthony Selenger of Ulcombe, and George Poulet, Thomas Moyle, William Barners, William Brabazon, Gerald Aylmer, or to two of them, whom we have appointed our Commissioners for that purpose, shall upon his or their submissions, offer himself to make such a fine, the same to be levied holly to our use, as two of the said Commissioners shall think reasonable; with the payment thereof, or sure bonds for the same, shall receive a bill signed with two of their hands at the least, directed to our Chancellor of our said land, by virtue whereof the said Chancellor shall make out unto him one general and frank pardon for all Treasons, Petty-Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and all the accessaries of the same, giving full power and authority to our said Chancellor to make out the said pardons from time to time, by virtue of this our Commission, according to the tenour of a minute herewith sent unto him for that purpose, signed with our hand. Witnessing ourself under our Privy Seal at our manor of Sonnyng-hill the last of July, 29 of our reign. (Rot. As. 27, 28, 29, 30 Hen. VIII. D.)

fore; and in every lease to insert an especial clause, “ that
 “ all men, being the King’s tenants, by virtue of the same,
 “ shall specially observe the acts to be made for the use of the
 “ English tongue and the English habit, and the inhibition
 “ of alliance, familiarity and intelligence with the Irish re-
 “ bels, upon the forfeiture of their leases; besides the penalty
 “ of the law, provided for the usage of the country.” ¹

Further, he and the said George Poulet, his Majesty’s Counsellors; Thomas Moyle, and William Barners, Gent. his Majesty’s servants; were appointed by the King’s letter, dated at the same time and place, his Majesty’s Commissaries, Commissioners, and Deputies to and for an order and establishment, to be taken and made touching the whole state of Ireland, and of all and every his affairs within the same, both for the reduction thereof to a due civility and obedience, and the advancement of the publick weal of the same, according to such credit and instructions as he had given them in that behalf; commanding all his subjects, of what condition, degree or estate soever, not only to ensue and follow such orders, as they should take and decree, touching the order of the said land, and all the affairs therein; but also to be aiding and assisting unto them in the execution of all such things, as they should, on his behalf, limit, ordain and prescribe for the purposes aforesaid, upon the peril of his high indignation, and the just punishment of their respective trespasses, that should offend accordingly. ²

Being armed with this extraordinary authority, they were nobly entertained, upon their arrival, by the L. D.; and, after executing their commission, returned to England. In 1539 he was Sheriff of Kent; and his abilities to serve the King, even in the highest places of trust and power, being well understood by that Prince, he constituted him the year after his Deputy of Ireland; and by privy seal from Westminster 24 June, directed Sir William Brereton, L. J., the Archbishop of Dublin, and Robert Cowley Master of the Rolls, to get appraised upon sight thereof by indifferent persons, all such things and furniture, as were late the L. D. Gray’s, as harness, weapons, ordnance, implements of household, plate, bedding, with all others, and all manner of furniture, of what sort or quality soever the said Leonard Gray left behind him, and deliver them to Sir Anthony by inventory, to remain in his custody, and by him to be used during the King’s pleasure.

His

¹ Rot. 27, 28, 29, 30 Hen. VIII. D.

² Idem.

His patent bore date 7 July, and he was sworn into that office in Christ-Church, Dublin, the 25; and within half a year after he had received the sword, sent Sir William Brereton, Knight-Mareschal, to Limerick, to bring in James, Earl of Desmond, who stood upon certain punctilios with the Governor; but Sir William dying in that journey at Kilkenny, was buried in the Choir of St. Canice Church, and nothing further was then done.—He reduced the publick revenue into good order, and more than ever to the King's advantage, by the endeavours of three industrious Commissioners, whom he brought with him, viz. Thomas Walsh Baron of the Exchequer in England, John Mynne, and William Cavendish, auditors, who formed exact rolls of the crown lands, which were after made into surveys.—That year he went to Limerick, to propose certain conditions at O'Brien's request, fit for the time; and in 1541 (33 Hen. VIII.) on Trinity-Monday, 13 June summoned the parliament at Dublin, which continued to 19 November, and procured an act to pass,¹ whereby it was enacted, That Henry, King of England, and his successors, should be stiled Kings of Ireland, with all manner of jurisdiction, power, prerogative and royal authority, ecclesiastical and civil, (which nevertheless they had enjoyed under the former title) the Kings of England, till then, being only stiled Lords of Ireland: And the statute (accompanied with an act of grace, releasing all prisoners, however detained, for all offences, which the L. D. had power to pardon) was proclaimed the Sunday following in St. Patrick's Church, as it was at London 23 January, and in every county of Ireland as follows. “ For
“ as much as the hearts of all godly, natural, reasonable,
“ civil creatures be kindled with life and joy, when they
“ hear of the prosperity, triumph, or advancement of their
“ natural Sovereign Liege Lord;—honourable assembly, ye
“ shall understand, that the triumph shewed here this day is
“ done principally to give thanks to God of his great bene-
“ fits shewed to our most noble and victorious K. Henry VIII.
“ and to declare our own gladness and joy, that his Majesty
“ is now, as he hath always of right been, knowledged by
“ the nobility and commons of this his realm of Ireland,
“ to be King of the same; and he and his heirs to be named,
“ reputed, and taken for evermore, Kings of Ireland, most
“ worthy under God; and for manifestation partly of
“ the gladness of the nobility here assembled, it is agreed
“ by the King's deputy, and the lords spiritual and temporal,

“ and the commons assembled in this parliament, that all
 “ prisoners of what estate, degree, and condition, however
 “ they be detained for murder, felony, or other offences,
 “ which the said L. D. may pardon, (treason, wilful mur-
 “ der, rape, and debt only excepted), shall be clearly deli-
 “ vered out of prison, or prisons, then where they, or any
 “ of them be detained, and all such prisoners, as so shall
 “ be delivered, shall have their pardons, frank and free,
 “ requiring the same accordingly; and God save the King’s
 “ Majesty, K. Henry VIII. King of England, Ireland and
 “ France, defender of the faith, and on earth supreme head
 “ of the church of England and Ireland.”—Upon this altera-
 tion of the style, were coined the K. Harry’s groats, two
 penny, and penny pieces, each having on the reverse a Harp;
 which (19 November) were made current by proclamation,
 and the carrying them to England prohibited, under the
 severe penalties of forfeiting treble the value, fine, and impris-
 onment.

The parliament also (12 July) made orders and provisions
 for the reformation of the inhabitants of Thomond, Conaught,
 and Munster; and by *Concordatum*, under the hands of the
 L. D. and others of the council, in manner of a great charter,
 it was decreed, for the immunity and liberty of the church of
 Ireland, that the principal manors of the bishops, the manse-
 lands of rectors and vicars, where they live, and the manse-
 lands and glebes of churches, not exceeding ten marks in yearly
 value, should be free from all impositions and county charges.
 —And a commission, dated 1 September, was directed to
 him, with others, for the granting of all monastery lands
 (the full and free disposal of all the abbies in the statute ex-
 pressed, being confirmed to the King by the said parliament)
 reserving to the crown certain annual rents—A method was
 likewise prescribed for electing members to parliament; an
 act was passed for the choosing a governor of the kingdom, in
 case of death, resignation, or other avoydance; and the
 county of Meath being too large for one Sheriff to manage,
 was divided into two counties, by the names of East and
 West Meath.

About the end of December, or beginning of January
 1541, Con O Neile, whose power was suspected by the King,
 being deprived of his old friend the Earl of Kildare, sub-
 mitted to Sir Anthony at Maynooth, with the promise of a
 speedy repair to England, to surrender himself and all he had
 into the King’s hands; which he did the year after, disclaim-
 ing at Greenwich, 24 September, the title of Prince, and
 name

name of O'Neile, the King creating him in lieu thereof, by patent dated 1 October, Earl of Tyrone. And about this time, most of the Irish Chiefs, viz. O'Carroll, O'More, O'Molloy, O'Conor, O'Donell, O'Rorke, O'Flaherty, O'Reily, O'Melaghlin, O'Sullivan, Mac-Carthy, Mac-Gennis, Mac-Mahon, and others; with the Lords Barry, Roche, Birmingham, and Mac-Guillin, Nobles of English descent, making their submissions to the L. D., and swearing allegiance, (being the fourth solemn submission of the Irish to the Kings of England,) ¹ he prepared certain edicts, fitted to the temporary government of the Irish natives in Thomond and Conaught to the following purposes, viz. That K. Henry VIII. should be accepted, reputed and named King of Ireland by all the inhabitants of the whole kingdom; that the Bishops should be permitted to exercise their jurisdiction in their respective dioceses, according to the law of God and the Canons; that tythes should be duly demised and paid; that children and laymen should not be admitted to benefices; and that all who had church preforments should take orders and reside; that for every man-slaughter, and theft above fourteen pence, committed in the Irish countries, the offender should pay a fine of 40l., 20l. to the King, and 20l. to the Captain of the country, and for every theft under fourteenpence, a fine of five marcs; 2l. os. 8d. to the Captain, and 20s. to the Tanister; that horsemen and kernes should not be imposed upon the common people, to be fed and maintained by them; that the father should answer for his children, the master for his servants, and every other person for his respective dependants; that cuttings should not be made by the Lord upon his tenants, to maintain war with his neighbours, but only to bear his necessary expences; with divers other regulations of the Irish customs; and, in order to abolish the brehon law, arbitrators were appointed in every province, to hear and determine all controversies, and in case of any difference, which they could not decide, either through the difficulty thereof, or obstinacy of the parties, to certify the L. D. and council, who would decide the matter by their authority.

Of these proceedings for the reformation of the country, and establishment of the government, he sent a full account to the King; who 4 May 1542, in recompence of his services, gave him the site and precinct of the Monastery of Grany in the county of Carlow, with the rectory, chapel, and tithes in the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, Cork,

¹ Fuller's Worthies of Kent,

Cork, Dublin, &c. to hold *in Capite* by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and the rent of 3l. 6s. 8d. Irish; and 6 January 1544 (35 Hen. VIII.) were granted to him and his heirs, two water mills on the Boyne near Trim; and 8 October 1543 the King advertised him, by letter from Greenwich, of his having, at his instance, created O'Neile an Earl, and his son Mathew Baron of Dungannon; that he had directed, that the Cell of Newrie, then unsuppressed, should be converted to a College of Secular Priests, to be of his foundation; had given orders for the proportion of ordnance and ammunition desired by Sir Anthony; and that all the subjects of Ireland, resorting to study the laws in England, should be as free in all the Inns of court, as the subjects of England were. *

On 10 February 1543 (having, as Dowling observes, governed Ireland laudably and peaceably, and leaving Sir William Brabazon, L. J.) he was recalled, to inform the King of his administration of affairs; which gave his Majesty so great satisfaction, that he created him a knight companion of the order of the garter, and sent him back L. D. He arrived 11 June 1544, being splendidly entertained by the council and people, and found the kingdom, as he had left it, in peace, which he made his business to preserve in that happy situation; and well knowing that the only method to establish it, was to break the dependencies of the Irish, he made it his study to do so; and to that end, upon all references to him, he took care that the weaker party might depend

* The Letter runs thus. " You shall understand, that at your suites and desires, and upon the humble submission of O'Neyle, here made openly unto us we have created him Earl of Tyrone, and given unto him, according to your devise, the country of Tyrone; and we have also given unto his son Matthew, named in his patent with him, and so to the heir apparent of the said Earl and his posterity, the honour and name of the Baron of Dungannon: And, for his reward, we gave him a chain of threescore pounds and odd; we paid for his robes and charges of creation threescore and five pounds, ten shillings and two pence; and we gave him in money 100l., sterling. And as to the rest that came over with him, we made Mac-Genys Knight, so as now he must be called Syr — [Denis] Genys, but we have given unto him no patent of his lands, but reserve that to your certificate, because ye wrote not specially of it, and to him we gave in money 100 Marcs: We have also made Arthur Genys, Knight, and gave unto him 50l. in money, and also granted his suit, that the Cell of Newrie, as yet unsuppressed, shall be converted to a College of Secular Priests, and to be of our foundation. Willing you now, that the said Earl continuing our good subject (as doubt not but that you will) to aid and help him in all things, that he be not oppressed, ne suffer any wrong by any of his neighbours, not doubting but that you will take such order with the lands of Ulster, which the said Earl usurped, as the same may be employed to our benefit, referring it to your Discretion, to permit and suffer him to have as much in farm of the same, as you shall think convenient."

depend on the government for protection, without any reliance on, or subjection to others: * And lest the Irish should run into rebellion, he took indentures and hostages from those he suspected, to oblige them to fidelity. Which proceedings were so acceptable to the King, that 5 July he augmented his fee, as L. D., with 200l. a year.

In 1544, the King having resolved to besiege Bulloigne, ordered Sir Anthony to levy a body of Irish, and with all expedition send them to England; which he accordingly did, under the Lord Poer and other Captains. They mustered in St. James's Park 700 men, and stood the King in very good stead at that siege; for (as Hollinshed relates) they not only burned and spoiled the adjoining villages, but ranged and ravaged 20 or 30 miles within the country; and having taken a bull, frequently tied him to a stake, and by scorching him with faggots, forced him to bellow so loud, that all the cattle within reach of the noise made towards him, which they drove away, and furnished the camp with store of beef.

But in 1546 the L. D. having resolved to impose certain tributes on the Irish subjects, in order to support the government, the Exchequer yielding little, the Earl of Ormond so vehemently opposed this step, that at length he sent a charge of high treason against him to the King, which in his own defence, retorting by a like accusation, they were both summoned to England, and their cause being heard by the King in Council, was found to be of no great consequence, and they were reconciled by the interposition of the council. —Sir Anthony returned to his government 16 December, and K. Henry dying 28 January following, he was continued in his high post by Edward VI., whom he proclaimed in Dublin 26 February, and caused the same to be afterwards done in the chief towns of the kingdom. And by privy seal, dated at Greenwich 7 April 1547, the King, in respect of his faithful and diligent service, continued him of his privy council, with the aforesaid augmentation of 200l. to his fee, as Lord Deputy.

The sept of the O Byrnes hoping, that the infancy of the King would occasion disturbances in the state, began to raise commotions, which obliged the Deputy, in May, to invade their territory, and pursue them so closely, that he slew their
Captain,

* An instance of this, was the award, or final order he made on 14 July between the aforementioned O'Neile and O'Donell, whereby the latter was freed from any farther dependence on the former, than an obligation to pay him the yearly acknowledgment of sixty beoves for the lands of Inisfowen: Which not being punctually paid, O'Neile the next year invaded Tyrconnel; and the matter being referred again to the Deputy, a new peace was made between them 24 August 1546.

Captain, and drove them into their woods and fastnesses. He also took two of the Fitz-Geralds, who had been proscribed, and then joined O Toole, whom he brought with other prisoners to Dublin, and had them executed. After this, he intercepted Patrick O More and Brian O Conor, who had entered the county of Kildare, and were returning home with their prey, whom he routed, with the slaughter of 200 men: And about midsummer, Captain-General Edward Bellingham (who was soon after knighted by the L. D. and made Marechal of Ireland) arrived at Waterford with a supply of 600 horse and 400 foot, Sir Anthony St. Leger joined them, and invaded the countries of Leix and Offaley; proclaimed O More and O Conor traitors; and having dispersed the rebels, repaired the fort of Philipstown; built *that* of Maryborough; and O More and O Conor finding themselves deserted by their followers, and in great distress, made their humble submission to him.—In the spring of the next year (1548) he forced Richard and Alexander Fitz-Eustace, younger sons of Thomas, Viscount Baltinglas, who had disturbed the *English Pale* by an insurrection in the county of Kildare, to apply for protection, when accepting their submission, he suppressed that plot in its very contrivance, and appeased the country. Soon after which being sent for to England, he took O More and O Conor with him, who, by his intercession, were pardoned, and received pensions of 100*l.* each, for life, payable out of the Exchequer.*

Having received instructions at Windsor, by the assent of the council, to call a parliament, he returned to Ireland 10 September 1550, and summoning the parliament to meet, Charles Cavenagh Mac Art, on 4 November, submitted before it, and publicly renounced the title of Mac Murrough, which his ancestors had usurped; at the same time having his power limited, and large possessions taken from him.

On 6 February that year the King sent his order, for the liturgy of the church of England, to be read and used in Ireland in the English tongue; by which the L. D. was authorized to give special notice to all the clergy, to obey and execute that order; which, after some opposition he executed, by having the liturgy read in Christ-Church on Easter-Sunday following.

* In 1550, whilst he continued in England, he had a grant of the Manor-House of Wingham-Barton, Beisted (an appendant to the manor of Leedes-Castle) East-Farbon and Bentley, two small manors, and the fee-simple of one of the parks of Leedes-Castle, in the county of Kent. All which were sold by his descendants.

following.—But some time after, George Browne, Archbishop of Dublin, accusing him of treason (as was too customary at that time, when private differences or disputes afforded any pretence for so doing) he was recalled to clear himself, which, it is manifest, he did, from his being preferred to the government again by Q. Mary, on her accession to the throne : And returning her deputy 11 November 1553, he received the sword and took the usual oath, the 19, in Christ-Church.

Thus, had he the honour to serve three Princes, (Henry, Edward, and Mary) in that high station, being a man well versed in Irish affairs ; and was partaker as well of their prosperous, as adverse fortune, and a real image of human life.—In the time of his government he performed (as already related) great service in the work of reformation, having received four several solemn submissions by indenture, from the Irish chiefs, and degenerate English, throughout the kingdom ; the last of which was the most effectual, when they fell on their knees at his feet ; laid aside their girdles, ~~skins~~, and caps, and acknowledged the King of England their only true and liege Lord.—Having caused certain ordinances of state to be made for establishing the government ; seized the Abbey-Lands to the King's use ; prohibited children from being admitted to church-livings, which imports the frequency of that abuse ; and persuaded the Irish chiefs, O Neile, O Brien, Mac-William, and others, to surrender their lands to the King in England, promising they should receive them again by letters patent, with the addition of the dignities of Earls, which was accordingly performed ; and, at his desire also, the King conferred on them houses and lands near Dublin, that by residing there, they might suck in civility with the court air.

But the Roman-Catholick Religion being revived by Q. Mary, these services to promote a reformation were depreciated and disapproved ; and, to form some pretence for removing a governor of such interest and reputation, it was suggested at court by his enemies, that he had formerly made some verses in ridicule of transubstantiation * ; for which,
or

* Campion, in his history, thus relates this matter. “ Queen Mary, established on her Crown, committed her government once more to St. Leger, “ whom sundry noblemen pelted and lifted at ’till they shouldered him quite “ out of all credit : He, to be accounted forward and pliable to the test of “ King Edward the VIth, his reign, rymed against the real Presence for his “ pastime, and let the papers fall where courtiers might light thereon, who greatly

or some other trifling reason, he was recalled ; and delivering up the sword on Whitson-Tuesday 1556 to Thomas Ratcliffe, Lord Fitz-Walter, after Earl of Suffex, repaired to England ; where being admitted to vindicate himself, he gave such distinct and satisfactory answers to the crimes objected to him, that there remained some hope of his being restored to favour ; but being prevented by the drifts of his adversaries, he obtained a discharge from ever returning to Ireland, and retired to his estate in Kent, where he ended his days in 1559, and 12 March was buried with his ancestors at Ulcomb, the fourth day after his wife's death, she deceasing on the eighth.

This eminent person (who is characterized a wise and wary gentleman, a valiant servitor in war, and a good justicer in peace ; properly learned, and had gravity interlaced with pleasantness) married Agnes, * daughter of Hugh Warham of Croydon in Kent, Esq., niece to William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, and had issue three sons, William, who died young ; Sir Warham of Ulcomb, his successor ; and

Sir Anthony St. Leger, who (pursuant to the privy seal of Q. Elizabeth, dated at St. James's 10 April 1593, and to the letters of the Lords of Council, dated 6 May,) was 29 June 1593 appointed master of the rolls, in which year he was knighted, and 16 November 1594 (36 Eliz.) constituted one of the commissioners for the plantation of Munster ; as he was (27 of that month) one of the high commission for ecclesiastical causes ; and 12 June 1595 for settling a composition in Munster in lieu of *Cesse* †.—On 20 April 1603 K. James

" greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the
 " original of his own hand-writing (though contrary to his own judgment)
 " wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught it, and tripped it in
 " his way, the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed,
 " a discreet gentleman, very studious of the state of Ireland, entach'd, stout
 " enough, without gall."

* She lent the State the sum of 500l. for the repayment whereof she had an order of Council. (Collections.)

† 24 April 1599 he had a grant from the Queen (in exchange for the wood of Coolock) of the Black Friars in Waterford ; a piece of ground near the gate of Dublin-Castle, parcel of St. Mary's Abbey, with the town and lands of Ballymaloure, containing 60 Acres, in the county of Dublin, for the term of 41 years at the rent of 21s. Irish : and 17 October that year had a grant for 40 years of the site, &c. of Mellefont, and other lands. Also, 10 July 1600, a lease, for the like term, of the castle, town, and lands of Balliniscannon, with several others in the county of Louth ; and 6 July 1607 a grant, to him and his heirs, of the third part of the tythes of Dromyne parish in that county, at the rent of 11. 13s. 4d. a year, with all lands, glebes, &c. thereunto belonging.

James I. continued him in the post of Master of the rolls, and called him into his privy council, as he had been by Q. Elizabeth; and Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, dying 5 April 1605, he was appointed the next day one of the keepers of the great seal.—In December 1607 he was sent to inform the council of England of the state of Ireland, and 29 December 1610 had a grant of the monastery of St. Mary at Trim, and the house of Franciscans, with all their hereditaments, to hold in capite,

His first wife was Eleanor, daughter of Richard Markham, Esq. and she dying in London, was buried under a fair plaited stone in the chancel of St. Sepulchre's church, with this inscription to her memory;

Here under lieth buried the Body of the
Virtuous Lady, the Lady Elenor Sent:
Leger, Wife to Sir Anthony Sent-Leger
Knt. Master of the Rolles of the
Chancery of the Realme of Ireland, and
One of her Majesty's Privie Council of
The same Realme; the Daughter of Ri:
chard Markham of Seggebrooke in
the Co. of Lincoln, Esq., deceased.
Who died the 2^d. Day of February
1598, being of the Age of 52 Years,
And Moneths odd.

His second wife was Mary, daughter of Francis Southwell, Esq. and she lies buried in St. Patrick's, Dublin, with this memorial on a brass plate fixed in the wall, on the north side of the Chancel,

Lies buried the Body of Dame Mary St. Leger, late
Wife to Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knt., Master of the Rolls,
And of his Majesty's Privy Council of Estate in the
Realm of Ireland; and Daughter to Francis Southwell
Of Wyndham-Hall in Norfolk, Esq., first married
Thomas Sydney of Wyken in the said County, Esq.,
By whom she had Issue three Daughters, Eleanor, who
Died young; Anne, which died 3^d. of Octob. 1602, and is
Here likewise buried; and Thomasin, married to Sir William
Godolphin, Kt. after the said Dame Mary was married
To Nicholas Gorge of London, Esq., by whom she had no
Issue: And to her 3^d. Husband she married Sir Conyers
Clifford of Bobbinge-Court in Kent, Knt., Governor of
Connagh,

Connagh, and of the Privy Council of Estate in this Realme, by whom she had Issue 2 Sons and a Daughter, Henry and Conyers now living, Frances the Daughter Died young. Lastly, she married the said Sir Ant: St. Leger, By whom she had Issue Anthony, and Frances a Daughter, who died 4 days after her birth, and of whom The said Dame Mary died in Childbed the 19th day of December 1603, being 37 Years of Age, whose Soul (no Doubt) resting in all joyful Blessedness in the Heavens With her Saviour Jejus X^t., whose true and faithful Servant she lived and died.

Anthony, his only son, was knighted by K. James I. and seated at Wierton-House, in Boughton-Montchenfy, Kent, where he lived in the reign of K. Charles I., and by a right derived from the donation of his mother, divided the manor of Bobbinge-Place between his half-brothers, Henry and Conyers Clifford.

Sir
Warham.

We now proceed with Sir Warham St. Leger, eldest son of Sir Anthony, L. D.—In 1560 (2 Eliz.) he was Sheriff of the county of Kent, and in 1565 honoured with Knighthood; being the next year appointed Chief Governor * of Munster under the L. D. Sidney, who, in his letter to the Secretary Cecil of 17 April, thus writes, ¹ “If ever there be faulte founde for partiality in Sir Warhame Sent Leger, let it be my faulte as well as his; he hath alreadie done good service to the gret quiet of the countye of Waterforde; doubtles, he is an honest and a sufficyent man.” And in his letter to the Queen of 20 April 1567, he informs her Majesty, that in order to free the province of Munster from the annoyance of the Bourkes and other troublesome neighbours, she ought to plant justice to be resident in those quarters; “for (says ² he) while Sir Warham Sentleger there still remained (whose revocation, by all the honest that I coulede speak withall, in the whole province of Mounster, “ was

* This obviates a mistake in *Smith's* history of Cork, Vol. II. p. 44., who writes that “in 1567 the presidency court of Munster was first erected, Sir Warham St. Leger being made Lord President, during the government of Sir William Drury, L. D. of Ireland.”—Sir William Drury was not appointed L. D. till the year 1578, and the Presidency-Court was not established until the year 1570 (which Mr. *Smith* allows, p. 46. Note 6) in the person of Sir John Perrott (after L. D.) and this appears fully by a formular of instructions and orders for the establishing of a council in Munster, with a Lord President to govern the same, dated 14 December 13 Eliz.; to be seen in Sidney's State Papers, Vol. I. page 48. &c.

¹ Sidney's Letters. I. 13.

² Idem. 20.

“ was not a little lamented) there was no soche outrage committed ; nor, I dare say, had ben neither in *Kylshelan*, nor upon *Oliver Grace*, if he had there remayned.”—On 14 February 1567 he informed the L. D. Sidney of a combination, entered into by the Earl of Clancarre, James Fitz-Maurice, and the Irish of the south-west parts of Munster, to resist the government, and send for aid to the King of Spain ; and in November 1568 he waited on the deputy at Dublin, and not only confirmed all his former intelligence, but that lately Spanish ships had brought to the Earl of Clancarre 1000 targets at the least, and other weapons, with a promise to return before Christmas : And the deputy being also advised by letters from Munster, that Sir Warhame, hathe the greatest stave against their designs, without whom and Greinvile the most of the Irishrie had revolted ; (sayes he) ¹ “ for as much as I see his disposition altogether bent to be an instrument to serve her Majestie there, and that upon his own charges, I will retorne him within these twoe dayes with soche directions, as I shall fynde metest for the present occasion.”

After this, being sent against the rebels in the North his lady was greatly distressed by the Munster Irish, and obliged to shut herself up in the city of Cork, where being daily menaced with death, the L. D. Sidney marched thither to relieve her, and meeting with 400 recruits from England, dispersed the rebels.—On 11 October 1579, by warrant under the privy seal, Sir Warham was nominated Knight (or Provost) Marechal of the province of Munster, in which he was confirmed by commission 11 February following by the L. D. Pelham, and a commission of martial law being sent him from England, he first put it in execution, in July 1580, by causing James of Desmond, a notorious rebel, (then brought prisoner to him) to be hanged at Cork.—In August 1584 he was made governor of the Queen's County ; sworn that year of her Majesty's privy council ; and 26 April 1585, with Sir Robert Hartpole of Shrute, represented the said county in parliament. *—On 31 August 1597 he was made constable

* In 1590 he gave 50*l.* towards the building of Trinity College near Dublin ; and being a man of known experience and long practice in the affairs of Ireland, and the Queen being resolved to have her Province of Munster re-peopled and inhabited with civil, loyal, and dutiful subjects, pursuant to her intentions, declared in certain articles under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster 27 June 1586, (23 Eliz.) and in consideration of the great charge and trouble Sir Warham had been and should be at, in transporting and planting of English people within the said province, made him a grant 17 June.

¹ Sydney's Papers, I. 39.

constable of the Castle of Castlemagne in Kerry; was appointed by the Earl of Effex L. L., 7 September 1599, the first of the six commissioners to treat with Tyrone, concerning a cessation of arms from six weeks to six weeks till May, which, upon fourteen days warning, might be broken; and when that Earl left the kingdom, he commanded 25 horse in Munster, and 150 foot at *Leix* and the *Barrow* side in the Queen's County; was of the Council to Sir Thomas Norris, president of Munster; and, on his death, was joined with Sir Henry Power in commission, 22 September 1599, to govern that province, until a Lord President should be chosen (who was Sir George Carew) and in October, 41 Elizabeth, Sir Warham came as chief governor in that province, and with the forces under their charge meeting Hugh Maguire, chief Lord of Fermanagh, in January following, within a mile of Cork, they came to an engagement, in which Sir Warham † and the said Hugh killed each other at the head of their troops.

He married Ursula, fifth and youngest daughter of George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny ‡ (by the Lady Mary Stafford, his

June 1595 of the castle and lands of Carryglin otherwise Deanen, containing four ploughlands, and three parts of a ploughland; the fishing of Croshaven and Awneldie; the towns and lands of Ballingarry, seven ploughlands; Ballinrisye 80 acres, and Carrigrohan, four ploughlands; in the county of Cork, containing, by estimation of the commissioners for letting of Seignories, 6000 acres, to hold to him and his heirs for ever of the crown in fee-farm, as of the castle of Carrigrohan, by fealty; and to hold the said castle, with the site thereof, for 999 years, at the rent for all the premises of 33l. 6s. 8d. And further, for his better profit and advantage, the Queen gave free liberty to him and his heirs for ever to export at all times, at the free will and pleasure of him, his heirs and assigns, by themselves or any their factors, deputies or servants; by way of merchandize or otherwise, into England and Wales, all manner of corn, grain, and other victual, the produce of the premises, and so much thereof, as to him and them should be thought most meet and convenient, for their most profit, commodity, and advantage, custom free; and to impark 300 acres, with free warren and park. He to erect, renew, or establish, by the feast of St. Michael in 1597, 10 many dwelling houses, as in the whole would make up 46 several families; one for the principal habitation of himself and his heirs; three for freeholders, with an assignment of 300 acres to each; three for farmers, with 400 acres to each, and 21 for copy-holders, or other baser tenures, with 100 acres each at the least; and unto each of the residue, 50, 25, or 10 acres, at the pleasure of him and his heirs; after the rate of 15 feet and half to the perch, lugge or pole. (Lodge.)

† Sir Warham died 4 March 1599 (Decree in Chancery 8 February 1605.)

‡ Sir Warham had another wife, for we find that 17 March 1601, Q. Elizabeth made a lease to dame Elizabeth St. Leger, widow, late wife of Sir Warham St. Leger, deceased, of one old castle, 6 messuages, 240 acres of arable land, 20 acres of pasture, 20 of wood, and the halfendial of the seventh part of one watermill in Garkill and county of Carlow, with several other lands: And by indenture 30 August 1582, Q. Elizabeth demised to Ellice, alias Elizabeth Rothe, alias Macworthe (who after married Sir Warham

his second wife, daughter of Edward, Duke of Buckingham) and had Sir William St. Leger his heir, and two daughters, —married to William Kingfinill of Baliyowen in the county of Cork, Esq.; and Agnes, (or Anne, for we find her called by both names) to Thomas Digges of Digges-Court in Kent, Esq., Muster-Master General of the English army in the Low Countries, who died 24 August 1595, and they both lie buried in the church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, where was a fair tomb on the north side of the chancel, (destroyed by the great fire of 1666) with inscriptions to their memories, *that* relating to her being

Anne St. Leger

Mother of Sir Dudley Digges, Knt.,

Master of the Rowles;

A modest, humble, prudent and religious Matron

Lyeth here buried.

A^o. Dni 1636

Ætat. suæ 81. ¹

Sir William St. Leger, was a gentleman of great merit in the reigns of James and Charles I; the former of whom Sir taking into consideration (as he expresses himself in his privy seal from Westminster, dated 22 June 1618) the manifold and acceptable services, done to his crown in Ireland by his grandfather Sir Anthony St. Leger during his government, when the title of King of Ireland was fast annexed to the crown by act of parliament; and the good services of his father Sir Warham for many years in several qualities, who being one of the commissioners for the government of Munster, fell into that memorable encounter with the traitor Macguire, where, at the heads of their troops, they slew each other by single combat, and had disbursed divers sums for the payment of his company, for which he had received no satisfaction; and the King resolved not to let pass such remarkable services without recompence, and to encourage him to proceed in his service (of whose fidelity he had received good testimony) ordered a grant to be passed to him and

ham St. Leger and survived him) and to Henry Dovells, Gent. the site and precinct of Gilley Abbey near Corke, with all the possession thereof for 21 years. (Decree dated at Carye's Hospital near Dublin, 8 February 1605.)

and his heirs for ever of 100l. a year, English money, in crown-lands *, over and above all charges.

On the death of Sir Edward Villiers, Lord President of Munster, K. Charles I. reposing special trust and confidence in his wisdom, valour and integrity, having had good experience thereof in several employments, appointed him to fill that important post 14 April 1627, with the command of Sir Edward's foot company; and, for his better grace and countenance in that place, called him into his privy council, directing the L. D., in all causes and consultations to use him as one, of whose zeal and affection to his Majesty's service he was well assured. And " 5 July 1636, in recompence of his
 " many good services to the crown, his great and good affection in all his Majesty's affairs, and in particular his care
 " and integrity in the taxing and levying the subsidies of the
 " province

* Accordingly, 3 July 1619, he passed patent for the towns and lands of Ballickmoyler, Atetceduffe alias Athyduffe, Skeanagh, Graigneroffan, Kilmacocke, Ballina, Cappanergan, Rahentescanlan, Garroballekill, Taleghbashi, Darrolaskan, Curraghoodagh, Gurtinegeyne, Ballynecarge, Tierernan, Clonagh, Colenaghbick, and Rossenaghe, in the territory of Slewmarge, and Queen's County, containg 435 acres of arable and pasture land. The towns and lands of Colthenry, and Kilveicke, containing 48 acres; Ballymoyleran, Stranghneagh, and Towlagh, 98 acres; the castle, town, and lands of Fermoy, 22 acres of country measure; Kilcastle alias Castlekill, 10 acres of country measure; Ballefonsen, 20 acres; Cowlagh alias Cowltagh, 8 acres; Luagh, Coldeawfe, Teshanefeckan, in Killeshen and Monofadd, 80 acres; Colnerien, Cappilugge alias Tomocloge alias Tilmocled, Leagh, and Ballyvallah, 96 acres; Clocha, 20 acres; Shanho, 20 acres; Ballegehen alias Gainstown, 68 acres; Cloghquillmore, and Cloghquillbeg, 50 acres; Carnic-Dowley, 32 acres; Killenewer, in the upper wood near the mountains, 80 acres; Ballygenan, and Tyraghfin alias Whitelaves, 40 acres; Killynefoyle; 40 acres; and Cappynehorney, 25 acres; all in the Queen's County. Clonea, and Ardes 30 acres; Cahireclogh, 20 acres; and Gortmore, 5 acres: all in county of Limerick. The restorial tithes of St. Moline alias Timoleague, in counties of Wexford and Carlow, with divers others in the Queen's County, and those of Limerick, Wexford, and Carlow, to hold by the 20th part of a Knight's fee, and 7l. Irish, rent, subject to the condition of plantation, — Also, in 1620 he had a further grant of the towns and lands of Ballinclew, 435 acres; Colcheriere, 48 acres; Ballymorán, 98 acres; and Collrien, 96 acres, in the Queen's County, to hold by the like tenure. And the same year a grant of lands in Leagh and Mollifadd, which had been passed by patent 5 Eliz. to Thomas St. Leger and his heirs male, to hold by the like tenure of the castle of Maryborough. And further, in virtue of the commission of grace, and for the fine of 38l. 16s. 3d. English, † he had a confirmation 30 March 1639 of the towns, lands, and hereditaments of Downeraile, Ardigillibert, Ballyredmond, and many others in the barony of Fermoy and county of Cork; a Thursday market at Downeraile, or Bibblockstown, and two fairs there on the feasts of St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints; with the lands of Swymons and others in the county of Tipperary: All the premises in Cork being erected into the Manor of Downeraile, with licence to impark 1000 acres, to hold courts and other privileges. And 26 March 1634 were granted him a Thursday market, and a fair the third day before the feast of St. James, at Doneraile.

† Rot. Aº. 12 Car. I. 15º. 11. p. f.

“ province of Munster, granted by the last parliament, the
 “ King by privy seal dated at Oatlands, bestowed on him the
 “ sum of 756l 8s. 6d. out of such moneys as then were in
 “ his hands, and for which he was accountable to the King
 “ for certain arrears of the late contribution, payable towards
 “ the maintenance of the army.”¹—In 1639 he served in
 parliament for the county of Cork, and was appointed
 Serjeant-Major General of the army, in which station in
 July 1640 (having 13 of that month received a commission
 of martial law, for prevention of any meeting or disorder or
 other ill consequences that might arise in the army then com-
 manded by him in chief)² he commanded and brought the
 Irish troops, then raised to assist the King against the Scots,
 to a rendezvous at Carrickfergus; among whom he maintain-
 ed as strict a discipline, as if he had been posted in the face of
 an enemy, and saw every company himself daily exercised;
 so that by the middle of August he had no scruple to pro-
 nounce, “ that considering how newly they had been raised,
 “ no Prince in the christian world had, for their number, a
 “ better and more orderly body of men in his service.”

On 24 March 1640 a pardon under the great seal, passed
 to him for all offences which he had or might have com-
 mitted, on executing martial law in his province. Upon the
 breaking out of the rebellion he commanded a troop of horse
 and a company of foot;³ and the Irish on 20 November hav-
 ing plundered his brother-in-law Kingmill, he soon revenged
 that loss; and on Friday 3 December 1641, the borders of
 his province having been wasted by the rebels of the county
 of Wexford, who carried off the cattle and goods of the
 English about Waterford, he marched with the little forces
 he could muster, to recover the spoil. His strength consisted
 only in about 200 horse, and by a tedious march over the
 mountains of Waterford, in craggy roads and terrible wea-
 ther, a great snow lying on the ground attended with a very
 sharp frost, he overtook a small party of them at Mothill,
 where he regained the prey, took nineteen prisoners; and un-
 derstanding that their main body who had proceeded six
 miles further, were ready to carry their plunder across the
 water, he pursued and fell upon those that were yet on shore,
 killed about 140, besides a good number drowned, and
 brought 50 prisoners to Waterford, where he caused 40 of
 the ringleaders to be executed by martial law the Monday
 following.—On 7 December having notice, that the Arch-
 bishop of Cashel was plundered, and his stock of cattle dri-

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¹ Rot. A^o. 12 Car. I. r. p. f.
 Hist. Reb. 26.

² Idem, 16^o. r. p. f. R. r

³ Temple's

ven from his palace of Camus, he hastened thither, and finding some of the cattle in a gentleman's bawne, not far from Cashel, caused the rebels houses to be fired, and sent the gentleman to Clonmell-gaol. Thus he cleared the province for a time, and made no question, but if the rest of those pilferers were effectually prosecuted and as closely pursued, they would melt away as snow before the sun.¹

After this, the soldiers of Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe and Captain Grace, armed with half-pikes and skeins, pillaged the country, and were joined by most of the papists, in the barony of Condons, who robbed their neighbours, and killed such as resisted, without any regard to former intimacy, of love, ties of favour, or ancient acquaintance, which caused all the protestants in those parts, for safety of their lives, to fly to Castles or Port-Towns, and leave their substance with them. The Lord Broghill hearing this, and knowing the cruelty of the Condons, sent his troop of horse among them, who could put no stop to the evil, being commanded the next day, (1 February) by the Lord president to meet at Kildorary * in Sir William Fenton's country, where the whole English strength of the county of Cork (except those that lay in garrison) were ready to encounter the great army of the Lord Mountgarret; who (after two days and two nights waiting in the field for them) declining an engagement, and marching to Kilmallock in the county of Limerick, the Lord President (3 February) with the Lords Barrymore, Dungarvan, and Broghill, and Sir William Courteney marched after them towards the *Redshard*, as dangerous a place for woods and bogs as any in Ireland, lying not far from Kilmallock in Sir Edward Fitz-Harris's country, and the receptacle for the rebels of those parts. Hither they came with a full intent and purpose to have fought the enemy, who still declined the fight, for they were Lords of most noble minds and courageous spirits, their very names were a terror to the rebels, being approved soldiers, and capable of enduring much hardship, cold and hunger, lying in the field without any tents in snow, frost, rain, hail, and all weathers;

* Whilst he lay in the field here, having no pillow but the ground, a gentleman presented his cloak to him, beseeching him to be pleased to rest his arm upon it, he refused it, *wishing him to keep it for himself, that the weather was very cold, and for his part, he was better acquainted with such a kind of life than he was.* The gentleman was easily persuaded to leave his compliment; for there was not the like day of snow all the winter. Indeed, (says Rev. Mr. Urbanus Vigers, in his letter to Doctor Jones) he was of a very noble and loving disposition to his soldiers.

¹ MS. letter of Rev. Urbanus Vigers to Dr. Hen. Jones.

weathers : They were excellent in managing their horses; which the very rebels acknowledged, and often said they had rather encounter with three troops, that should come newly into the land than with one of their troops which had given thousands of them their deserts from the time they first rebelled. ¹—The day following being informed, that Mountgarret with his army intended to visit his town of Doneraile (which, with his Castle, was burned by the Irish in 1645) he marched to the Mountain's Foot, otherwise Ballyhowra, three miles northward from that town, to prevent their design; and remained there till the 7; when perceiving their delays were only to procure arms, ammunition and a strong party, he returned towards Kilmallock, and plundered the country in his march, most of the inhabitants being in rebellion. But Mountgarret keeping close in the town, and Sir William's army being too small to force a fight under such disadvantages, he returned to his old quarters, doing good service * in the way by his Scouts and the Provost-Mareschal Captain Peaseley, and his horse; and had he been furnished with 1000 armed men, besides his troops of horse, he had put a period to Mountgarret's rebellion, and of all those that were then out, within the counties of Cork and Limerick.

Two days after this, the Lord Mountgarret and his great army, (the like whereof was never seen in Munster, their multitude and pikes making as great a show as a spacious wood) marched towards the President at Ballyhowra, taking in their march Ballahey and Dodd's Castle upon quarter, and encamping on a hill not much above musket shot from the president in the plain, declined though they were twenty to one, to descend the hill, and come to an engagement, which caused the president, after he had waited a considerable time, and not having any of the foot companies in the field that day (they being all at Moyallow 5 miles from the camp) to repair to Moyallow when it was almost night, and the country

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people

* Particularly in taking Miles Fitz-Harris, Esq., and his man prisoners, as they were riding to the Lord Mountgarret, who had sent for him to make him Governor of Kilmallock, as appeared by his Lordship's letter found in his pocket, together with the articles and covenants, which the priests and friars swore the people to observe and maintain, to the loss of goods and lives. Fitz-Harris being threatened by the scouts, promised 60l. for his ransom, and sent his man for it to his castle, which, money being very scarce, was acceptable enough; but the president coming up with the army, and truly weighing the matter, with his former carriage and service since the rebellion of others in the country, caused the money to be restored, and set him free, upon promise of his future loyalty. (The said Mr. Vigors's letter.)

people were flocking unto Mountgarret's army. At Doneraile he left Lieutenant John Downing to keep and defend the Castle with 50 shot, which he faithfully kept; this done the president marched to Moyallow, and the next day with his own and the Lord Dungarvan's troops, and some of the foot companies marched to the city of Cork, (not being able to keep the field with so inconsiderable a force) thinking it their best policy to make good the port-towns and fortresses; some of which, viz. Cork, Bandon, and Kingfale the enemy intending to besiege, he prepared for their defence by raising a regiment of foot and two troops of horse; and again venturing to take the field with 1500 foot and 300 horse, he burned the *Condon's* country on 2 March, and reduced the Castle of Curbeagh; whence he marched into the county of Waterford, and wasted the country from Lismore to Dungarvan; but his forces being few and ill provided, and the most intimate and sincere friendship subsisting between him and the Earl of Ormond, he wrote many letters to that Lord, to intercede with the L. J. for a supply of arms and ammunition, to enable him to serve his Majesty in his province, as his duty and inclination required: And in *that* of 12 May 1642 from Cork, he expresses his concern for the publick calamities, and his affection for the King in these moving terms:

“ It grieves me beyond any earthly sorrow for the great
 “ distance and difference betwixt his Majesty and the par-
 “ liament; and, if all the measures of the times, joined
 “ with my long and violent sickness, were not of force to
 “ subject me to the grave, yet the sorrow for these unhappy
 “ variances would crack a much stronger heart, than your
 “ servant hath now left him; but God Almighty puts new
 “ vigour into me, and makes me hopeful to outlive all the
 “ machinations and contrivances of the Devil and the Pope,
 “ broached for our destruction.”

He survived this but a short time, deceasing the 2 July that year, and having married Gartwright de Viries who was born at Dort in Holland; and 27 April 1624 obtained a denization for her, his son William who was born at Alekmores in North-Holland, and his daughter Elizabeth who was born at Dort aforesaid, for the fine of twenty shillings,¹ and for their naturalization procured an act of parliament to pass both houses 19 February 1634, which received the royal assent 21 March ensuing.²—He married secondly Gertrude daughter of —Heyward, Esq. by whom he had

¹ Rot. 22 Jac. I. 1. p. f.

² Idem. 10 Car. I. sect. 3. Chap. 10.

had his three younger sons.—His issue were the said Elizabeth who married Murrough the first Earl of Inchiquin and died 22 May 1685 ; and four sons, viz.

Sir William, who was knighted in his father's life-time ; served in the parliament of 1639 for Kilmallock ; commanded a regiment in the war with the Irish, and after the cessation went in November 1643 to Bristol, to assist the King in England, taking over, with Colonel Myn,^{*} 1000 foot and some horse, and did great service in strengthening the garrison of Gloucester : But being slain in the battle of Newbury, 27 October 1644, unmarried, his brother

John succeeded to the estate.

Heyward of Castlemore and Heyward's-Hillhouse in the county of Cork, Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, who was chosen to parliament in 1661 for Moyallow, and 22 May 1662, with his brother John, appointed Commissioner for satisfying the arrears of (the 1649) commissioned officers, as he was again 26 October 1675, and had a grant of lands under the acts of settlement.—He married Barbara, widow of Sir Andrew Barrett of Inniscarry, in the county of Cork, Bart. * and made his will 10 November 1683, proved 21 May

* By the said Andrew Barret, the said Barbara was mother of Sir William Barret, Bart. who made his will 16 February 1672, at Bristol, and died that day on his return from his travels to Rome, whereby the title of Baronet ceased. His will for its peculiarity and relation to the family of St. Leger, we here insert.—

" This is to let the litigious and wrangling world know, that I leave, as justice and my conscience tells me I ought, all my estate that is entailed to the right and lawful heir, and that which is not entailed, to my uncle John St. Leger, and his heirs male ; but for want thereof to return to the right heir. I do also desire that he will be guardian to the Youth, and breed him as well as he can, and if he prove good for any thing, dispose of him as you think fit, if not, turn him among the rest. I do leave also to my uncle John St. Leger, the remainder of Sir Richard Kirl's bond, which is a hundred pounds, and this last half year's rent, of which I have not received one penny. Out of this money pray pay 40l. to Mr. Watson, goldsmith ; and 12l. to Mr. Danvers, laceman, who lives in a little alley beyond Somerset House ; 40 shillings to Mr. Paulin Draper, at the sign of the Raven in Fleet-Street ; and 46 shillings to my brother Warham. And I desire further, in case you do accept of this trouble, that during the Youth's minority, you reserve out of the estate 200l. ; 100l. to be paid to my sister Mary St. Leger, on the first day of her marriage ; and the other 100l. to be paid to my sister Garthright St. Leger, on the first day of her marriage ; and to satisfy the bond for 50l. that lies in Colonel St. Leger's hands. And so I bid the world farewell, and leave this as my last will and testament.—If you can, prefer this servant, and give him 50l. ; and as I always lived decently, pray bury me so."

N. B. Depositions were taken at Bristol, 18 August 1675, by virtue of a commission dated 4 June preceding, on the part of John St. Leger, complainant, against William Meade ; John Meade, Mary his wife ; John Barrett, a minor, by his guardian, Justin Mac-Carthy ; and John Barrett, defendants, in proof of said will. (Rot. A. 32 Car. II. r. p. D. R. 16.)

* Atkyns's Gloucestershire.

(1)

(2)

(3)

May 1684, leaving issue by his wife who made her will 5 August 1685, the probate whereof bears date 14 January following, four sons and three daughters, viz. Warham his heir; Heyward who died at Heyward's-Hill 10 June 1754; Richard; John of Cork (who died in 1730, leaving by his wife Mary, five daughters, Jane, married to Lieutenant Andrew St. Leger of Ballyvolalane in the county of Cork, and they both died 4 September 1730¹ without issue, being murdered by their servant Timothy Croneen; Elizabeth; Barbara, married to Mr. George Lyndon of county of Cork, Gent.; Gertrude to William O'Brien of Aghacrois, Gent.; and Mary, to John Copley of Springfield in the county of Limerick, Esq.); Mary, (married to John Gillman of St. Finbarry's in Cork, Esq., whose son Heyward died in 1733, leaving issue by Hannah who died in 1753, sister to the Rev. Arthur Sayers of Doneraile, John; Heyward; and Elizabeth); Jane, to Sir Robert Douglas, Bart. and died in 1735; and Gertrude.

(4)

Warham of Heyward's-Hill near Cork, married Mary, daughter of Mr. Gregory, and left issue Heyward (who had Warham of Heyward's-Hill, heir to his uncle Andrew of Ballyvolalane pursuant to his will dated 14 November 1729); Thomas, (Barrack-Master of Newmarket in the county of Cork, who 1 November 1707 married² Gertrude, daughter to Chichester Fortescue of Dromiskin, Esq); William, (of Kilmurry in county of Limerick, who made his will 7 December 1752, proved 5 February 1753); and Elizabeth.

John.

John St. Leger of Doneraile, Esq., brother and heir to Sir William, was appointed 19 March 1661 captain of a company of foot; and 1 May 1679 had a patent, granting that the freeholders of Doneraile, for which place he afterwards served, should elect burgesses to parliament, and he had also a grant of lands under the acts of settlement.—In * 1655 he married first³ the Lady Mary Chichester, only daughter

¹ On 27 December 1655, his mother Gertrude, out of her natural love and affection, and towards his better preferment in marriage, reserved only 100l. a year for her life, and gave him the manors and lands of Doneraile and Castle-pook, and the third part of Clanmore, purchased from Sir John Fitz-Gerald, Knt. all which were her jointure. On 19 February 1656, he suffered a common recovery of his estate, and vested the manor of Doneraile in trustees to the use of himself, and lady Mary his wife, for their respective lives; remainder to their heirs male, and on failure thereof to the use of his daughter (if he had but one) and the heirs male of her body, until she and they be satisfied in the sum of 2000l., by him next in remainder; and if more daughters than one, they to receive 1000l. a piece, from the next in remainder. (Lodge.)

² His will proved 23 Oct. 1730. ³ Articles, 8 Nov. 1707. ⁴ Articles, 26 Nov. 1655, whereby they were to be married at or before 1 May 1656.

daughter of Arthur, the first Earl of Donegal, by his first wife; and secondly Aphra, daughter and heir to — Harfleet of Frapham in Kent, Esq., and dying 31 March 1696, had issue two sons and two daughters; Arthur, created Viscount Doneraile; Sir John; Gertrude, married to William Langford the younger of Gurteengary in the county of Limerick, Esq. and died in 1734; and Mary, to Randolph third son of Sir Richard Gethin of Carriglemleary in the county of Cork, Bart. whose grand-daughter Gertrude, by her, married — Armistead, Esq.

Sir John St. Leger, the younger son, after his education Family of
at Westminster and the Inns of Court, returned to Ireland, Grangemellan.
and practised the law; was chosen to parliament for Doneraile in October 1713; was knighted, and 18 January 1714 constituted one of the Barons of the Exchequer, which he resigned in 1742.—On 29 March 1716 he purchased from John Lyon, Esq. for the sum of 1000l. the seat and lands of Grangemellan in the county of Kildare, which he made his residence and greatly improved, and by several other purchases * left a very considerable estate.—His first wife was Mary, daughter and heir to James Ware of Meggstown near Dublin, Esq. son of Sir James Ware of Dublin, Knt. Auditor of the Exchequer, and grandson to the famous Sir James Ware, also Auditor-General of Ireland (by his wife Elizabeth, sister of Thomas, Lord Windsor) and by her, who was born 5 March 1651, was the widow of — Fraser, Esq. and died 11 November 1722, having no issue; he married secondly 6 February following Levina, daughter of Captain Pennefather of Cashel in the county of Tipperary, and dying 14 May 1743, ¹ left issue by her five sons and three daughters, viz. John, (his heir, born 10 April 1726; who 23 July 1754 married Mary daughter and heir to Colonel Thomas Butler, brother to Humphrey, Earl of Lanesborough; and had issue John-Hayes St. Leger, ² born 23 July 1756; a second son born 3 September 1757, and a daughter born 1 April 1755); Arthur, born 11 April 1727, being a Volunteer, died 2 July 1747 N. S. of the wounds he received in the

* Viz. 30 January 1733, he purchased from Kilner Brasier, of Lizard, and Marmaduke Grove, of Duke's-Grove, in county of Tipperary, Esqrs. for the sum of 4240l. 10s. the manor, castle and town of Brangan, the town and lands of Newtown, Ballyneane, Knockneragh, and others in the barony of Middlethird, and said county: Also, 25 March 1738, the lordship and manor of Rock-Berkeley alias Askeaton, and other lands in county of Limerick, by a deed of conveyance from John, Earl of Orrery, John Minchin, and Brett-ridge Badham, Esqrs. (Lodge Collect.)

† Chancery Bill filed 3 June 1757.

² Lodge.

the battle of Val; William, born 24 April 1728, was a Lieutenant in General Douglas's regiment, and died at Macstricht 22 September 1747; Anthony, baptized 29 February 1731, served in the British parliament for Grimsby in Lincolnshire, married, died in London 5 March 1770, and left issue; Barry-Matthew, baptized 1 May 1733; Elizabeth, born 1 April 1725, married in 1750 to Major Ralph Burton of the first troop of grenadier guards; and died at the Grove near Watford in Hertfordshire 6 August 1753; Levina baptized 30 May 1734, married 30 March 1756 to George Clarges, Esq. son of Colonel Christopher Clarges; and Catharine baptized 5 June 1736.

Arthur,
†
Viscount.

Arthur St. Leger, Esq. elder brother to Sir John, was attainted by K. James's parliament 7 May 1689; was sworn of the privy council to Q. Anne, and 3 October 1715, to K. George I.; the former of whom, in consideration of his fidelity to her Majesty, his descent from ancestors, who had performed many great services to the crown, and his own deserts, created him by privy seal, dated at St. James's 29 March, and by patent * 23 June 1703, Baron of Kilmaydon and Viscount Downerayle (commonly written Doneraile) and 27 September following he took his seat in the house of peers.²

In 1726 he rebuilt the parish church of Doneraile, which had been erected by the Lord President in 1633, and by his last will, bearing date 7 April 1726, his Lordship directed, that his son and executor Hayes St. Leger, Esq., should, out of the mortgage money due to him on the estate of Bartholomew Purdon, Esq. at his death, expend
600*l*.

* The Preamble. Cum Viros Honoribus decorare, quorum Majores de Patria benemeriti fuerunt, regio Munere fungentes, propterea deceat quod perfoluta ita pro Meritis præmia magna sint, in aliis ad Virtutem Incitamenta, cum Principibus etiã hand tutum adeo sit Fiduciam suam in quibuscvis repone- re ac in iis, qui et Viris orti sunt, quos ex Fideli opera Coronæ, per sæcula multa feliciter navata, Virtutis et prudentiæ Documenta fuisse constat. Cumque ex aliis didicerimus à stirpe St. Legeriorum (qui cum Gulielmo, Normanniæ Duce sedem ac Domicilium suum in Anglia collocarunt) plurimos in Rebelli et pacis valde præstantes à priscais temporibus istis ortum habuisse, qui sub sa- gressandis Majoribus nostris maximi momenti negotia, tam civilia quam milita- ria in Angliã, Scotiã, Galliarum et Hiberniæ Regnis, felicissimo cum Successu gesserunt. Cumque nos perspectum habeamus St. Legerios multos ex illustrissi- mis Anglorum et Hibernicorum familiis Sanguine attingere, eosque honore Equitatus Perisælidis Ordinis ornatos fuisse, atque Arthurum St. Legerium de Eggesfordia in Agro Devoniz, et de Donnerallia in Agro Corcagienci in Hiber- nia, Virum esse perfectissimam in nos Fide, idcirco dignum hunc duximus, qui in majorum Gentium dicti nostri Regni Hiberniæ Nobilium Album adscribere- tur. Sciatis igitur, &c. (Rot. 2 A°. 2. p. d.)

† Lodge.

2 Lords Jour. II. 7.

600*l.* in purchase of lands; 15*l.* of the rents thereof to be paid annually to the master, who should instruct the poor children of the parish of Doneraile, and the residue in cloathing thirteen children, one of them thereout to be so taught and clothed pursuant to the will of Mr. Fleury, his executor and his heirs, and in default thereof his right heirs to have the appointment of the master and cloathing of the children, as they should think proper: And 500*l.* more of the said mortgage money, in the purchase of lands, the income whereof to be applied yearly to the relief of the poor of the said parish; as they should think proper; and 20*s.* yearly thereof to be applied according to the said Mr. Fleury's will.

On 24 January 1690¹ he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to John Hayes of Winchelsea in Suffex, Esq., member of parliament for that Cinque-Port (brother to Sir James Hayes of Bedgebury in Kent) by his wife Mehetabela (whom he married 24 February 1674, and she died 27 May 1681) daughter and heir to John Otterington of Kilmaydon, Esq., and Alderman of Dublin; and his Lordship dying suddenly in his chaise, on the road between Waterford and Doneraile, 5 (or 7) July 1727, was buried with his ancestors at Doneraile, having issue by her (who died 16 January 1739, and was interred in the vault with her father, who died in March 1704, at St. Gyles's in the Fields, London) three sons and two daughters, viz. Arthur, his successor; John, who died unmarried in July 1719, of a wound he received in a duel, by Arthur Blennerhasset, Esq. when near 21 years of age; Hayes, after Viscount Doneraile; Catharine, who died young; and Elizabeth, married to Richard Aldworth of Newmarket in the county of Cork, Esq. from whom the present Viscount Doneraile descends.

Arthur, the second Viscount Doneraile, in June 1717 mar-^{Arthur,}
ried first the only child of Charles, Lord Mohun, who lost²
his life in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, and by her, Viscount.
who died in November 1718, had an only son Arthur-Mohun,
the late Viscount. His Lordship in March 1725 married
secondly Catharine-Sarah, daughter of Captain John Conyng-
ham, but by her had no surviving issue; and departing this
life in the Isle of Man 13 March 1733-4, was succeeded by
his only son

Arthur-Mohun, the third Viscount, who was born 7 August^{Arthur,}
1718, and took his seat in the house of peers 10 October³
1739; ³ served in the two last British parliaments for the port Viscount.
of Winchelsea, and the borough of Old-Sarum, and in April

1747,

¹ Decree, 16 Dec. 1692. No. 7.

² Lords Jour. II. 442.

1747 was made a Lord of the Bed-chamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales : But his Lordship being in a declining state of health, went to Lisbon in Portugal, by the advice of physicians, in February 1749, where he died in August following, and his corpse being brought to England, was interred 28 September 1750, with his grandmother in St. Giles's Church, London.—On 3 April 1738 he married first Mary, daughter and heir to Anthony Shephard of Newcastle, Esq. member of parliament for the county of Longford, who dying there of the small-pox 11 August following, was buried with her father ; and 3 January 1739 he married secondly Catharine, elder daughter to Clotworthy, Viscount Massareene, but having no issue by her, who died 3 April 1751, and was buried at St. Mary's, Dublin, the titles accrued to his uncle

Hayes,

4
Viscount.

Hayes, the fourth Viscount Doneraile, who was member of parliament for that borough, and 14 October 1751 was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and 23 of that month took his seat in the House of Peers ¹. In 1722 he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir to Joseph Deane, Esq. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, but by her who died 4 December 1768 he had no issue, and his Lordship deceasing 25 April 1767, the title became extinct, but the estates devolved on his nephew

St. Leger, second son of Richard Aldworth of Newmarket county of Cork, Esq. as before mentioned, which Richard, derived his descent from Sir Richard Aldworth, * Knt. of Newmarket who was Provost Marshal and Vice President of the Province of Munster, and by Margaret daughter of Sir Robert Travers, Knt. had issue Boyle ; and a daughter Mary, who married Simon son of Sir Simon Eaton, Knt. and had issue Martha the wife of George Mathew, son and heir to George Mathew of Thomastown, Esq.—Boyle Aldworth, heir to Sir Richard, married a daughter of — Culliford, Esq. a Commissioner of the Revenue, and was drowned on his passage to England, 12 March 1697. He left issue Richard Aldworth, who succeeded at Newmarket, was elected to parliament for Lisimore, married as before observed, Elizabeth, younger daughter of Arthur

* Richard Aldworth of Stanlakes, county of Berks, Esq. and of Newmarket, was Chief remembrancer of the Exchequer, and 30 April 1677 married Mary, daughter and heir to William Crofton of Temple-House, county of Sligo, and widow of George Perceval, Esq. ; she died 15 October 1705, having had issue, John, Anne, and Jane. (Hist. House of Yvery II. 324. and Lodge, II 158.)

Our limited accounts of the family of *Aldworth* will not permit us to say what degree of consanguinity may exist between this gentleman and the Viscount Doneraile.

Arthur Viscount Doneraile, and sister to Hayes the fourth Viscount, and by her had Boyle Aldworth, Esq. (who married Jane, elder daughter of Robert Oliver of Clonodfoy in county of Limerick, Esq. and died without issue); St Leger created a Peer; and a daughter Mary born in 1719, to whom her grandfather Lord Doneraile left 1000*l.* out of the money due to him by mortgage in fee of the lands of Ballyclogh, and others from Bartholomew Purdon, Esq. ¹

St. Leger the second son of Richard Aldworth, Esq. was St. Leger, elected to parliament in 1749 for the borough of Doneraile, and on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors Viscount, assumed the name and arms of ST. LEGER, and by privy seal at St. James's 26 June, and patent ² at Dublin, 2 July 1776 his Majesty was pleased to advance him to the Peerage, and 27 January 1778 ³ he sat first in parliament as Baron *Doneraile of Doneraile* in county of Cork, 5 January 1785, he was further advanced to the dignity of Viscount Doneraile, by privy seal at St. James's of that date, ⁴ and patent at Dublin 22 June following.

His Lordship married Mary eldest daughter of Redmond Barry of Ballyclogh in county of Cork, Esq. and deceased 15 May 1787, having had issue by his Lady who died 3 March 1778, six sons and seven daughters, viz. Hayes who succeeded to the honours; Richard, (born 12 July 1756, married Anne, eldest daughter of Charles Blakeney of Hollywell in county of Roscommon, Esq.); James, born 4 October 1757, in holy orders; Arthur born 5 September 1761, a Captain in the East India Company's service; Barry-Boyle, born 23 November 1768; John died young; daughter Henrietta, born 14 February 1754; Elizabeth, born 4 March 1760; Mary, born 16 December 1764; Louisa-Anne, born 20 October 1772; Caroline-Catharine-Letitia, born in 1773; Charlotte, born in 1774; and Georgina, born in 1775. ⁵

Hayes the second and present Viscount Doneraile, was Hayes, born 9 March 1755. ⁶

TITLES.] Hayes St. Leger, Viscount and Baron Done-Viscount. ²
raile.

CREATIONS.] B. Doneraile of Doneraile in county of Cork, 2 July 1776, 16 Geo. III. and V. of the same, 22 June 1785, 25 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Sapphire, Freetee, Pearl, a Chief Topaz,

CREST.]

¹ Lodge Collect.
Jour. V. 34
Idem.

² Rot. A. 16 Geo. III. 5. p. f. R. 40.

⁴ Rot. 25 Geo. III. 4. p. D. R. 20.

³ Lords

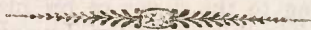
⁵ Ulster's Office.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Gryphon Passant, Topaz.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Gryphons, Topaz, with Wings erect and fretted, Sapphire.

MOTTO.] HAUT ET BON.

SEAT.] Doneraile in the county of Cork, 113 miles from Dublin.



P E R Y, VISCOUNT P E R Y.

51. **H**IS Lordship is descended from an ancient and respectable family in the city of Limerick, where his ancestors for their services to the Crown were rewarded with considerable grants of lands *

His Lordship's father, the Rev. Stacpole Pery, who was living about the year 1739, left issue several children, of whom Edmund Sexten the elder son was advanced to the Peerage ;

* K. Henry VIII. 29 and 35 of his reign granted to Edmond Sexten, ancestor of Lord Viscount Pery, the Monastery of the Virgin Mary and the House of Friars Minor, called St. Francis's Abbey with all the lands, rights, privileges and exemptions belonging thereto, in as full and ample a manner as the religious persons held and enjoyed the same, or as they came into the hands of the Crown, to hold the same for ever, in capite, at two shillings and two pence yearly. This grant was confirmed by K. James in July 1609, and St. Francis's Abbey was confirmed a part of county of Limerick, and in the royal charter granted to the city, was exempted from all jurisdiction of the magistrates thereof.—In consequence of these grants, Mr. Sexten not only had two votes in the Common Council of the city, but the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. with the city regalia, were obliged to wait on him with the first salmon taken in their wies at Parteen; and the Mayor never carried his rod in St. Francis's Abbey. The said Edmond had also a grant of the priory of regular canons situate near Ball's-bridge in Limerick.

In 1592 died Stephen Sexten, of the same family, as we presume, who was seized in fee of the Augustinian friary in Limerick, with its election of the Mayor, bailiffs and other officers in that city, from time to time, and the seat in the Court-house, next to the Mayor, on the day of the election. (Ferrar's Limerick 429. Aud. Gen. Offi. Mon. Hibern. 427. 430. 431.)

Peerage; and William-Cecil the second son was born in 1721, received his education in the University of Dublin, where he took the degree of A. M. was for some time Vicar of St. John's Church in Limerick, appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons, promoted to the Deanery of Killaloe, in 1780 to that of Derry, 18 February 1781 was consecrated Bishop of Killala and Achonry, in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, and from thence was translated in 1784 to the episcopal see of Limerick; ¹ 2 April 1755 he married the eldest daughter of John-Minchin Walcott, Esq. ² and by her has Edmund-Henry his heir, elected to parliament for the city of Limerick 31 January 1786, in the room of his uncle, who was called up to the House of Peers.

Edmond-Sexten, the present Viscount, was born in the Edmund-city of Limerick in the year 1719, after receiving a liberal Sexten, education in Trinity College, Dublin; he attached himself Viscount to the study of the law, and was admitted at the Bar in Pery. Hillary term 1745. His abilities, however, which were fully evinced at the Bar, were destined for the Senate, and there they shone resplendent from the year 1751: At that period he was chosen for the town of Wicklow, and the parliament being dissolved on the death of K. George II. he was unanimously chosen, in 1761, and continued to represent his native city 'till his advancement to the Peerage. On 4 March 1771 when Mr. Ponsonby resigned the Speaker's Chair, Mr. Pery, from his conduct in parliament, was immediately fixed on for his successor, 7 of that month he was chosen to fill that elevated station, and on the ensuing day being presented to the Lord Viscount Townshend, L. L. he thus addressed him,

“ May it please your Excellency,

“ The Commons in Parliament assembled have, in obedience to your Excellency's commands, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and have elected me, and now attend to present me to your Excellency. It would give your Excellency no favourable impression of my sincerity, if I were to pursue the usual form, and affect to decline this important office. I confess it is the highest point of my ambition; and if I have the honour of your Excellency's approbation, I shall endeavour to prove by my conduct, that I have not been more solicitous to obtain, than I shall be anxious to discharge the duties of it.” ³

18 June

¹ Ferrar's Limerick, 217. 181. Editor's copy of War. Bps. Collect.

³ Lords Journals, IV. 556.

² Lodge

18 June 1776, a new parliament having met, he was again elected to the chair with general approbation, and 22 December 1781 when Mr. Speaker presented the money bills to the Earl of Carlisle, L. L. he addressed the following animated speech to his Excellency :

“ May it please your Excellency,

“ Though no material change in the circumstances of this kingdom has taken place since the conclusion of the last session, it ought to be, and I am persuaded is, a subject of general satisfaction to reflect, that amidst the horrors of war it has shared none of its calamities; that the public tranquillity has been preserved within, and that the dangers with which it was threatened from without, have been averted by his Majesty's paternal care, by your Excellency's vigilance and judicious conduct, and by the voluntary and virtuous exertions of its own loyal and brave inhabitants. Nor is the future prospect less pleasing than the view of what is past. Several attempts have been lately made, and with some success, to establish in this kingdom new manufactures, to revive and improve the old, and to extend its commerce; the lower orders of the people are recovering from their former indolence and ignorance; and the spirit of enterprize and of industry, the great spring of national happiness, begins to diffuse itself through the nation. From these dispositions in the people, and the general encouragement given to every useful undertaking by those of higher condition, it seems not too much confidence to hope that the time is not far distant, when this kingdom will emerge from that state of inaction and languor into which it was sunk, and that it will assume that rank in the empire which belongs to it, and become one of its principal pillars. The Commons sensible of the benefits that they enjoy under your Excellency's just and wise administration, have, with unusual dispatch, granted all the supplies which were required, and have also made provision for the discharge of an arrear of 300,000*l.* incurred since the last session; and though they have not imposed on the subject any new or additional tax, except for the purposes of regulation, they are not without hopes that the revenue will hereafter prove adequate to the public service, and that the augmentation made by such regulation, and the reformation already commenced in the collection and management of it, will prevent any future deficiency.”

At

At the meeting of the parliament, 14 October 1783, Mr. Pery was unanimously called a third time to the Speaker's chair, and 24 March 1785, on presenting the money bills for the Royal Assent, to Charles, late Duke of Rutland, L. L. the Speaker addressed his Grace in the following speech :

“ May it please your Grace,

“ No system of government or of commerce can be secure
 “ or permanent which is not founded in justice, of this
 “ truth, the history of every great empire affords sufficient
 “ proofs, none more than the British. But however evident
 “ in theory this truth may have been at all times to thinking
 “ men, it seems to have had little influence upon the coun-
 “ cils of nations 'till within these few years, when expe-
 “ rience, dearly purchased, had removed those prejudices
 “ which misled their understandings, and opened their eyes
 “ to their own interest. From that period this kingdom has
 “ gradually raised her head and extended her views; her
 “ constitution has been restored, and her foreign commerce
 “ liberated from those chains which held it in bondage; but
 “ still the reformation was imperfect, one of the most im-
 “ portant articles still remained unsettled, the commercial
 “ intercourse between Great-Britain and this kingdom.
 “ Your Grace has wisely recommended to the attention of
 “ parliament an equitable adjustment of that communication
 “ for the mutual advantage of both kingdoms. The Com-
 “ mons entered upon that difficult business with alacrity,
 “ and prosecuted it with ardour; and there is reason to ex-
 “ pect that their exertions will be crowned with success,
 “ through the wisdom of his Majesty's councils, and the
 “ liberal principles which have been adopted by the legisla-
 “ tures of both kingdoms. The great revolution which
 “ has taken place in America, and the consequent changes
 “ in the commercial policy of Europe, must give a new direc-
 “ tion to commerce; the situation of this country, so fa-
 “ vourable to navigation, affords reasonable hopes that a
 “ considerable portion of it may be diverted into this king-
 “ dom, but this advantage, and our late acquisitions, how-
 “ ever valuable, will avail us little, if we do not exert our
 “ industry at home, and establish an opinion abroad that our
 “ people are at peace amongst themselves and obedient to the
 “ laws. This is the critical moment, if we neglect it, and
 “ do not seize the opportunity before the current of trade
 “ has got into a settled channel, we shall probably lament
 “ our

* Memoirs of Edmund Sexton Pery in Parliamentary Register, Vol. I.

“ our conduct when it will be too late, and fall back into
 “ that languid, abject and insignificant state, from which
 “ we vainly flatter ourselves we had escaped. If such shall
 “ be our misfortune, it cannot with justice be imputed to
 “ the neglect of the Commons ; they have endeavoured
 “ with lenity, but firmness, to give vigour to the laws, to sa-
 “ tisfy and calm the minds of the people, and to encourage
 “ them to industry. The happy effects of these measures
 “ are already visible, and I trust will soon rescue the repu-
 “ tation of the nation from those foul calumnies which have
 “ not only disgraced her character, but obstructed her im-
 “ provement. Notwithstanding the variety and importance
 “ of those objects which have engaged the attention of the
 “ commons, they have not been unmindful of their duty to
 “ his Majesty, or the Public, in other respects ; they
 “ have made ample provision for the exigencies of the
 “ State ; for the honourable support of his Majesty’s
 “ government, and for the maintenance of public cre-
 “ dit ; and though, to put an end to the ruinous
 “ practice of running in debt, they have found themselves
 “ under a necessity of imposing additional taxes to the
 “ amount of about 140,000*l.* in order to raise the revenue
 “ to the level of the public expence, yet they trust they have
 “ done it in such a manner that the burden will be little felt
 “ by the people ; and they rely, with confidence, on your
 “ Grace’s justice and affection for this kingdom, that you
 “ will prevent, to the utmost of your power, any future
 “ deficiencies, by enjoining the strictest œconomy in every
 “ department of the State ; and that your Grace will repre-
 “ sent to his Majesty, in the most favourable light, the con-
 “ duct of his faithful Commons.”

For this speech, the Speaker received the thanks of the
 House, but the session being protracted to an unusual length
 through the multiplicity of national business, Mr. Pery on
 5 September ensuing, directed Doctor Thomas Ellis, then
 Clerk of the House of Commons, to present the following
 letter to the House:

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ My advanced age, the decline of my strength, and
 “ what I feared most, of my understanding, have determin-
 “ ed me, before my imperfections become more apparent,
 “ to retire from that high station to which your favour had
 “ raised me : To these personal considerations let me add
 “ one of much more moment, the hazard of an interruption
 “ of

“ to the business of the public by my infirmities. These motives have induced me to request that you will accept of my resignation of that high office with which you honoured me, and elect another gentleman in my room : And give me leave, gentlemen, at the same time, to make my most humble and grateful acknowledgments to you for your tenderness and indulgence to my errors, and for the constant and honourable support which you have given me in the discharge of my duty, during the course of fourteen years and upwards, the memory of which can never be erased from my mind.

“ I am with the utmost respect,

“ And the most sincere affection,

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Your most obliged,

“ 4th Sept. 1785.”

“ And most obedient servant,

“ EDM. SEX. PERY.”

The House proceeded immediately to the choice of a Speaker, and Mr. Orde, Secretary to the L. L. moved “ that the Right Hon. Mr. Foster do *now* take the chair,” which motion having passed unanimously,

The Right Honourable Denis Daly observed to the House, “ that as the conduct of the late Speaker had been highly honourable to himself and advantageous to the nation, conferring dignity upon the House, and drawing reverence to its proceedings ; it is therefore, says he, incumbent on the House to attend his retreat with every mark of respect, to demonstrate in what estimation it holds integrity, wisdom and moderation, and to prove that turbulence or meanness are not the only roads to preferment, but that men in the highest stations can acquire universal admiration and esteem, and received the highest honours, without either of those roads. The praise of an individual, continues Mr. Daly, may well be spared by *that man* whose continued conduct in a public station for above fourteen years, hath excited the grateful acknowledgments of a whole people. I shall therefore move,”

“ That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honourable Edmund Sexten Pery, for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair during the course of above fourteen years in three successive parliaments, for the unshaken integrity and steady impartiality of his conduct there, and for the indefatigable pains and uncommon abilities with which he has constantly exerted himself to promote the real interest of this country, to maintain

“ the honour and dignity of parliament, and to preserve in-
 “ violable the rights and privileges of the Commons of Ire-
 “ land.”

Which being passed in the affirmative, *nem. con.* Mr. Daly then moved :—

“ That an humble address be presented to his Grace the
 “ Lord Lieutenant, most humbly to beseech his Majesty,
 “ that he will be graciously pleased to confer some signal
 “ mark of his royal favour upon the Right Honourable Ed-
 “ mund Sexten Pery, late Speaker of this House, for his great
 “ and eminent services performed to this country, and the dis-
 “ tinguished ability and integrity with which he has presided
 “ in the Chair of this House ; and to assure his Majesty that
 “ whatever expence his Majesty shall think proper to be in-
 “ curred upon that account this House will make good the
 “ same.”

Which likewise passed in the affirmative, *nem. con.* and the *now* Speaker, Mr. Foster, having communicated the same to Mr. Pery, he returned to him the following answer, and which Mr. Foster reported to the House.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I have this moment received your very kind letter of
 “ yesterday, inclosing the resolution of the House of Com-
 “ mons, which confers on me the highest honour. The
 “ first object of my wishes has ever been to deserve their
 “ approbation, and that resolution has satisfied the utmost of
 “ my ambition, and left to posterity a noble monument of
 “ their favour. No words can express, with sufficient force
 “ my gratitude, or what I feel ; the only return I can make,
 “ will be to offer up unto Heaven my constant and fervent
 “ prayers THAT THE COMMONS OF IRELAND MAY
 “ EVER PRESERVE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KING-
 “ DOM ENTIRE, AND THAT THEIR CONDUCT MAY
 “ BE REWARDED BY THE APPROBATION OF THEIR
 “ SOVEREIGN AND THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEO-
 “ PLE. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
 “ esteem and regard,

“ DEAR SIR,

“ Your most obliged

“ And most obedient servant,

“ 7th Sept. 1785.

“ EDM. SEX. PERY.”

His Majesty was pleased by letter dated at St. James's 14 December 1785, and by patent² 30 of that month, to create him

¹ Parliamentary Register. Dub. 1785. I. 462, 463. II. 382. 384. 403.

² Rot. A. 26 Geo. III.

him Viscount Pery of Newtown-Pery near the city of Limerick; by which title he sat first in the House of Peers 19 January 1786,¹ and in further consideration of his services, his Majesty was pleased 11 May 1786, to grant to his Lordship an annual pension of 3000l. for life.²

11 June 1756, he married first Patty, younger daughter of John Martin of Dublin, Esq.³ She deceasing in London in 1757, he married secondly 27 October 1762, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John, Lord Knapton, sister to Sir Thomas, Viscount De Vesey, and relict of Robert Handcock of Waterstown in county of Westmeath, Esq. by her he hath issue two daughters, Diana, born 27 October 1764, who married the Hon. Thomas Knox, eldest son of Thomas, Lord Welles; and Frances, married at Bath, in January 1789, to Nicholas Calvert, Esq. of Portland Place, London.

TITLES.] Edmund-Sexten Pery, Viscount Pery of Newtown-Pery in county of Limerick.

CREATION.] So created 30 March 1785, 25 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly 1st and 4th Ruby and Topaz, on a bend Pearl, three Lions Passant, Diamond; 2d and 3d Sapphire, on a Chief Pearl, three Martlets, Ruby.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Fawn's Head erased proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Fawns, proper.

MOTTO.] VIRTUTE NON ASTUTIA.

SEATS.] Newtown-Pery * adjoining the city of Limerick, 94 miles from Dublin, and Edmundsbury in county of Dublin, 6 miles from the metropolis.

K 2

COURCY,

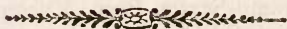
* In the year 1760, when the city of Limerick was declared by Government to be no longer a fortress, by Mr. Pery's means the walls were levelled, new roads made to it with a new bridge and spacious quays, the Improvements are numerous and surprising, Limerick is much enlarged and its commerce increased through the auspices of a man whose genius framed, and whose influence executed the great design, and few men have, like his Lordship, lived to see their efforts for the improvements of a city prove so successful. In June 1769 his Lordship marked out the streets of Newtown-Pery, which forms an avenue to the city of Limerick not to be excelled in the kingdom. (Parliament. Regist. XVI. and Ferrar's Limerick 89.)

¹ Lords Jour. V, 659.

² Pension List.

³ Lodge.

B A R O N S.



C O U R C Y, L O R D K I N G S A L E.

1. **T**HE noble family of COURCY, COURCI, CURCY, CURSEI, COURCEI, &c. is allied to most of the Princes of Europe, deriving its descent in the male line from the house of Loraine, of the race of the Emperor Charlemagne, who died in the year 814, and in the female line from Rollo, William-Longuespee, and Richard, the three first Dukes of Normandy.

Charle-
magne,
Emperor
of
Germany. Charlemagne, or Charles I., surnamed the Great (son of
Pipin the short, Duke of Brabant, who became King of
France in 751, and died in 768) was born 2 April, or ac-
cording to some 28 January 742, and succeeded his father
as King of France in 768; was made King of Italy in 774,
and of Germany in 785, being then 58 years old. He
obliged the Saxons and all other Heathens, whom he con-
quered

quered to receive the Christian faith, and so made the grand revolution of Europe. He conquered Witekind the Great, the last King and first Duke of the Saxons; he subdued the Slavonians and Hungarians; fortified Gallia Narbonensis, or South-France, against the invasions of the Saracens; made peace with Irene, Empress of Constantinople; and subduing most of the Italian and Spanish nations, became the greatest conqueror that had appeared for many ages. He entered into alliance with distant Kings, and particularly with Achaius King of Scotland; and marching triumphantly into Italy, assisted Pope Leo III. against his rebels, who solemnly crowned him at Rome, Emperor of the West, on Christmas-Day in the year 800. But after a glorious reign over France of 46 years, over Italy of 40 years, over Germany of 29 years, and as Western Emperor 14 years, he was seized with a fever 1 January 814, and died on the 24 having issue by his first wife Hildegardis, whom he married in 768, and who died in 783, three sons and eight daughters, whereof

Lewis, the third son, called *Pius*, succeeded him in Germany, France and Italy; who giving each of his sons the title and dignity of a King, they deposed him in 833; but the Peers of the empire relenting, he was restored the next year, when he pardoned his sons, and divided the empire among them, whereby it was much weakened, France having never since been a part of it.—He married to his first wife Ermingardis, daughter of Ingram, Count of Hasbania in Saxony, and by her, who died in 818, had issue Lotharius I. made by his father, King of Italy; Pipin, King of Aquitaine, who died before him, Ludovicus-Germanicus, King of Bavaria, and two daughters, Gisela, wife of Eberhard, Count of Burgundy; and Adelheid, wife to Robert, also Count of Burgundy. In 819 he took to his second wife Judith, the fair, daughter of Welphus, Count of Altorf in Suavia, and dying in the year 840, had issue by her, who deceased in 843, one son Charles, and one daughter Alpais, wife to Beggo, Count of Paris, by whom she was great-great-grand-mother of Conrad I., made Emperor for his valour in 912, who died childless in 918: But in his time the great Duke of Saxony, Bavaria, Suabia, and Lorain, attempting to be independant, Conrad, not able to prevent it, and fearing a revolt, advised the German Princes, on his death-bed, to prevent it, by electing Henry Auceps, Duke of Saxony, son of Duke Otto, to be Emperor of Germany, and thus began the Saxon Empire.

Lewis,
Emperor.

Charles,

Charles, the only son by the second wife, born in 823, was surnamed the *Bald*; was King of France in 840, Emperor in 875, and died 6 October 878. He married first in 842 Ermintrudis, daughter of Odo, Count of Orleans, and she dying in 869, he took to his second wife Richildis, daughter of Bovinus, Count of Aldemir Walde in France, by whom he had an only surviving daughter Judith, first married to Ethelwolph, King of England; secondly in 857, to her stepson, King Ethelbald; and thirdly in 862, to Baldwin I., Count of Flanders. By the first wife his issue were four sons, Lewis II., his successor; Lotharius, who died young; Charles, murdered in 866; and Carolomanus, who had his eyes put out in 871.

Lewis II. Lewis II., called the *Stutterer*, King of France, born in 844, was chosen Emperor in 878, and died 10 April 879, æt. 35, having by his first wife Ansgerdis, two sons, Lewis III., and Carolomanus, both Kings of France, who died without issue; and by his second wife Adelhida, he had one son Charles III., and a daughter Gisela, wife to Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy.

Charles III. Charles III., called the *Simple*, was born the year his father King of died; succeeded to the kingdom of France in 893, and died France. 7 October 929; having married first in 907 Frederunna, who died without issue in 918; and secondly, in that year Edgina, daughter of Edward, the elder, King of England,

Lewis IV., by whom he had Lewis IV., named *Transmarinus*, or *De* King of *Outre-Mer*, born in 920, King of France in 936, and died France. 15 October 954. In 939 he married Gerberga, daughter of Henry I., styled the *Fowler*, Emperor of Germany, who took Lorraine from Charles the Simple in 921, widow of Gislebert, Duke of Lorraine, and by her, who died in 984, had two sons, Lotharius, King of France, born in 940; and Charles, Duke of Lorraine, born in 945, which Dutchy was confirmed to him in 987 by the Emperor Otho II., his cousin-german, he having got Lower-Lorraine from the Emperor Otho I. in 963, whereby he lost his succession to France; for, King Lotharius, his elder brother, dying in 986, and leaving by Lotharius, King of Italy, a son Lewis V., called the *Slothful*, who died the year after without issue, by his wife Blanca, daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine, and was the last King of France of the Carolinian race. Charles, his nephew, should in right, have succeeded him, but was excluded by Hugh Capet, chosen by the French, upon a dislike of Duke Charles's living out of the

the kingdom, and espousing the German interests on all occasions, preferable to those of France.

By his first wife Bona, daughter of Ricuinus, Duke in the Moselle, who was murdered in 945, he had Otho I., Duke of Loraine; and by his second Agnes of Vermandois, daughter of Herbert III., Count of Vermandois, Troyes and Meaux (by his wife Edgina, daughter of Edward the elder, King of England, and widow of Charles *the Simple*, King of France, before-mentioned) he had two sons, Lewis, of Loraine, Count or Landgrave of Thuringia, now called Hesse, who continued the Line in Germany; and Charles (by some called Hugh) who was father of Wigerius, or Wigman, whose two sons Balderic and Wigerius went from Germany into Normandy, to serve Duke Richard II. in his wars.

Balderic, the elder son, styled by the Norman writers *Teutonicus*, the German, is honourably mentioned in their histories, as a stout and warlike commander. He married the niece of Gilbert, Earl of Brion in Normandy,¹ and daughter of Richard de Clare,* Earl of Clare, by whom he had seven daughters and six sons.

Nicholas, surnamed de Bacqueville, who by the niece of Gunnora, Dutcheß of Normandy, had two sons, William Martell, Earl Warren in Normandy (who left that surname to his posterity) created Earl of Surry by the Conqueror; and Walter de St. Martin, the father of Roger, surnamed de Mortimer, who attended the Conqueror, subdued Edrich, Earl of Shrewsbury, did thereupon enjoy Wigmore-Castle, and was ancestor to the Mortimers, ancient Barons of England, and to the Earls of March and Ulster.

Fulke D'Alnou.

Robert de Courcei, Ancestor to the Lord Kingfale.

Richard

(1)

(2)

(3)

* He was the son of Gilbert, Count of Eu and Brion, son of Count Godfrey, natural son of Richard I. the third duke of Normandy; and was first named Richard de Benefacta, or Bentfield, from his residence at that place in the county of Northampton, on his first arrival in England; being after styled De Tonbridge, an estate, obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange for his castle of Brion in Normandy; and was lastly named De Clare, from *that* his chief possession in Suffolk; of which being created Earl, he gave rise to the illustrious family of Clare, Earls of Clare, Hertford, and Gloucester, which subsisted in the male line to 8 July 1314, 8 Edw. II.—His wife was Rohesia, sister to Walter Giffard, the second Earl of Buckingham, who died childless in 1164, and daughter to Walter, Count of Longueville in Normandy, created Earl of Bucks in 1102, who was the son of Osborne de Bolbec, by Aveline, sister to Gunnora, wife of Richard I., Duke of Normandy.

(4) Richard de Nova-Villa (Nevil) father of Gilbert, who attended the Norman Duke to England, in quality of his Admiral, and gave rise to the noble and spreading family of Nevil.

(5) Balderic de Beaugency; and

(6) Wigerius, or Wigman of Apulia. ¹

Robert, Lord of Courcy. Richard.
 Robert de Courcy (the third son, in the year 1026, was Lord of Courcy in Normandy, in which he was succeeded by his son Richard, who accompanied William, Duke of Normandy in his expedition, and was present at the decisive battle of Hastings, fought on Saturday 14 October 1066, and after the victorious Duke was settled on the throne, had his services recompensed with a great number of Lordships, among which was that of Stoke in the county of Somerset, called from its Lord, Stoke-Courcy, which he held *per integram Baroniam*, with the Lordships of Newnham, Seckenden, and Foxcote in Oxfordshire.—Robert de Montgomery, Count of Belesme, Alençon, and Seez in Normandy, and the third Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury in England, being of a very cruel disposition, and a professed enemy to the families of Courcy and Grantmesnil, besieged the castle of Courcy in January 1091, but was forced to raise the siege at the end of three weeks, by this Richard, and Hugh de Grantmesnil, who resolutely defended the place, being men, who, though quite grey with age, yielded to none either in extraction or courage, according to *Ordericus Vitalis*, the historian of those times.

Robert.
 He is thrice mentioned by Sir William Dugdale, ² and departing this life in the year 1098, was succeeded by his son Robert, Lord of Courcy in Normandy, and Baron of Stoke-Courcy, Sewer, or Steward of the household to K. Henry I., and to his daughter Maud the Empress; by the former of whom in 1133, 33 of his reign, he was made one of the greater Barons at Westminster, and that year is witness with Stephen, Earl of Moreton (after K. Stephen) and others of the nobility, to a confirmation charter of that King to the Prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, London, and was the founder of the nunnery of Cannington in Somersetshire. ³—He married Rohesia, one of the six daughters of the said Hugh de Grantmesnil, Lord of Hinckley in the county of Leicester, and Lord high Steward of England (who died 22 February 1098, by his wife Adelhyde, daughter of the Count

¹ Ordericus Vitalis, p. 479, and Dugdale.

² Mon. Angl. I. 44, 49, and 263.

³ Idem, I. 582, 684, 760. II. 387, 920.

Count de Beaumont in France, who died 11 July 1091, at Rheims, and was buried in her husband's monastery of St. Ebruf at Utica) and had issue five sons, of whom William, the eldest, was Baron of Stoke-Courcy, and *Dapifer* (Sewer) to K. Henry I., he is mentioned by Dugdale in his *Monasticon*, as witness to several pious donations; ¹ but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother.

Robert, Baron of Stoke-Courcy, who in the time of K. Robert. Stephen was a principal commander at the battle of Northampton against the Scots; and married Avicia, one of the two daughters and coheirs to William de Meschines * Earl William, of Cambridge; by her he had William, his successor, Lord of Stoke-Courcy, and *Dapifer* to K. Henry II., who was one of the witnesses to that King's charter of the lands and privileges, he gave to the church of St. Peter, Westminster; ² and also one of those English noblemen, who testified the league of pacification between that King and William, King of Scots.—In 1166 (12 Hen. II.,) upon the aid, levied for marrying the King's eldest daughter Maud, to Henry (*the Lion*) Duke of Saxony, he certified the Knight's fees of his barony, which his father and grandfather had held, to be 24 and three parts, *de veteri Feoffamento*, with four more and a fifth part, *de novo*; and those of the barony of William de Meschines, his mother's father, to be seventeen; for the first of which he paid, two years after, 16l. 10s., and for those *de novo* 2l. 16s.—18 of Henry II. he was Lord of Islip in the county of Oxford; founded the priory of Stoke-Courcy; and having married Juliana, daughter of Richard D'Aquila, † a Baron

* He was created Earl of Cambridge in 1139; his wife was Cicely, daughter of William de Rumeli, Lord of Skipton; and he was younger son of Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Carlisle, Lord of Cumberland and Westmorland, by Maud his wife, eldest sister and heir (after her nephew's death) to Hugh D'Abrincis, surnamed Lupus, the great Earl of Chester, son of Richard, surnamed Goz, Viscount Auvranche in Normandy, by his wife Margaret, half sister to William the Conqueror.

† He was the son of Gilbert D'Aquila, lord of the honour of Pevensey in Suffex; and his wife was Juliana, daughter of Geoffrey, Count of Mortaigne and Perche, by his wife Beatrix, daughter of Hildwin de Roucy, Count de Roucy, by Adela, daughter of Eblo I., Count de Roucy, by Beatrix, daughter of Raynerius V., Count of Hainault, by Hedewige, daughter of Hugh Capet, King of France: which Eblo, Count de Roucy, derived his descent, both in the male and female line, from Charles *the Simple*, King of France, by his Queen Edgina, daughter of Edward, King of England before mentioned, son of Alfred the great, first absolute monarch of England.

¹ Mon. Angl. I. 643, 681. 577. 437. 106. 783.

² Idem, I. 522.

³ Idem.

ron of England in the reign of Henry I., died in 1171, leaving two sons, Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster; Jordan, who in 1197 was killed in Ulster by an Irish *retainer*, or servant; in revenge of whose death his brother slew many of the Irish; and a daughter, married to Sir Almericus Tristram, ancestor to the Earl of Howth.

Sir John,
Earl of
Ulster.

Sir John Courcy, who succeeded, having served K. Henry II. in his wars of England and Gascoigne, for the space of two years, was sent into Ireland in the year 1177, with ten gentlemen at arms in his retinue, as an assistant to William Fitz-Adelm in the government of the kingdom: And that same year, having prevailed on some of the choice of the army to accompany him, and follow where he should lead them, he invaded Ulster, being the first of the English who entered that province. He set out from Dublin on this wonderful expedition in January, with 22 Knights, 50 Esquires, and about 300 foot soldiers (all chosen men, on whose courage he could depend) which were afterwards increased to 700; and marching through Meath and Louth, arrived at Downe on the fourth day of his departure, without any disturbance from the Irish, being an unsuspected visitor, and there found provisions and other necessaries for his small company, who had been half famished in Dublin. —O Donel having intelligence of his arrival, and being amazed at so sudden an invasion of his province, fled before him; but in eight days, assembling an army of 10,000 men, purposed to besiege him in Downe; when Sir John, judging it better to adventure the fight in the field, than to be shut up and famished in the town, came to an engagement, and forced O Donel, after the loss of numbers, to retreat before him, who performed wonders, killing or wounding by his single stroke every man that came in his way; so that (says Camden) whoever had seen him, must needs have commended him for a right worthy, noble, and right valiant warrior.

After this successful introduction to his conquests, he fought four other remarkable Battles; the two first at Dublin in February and July, when with few men he routed (says the same author) 1500, but according to others, 15000, with the slaughter of many: The third encounter was at *Ferlie*, in carrying off a prey, against unequal numbers, when, by reason of the narrow passes, some of his men were killed, and others dispersed; so that having only eleven left, they quitted their horses, and secured their prey by fighting on foot, in their armour, for 30 miles, during

two days and nights, 'till they arrived at his castle : And the fourth engagement happened in the county of Louth, where many of his men were lost and scattered, but at length he acquired the victory. By these and many other prosperous battles, fought with great hazard of his life, and indefatigable labour, he subdued Ulster to the obedience of K. Henry II. ; stretched the bounds of the *English Pale* as far as Dunluce, in the most northern parts of the province ;¹ which he endeavoured to secure by building castles and fortresses in convenient places, and was requited for that service, by being the first Englishman dignified with any title of honour in Ireland by a formal creation, the King in 1181 creating him Earl of Ulster, and annexing thereto the Lordship of Conaught, with a grant, by patent, to him and his heirs, that they should enjoy all the land in Ireland, he could gain by his sword, together with the donation of Bishopricks and Abbies, reserving from him only homage and fealty.

From the year 1177 to 1179 he was assistant to William Fitz-Adelm in the government, and in 1180, having settled his province in a state of quiet and peace, that he might the better strengthen himself against his enemies, by uniting Godfrey, King of the Isle of *Man*, to his interest, he proposed to marry his daughter, which being readily accepted, the marriage was soon after celebrated.—In the beginning of the summer 1182 he entered *Dalrieda*, part of which is the territory of *the Route* in the county of Antrim, and obtained a great victory at Dunbo over Donald O'Loughlin.—In September 1185 he was constituted sole governor of the kingdom, in which year John, Earl of Mortaigne, the King's son, having been sent by his father into Ireland, as Lord of the country, landed at Waterford on the Thursday in Easter week, whither many Irish chiefs repaired to pay him obedience and homage ; but he being only about 19 years old, and attended by a company of young gentlemen, careless of the country's good, and devoted to their pleasures, they ridiculed the dress and manners of the Irish, and lived in such open violation of all rule and decency, that the country, through their misgovernment, became so far wasted and disordered, that none were secure from murder, robbery, or imprisonment : For, the Irish, upon their rude entertainment, relating what had happened to the Kings of Limerick, Conaught, and Cork ; they, who had been prevailed with to profess their fidelity to Earl John, fearing greater mischiefs might ensue from such ill beginnings, did

now

¹ Moryson, I. 3.

now (though at variance before) confederate for the defence of their country and liberty, and destroyed much of the English plantations. To redress these enormities, the young Prince assembled his Council, who at length acknowledged themselves to be the cause thereof, by their disorderly life; which being made known to the King, he commanded his son into England, and sent over the former old and experienced soldiers, among whom the chief was Sir John Courcy, who had the charge of the whole country committed to him, with directions to regulate and reform it; which he instantly undertook by a progress into Munster and Connaught, and was so vigilant, that he daily kept the enemy in action; and by his reputation and conduct, brought the whole kingdom in one year into such regularity and order, that (as history relates) *a man with a wand, having treasure about him, might travel along the country with safety.*

In 1186, Hugh de Lacie, the elder, building a castle at Durrow, in King's-County, and having occasion to give some directions, bowed his head, when a workman, seized the opportunity, and with an axe severed his head from his body; the latter was interred at Bectiff, in Meath, and the former in St. Thomas's-Abbey, in Dublin; his death occasioned great confusions in the kingdom; to appease which, and settle the country, Sir John Courcy, and Hugh de Lacie, son to the deceased, reduced the rebellious Irish by the sword; and uniting in a strict friendship, continued in wealth and honour to the first year of K. John's reign, when the Earl of Ulster met with an unkind return for all his services.—In 1188 with the assistance of Cornelius O'Dermada, he invaded Connaught, and encamped at Esadar, but understanding in his way towards Tyrconnel, that O'Flachertach O'Moildery was on his march to Tyrconnel with a great army, he altered his design, burned Esadar and retired; in his return he met the armies of Cornelius Mænimoigi, son of Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, with whom engaging, he was defeated with great loss, among whom were 15 or 16 persons of quality: However assembling his forces he overrun in that and the following year many parts of Ulster, of which he was styled Prince, by Jocelyn in his prologue to the Life of St. Patrick, nor did he spare Armagh, defeating also the forces of O'Carrol and O'Mulrian, the latter of whom he slew.—In 1196 he took a garrison-castle at Kilsandall, where he placed one Ruffel, who making an incursion into Tyrconnel, was killed, in his return with a great booty, with many of his men, by Flachertack O'Moildory, King of Tyrconnel, which King dying

10 February 1197, and being succeeded by O'Dogherty, Sir John Courcy marched into Tyrconnel with a strong army, killed him, and returned from Inisfowen with many cattle.¹

—That King succeeding his father, as Lord of Ireland, on 6 July 1189, appointed Hugh de Lacie his governor of the kingdom, who dismissing his predecessor the Earl of Ulster with disdain, and cashiering his friends, he retired to his Earldom, with a resolution never to enter Dublin, or even Leinster again. His many worthy actions, performed with the utmost bravery, and his just administration of the government, had gained him so high a reputation, that they raised the envy of Lacie, and made him consider his own services, as eclipsed by the splendor of Sir John Courcy's; for which reason he determined on his ruin, and at length is said to accomplish it in the following treacherous manner.

In the year 1190, Lacie having alledged by letters, that Sir John had refused to do homage to the King, and uttered some disrespectful words, reflecting on him for the murder of his nephew Arthur, Duke of Bretagne (only son of his elder brother Geoffry, by Constance, daughter and heir to Konan, Duke of Bretagne) whose right to the crown was prior to his; the King, highly displeased, ordered Lacie to seize the Earl of Ulster, and send him prisoner to England. The pleasing command was gladly obeyed, and he attempted several times to take him by force, but in vain; so that he published a proclamation, offering a large reward to the person, who should bring him in (whom he proclaimed traitor) alive or dead: But finding this also prove ineffectual, he at last prevailed, by promises of abundant recompence, on some of the Earl's own servants. or Captains, to betray their master into his hands; which took effect on Good-Friday, in the year 1203, when the Earl (according to the devotion of that time) walking unarmed and bare-foot five times round the church-yard of Downpatrick for penance, was attacked unawares, and having nothing to defend himself with but the pole of a cross, was overpowered and forced to yield, after he had killed thirteen of Lacie's men, and lost two of his brother's sons, who were slain in his defence.

The Earl being thus betrayed, was sent by Lacie to England, and condemned by the King to perpetual imprisonment in the tower, where he was miserably supported; and in 1204 the King granted to Lacie the lands of Ulster, in

as large and ample manner, as the Earl had held the same, which the year after was renewed and confirmed unto him. —After about a year's confinement, a dispute arose between K. John and Philip-Augustus of France, concerning their respective titles to the Dutchy of Normandy, the decision of which was referred to a single combat between two champions. King John, being more hasty than adviser, appointed the day against which the French King provided his champion, but the King of England, after consulting with his Council, and strictly inquiring where to find a man, who would undertake so weighty and hazardous an enterprize, found none of his subjects willing to answer the challenge; which threw him into great perplexity, until he was informed by a gentleman of his Privy Chamber, that the Earl of Ulster, then a prisoner in the Tower, was the only man in his dominions, to serve him in that exigency, if he would undertake it.

The King sent twice to prevail with the Earl, to accept the challenge, but he refused, saying, "Not for him, for I esteem him unworthy the adventure of my blood, by reason of the ungrateful returns he hath made me for my services and loyalty to the Crown, in imprisoning me, unheard, at the suit of my rival and enemy Hugh de Lacie." But the King sending a third time, bade him ask what he would, and it should be granted to him and his friends; adding, *That the honour of his country depended solely on his accepting the combat.* Which when he heard, he returned this answer. "As for myself, the King is not able to grant my request, which is, the freedom of heart I want by his unkind dealing, which I never after look to obtain: As for my friends, they are all slain in his service, saving a few, by reason whereof, I mean never to serve the King more; but for the honour and dignity of the realm, in which many an honest man lives against his (the King's) Will, I shall be contented to hazard my life, and defend it to the utmost of my power, so I may have such things, as I will call for." *

His

* To this effect, Hanmer in his chronicle, Sir Richard Cox, and other Historians relate this matter; but, by a record in the tower of London, † which alone deserves our notice, and is to be relied on, it seems as if he surrendered himself to the King, and delivered hostages for his appearance within a certain time, limited even by the L. J. Lacie himself; and if so, where was the necessity of proclaiming him traitor, offering rewards for his apprehension,

His desires being complied with, his sword was sent for, from within the altar of the church of Downe; but when every thing was prepared for the fight, and the champions had entered the lists in the presence of the Kings of England, France, and Scotland, the French champion, neither liking the strong proportion of the Earl's body, his stern countenance, or the terrible weapon he bore in his hand, set spurs to his horse when the trumpets sounded the last charge, broke through the lists, and fled into Spain, whence he never returned, whereupon the victory was adjudged to the Earl of Ulster. But the French King being informed of his great strength, and willing to be satisfied by some trial of it, desired King John to order the Earl to gratify them; who, complying with the request, directed an helmet of excellent proof, full faced with mail, to be set upon a coat of the same, and both placed on a block of wood; which with one blow he cut asunder, and struck his sword so deep into the wood, that none present with both their hands

apprehension, and at last taking him by surprize? The whole transaction therefore, previous to the challenge, bears the complexion of a monkish fable, and might very probably be invented to magnify so great a benefactor to the church, as he undoubtedly was.—Upon the King's accepting the challenge, he demands him of his barons in Ulster by the aforesaid record, (a proof he was not then in the tower) which, for the clearing up of this piece of history, We shall here give the reader from an attested copy, imparted to the Author, by the Lord Kingsale.

Rex omnibus Baronibus de Ultonia, &c. qui juraverunt et Obsides dederunt pro Johanne de Curcy, Salutem. Mandamus vobis et vos districte summoneamus, quatenus venire faciatis Dominum vestrum Johannem de Curcy in Servitium nostrum, unde jurastis et Obsides vestros nobis tradidistis, sicut eisdem Obsides et Feoda vestra diligitis; scientes, quod nisi venerit in Servitium nostrum infra terminum, qui ei inde a Justiciario nostro statutus fuit, Nos ad Obsides vestros, et ad Feoda vestra nos capiemus. Et in hujus Rei, &c. Teste Domino Norwicensi apud Greitinton primo die Septembris.

His hostages were, ¹ Milo filius Johannis de Curcy, Juvenis, et Robinus, filius Willielmi Salvage, liberantur Roberto de Veteri-Ponte in custodia Johannes de Curcy, filius Rogeri de Cestria, liberatur Willielmo Briwer. Walekinus, filius Augustini de Ridall, liberatur Willielmo Boterell, Vicecomiti Cornubiæ. Petrus, filius Willielmi Hacket, liberatur Reginald de Clifton, constabularius de Dunster. Alexander, filius Willielmi Sarazin, liberatur Willielmo de Blunvill, Constabulario de Corf. Johannes, filius Adæ Camerarii, et Johannes, filius Richardi filii Roberti, liberantur Hugoni de Nevil.

And upon their assent to send him to the King, he grants him a safe conduct; ² Rex, &c. Omnibus, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus saluum et securum Conductum Johanni de Curcy et suis, quos secum duxerit, in veniendo ad Nos, et in redeundo, usque ad medium Quadragesimæ Anno, &c. VI°. Et in hoc Rei, &c. Teste meipso apud Brehill xxix. die Octobris.

This procedure shews his confinement in the tower to have happened upon the delivery of him to the King by his hostages, who, for his safe custody, placed him there until the day of combat.

¹ In eodem Rotulo, M. Imo, Dorso.

² In eodem Rot. M. 7. facie.

hands could draw it out, yet with one hand, and at one effort he instantly disengaged it; which, together with his armour, are to this day preserved in the Tower of London.

---K. John was so well satisfied with this signal performance, that he not only restored him to his titles and estate, then estimated at 25,000 marks a year, but bade him ask for any thing in his disposal, and it should be granted; to which the Earl replied. "He had titles and estate enough, but desired
 "that he and his successors, the heirs male of his family,
 "might have the privilege, their first obeysance being paid,
 "to be covered in the royal presence of him and his successors, Kings of England." The King readily granted his request, and that remarkable privilege is enjoyed by the family to this time.

He is said, after this, to have attempted a passage into Ireland fifteen several times, and to be prevented by contrary winds, among which the three last attempts are related to have been very singular. In the first he reached the harbour, but before the ship could anchor, the wind suddenly changed, and drove him back into England: In the second he cast anchor, but the fury of the tempest obliged him to cut his cable, and return from whence he came: In the last he was so near landing, that he had the boat out of the ship, and was stepping into it, when on the sudden such a storm arose, as forced him into England with great hazard. He then desisted, and retiring into France, died there, in, or about the year 1210.

He was the pious founder of many churches and abbies, which he plentifully endowed with lands; particularly (with his wife) the Benedictines in Downpatrick (whose abbot was a spiritual Lord of parliament) which he endowed, among other things, with the tenths of all his hunting in all his lands, wherever his huntsmen should meet to hunt; the tenth cow, and every tenth animal out of all his flocks and herds, that he had either acquired by victory or purchase, to which charter his brother Jordan was a witness.—He founded the Crouched Friars in the said town; the Dominicans of Carlingford; three abbies of Bernardines in the county of Downe, viz. St. Andrew's in the Ardes, Neddrum, and Tubberglory; likewise, 30 May 1180 the abbey of Ines for Cisterians in the island of Inescurry, where the old abbey of Carrick stood, which being made a fort in his wars with Ulster, and infesting him much, he caused to be demolished, and gave to its mother of Furnes, those lands for the building thereof, which the said abbey had before possessed

possessed, when it had been founded in 1127 by Magnellus, King of Ulster, and supplied it with monks, from the abbey of Furnes.—In 1183 he placed Benedictine Monks of the abbey of St. Werburgh in Chester, in the cathedral of Downe, in room of the secular canons, and made William de Etleshale, one of the same society, their abbot, when, by his persuasion, that church, though before dedicated to the name of the Holy Trinity, was made sacred to St. Patrick; which many believed (says Christopher Pembridge in his annals) was the cause of all those misfortunes, that afterwards befell him.—He was besides, a considerable benefactor to numbers of religious houses,¹ and all his donations were confirmed by the charter of 12 Edw. II.—His wife also in 1193 founded the abbey of our Lady *de Leigh, de Jugo Dei*, or Gray-Abbey in the county of Downe, for Cistercian Monks, in which she lies buried, as appears by the Chronicle of *Man*; and her image of grey freestone though much defaced, is yet to be seen in the nich of the wall, on the gospel side of the altar.

He is described to have been a man of prodigious strength and equal courage (which is evinced by what is already observed concerning him); of a fair complexion and tall stature; a meek and courteous behaviour; a devout worshipper of God, a great benefactor to his church, and whenever he obtained a victory, or good success in his affairs, he would thankfully ascribe the honour to God.—He married Africa, daughter of Godred III. (made King of the Isle of *Man* and the western isles of Scotland in 1144, King of Dublin in 1147, and died in November 1187, descended from Godred, the son of Sytric, who by the Danes, Norwegians, and other people of the North, who had taken the Isle of *Man* from the King of Northumberland, was ordained the first King thereof in the year 1065, and died the year after) and by her he had Miles (Milo) his successor;*

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Who

* *Giraldus Cambrensis*, in his history of the conquest of Ireland, and others from him, assert, that the Earl died without lawful issue; but there is good reason to pronounce them mistaken in this point, from the foregoing record of K. John, where his son seems to be mentioned the first hostage for his appearance, viz. *Milo, filius Johannes de Curcy, juvenis*, Miles, the son of John de Curcy, a youth; unless it be supposed that Milo was the son of his (the Earl's) natural son John de Courcy, Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock in the county of Dublin, whom Walter de Lacie, Lord of Meath,

¹ As appears from Dugdale's Mon. Angl. II. 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1046. &c.

Miles,
1
Baron.

Who was kept out of the earldom of Ulster by Hugh de Lacie, to whom K. John had granted it upon his father's apprehension; and when he claimed the earldom as heir to his father (which further confirms him to be his lawful son) Lacie replied, that he would maintain the King's grant of it to himself, since Earl John never returned to make the claim in person; and Lacie being then much esteemed by the King, and very powerful in Ireland, Miles was forced to drop his pretensions; but to make him some requital, K. Henry III. conferred on him the barony of Kingsale, to hold *per integrum Baroniam*, and confirmed all the lands of Ulster to Lacie by patent, dated 29 May 1223, 7 of his reign: After which, Miles, by his tenure being obliged to reside in Ireland, neglected to claim the barony of Stoke-Courcy, and dying not long after, was succeeded by his son

Patrick,
2
Baron.

Patrick, the second Baron, who 17 July 1221 (5 Hen. III.) was joined in a commission, dated at Westminster, with Thomas Fitz-Anthony, the Kings of Conaught, Leinster, and Munster, and divers of the nobility, empowering them to remove Sir Geoffry de Marisco from the office of L. J., and to substitute in his room Henry de Launders, Archbishop of Dublin*.—He married the daughter and heir of Miles de Cogan, one of the first and principal reducers of Ireland, † by whom he left Nicholas de Courcy, the third Lord,

Nicholas,
3
Baron.

Meath, and Hugh de Lacie, Earl of Ulster, basely caused to be murdered in the year 1208, suspecting him to be a spy over their actions, and to have made grievous complaints of them to the King; on account whereof great confusions ensued, and obliged the King in person to come over, to restore peace, or banish the Lacies, which he did in 1211.—Had Milo been the son of John, Lord Rathenny and Kilbarrock, he must have succeeded to those honours, which he never did; but what puts it beyond doubt, that the Earl left a son, is, that the privilege of being covered in the King's presence (which he demanded for himself and his issue male) is to this day enjoyed by the Lord Kingsale, as the lineal heir male of his body.

* This commission is preserved among the records in the tower of London, (*Ret. Claus. de Anno 5to Hen. III. M. 6 Dorso,*) of which the Lord Kingsale hath an attested copy.

† He was grandson to Nesta, daughter of Rhæsus ap Tudor, prince of South-Wales; and to him and Robert Fitz-Stephen, and their respective heirs, K. Henry II. in a parliament, holden at Oxford Anno 1177, granted the entire kingdom of Cork, from the river Bride, running between Lismore and Cork, to Knock-Brandon near the Shannon, and so to the sea, except the city of Cork, (of which however he had the custody) and the Cantred adjoining, which belonged to the Oestmen, to be held of him and his son John, Earl of Mortaigne, by the service of 60 knights fees. The half of this kingdom, namely, four cantreds westward of Cork, and an equal share of the tribute of the other 24 cantreds, which remained undivided, Patrick, Lord Kingsale possessed in right of his wife; for in 20 Hen. III. he was styled *Dominus Medietatis Regni Corcagie*; and this

Lord, who divided the chief-rents of his barony of Kingsale with the Bishop of Cork, ¹ and by Mabella his wife (who after married Symon de Cantilupe) had issue three sons, Edmond, the fourth Lord, who had letters of credence ^{Edmond,} from Edward I., dated by the King at Morpeth, 23 February, ⁴ 30 Edward I. concerning his Scottish war, together with ^{Baron.} Richard de Burgo Earl of Ulster, Maurice Fitz-Thomas Earl of Desmond, John de Barry, Robert Perceval, Reginald de Dene, and other Peers of Ireland, to attend him about the end of harvest in that expedition; ² but his Lordship dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother John, ^{John,} the fifth Lord, who with his brother Patrick, and most of ⁵ their followers, were slain in the island of Inchidwiny, in the ^{Baron.} year 1295 (but rather in 1301) by Daniel Oge Mac-Carthy Reagh, and the Irish of Carbery, whereby great part of the estate was lost to the family.

His son Miles succeeding, was the sixth Lord of Kingsale, ^{Miles,} lived in the reigns of Edward II. and III.; and by Johanna ⁶ his wife, who survived him, * he had three sons, the two ^{Baron.} youngest of whom were slain in 1339, with David de Courcy † and other nobles; and Miles, the eldest, became ^{Miles,} the seventh Lord.—He was present in the Parliament, holden ⁷ at Dublin 13 Edw. III., sitting as the first Baron of the king- ^{Barons.} dom; and received a summons from the King, dated 10 July 1344, to attend him with ten men at arms, and thirty hobelars at Portsmouth, to fight Philip of France, for his

L 2

breach

this continued the inheritance of his family, until the Irish, taking the advantage of a division among the English, expelled them, and recovered the country to themselves.

* A writ, dated by the L. J. Ufford, at Drogheda, 6 December 1344 (18 Edw. III.) was directed to Roger Darcy, Escheator of Ireland, to permit her to receive a reasonable dower out of all the estate, whereof her husband died seized, and held of the crown *in Capite*, and which, by reason of his death, was then in the King's hands.

† From this David (we presume) descended Miles de Courcy, who by inquisition, taken at Kingsale on Tuesday after the feast of St. John, Baptist, 46 Edw. III., appears to have been a baron by tenure, and to have died without issue; for, a division of his estate, whereof he died seized in the county of Cork, which was held *in Capite* by the service of one barony, was made by Roger Hakinsaw, the King's escheator, at Ringrone, on Monday and Thursday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle 1372 (46 Edw. III.) between his four coheirs, Sir William, son of David de Barry, and Margaret his wife, sister of Miles; Richard l' Enfant, son of Joan, his second sister, within age; John de Cantilupe, and Margaret Carue, daughter of Catharine, his third sister; and Margaret Courcy, daughter of Anastasia, his fourth sister.

¹ Court Roll, penes Episc. Cork. D. and Rymer's Fed. II. 898.

² Rot. Claus. A^o. 30 Edw. I. M. 16.

breach of the truce between the two kingdoms; ¹ after which service he overthrew Florence Mac-Carthy More, with his numerous followers, in a battle near Ring-Rone, driving them into the river of Bandon, where Mac-Carthy, and many of them were drowned. His wife was Honora O'Brien, and he died in 1358 (32 Edw. III.) leaving

John,
8
Baron.
William,
9
Baron.

John de Courcy, the eighth Lord, then under age, who dying about the 10 year of Richard II., 1387, was succeeded by his son William, the ninth Lord, to whom that King in 1397 (20 Rich. II.) granted a special licence, by writ of Privy Seal, to purchase a ship, to pass and repass therein, betwixt England and France, whenever he pleased; * and by patent, dated at Westminster 1 January that year, gave to him (by the name of William Courcy, Chivalier) and Margaret his wife, a pension of 100l. a year, issuing out of the Exchequer, during their respective lives, in consideration of their good services to him and his Queen Isabella. He had also the grant of a licence, 2 April 1399, to import into England or Ireland 2000 bushels of corn, custom free, to be sold for the King's use, and by the letters patent of that King received a confirmation of the honours and titles of Baron of Kingsale and Ringrone.

Nicholas,
10
Baron.
Patrick,
11
Baron.

His son and heir Nicholas, the tenth Lord, was living in the reign of Henry IV., whose son Patrick, the eleventh Lord lived in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., and died 15 Edward IV. ² during the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, when many English Lords left Ireland to assist their friends in that fatal dispute, and thereby so weakened the country, that the Irish repossessed great part of their lands, Lord Kingsale was driven out of his castle and lands of Kilbritton by Mac-Carthy Reagh.—He founded the convent of Augustine Friars in the city of Cork, and left
issue

* This grant being of a very singular nature, we have inserted the record at large. Richardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ, Omnibus ad quos presentes Literæ pervenerint, Salutem. Sciatis quod de Gratia nostra speciali et de Assensu Consilii nostri, concessimus et Licentiam dedimus Guillelmo Domino et Baroni de Courcy, quod ipse talem Navem, qualem sibi placuerit, infra Regnum nostrum Angliæ emere possit, habendum pro Passagio suo Maris et Repassagio, inter dictum Regnum nostrum Angliæ et Regnum Franciæ. Ita semper quod nobis de Denariis pro Navi prædicta pertinentibus solvatur per modum, sicut pro aliis Navibus nobis solvi consuevit; et quod ipse Mercandisas seu alia inhibita in eadem Navi ad partes externas duci non faciat extra Regnum nostrum supradictum. In cujus Rei testim. has Literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm. 16. die Feb. Anno Regni nostri viceesimo.

issue two sons, Nicholas, his heir; and Edmund a Franciscan Friar and professor of divinity, who was advanced to the See of Clogher 18 June 1484, and consecrated the ensuing year. He was highly esteemed for his approved loyalty and fidelity to K. Henry VII., whose title and interest he strenuously asserted against Simnel and Warbeck; so that when Sir Richard Edgecombe arrived from the King on the coast of Dublin, in order to settle the country, and take new oaths of allegiance, with pledges from the chief men of the kingdom, this Bishop was the first person he sent for, to advise with in his proceedings; and such an opinion was conceived of his inviolable loyalty, from his unexceptionable behaviour in those times of danger, that when the new oath was imposed and the pledges required, he was exempted from any such obligation.—He is accounted the first, of English descent, that filled the see of Clogher, from which he was translated to Ross 26 September 1494; and deceasing, in a very advanced age, 14 March 1518, was buried in a monastery of his own order at Tymoleague in the county of Cork, of which he new built the steeple, dormitory, infirmary, and library, by the assistance of his nephew, James, Lord Kingsale, being also in other respects a great benefactor to it.

Nicholas, the twelfth Baron of Kingsale, married Moyria Nicholas, (Mary) daughter of O Mahony, chief of his sept, descended from Corcadius, or Corc, King of Munster in the year 370; and his Lordship dying in February 1474 (15 Edw. IV.) left issue four sons, viz. James, his successor; David, who succeeded his nephew in the title; Nicholas, who married the daughter of O Lerie, and had William and John, who both died without issue; and John, whose only daughter Catharine, was wife to Teige Mac-En-Oslaffie, or Ostileffe.

James, the thirteenth Lord, sat in the parliament of 6 James, Hen. VII., and being attached to the House of York, abetted and promoted the designs of Lambert Simnel in Ireland, who being routed at Stoke in the county of Nottingham by the King's army, on 6 June 1487, his Majesty sent Sir Richard Edgecombe the year after, his commissioner, to take new oaths of allegiance from the Irish, and bind them in recognizances for the performance thereof. He arrived in Kingsale-harbour 27 June 1488, where he purposed to receive the oaths of fidelity on board his ship, from the inhabitants of that part of the country, and then sail to other places; which being made known, Thomas, Lord Barry, went on board, did homage for his barony, and took the oath

oath; but James, Lord Kingsale, acknowledging no authority to be veiled in Sir Richard from the King, until he landed in Ireland, refused to go on board, and so obliged him the next morning to land at Kingsale, when his Lordship, in the chancel of the church, did homage for his barony, and, with the townsmen, took the oath, and entered into recognizances: Sir Richard in the afternoon set sail towards Waterford, and 5 July arrived at Dublin.—Simnel continuing to disturb the King in England until taken prisoner, confessed the whole imposture, after which his Majesty sent for the Irish Lords, to reprove them for their misconduct, * who being admitted to his presence at Greenwich, he received them into favour, and granted them pardons under the Great Seal of England.—He married Ellena, daughter of David (More) Lord Viscount Fermoy, and dying in 1491 (or 1499) had two sons, Edmond, his heir; and Richard, who died before him.

Edmond,

14
Baron,
David,

15
Baron.

Edmond, the fourteenth Lord, dying without issue, the honour devolved on his uncle David de Courcy, as before observed, the fifteenth Lord, who married Joan, daughter of Edmond Roche, Esq. uncle to the said Lord Fermoy, who left issue five sons, John, his heir; Edmond, whose grandson, John, succeeded to the title in 1599; James; Nicholas; and Maurice.

John, the sixteenth Lord of Kingsale, was seized of all the honours, manors, royalties, and services of the manor of Ringrone,

16
Baron.

* It is observed in the *Irish Compendium*, under this title, "That in a solemn procession, when they attended the King to Church, the Lord Kingsale not being there that day, lost his precedency of first baron of Ireland, " which the King gave to the Lord Athenry, who was a great *Lancastrian*; " whereas the Lord Kingsale was the reverse, a great *Yorkist*."—This assertion seems to be confirmed by an original letter of the great primate Usher, to Gerald, eldest son of John, Lord Kingsale, dated at Drogheda 12 December 1626; wherein his grace tells him, that " he had made a search in such " books and writings, as came next unto his hands at that time, and found " a letter, written by the inhabitants of the county of Cork, in King Henry " the fourth's Days, signifying that then the Lord Courcy, of Kilbretton his " yearly revenue, besides havens and creeks, was 1200*l.* sterling; and find " another letter, written by the Earl of Sussex, with his own hand, to *Usher* " King of arms, dated at Arbrackan 13 October 1563, to send him presently " a roll of the names of all Earls, Viscounts, and Barons in Ireland, and " how every of them *by ancient right* ought to sit in parliament. For answer " to which, a certificate (as far as he then knew) was returned by the said " King of arms, touching the places of the then viscounts and barons in " Parliament, as follows, the Viscount Barry, the Viscount Roche, the Viscount Gormanston, the Viscount Baltinglas, the Viscount of Mountgarret, " the Lord Cowrsey, the Lord Bermingham of Athunry, the Lord of Kyrrey, " the Lord of Slayen, the Lord of Killeen, &c."—And what further shews the Lord Kingsale to have lost his precedency of that time is, that in the very first parliament after Simnel's imposture, held at Dublin 6 Henry VII. Thomas, Lord Athenry is placed before him upon the Roll.

Ringrone, and died at Downemac-Patrick, otherwise the *Old-Head* of Kingsale in 1535, leaving issue by Seyve (Sarah) daughter of Donogh Mac-Carthy of Dowallagh, an only son Gerald, the seventeenth Lord, who commanded an Irish ¹⁷ Gerald, regiment at the siege of Bologne in France, under K. Henry VIII. and being very instrumental in reducing the place, he ^{Baron.} was knighted by the King in the field, under the royal standard displayed, the most distinguished manner of receiving Knighthood; but by his great expences in serving the Crown he considerably lessened his estate. *—He was present in both the Parliaments of Q. Elizabeth's reign, in 1569 accompanied the L. D. in his Munster expedition; and died in a very advanced age, anno 1599, having issue by his wife Ellen ny-Cormac, daughter of Cormac Mac-Donogh Mac-Carthy of Carbery, an only daughter Mary, married first to Donogh O Driscoll, and secondly to John Galway of Kingsale, Esq. His Lordship was succeeded by his second cousin John de Courcy, grandson of Edmond, his father's brother. Which Edmond Fitz-David de Courcy lived at Killnacloane, in the county of Cork, and by Juliana (Skelah) daughter of the Lord Barry of Inishowen, had Edmond Oge of Killnacloane, who married Juliana, daughter of Dermoid Mac-Teige O Hurley, chief of his ancient sept, and was father of the said

John de Courcy, the eighteenth Lord of Kingsale, who ^{John,} in 1601 behaved with great bravery against the Spaniards at ¹⁸ the siege of Kingsale, and being in great favour with K. James I., was made gentleman of his bedchamber, and procured from his Majesty's Privy Council, a letter dated Wilton 28 October 1603, directing the L. D. Carew, to restore him to certain lands, which the corporation of Kingsale held from him; wherein his Majesty took notice of the antiquity ^{Nicholas,} of the family, never blemished with any disloyalty, and the ³ services ^{Baron.}

* Which he conveyed, and mortgaged to several persons, namely, 6 May 1554 the ferry of Kingsale to Philip Roche, for 40l.; 24 June 1556 the royalty or fief of Fish in Kingsale, to William Galway; 6 December 1567 all his seignories, courts-baron, and other perquisites there, to Richard, son of Patrick Roche; 31 December 1584 the castle and town of Downemac-Patrick, to Sir Eugenius Mac-Carthy, in mortgage for life, at 5 shillings a year; 30 April 1592, with his wife and daughter, for the sum of 200l., he granted to Philip Roche and his heirs, the lands of Ballyneydony, Ballycor, Dromdwabegg, and Corrygilbyn, rendering a red rose yearly; 9 March 1592 he released to Florence, son and heir to Sir Donogh-Mac-Carthy, Knt. the manors of Ringrone, &c.; and 9 August 1594 granted to him the town of Downemac-Patrick, alias the *Old Head*, of Kingsale, &c. By his will, dated at Downemac-Patrick 6 June 1524, he bequeathed all his lands, &c. to John (son of Edmond de Courcy) his successor in the title.

services of him and his ancestors to the crown.¹ In regard of which services, nobility, and loyalty, (says the King) and because his estate, being decayed by the change of times, was nothing answerable to the dignity of his birth, his Majesty, 6 November 1608, pursuant to Privy Seal from Greenwich 27 May before, for life, from the 1 of that month granted him a pension of 100l. a year, English money; ² which by Privy Seal, dated 30 January 1611, he ordered to be enlarged to 150l; but no patent for some time after being passed, although the same had been made to him accordingly, the King was further pleased, at the suit of him and his son Gerald, "and especially in consideration of the willing conformity of the said Gerald to the Christian religion, "and rites and constitution of the church, established in all "his Majesty's dominions and kingdoms," to order the L. D. by Privy Seal dated at Westminster 18 February 1614, to grant by letters patent, the pension of 150l. a year to the said Gerald the son, during life, for his better maintenance and enablement to do the King service, * from the feast of St. Michael the Arch-Angel, last past.³

But

* On 30 November 1620 his lordship surrendered to the King, (pursuant to privy seal, directing the same to be done, dated at Hawnes 22 July 1619.)² the manor and castle of Ringrone, the castle of the *Old-Head*, alias Downemac-Patrick, and divers other lands, for which he passed a new patent of confirmation 13 December following, to hold to him and Gerald his son, their heirs and assigns, *in Capite*, by knight's service, with the privileges of free warren and chase, courts, &c. in the manor of Ringrone, a Thursday market, and two fairs on 14 September, and 3 May, and the day after each, at Ballynspidall, at 20s. rent.—K. Charles I., in the first year of his reign, having created Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Viscount of Kingsale, the Lord Kingsale and his son, by petition to his Majesty, complained thereof as an unjust usurpation of their right; whereupon, the King in 1627 referred the examination of the difference between the said parties to the Lord High Treasurer of England, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Earl of Totness, the Viscount Grandison, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who returned their report to his Majesty,⁴ "That "according to his pleasure, and reference for them to hear and report what "they thought touching the title of the Barony of Kingsale, then in question between the Lord Courcy, who claimed to be Baron of Kingsale, "and the said Sir Dominick Sarsfield, created by his Majesty, Viscount "Kingsale, upon full hearing of council learned on both sides, they found "it apparently proved, both by ancient records, entries in parliament, deeds "under seal, both ancient and of later time, letters and certificates from the "council of Ireland, and from the privy council in England to the privy "council of Ireland, that the Lord Courcy and his ancestors, had not only "been styled and named barons of Kingsale, but that it appeared also by the "records and deeds, that the Lord Courcy was not only Lord Courcy, but "Baron of Kingsale, and also of Ringrone; and on the other side, that "that which was alledged against his right and title to the barony of Kingsale

¹ Rot. A^o. 1. Jac. I. 1. p. D. ² Idem, A^o. 6 Jac. I. 2, p. f. ³ Idem. 15 Jac. I. 3, p. D. ⁴ Idem. A^o. 3 Car. I. 1. p. f.

But for as much as the King was informed that the said Gerald, by reason of his continual abode in England, has not had the benefit of his Majesty's said letters in his behalf,
was

“sate was, that in some records and deeds he was found to be named
“Lord Courcy, and Baron Courcy only, and the other baronies not named;
“which argument being grounded only upon omission, they held to be of little
“force, considering it is usual, where divers baronies are in one and the
“same person, there the baron hath used to name himself by his chief
“barony only, and to forbear the naming of the rest: Yet, that they found
“that his lordship was often named Lord of Courcy, and baron of King-
“sle also; and that in reputation, as well as appellation, he had always
“been called and counted baron of Kingsale, long before this question was
“stirred. And, that this appearing unto them so clearly as it did, it was
“then endeavoured on the Viscount's part to avoid his lordship's right, both
“in course of descent, by carrying the barony to another line, and also by
“attainder, which should cut off the title from him; but that both these
“allegations were answered, and clearly avoided. Then it was alledged,
“that both these titles might stand together, one to be baron, the other
“viscount of Kingsale; touching which they conceived, that this confounding
“of titles of honours, if way should be given thereunto, would beget many
“questions, and be of ill consequence, and that it was without precedent
“either in England or Ireland; and that therefore they could not advise
“his Majesty to suffer it. Yet, to satisfy, that his grace intended to Sir
“Dominick Sarsfield should be effected, they were of opinion that he might
“retain the degree of honour, which he then had, taking his name from
“some other place, if his Majesty pleased, or else to be called Viscount
“Sarsfield, for that at the granting of the former patent, his Majesty was
“not then informed, that the style and barony of Kingsale was formerly
“settled in any other baron; which the new patent might recite, declaring
“the Viscount Sarsfield to hold and retain the same place and precedence
“that he had by his former patent, and that all suits, then depending in
“Ireland between their lordships touching the title of Kingsale, should be
“withdrawn, and that all future acts, to be done by the said Lord Vis-
“count, should be styled by that new honour of Viscount, and not by the
“name of Kingsale.” This report (made 19 April) his Majesty having
read and considered of, did, with the advice of his privy council, ratify and
confirm in all points by his letter from Westminster, dated 9 May 1627,
requiring the L. D. Falkland to put the same in full and due execution;
namely, by publishing *that* his pleasure, and giving order according to the
same, for the viscount to retain the degree of honour and place he then had,
and to be called Viscount Sarsfield, until he might pass his new patent of
creation, which he should have, with the declaration mentioned in the said
report, as also for the withdrawing all suits depending in Ireland, concern-
ing the said title of Kingsale, and that the said Viscount might forbear
in all future acts the style and title of Kingsale, and take that of Viscount
Sarsfield, of Ross-Carbery in county of Cork, or any other place he should
choose to be styled by; by privy seal dated at Westminster, 24 July
1627,¹ and his lordship choosing the title of Kilmallock, letters patent
passed thereof accordingly to him and his heirs male, dated 17 September
1627.² And the King by another letter of the same date, authorized
his deputy at the suit of his lordship and son, in consideration of their
faithful service, and for the fine of 100 marks English, of the arrears of
his pension of 150*l*. a year, to grant a release by patent to them, and
their several heirs, of all fines for alienations without licence done by
them, or either of them, of any lands or hereditaments, before 27 March,
in the last year of K. James. Lodge and Rolls.

¹ Lodge and Rolls.² Rot. 3 Car. I. 3. p. D.

was pleased to direct by Privy Seal, dated at Greenwich 28 June 1619, the Lord Deputy to accept a surrender from the said John, Lord Courcy of the said patent and grant of 100*l.* pension, and of his relinquishment and giving up of his interest in the said intended increase and augmentation of 50*l.*; and thereupon to make an effectual grant of one annuity or yearly pension of 150*l.* English, to his said son Gerald, in consideration of his long and faithful services done to the King, to hold from the feast of Michaelmas next ensuing, for his life; Lord Courcy made the surrender of the said pension, accordingly, 28 June 1620, and the patent passed granting the said pension of 150*l.* a year to his son Gerald, 8 July following.¹

His Lordship married to his first wife Catharine, daughter of William Cogan, Esq. by whom he had no issue; and secondly Mary, daughter of Cornelius or Cormac O Cruley of Carbery in the county of Cork, Esq., chief of his sept, and dying 25 July 1628,² was buried in the abbey of Tymo-league, having issue one daughter Ellen, married to Randal Hurley of Ballynacargy, Esq. and four sons, Gerald, his heir; Edmond, who died childless; Patrick who succeeded to the title; and David, who, against the family's consent, married Abigail, daughter of Mr. Coache, merchant of Cork, by whom he had a son Anthony Courcy of Bandon, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Vicars (or Vizard) of Carbery, and had three sons, viz. Anthony, who died without issue male; Miles, (who by Elizabeth, daughter to Mr. Williams of Rhode Island in North-America, left three sons, John, heir apparent to the barony of Kingsale, on failure of issue male in Gerald, twenty-fourth Lord Kingsale; James, and William, all in his Majesty's sea service;) and John, who resided at Bandon, and had no issue.

Gerald,

19
Baron.

Gerald, the nineteenth Baron of Kingsale, was of full age at his father's death,³ and a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I.,⁴ in whose first parliament, 14 July 1634, he took his seat in the House of Lords,⁵ but died in the year 1642, and by Hellen,⁶ eldest daughter of Sir John Fitz-Gerald of Dromana in the county of Waterford, (who remarried with Randal Hurley of Beallana-Carigy in county of Cork) left an only daughter Mary, married to Sir Patrick Gough of Killmanehine in that county; so that the honour devolved on his brother

Patrick,

¹ Rot. A. 18. Jac. I. p. D.

² Chancery Bill, filed 6 February 1764.

³ Inq. post. mort.

⁴ Privy Seal, 9 May 1627.

⁵ Lords Jour. I. 2.

⁶ Ulster.

Patrick, the twentieth Lord, who, in consequence of Patrick, Cromwell's scheme for transplanting the Irish into Conaught, ²⁰ was ordered, among others, to retire into that province; Baron. but his Lordship procuring several certificates of his good and peaceable behaviour during the troubles, which he represented in a memorial to the Protector, he procured an order of council, dated 19 May 1655, to prevent his transplantation, and to allow him the peaceable possession of his ancient inheritance. And to him and his son, John, in consideration of the many services, done by their ancestors to the crown, and that a yearly pension of 150*l.* was anciently granted to them for life, successively, K. Charles II. by Privy Seal from Westminster, was pleased to confirm the same 20 March 1662, during their respective lives.—At the age of 48 years he married Mary, sister to his elder brother's wife, then of the age of 14, and deceasing in 1663, had issue by her 23 children (without twins) who survived their baptism, of whom four sons and three daughters lived to maturity, and were John, his successor; Edmond, who died unmarried; Miles, father of Gerald the twenty-fourth Lord Kingsale; Gerald, who left no issue; Ellen (or Alice) married to Dermoid Mac-Teige Mac-Carthy of Aglish in the county of Cork, Esq.; Elizabeth, the second wife of David, Viscount Killmallock (son of William, Viscount Killmallock; son of Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Baronet, chief justice of the Common Pleas, created Baron of Barrett's-Country and Viscount of Kingsale, which he quitted for Killmallock, 8 May 1625) who died without issue in 1687; and Margaret, was married to Philip Barry Oge.

John, the eldest son, and twenty-first Lord of Kingsale, John, took his seat in parliament 9 November 1665, ¹ married ²¹ Ellen, eldest daughter of Charles Mac-Carthy (Reagh) by Baron. his wife Eleanor, sister to Donogh, the first Earl of Clancarthy, and dying of the small-pox 19 May 1667, ² left two sons, Patrick and Almericus, successive Lords of Kingsale; and a daughter Ellen, married to Sir John Magrath of Alle-vollan in Tipperary, created a Baronet 5 June 1630.

Patrick, the twenty-second Baron, was only seven years old Patrick, at his father's death, ³ and enjoyed the honour but a short ²² time, deceasing in 1669; so that his brother Almericus be- Baron. came the twenty-third Lord, being then five years of age.—Almericus

He ²³
Baron.

¹ Jour. I. 381. ² Inq. post. mortem. taken at Kingsale, 4 October, which finds him to die a Roman Catholic, seized of the said pension, and of the manor of Ring-Rone.

³ Idem.

He was much in favour with K. Charles II., from whom he had a pension of 300*l.* a year; and also with K. James, who 1 January 1687 continued the pension,¹ and in 1690 he commanded an independent troop of Horse in his service, being afterwards L. Colonel to Patrick, Earl of Lucan's regiment of horse, for which he was outlawed in 1691, but soon after reversed the outlawry, and 25 October 1692 took his seat in the House of Peers,² as he did again 20 May 1710.³

Being very handsome in his person, and of a tall stature, his Lordship one day attended K. William's court, and being admitted into the Presence-Chamber, asserted the privilege of being covered before his Majesty, by walking to and fro' with his hat on his head. The King observing him, sent one of his nobles to inquire the reason of his appearing before him with his head covered. To whom he replied, he very well knew in whose presence he stood, and the reason why he wore his hat that day was, because he stood before the King of England. This answer being told the King, and his Lordship approaching nearer the throne, was required by his Majesty to explain himself, which he did to this effect. "May it please your Majesty, my name is Courcy, and I am Lord of Kingsale in your kingdom of Ireland; the reason of my appearing covered in your Majesty's presence, is to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster and his heirs, by John, King of England, for him and his successors for ever." The King replied, that he remembered he had such a nobleman, and believed the privilege he asserted to be his right; and, giving him his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeysance, and remained uncovered.

He died on Tuesday 9 February 1719, without issue by his Lady, who died 27 April 1724, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey; so that the honour devolved to his first cousin Gerald, the son of Miles de Courcy, third son of Patrick, the twentieth Lord.—Which Miles was a member of K. James's parliament in 1689, for the borough of Kingsale; and married Elizabeth, younger daughter, and at length heir (after her brother's death 13 december 1698) to Anthony Sadlier of Arley-Hall in the county of Warwick, Esq. and by her, who died there 18 January 1722, he left two sons and one daughter, Gerald, Lord Kingsale; John, who

¹ Civil list then commencing.

² Jour. I. 462.

³ Id. II. 318.

who died unmarried, at the *Old-Head*, 24 October 1750; and Mary-Priscilla.

Gerald, the twenty-fourth Lord of Kingsale, met with Gerald, some opposition in succeeding to the title, which he removed by his petition to the House of Peers, 2 October 1721, ²⁴ Baron. setting forth, "That his ancestors had been time out of mind Peers of this realm, and sitting members of that House, the last of which was Almerick, the late Lord Kingsale, to whom he was cousin-german and heir, and who took his seat in that house in the year 1710.

"That one Mrs. Miles, who pretended to be widow to the late Lord Kingsale, had entered a *Caveat* with the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, to prevent the petitioner's having his writ of summons to parliament, under pretence that the petitioner's father, Colonel Miles de Courcy was outlawed in the revolution of 1688.

"That his said father in the year 1688, and some time before, was a person in power, and lived in Courcy's country in the county of Cork, and a known protector of the Protestants in the country 'till the siege of Kingsale, at which time he was obliged to leave his habitation, and was absent about twelve months, and in that time was outlawed, and the crown had *Custodium* of his estate; but was afterwards restored by the Articles of Limerick, and took out his adjudication, by virtue whereof he had possession of his estate restored to him by the *Custodees* of the crown: And praying their Lordships would be pleased to make such order for placing him in parliament, in the seat of his ancestors, as to their Lordships should seem just."

Hereupon the house (4 October) unanimously resolved, that Gerald, Lord Baron of Kingsale, and Baron Courcy and Ringrone, is entitled to his seat in parliament, and that the Lord Chancellor do issue a writ of summons for him accordingly. Which being done, his Lordship took his seat the day following. ¹

On 19 June 1720 he was presented to K. George I. by the Duke of Grafton, L. L. of Ireland, when he had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, and to assert the privilege of being covered in his presence; and 22 June 1727, being introduced by the Lord Carteret, then L. L., to K. George II., his Lordship received the same favour, and was covered in his royal presence.—In January 1743 he was called into his Majesty's

Majesty's Privy Council; from whose bounty in 1748 he received a pension of 300*l.* a year.

On 13 May 1725 his Lordship married Margaretta, only daughter and heir to John Essington of Ashlyns in the county of Hertford, and of Grosfington-Hall in the county of Gloucester, Esq. *, and by her, who died at the *Old-Head* in October 1750. and was buried in the same grave with his Lordship's brother, in the church of Templetryne near Kingsale, one son, born 12 April 1731, who died young, and four daughters, viz.

(1) Mary, born 1 April 1726, and married 28 March 1751 to John O'Grady of Ballinscoola in county of Limerick, Esq. 'eldest son of Thomas Grady of Kilballyoen in the county of Limerick Esq.

(2) Margaretta, born 31 March 1727, died at three weeks old.

(3) Elizabeth-Geraldina, born 12 November 1729, married in 1751 to Daniel McCarthy of Carrignavar in the county of Corke, Esq. who left her a widow in September 1763.²

(4) Eleanor-Elizabeth-Anne, born 8 December 1732.

His Lordship deceasing at the *Old Head*, 1 December 1759 was succeeded in the honour by his second cousin John de Courcy, eldest son of Anthony, only son of David fourth son of John, the eighteenth Lord.

John,
25
Baron.
Which John, the twenty-fifth Lord, took his seat in parliament 1 February 1762,³ and 15 September following being presented to his present Majesty by Francis, Earl of Hertford, had the honour of asserting the ancient privilege of his family, by wearing his hat in the royal presence.— 26 October 1746, he married Martha, daughter of Mr. Heron of Dorchester, and deceased 3 March 1776, having had issue by her who was living in 1784, five sons and three daughters, viz. John, his heir; William, in the royal navy; Michael, also in the navy; James, in the army, who lost his right arm in the action of Brandywine in North-America, and is now Lieutenant-Governor of Tilbury-Fort; Gerald, in holy orders; Mary, married to Rev Richard Meade of Kingsale; Martha, and Elizabeth, unmarried.⁴

John,

* He was descended from the ancient family of Essington of Cowley in Gloucestershire; was member of parliament for Aylesbury in the reign of Q. Anne; married Margaretta, daughter of John, and sister and heir to Thomas Godfrey of London, Mercers, and died suddenly 21 October 1740, by eating of grapes.

¹ Chancery Bill, filed 6 February 1764,
IV. 234.

⁴ Debet.

² Idem.

³ Lords Jour.

John, the twenty-sixth and present Lord Kingsale, sat first in the House of Peers 28 October 1777.¹ He married ^{John,}
 Susanna, daughter of Conway Blennerhassett of Castle-Con-²⁶
 way in county of Kerry, Esq. and by her has issue four sons ^{Baron,}
 and three daughters.²

TITLES.] John de Courcy, Baron of Kingsale, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone.

CREATIONS.] B. of Kingsale, &c. in the county of Cork, originally by Tenure; afterwards by Writs of Summons to parliament; and by Patent in 1397, 20 Rich. II.

ARMS.] Pearl, three Eaglets displayed, Ruby, and crowned with ducal Coronets, Topaz. This coat was confirmed in 1686 by Sir Richard Kearny, Ulster King of Arms. But the arms of Courcy, formerly set up in the gallery of Howth, were Pearl, three Eaglets, Topaz. Crest, a Horse's Head and Neck, Pearl, bridled, Ruby. Supporters, Two Horses, Pearl, bridled and saddled, Ruby.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, proper, an Eagle displayed, Pearl.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Unicorns, Sapphire, with their Horns, Mains, Collars of Crosses Pattee and Fleurs-de-lis Chains and Hoofs, Topaz.

MOTTO.] VINCIT OMNIA VERITAS.

¹ Lords Jour. V. 14.

² Debret.

PLUNKET,

PLUNKET, LORD DUNSANY.

2. **T**HIS Family is generally supposed to be of Danish extraction, but nothing certain is to be gathered as to the time of its first arrival in Ireland; its numerous branches however have extended into many parts of the Kingdom, (particularly the counties of Meath, Dublin, and Louth), and participated in almost every honour which the crown could bestow.

John. As early as the eleventh century, John Plunket, from whom the Lord Dunsany derives, was seated at Beaulieu or Bewley, in the county of Louth, the constant residence of the elder branch of his descendants: which John, died at Bewly, 3 August 1082, as did his son Walter or William, of Bewley, 27 October 1085. Christopher Plunket, the descendant of this Walter or William, deceased also there in 1201;¹ and his son John Plunket, who succeeded at Bewley, was living in the reign of K. Henry III. and with Alicia his wife, sued Rowland, Archbishop of Armagh, and the prior of the Virgin Mary, of Louth, for the advowson of the church of Bewley, which advowson they held in 1322, and obtained a Licence of Mortmain, to grant half an acre of land whereon to found the Church, and Church-

Walter.
Christo-
pher.
John.

¹ Mf. in College of Arms, Lond. Q. Q. p. 109. and Collections.

church-yard of Bewley; to which grant, *Roger de Mortuo Mari Locum Tenens Regis*, was witness.¹—The said John had issue two sons, viz. John, ancestor to the Baron of Louth *; Vol. VI. M and

*To which *John*, K. Edward III. (10 of his reign) granted John. the wardship of Nicholas, son of Adam de Houth. He married and was succeeded by Richard, seated at Bewley, 34 Edward III. Richard. who was the King's Serjeant at Law, and was sent on an embassy from the Parliament to the King, as appears from the patent roll of that year 2. He married Alice Darcy of Trym, and died 17 September 1360, (35 Edw. III.) leaving issue by her (who died 8 October 1362), Walter his heir 3, also of Bewley. Walter. and 11 Hen. IV. Sheriff of Louth 4. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas Netterville 5 and died 1 February 1436 6, leaving Walter his heir 7, who flourished in the time of Henry V. as Walter. appears from the plea-roll, 5 of that reign 8. He married Genet, daughter of John Luttrell, and dying 10 September 147-- , left Walter of Bewley, living 23 Henry VI. as appears from the Walter. plea-roll of that year 9. He married the daughter of ——— Bellew, of Bellewstown, and had Sir John Plunket of Bewley, Sir John. Knt. who married Maud, daughter of Sir Rowland Eustace, of Harritown, county of Kildare, Knt. widow of Thomas Marward, Baron of Skrine, and dying 2 (or 3) June 1501 10, left a son and heir.

Sir Patrick Plunket, Knt. styled of Kilsaran, Bewley, and Sir Patrick. Talanston, who, in 1497 (12 Hen. VII.) was appointed sheriff of Louth during pleasure 11. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Nangle, Baron of Navan (by Ismay, daughter of Sir William Wells, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and deceased 14 February 1508, having had issue, five sons and six daughters, viz.

Thomas of Kilsaran, who married Alice, daughter of James (1) Fitzgerald, (third son of Thomas Earl of Kildare) and sister to William Fitz-James Fitzgerald, and by her (who remarried with Neile Oge O'Neile, father by her of Hugh O'Neile, living in 1553) had two daughters, Eleanor, who remarried first to Thomas More of Bermeath (by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Nicholas Logagh of Louth) and secondly to Thomas Barnewell of Robertstown, and by him had a daughter Eleanor, married to James Plunket of Ardmaghbregge; and Anne, married to Sir James Gernon of Kilnecowle, in the county of Louth, Knt. 12.

Sir

¹ Rot. A. 11 Edw. fil. Edw. viz. 1318. M. 1. D. and Collect. ² Pedig. Plunket olim penes Editor: and Lodge. ³ Idem. ⁴ Rot. compt. Scacc. Hib. 11 Hen. VI. ⁵ See V. Netterville. ⁶ Lodge. ⁷ Ped. Plunk. ⁸ In tur Bir. ⁹ King's rememb. ¹⁰ Lodge. ¹¹ Id. ¹² Id.

Richard, and Richard Plunket of Rathregan in county of Meath, who

(2) Sir Oliver created Baron of Louth.

(3) Sir John of Bewley, Knt., who married first Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Houth¹, by whom he had issue, secondly, Anne, daughter of — Barnewall, and widow of Peter Travers of Curtilaghe hereafter mentioned, and he died 6 September, (2 Eliz.) leaving issue, a daughter, Anne, (married first 25 November, 1545, to Sir William Birmingham, Baron of Carbery²; and secondly, 17 July 1548, to Robert Plunket, son of Sir John of Dunfoghly) and three sons, viz. Patrick; George, to whom, on account of his brother's unjust proceedings, his father gave the estate of Bewley; and Thomas, who died before his brother George, and left a son William. Patrick the eldest son, married Margery, daughter of Christopher Bellew of the Rock, (by Catherine, daughter of James, Lord Slane) but after having two sons, James and Nicholas, he put away his said wife (without just cause) and married secondly, in her life time, Margaret, daughter of Peter Travers of Curtilagh, or Curragh, (by the said Anne Barnewall) the issue of this last marriage was Richard the father of Walter, who in 1607, was Clerk in Chancery, and marrying Alifon, daughter of Theobald Blake, of Rofs, merchant, had issue Maud; Anne married to Richard Caddle; and two sons, viz. Theobald, æt. 14 in 1607, and William, æt. 12 in that year, who married Hester, daughter of Sir John Hoey, and had Sir Walter Plunket, Knt.; a considerable person in the reign of King Charles II. George, who became heir at Bewley; lived at Castle Lumpagh, 4 Edw. VI. and married Eleanor, fourth daughter of Sir Bartholomew Dillon, of Riverstown, Knt.³ (by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Edmond Lord Killeen) by whom he had John his heir, and a daughter Maud, (married first, pursuant to articles, dated 6 April, 1557⁴ to George, son of Christopher Cruse, of the Nall, and of Cruetown, Esq.; and secondly, about 1583 to Nicholas Hadfor, of Keppocke) the said George married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Trimleston, and widow of Christopher Eustace, of Ballycotland, Esq. and by her (who married with William Darcy, of Platten, Esq.) had one daughter, Catherine. John, his only son, married Alifon, daughter of Sir Christopher Barnewall, of Turvey, and died before his father, (without issue)* who deceasing at Bewley, 28 October,

* *Inquisition* taken at *Dunleer* in the county of Louth, 12 June 1622, finds that Sir John Plunket, late of Bewly in said county, Knt. was seized in fee of the manor of Bewly containing 180 acres; in Newton Stolebane, 120 acres:

¹ See that Title.
and Rolls.

² See Earl Louth.

³ Lodge

⁴ Lodge

who married Margaret, relict of Robert Burnell, probably of
M 2

October, 1594, was succeeded by his nephew, William, son of his brother Thomas. Which William married Eleanor, and dying 3 January, 1613, left a son, Thomas, æt. 16 years at his father's death, and married, who deceasing 31 August, 1622, left issue by his wife (who remarried with George Devenish, of Ballygriffin) a son and successor, William Plunket, of Bewley, then æt. 3 years; whose wardship was granted 10 January, 1622, to Oliver Viscount Grandison, for the fine of 80l. Irish; and the said William was a Captain in the Irish army during the rebellion of 1641¹.

Walter died young.

Nicholas, a Crouched Friar.

Daughter Anne, married to John Tath, of Cookstown, county of Louth.

(4)

(5)

(1)

Gennet,

acres; in Banoke, 120 acres; in Reskton, 60 acres; in Ballinaghtan, 60 acres; in Termonfeaghin and Miaghflane, 60 acres; in Rathdonnewre, a messuage and 2 acres; in Peppardston, Browneston, Brouston, and Kerkett, 185 acres; in Galrothston, 60 acres; in Larraghmysie, 60 acres; in Priorton, 60 acres; in Miltowne, 20 acres; in Finway, 30 acres; in Cottrellston, 60 acres; in Nicholston, 40 acres; and in Cantonston, 3 acres.—All the said premises in Bewly, Stolebane, Bancke, Reskton and Ballinaghtan, are held from the Lord Primate as of his manor of Termonfeighin by *fidelitate*, and the yearly rent of two pence. The premises in Termonfeighin, and le Miaghs, are held as aforesaid by suit of court; those in Rathdonnewre are held from Verdon of Clonmore by a yearly rent; those in Brownston, Brouston, Peppardston and Kerkett, are held from John Bellew. From whom the premises in Galrothston, are held, the jurors are ignorant; those in Laraghmysie are held from Lord Louth, as of his manor of Kilsaran, by suit of court and 6s. 8d. yearly rent; those in Priorton, from the said John Bellew; of those in Millton the jurors are ignorant; those of Finway, are held of Thomas Tallon, as of the manor of Dromcarne; those in Cottrellston, *parva*, are held from the King in capite by Knight's service; those in Nicholston, are held from James Canton as of his manor, de Ponte, by suit of court; and those in Caranston, of Matthew, Baron of Louth, as of his manor of Liffaran.

Inquisition taken at Trim, 10 August 1622, finds, that Sir John Plunket, late of Bewley, was seized in fee of the town of Grifty in county of Meath, containing 60 acres, which is held from the King as of his manor of Trim, at the rent of 4s. yearly.

Inquisition taken at Tassagard in county of Dublin, 18 October 1622, finds, that Sir John Plunket of Bewley, Knt. was seized in fee of the town and lands of Brownston, in county of Dublin, containing 160 acres; an house and 10 acres of land in Ratheny, held from the Archbishop of Dublin, as of his manor of Swords and the rent of 24 shillings; he was also seized of an house and 10 acres of land in Ratheny, held from the Baron of Howth, as of his manor of Howth. And Alison, the wife of the said Sir John, and now the wife of Sir Edward Fitz-Gerald, Knt. is living and receives the rents of the premises in right of her settlement. (Lib. Inq. penes. Honoratiss. W. Conyngham.)

¹ Lodge.

of Ballygriffin in county of Dublin, and deceasing in 1338,
left

- (2) Genet, to Patrick Garland, or Gernon, of Garlandstown, Esq. being his first wife.
- (3) Alison, to — Babe, of Darvey, county of Louth, Esq.
- (4) Thomazine, to Andrew Nugent, of Dromay, Esq.
- (5) Margaret, to Patrick Plunket, of Haastown. And
- (6) Elizabeth, to Patrick Ballard, of Drogheda.

Sir Oliver.

Sir Oliver Plunket, of Kilsaran, Knt. *was created Baron of Louth*, by letters patent, dated 15 June, 1541 (33 Hen. VIII.) His Majesty's reasons for conferring this honour are explained in the following preamble: Henricus octavus Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Rex, ac fidei defensor et Dominus Hiberniæ ac in terra supremum caput ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ. Omnibus ad quos presentes litteræ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos grata et laudabilia obsequia quæ dilectus et fidelis subditus noster Oliverus Plunket, miles, nobis impendit indiesque impendere non desistit, necnon circumspectionem, strenuitatem et fidelitatem ipsius Oliveri intime considerantes, ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, de gratia nostra speciali, prefatum Oliverum ad statum, gradum, dignitatem et honorem baronis de Louth in comitatu Lovidiæ ereximus, &c. 1. And that year, he and the Archbishop of Armagh were commissioned to decide the controversies which should happen within the province of Ulster, in the observation of the ordinance of estates, then made and published by the L. D. and Council. He married first, Catherine, daughter and heir to John Rochfort, son and heir to John of Carrick, county of Kildare, Esq. (by Genet Dexter his wife; and, by which marriage, the estate of the Carrick came to his family). He had issue by this lady, six sons and four daughters: and marrying secondly Maud, daughter and coheir to Walter Bath, of Rathfeigh, and widow of Walter Golding, of Pierstown-Landy, had by her (who remarried with Richard Bellew, Esq.) two son and two daughters, viz. Edward, who married the natural daughter of the said Richard Bellew, brother to Sir John, of Bellewstown, Knt.; Alexander, who married the daughter of — Dowdall of Artreston; Catherine married to Robert Bath, of Mullagh; and, Eleanor, to Roger Garland, barrister at law 2.

The children of the first wife were,

- (1) Thomas, his successor.
- (2) Patrick, who married Joan, daughter of James Garland, of Killencoule.
- (3) Christopher, who married Margaret, daughter of Walter Cusack, of Kilcarne.

John,

¹ From the original Patent in possession of Thomas Plunket, styled Baron Louth.

² Lodge's Collect.

left issue a son John, the father of Christopher, Simon, and John, Miles.¹

Sir

John, who married Alison, daughter of Edward Bate, of Donnacarny, and had issue, Christopher, Patrick, Edward, Anne, and Mary. (4)

Edward. (5)

Alexander, of Carstown, county of Louth, who married Anne, daughter of Francis Hope, of Mullingar, county of Westmeath, Esq. and had Oliver, of Castleplunket, county of Roscomon, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, (by Catherine, daughter of John Lord Trimleston) and had James of Castleplunket, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall, of Crickstown; and had a son, Patrick of Castleplunket and Carstown, Esq. who married Margaret, daughter of James Talbot, of Castle-Ruby, Esq. (son of George Talbot, of same place, and of Ballyconnell, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of — Crofton, of Longford, county of Sligo, Esq.) and had John, of Castleplunket, Esq. who married Bridget, daughter of James Fitzgerald, of Osbertstown, and Scurlogstown, county of Kildare, Esq. and was father of Thomas Plunker, (living in 1763, Lieutenant General in the army of the Empress Maria-Theresa, Knight of her military order, and Colonel of a regiment of infantry), and of Arthur, of Castleplunket, who died in France, in 1762, where he had resided for his health; his successor, James Plunker, of Castleplunket, Esq. married 11 August, 1755, Elizabeth, younger daughter, and coheir to Sir Philip Parker Long, of Erwarton, in the county of Suffolk, Bart. 2. (6)

Daughter Maud, married first to Leonard Castel, of Dundalk, and secondly, to Patrick Stanley, gent. by whom she had a son Patrick, who married Ismay, daughter of — Dowdall. (1)

Anne, first to John Wakeley, of Navan, and secondly to Gerald Wesley, of Dangan, being his second wife. (2)

Jenet, to Christopher Barnewall, of Rowestown; and, (3)

Margaret, to Sir John Bellew of Bellewstown, Knt. 3. (4)

Thomas, *the second Lord Louth*, was present in the parliament Thomas held 12 January, 1559 4; and 7 July, 1560, was commissioned with others, to muster and assemble the inhabitants of the county of Louth; also 13 April, 1563, joined in commission with Adam, Archbishop of Armagh, the Mayor of Drogheda, Sir John Bellew, Sheriff of Louth, Edward Garland, and John Plunker, of Bewley, Gent. to be Justices and Commissioners for the preservation of the peace and good government of the county of the town of Drogheda, and county of Louth, during the absence of the L. D. Suffex, in his expedition against Shane O'Neill, and his adherents in the north parts

¹ Lodge Collect.

² House of Yvery.

³ Lodge.

⁴ Id.

Sir Christopher. Sir Christopher Plunket, Knt. the eldest son, in reward of his services in the wars of Ireland, and the expences he had

parts of the kingdom; and 3 years after, in 1566, was knighted by the L. D. Sydney ¹. 1 March 1586, he enfeoffed Robert Taaff, of Clyntonorath and others, in all his land in Tallonston, Reynoldston, Mychelston, &c. to the use of Dame Margaret Barnewall, his wife, for life, and all the rest of his lands to her use, until such person or persons as should be inheritable, should be of the age of 22 years; and all the premises to be subject to her jointure, and after her decease, to such uses as by his will should be declared thereafter ²; also by deed, dated 27 December, 1570, he vested in trustees, all his right for years, in the Preceptory of Kilsaran and the rectory of Monasterboise, until his daughter, Anne Plunket, should receive out of the issues and profits thereof 300l. Irish, towards her preferment to marriage, over and above her child's portion of his goods and chattels; and after the said sum, so levied, to the use of his daughters, Alifon and Mary, until they each received the like sum, which making 900l. being so received, to the use of his son John, until he should receive 200l. towards his preferment, over and above his child's portion of his goods and chattels; and the said sum making 1100l. being so received, to the use of his wife, Margaret Barnewall, for life; remainder after her decease to his son and heir Patrick, and the heirs male of his body; and if he died without heirs male, or either he or his heirs should go about to sell the same; then the trustees to stand seized thereof to the use of his second son Oliver, and his heirs male; remainder to his third son John, and his heirs male; remainder to the said Patrick, and the heirs of his body, under the aforesaid consideration and condition. He made his will 26 April, 1571, whereby he bequeaths his soul to Almighty God, and his Saviour Jesus Christ, to rest and remain with his elect and chosen company in his celestial kingdom; and his body to be buried in *Chrysten* sort, as becomes it—Wills that his feoffees hold to the use of Oliver Plunket, his second son, the yearly rent of 40 marcs, until he should receive the sum of 300l. Wills to every one of his daughters, viz. Anne, Alifon, and Mary, 300l. a piece, before his wife should receive any profit by his leases, &c. and the feoffees to stand seized of his estate to the use of his son Patrick, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the heirs male of his own body; remainder to the heirs male of his father, Sir Oliver Plunket; remainder to the heirs of his own body; remainder to George Plunket, of Bewley, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the heirs male of Thomas Plunket, of Drogheda; remainder to the heirs male of John Plunket, some time Lord of Killeen; remainder

to

¹ Lodge.² Inquisit. at Dublin.

had been at to the great impoverishment of his fortune, had
a grant

to Robert Plunket, some time Lord of Dunsfany. "Also I will
" (says he) in consideration and respect of the good and virtuous
" behaviour of my well-beloved wife, Dame Margaret Barnewall,
" and for sundry other good and natural effects, I feel and enjoy
" by the ancestry and good services of the same Dame Margaret,
" besides the portion of inheritance, that I and my heirs do and
" shall enjoy by her; that my feoffees shall stand seized of the
" third part of my lands, &c. in Ireland (Tallanstown only ex-
" cepted out, and besides all such sorts, as I have already *ensured*
" to the use of the said Dame Margaret during her life). I will
" and constitute my said well-beloved wife, my sole executor; and
" my well-beloved James Dowdall, of Knock, and Barnaby Scur-
" lock, of the Frayne, to be overseers of the profits aforesaid, and
" performances of this my last will and testament in all points; and
" for the well bestowing and disposing of all my children. Item, I
" will and bequeath to my well-beloved sister, Eleanor Plunker,
" in consideration of her virtuous behaviour and good attendance
" on my wife, 60*l.* current money of Ireland off my goods and
" chattels towards her preferment. Item, I will that Nicholas
" Gernon, may have his holding for his life at the present rent ¹." His Lordship departed this life 1 May, 1571, leaving issue by his said wife, Margaret, daughter and heir to Nicholas Barnewall, of Dromnah (by Catherine, second daughter of Richard Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, Esq. ancestor to Earl Carhampton) three sons and three daughters, viz, Patrick his heir; Oliver, who succeeded his brother; John, (who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Cusack, of Cusington, and had Thomas his heir, the father of Richard, who married Mary, daughter of ——— Tirrey, and left issue, Thomas, Christopher, Patrick and Mary). Daughter Anne; Alice, married to Walter Lynam, of Adamston; and Mary.

Patrick, *the third Lord*, was 23 years old at his father's death, Patrick. and then married to Maud, daughter of Christopher Lord Killeen, but was killed in 1575, by M'Mahon, on the recovery of a prey of cattle at Essexford, county of Monaghan, leaving issue by his said wife (who remarried with ——— Shergold) two daughters, his co-heirs, viz. Catherine, married to David, son and heir to Gerald Sutton of Castleton, Esq.; and Mary, married to ——— Purcell, Esq. titular Baron of Loghmoe. He was succeeded in the title, by his brother

Oliver, *the fourth Lord*, ² who was present in Sir John Perrot's Oliver. parliament, held at Dublin, 26 April, 1585, ³ and with the Plunkets of the barony of Ardee, his Lordship brought 6 archers on horseback to the general hosting at the hill of Tarah, 24 September,

¹ Lodge.² Family ped.³ War. Annals.

a grant of 20 marcs from K. Henry VI. dated 5 November 1426,

tember, 1593, when he was appointed to have the leading of the shire of Louth. He married first Frances, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bagenall, Knt., Marshall of Ireland, by whom he had three sons and five daughters; and he married secondly, Genet, daughter of Patrick Dowdall, of Termonfeighan, and widow of John Bath, Justice of the Common Pleas but by her, who survived him, had no issue. Being seized in fee of the town and lands of Killadowan, &c. in county of Kildare, his Lordship, by deed, dated 1 October, 1598, vested the same in Christopher Lord Gormanston, Sir Dudley Loftus, of Rathfarnham, and others, to hold to the use of himself and his heirs for ever; by virtue whereof, he limited the same, by his last will, to himself for life; remainder to Matthew his son and heir, and his heirs male, with divers other remainders in tail; remainder in fee, to the right heirs of Thomas Lord Louth, his father, and his heirs for ever¹. He died 5 March, 1607, was interred in the church of Tallanston, and his widow (who was rated 40l. to the subsidy granted in 1615, and died 3 July 1617) caused a monumental cross to be erected to his memory, near Slane. His children were,

- (1) Matthew his successor.
- (2) Luke.
- (3) Silvester, who married the daughter of — Brereton, of Malpas, county of Chester, England, and died without issue.
- (1) Daughter Margaret married to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, created Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Meryon.
- (2) Mary, to Henry Draycot, of Mornanton, county of Meath, Esq.
- (3) Elinor, to Richard, son of George Gernon, of Strabanon, county of Louth and died there, 25 April 1634.
- (4) Anne, to Christopher Cusack, of Rathaldron, county of Meath, Esq. and died 9 January, 1617; and,
- (5) Isinay, to Richard Barnewall, of Lispopple, and died 27 May, 1639.

Matthew.

Matthew, *the fifth Lord*, was present in the parliament of 1613, and 8 July 1615, was rated 100 marcs to the subsidy then granted by the parliament of Ireland. He made his will 11 December, 1625, whereby he bequeathed to the Friars of Drogheda, 100l. to be divided by them, amongst themselves, the Friars of Armagh, Dublin, and London, to pray for his soul; and to the friars of Drogheda, the cloak which he brought from Spain, to make a cope; his English gray horse, to the Lord Chancellor; and his bob-tail horse, to Sir Edward Loftus; to his brother, Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, the gray horse his brother Barnewell gave unto him; all his apparel to

¹ Inquis. taken at Naas 20 Sept. 1630.

1426, before which time he was Sheriff of Meath, and in
1432

to be divided between his brother Silvester, and his nephew *Dicke Fitzwilliam*; to the Lord of Westmeath, his sword; to the Lord of Gormanston, a case of pistols; and another case, to the Lord *Houth*; all his goods to his wife, to help to maintain herself and her children; but, if she should forsake her children, and not keep them together until they be preferred, and happen to marry, then to be accountable for all his goods, and the same to be divided amongst his children; his debts to be paid by the rents of his lands and leases; leaves his blessing to his son Oliver, and to match himself with good noble parentage; if he may, to match with my Lord of Antrim; and if he followed his advice and pleasing, to bestow his preferment amongst his sisters, according to the portions he left them, and to take the profit of his land and leases to himself, but not otherwise. And by a codicil, wills that his wife shall have for a legacy, solely to herself, the six gray mares bought by him when he was in England¹. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, of Meryon, Knt. father of Thomas the first Viscount) and died 19 July, 1629, leaving issue by her (who remarried with Gerald Aylmer, Esq.) four sons and eight daughters, viz.

Oliver his heir, then 21 years and four months old, and unmarried². (1)

Thomas, a Colonel in the Spanish service³, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Whitfleet (or Whitfield) of Brussels, Esq. and had Henry, who died without issue; Patrick-Theodore, who married the daughter of ——— Luxembourg; Theobald-Francis, a captain in Flanders, and died at Brussels; Catherine, Ambrosia, and Mary. (2)

Colonel Patrick, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Oliver Tuite, of Sonagh, Bart. and had Patrick, a captain in the French service; and Matthew in that of Germany who was killed before Newhaufel. (3)

Ignatius, engaged in the rebellion of 1641, and by Catherine, daughter of Christopher Barnewall, of Crackanstown, county of Meath, Esq. had Matthew, James, Christopher, Thomas, Silvester, Patrick; Mary married to Roger Whitehead, of Clonyglotton; Jane to Samuel Tirrey; Frances, Margaret, and Sarah. (4)

Frances, married to Sir Christopher Bellew, of Castletown, Knt. (1)

Urfula, to Richard Barnewall, of Drumnagh, county of Dublin, Esq. (2)

Margaret,

¹ Prerog. Office, proved 19 August 1629.

² Inq. post. mortem.

³ Family Pedigree.

1432 was deputy to Sir Thomas Stanley, Knt. Lord Lieutenant

- (3) Margaret, to Christopher Aylmer, of Balrath, county of Meath, Esq.
- (4) Mary, to Edward Plunket, of Toghamon, county of Louth, Esq.
- (5) Amy, to Robert Barnewall, of Rowestown, county of Meath, Esq.
- (6) Jane, to Ignatius Nugent, son of Richard Earl of Westmeath, a Colonel in the French service.
- (7) Catherine, first to Nicholas Dowdall, of Browneston, county of Meath, Esq. (and had Henry, who died at Chester without issue) and secondly, to Laurence Taaffe, M. D. and had Stephen, of Dowanstown, county of Meath. She died 2 March 1692¹.
- (8) Elizabeth, after 1662, to Nicholas Gernon of Milltown, county of Louth, Esq.

Oliver,

Oliver, *the sixth Baron of Louth*, lived chiefly at the Carrick, and had a special livery of his estate, 1 April, 1631, for the fine of 10l. Irish. 14 July, 1634; he took his seat in parliament². He was present 4 November following, being the first day of the second session³. and 24 March, 1639, he was appointed of the Committee for Privileges⁴. In November same year, he had a commission from the state for the government of the county of Louth; but joining the rebels that year in their proceedings, was at the siege of Drogheda, and at a general meeting of the principal Roman Catholick Gentry of the county of Louth, at the hill of Tallaghbosker, where were present, Collagh M'Brian M'Mahowne, Roger Moore, Colonel Hugh Byrne, Colonel Tirlagh Oge O'Neill, and several of the northern rebels; the Lord Louth was appointed Colonel General of all the forces to be raised in the county of Louth; and in case his Lordship refused the same, then Sir Christopher Bellew; and upon his refusal, then Mr. Christopher Barnewall of Rathasker, who accepted the said post of Colonel General; but in 1642, was prisoner in the castle of Dublin for the same. 17 November in that year, he was outlawed in the county of Meath⁵; and 12 July 1652, was excepted from pardon for life and estate, by Cromwell's act of parliament for the settlement of Ireland. He married Mary, second daughter of Randall, the first Earl of Antrim, and widow of Lucas Viscount Dillon; and dying about 1679, had an only surviving son

Matthew.

Matthew, *the seventh Lord* 6, who served K. Charles II. during his exile, repaired after the Restoration to Ireland, with the King's letter

¹ Inscription to her memory Lodge Collect.

² Lords Jour. I. 2.

³ Idem. 27.

⁴ Idem. 102.

⁵ Idem. 674.

⁶ Ped. Plunket.

tenant of Ireland * ¹.—In 1403, 4 Edward IV. ² he married

letter in his favour, to be restored to his estate ; and received a grant of lands under the act of settlement (as his father also did) fundry other lands under the act of grace ; and during the reign of that King, had a pension of 100l. After the accession of K. James II. he was of his privy council, Colonel of a regiment of foot in his army, and L. L. of the county of Louth, also of the town and county of Drogheda ; for his services to that unfortunate prince, he was outlawed in 1689, and died in September that year. But in the act of 9 William III. to hinder the reversal of several outlawries and attainders ; and to prevent the return to this kingdom of those subjects, who had gone into the dominions of the French King in Europe, it was provided, that nothing therein contained should attain Matthew, commonly called Lord Louth, who died during the late rebellion in this kingdom, before the 3 day of October 1691 ³. He died seized of a real estate in lands of 2000l. a year, and of a personal estate to the amount of 10,000l. sterling, and upwards ; and by his will, ordered that all his debts should be paid, as soon as possible, out of the rents of the real estate, or the produce of his personal estate, and constituted his wife Anne, executrix ⁴. He married first in February 1664 ⁵, Jane, daughter of Sir Luke Fitzgerald of Tecroghan, county of Kildare, Knt. sister to Elinor Viscountess Mayo, with whom he got a considerable fortune, and therewith purchased several lands. By her he had two sons and four daughters, viz.

Oliver his heir.

Thomas of Portland, county of Tipperary, Esq. for many years a captain of cuirassiers in the Imperial service ; he married first Sarah, daughter and heir to ——— Blunt, Esq. of England ; but having no issue by her, he married secondly Anne, daughter of John Cheevers of Carneton, county of Louth, Esq. and had Matthew, a captain in the Imperial infantry ; Susanna, and Jane ⁶.

Daughter Mary, buried in Tallantstown, alias Louth-Hall.

Eleanora, married in July 1688 ⁷, to Sir James Cotter, of Cotter's-Lodge, county of Cork, Knt., and died in 1698.

Alicia, in 1669, to Stephen Taaffe, Esq. being his first wife, and dying in 1707, æt. 36, was buried in the south aisle of the church of Duleek, without issue.

Frances,

* Camden II. 354. says. " These Plunkets in Ireland have been very eminent ever since Christopher Plunket, (a person of great valour and wisdom who was deputy to Richard, Duke of York, Viceroy in Henry VI. time,) was raised to the dignity of baron of Killin, which came to him by his wife, as heir to the family of the Cusacks."

¹ War. II. 107.

² Ms. ut antea in Coll. Arms.

³ Lodge Collect.

⁴ Chancery Bill.

⁵ Articles dated the 4.

⁶ Information of late Rev.

Dr. Burke, to J. L.

⁷ Articles dated 30 July.

ried Joan or Eenet, daughter and sole heir to Sir Lucas Cusack,

(4) Frances, to John Malpas, of Rochstown, county of Dublin, 1.

His second wife was Anne, daughter of William Hamilton, of Lifclony, King's County, Esq. and widow of George Holmes, Esq. and by her (who remarried with John Eyre, of Eyre-Court, county of Galway, Esq.) had one son, Charles-Patrick, and two daughters; Rose married 23 June 1711, to John Eyre, Esq. (son of the afore-said John, by a former wife) and died without issue in 1741. And Elizabeth, who died about 1729 unmarried. Charles-Patrick Plunket, the son was seated at Dillonstown, county of Louth; and was M. P. for the borough of Banagher, in the reigns of Q. Anne, George I. and George II. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stratford, of Belan, county of Kildare, Esq. (father to the first Earl of Aldborough) and by her (who died in 1729, and was buried in the church of Louth-Hall); had one son, who died young, and six daughters; finding himself very infirm, not likely to live many days, and being desirous to have his daughters educated by, and placed under the care and inspection of his sister, the Honourable Rose Eyre, signified his intention to her some time before his death, to induce her to comply with his request; and in pursuance of his resolution, executed a writing, importing a will, or disposition of the guardianship of the said children, whereby in virtue of a power vested in all fathers of disposing of the guardianship of their children, who are minors and unmarried; by the act for taking away the court of wards and liveries (14 and 15 Charles II.) he appointed his father-in-law, his brother-in-law, John Eyre, Peter Holmes, of Gillan, King's County, and Frederick Trench, of Garbally, county of Galway, Esq. or any three of them, to be guardians of the persons and fortunes of his children, until they should respectively be married, or attain the age of 21 years. "And (says he) I do earnestly recommend the care of my daughter " Anne's education to my sister Eyre; and that she be aiding and " assisting to the said guardians with her advice and direction, in " the education and disposal of my said daughters in marriage." The three latter accepted the charge and trust; and the daughters were, Anne, married 2 January 1739, to Alexander fifth Earl of Antrim, and died 15 January 1755. Elizabeth, first 22 May 1738, publicly to William Lethulier of Brea, in the county of Kildare, Esq. and by him, who died 10 April 1743, had an only son John, baptized 10 June 1739, who dying 2 May 1743, was buried with his father in St. Mary's Dublin, and the said Elizabeth married secondly, — Shadwell, Esq. of England, Charlotte married first to James Ross,

Cusack, Knt. Lord of Killeen, Dunfany, and Gerardston,
in

Rofs, of Portavoo, county of Downe, Esq. who died suddenly 4 April 1755; and she died without issue; Penelope; Frances married to Henry Meredyth, Esq. and has no issue; and Emilia, who died unmarried before her mother.

Oliver, *the eighth Lord Louth* was born in 1668, and 29 Oliver, October 1692 (in the first parliament after the revolution) delivered his writ of summons to the Lord Chancellor, who, by direction of the House of Peers, acquainted him, that his grandfather, Oliver, late Lord Baron of Louth, stood indicted and outlawed on account of the rebellion in 1641, as it appeared by a certificate from the clerk of the crown. His Lordship alledging that he was otherwise informed at the crown office, was ordered to withdraw, and it was then ordered, "that the Lord Baron of Louth, do attend this House on Thursday next, at 10 of the clock in the morning to satisfy this House, as to the reversal of the outlawry of his grandfather Oliver, late Lord Baron of Louth; and that the clerk of the crown of the King's Bench or his deputy, do then attend this House to give them information how the record of the said outlawry stands 1." His Lordship was called in, and being acquainted by the Lord Chancellor of the above order, withdrew, and on Thursday 1 November, attending the House, he was acquainted that he had time until that day to satisfy the House as to the reversal of the outlawry of his said grandfather; when he answered, that there was a rule of court entered in the King's Bench, for reversing the outlawry of his grandfather, but that judgment was not entered up; whereby he was again ordered to withdraw, and have time 'till to morrow morning, to produce the said rule of court, and give the House what other satisfaction he could, as to the outlawry of the said Oliver late Lord Baron of Louth 2. 12 October 1695, his Lordship delivered his writ, but refused to subscribe the declaration 3. 19 October 1698, it was found, on inspection of the records, &c. that the said outlawry of his grandfather, had never been reversed, whereby the family have ever since been deprived of their dignity according to a resolution then taken by the Peers, "That such Lords who stand outlawed, on record, shall not have privilege to sit in this House, but ought to be struck out of the roll of this House 4." He married Mabella, third daughter of Henry, the second Viscount Kingland (by his second wife Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Earl of Westmeath) dying in 1707, after several years illness of a consumption, left issue by his lady, (who soon after became the second wife of the aforesaid Stephen Taaffe, Esq. and died in October 1710, æt. 37), an only son, Matthew, and

¹ Lords Jour. I. 467.

² Idem, I. 468.

³ Idem. 530.

⁴ Idem. 690.

in county of Meath, and in her right became Lord of Killeen;—In conjunction with his said wife, who died 4 March 1441*, he founded the church of Killeen, within which church, in the west part of the chancel they founded a chantry consisting of four priests to pray for their souls, and they also founded a college in the reign of K. Henry VI. as appears by inquisition taken at Ratoath 25 April 1609.—Sir Christopher departed this life in 1445, and was interred in the church of Killeen, under a tomb, erected for him with this inscription.

“ Hic jacent Corpora Cristofori Plunkett,

“ Milit. qnd Deput Locumt. Hibernæ et

“ Johæ

and two daughters, viz. Jane (married to Draicot Talbot of Mornington, county of Meath, Esq. and left issue a son, Plunket-Henry); and Mabella.

Matthew.

Matthew, commonly called, *the ninth Lord Louth*, was born in 1698, and 13 May 1709, by appointment of the Lord Chancellor, was put under the guardianship of Matthew Aylmer, Esq., after Lord Aylmer; in 1716, before his coming of age, he married Sufanna, sister to Christopher Mason of Blackheath, county of Kent, Esq. and died 20 June 1754, having issue by her (who died 21 February 1767) two sons and four daughters, viz.

(1) Oliver his heir.

(2) Matthew, born 22 September, and baptized 29 October, 1728¹.

(1) Daughter Sufan, unmarried.

(2) Mabella, baptized 2 July 1722², and died unmarried at Louth-Hall in December 1767.

(3) Jane, baptized 13 August 1723³. And

(4) Elizabeth, who married her first cousin, Plunket-Henry Talbot, Esq.

Oliver.

Oliver (the eldest son styled *the tenth Baron of Louth*, baptized 2 April 1727, married Margaret, daughter of Luke Netterville, Esq. (brother to John the fourth Viscount) and had issue by his lady, who survives him, two daughters, Sufanna and Anne, and two sons, viz. Thomas his successor, and Charles, who died of a decline at Louth Hall, 20 May 1788.

Thomas.

Thomas, styled *the eleventh Baron*, was born at Louth-Hall, 26 August 1757, and is yet unmarried.

* In the book of obits of Christ Church is this memorandum, “ Mem. quod Domina de Kyllene recepta fuit in confraternitatem nostram in Festo S. Trin. cum quibusdam filiorum suorum, et dedit majori altari “ Ymaginem S. Mariæ deauratam ad valorem Sex librarum 12°. cal. Sept.”

¹ Lodge Collect.

² St. Audeon's Registry.

³ Idem.

" Johæ Cufak uxor. fuæ, q fieri fecrnt
 " iftam Eccliam. Orate pr aia Richi
 " Plunket milit, q multa bona dedit
 " ifti Ecclia. Orate praiaab Dnæ Elizabeth
 " Plunket, Johis. Plunket Sen. Johis
 " Plunket Jun. Ric. Plunket Senr.,
 " Ric. Plunket Jun."¹

He left a numerous iffue, viz. feven fons and three daughters.

John, the eldeft, fucceeded at Killeen. *

(1)

Sir

* John, *the fecond Lord of Killeen*, married Jenet, daughter of ——— Bellew, and by her (who remarried with Sir Rowland Euface, ^{John.} and was mother, by him of Alifon, Countefs of Kildare), had

Sir Christopher Plunket, Knt. *the third Lord of Killeen*, who ^{Sir} married firft Genet, daughter of ——— Bellew of Bellewftown, Efq. ^{Christopher} and fecondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wells, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, (by his wife a daughter of Barnewall of Crickfton) by whom he had a daughter Genet, married to Nicholas the fixteenth Baron of Howth. He died in 1449, leaving iffue by his firft wife, who died in 1464, two fons, the younger of whom, Broughton, was killed at the battle of Stoke, 6 June 1487, ² fighting for the impoftor Lambert Simnell.

Edmond, the eldeft fucceeding his father, *became the fourth Lord of Killeen*. ^{Edmond.} In the years 1488, 1493, and 1509, he received general pardons for all offences, which he had or might have committed againft the ftate. In 1490, (6 Hen. VII.) and 12 September 1463, (9 of that reign) he was one of the Lords in parliament, and was fummoned to the parliament which met at Caffledermot, 28 Auguft 1498, (14 Hen. VII.), but was fined 40s. for non appearance. He attended the Earl of Kildare, L. D. in his expedition into Conaught, and commanded one of the wings of the bowmen, at the famous battle of Knocktowe, fought againft the Irish rebels, 19 Auguft 1504 ³. He married firft, the daughter of ——— Fitzgerald, by whom he had an only daughter Elinor, (who married Sir Bartholomew Dillon of Riverftown, Chief Juftice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1533); and fecondly Ellin, or Ellenor, daughter of James Lord Slane (by his wife, the faid Elizabeth Wells) and deceafing 18 Auguft 1510, left iffue by her, one daughter Catherine, who married James Cufack of Portrairie, and three fons, viz. John his heir; Edward, who married the daughter of ——— Golding of Archerfton; and Thomas in holy orders, and rector of Killalon.

Sir

¹ Lodge Collect.

² War. Annal.

³ Cox. I. 197.

- (2) Sir Christopher, ancestor to Lord Dunsany, and of him hereafter.

Sir

Sir John

Sir John Plunket, Knt. *the fifth Lord Killeen*, was of the privy council to K. Henry VIII. in 1529; 27 December 1549, he with Robert Lord Dunsany, and others of the nobility confirmed the election of Francis Brian as chief governor¹; and by inquisition taken at Dunboyne, 4 Edward V. (1550) he was found to be seized in fee of the manors of Killeen, Killalon, Tollaghnoe, Clonmaduffe, Karegan, &c. and that 21 May 1527, (19 Hen. VIII.) he enfeoffed Thomas Caddil and Henry Plunket, clerks, therein; to the intent that Dame Margaret Preston, his wife, should receive thereout yearly, 40 marcs for her jointure, as also 20 marcs for her clothing, over and above 3l. which she was to receive thereout, for the clothing of her children, until they came to the age of 12 years; and until his daughter Anne, and her two sisters should receive, each of them, 100 marcs, for their marriage, good money of Ireland; and if any of them died, the survivors to have her portion. Also 20 July 1536, (28 Hen. VIII) he enfeoffed Henry Plunket, vicar of Killeen, and Thomas Plunket, rector of Killalon, of and in Tullaghnoe, and Clonmaduffe; to the intent that his wife Genet should receive 40 marcs yearly; and in case, that if any *deforce*, according to the laws of the holy mother church, be hereafter had between them; then, if he purchased or got a dispensation and licence, as our sovereign Lord the King's laws will promote and suffer, to be good to remarry together; and, if she do refuse the same, after a reasonable request *by me* in writing made unto her, and after a due manner, according to the laws of holy church, then this deed of feoffment to be void. 1 June 1538, (30 Hen. VIII.) it was covenanted between his Lordship and Sir Christopher Barnewall of Crickstown, in consideration of 20 marcs then paid, and 40 marcs yearly, to be paid at Christmas, and St. John's Feasts, 'till the sum of nine score marcs be paid, by the said Sir Christopher, to his Lordship, that his son Christopher Plunket should marry Ellice, daughter of Sir Christopher, according to the laws of holy church, if she should thereunto assent and agree; and if there happened any cause of impediment, that the said Christopher Plunket, or any of his younger brethren, and the said Ellice, or any of the said Sir Christopher Barnewall's daughters might not marry according to the Laws of holy church; that then his Lordship should procure a dispensation, according to the laws of our Sovereign Lord the King, at their equal expence; and the aforesaid feoffees to stand seized of such lands in the parish of Killeen, as should be of the clear yearly value of 20l. to the use of

the

Sir Thomas Plunket, Knt. third son of Sir Christopher, Family of the first Lord Killeen, was bred to the profession of the law, Rathmore. and 8 November 1433 was made the King's Serjeant.—11 May 1461, he was appointed Chief Justice of the King's
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the said Ellice, as a jointure; and if she died before she married the said Christopher, or one of his younger brethren, then to the use of such other of her sisters, as should marry the said Christopher, or any of his younger brethren; and after her death, that, and all his estate in Ireland, to the use of the said Christopher and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Henry and James Plunket, in tail male; remainder to his Lordship's heirs, by any other wife; with a power to his Lordship to make a jointure of 40 marcs a year, for any such wife, over and above all charges; and to give Patrick Plunket (one of his sons) 10l. a year for his life; as also 20l. a year in Clonmaduge, and Tulloghnoge, until his feoffees should receive 200 marcs for the preferment of his daughter Anne, who, God willing, shall be married unto Richard Butler, Esq. second son to the Right Honourable *Piers*, Earl of Ormond and Ossory; and for performance of this agreement, they reciprocally bound themselves in the sum of 500l. 3 December (34 Hen. VIII.) his Lordships also enfeoffed the said Sir Henry Plunket, vicar of Killeen, and Thomas Barnewall of Newtown, near Trim, Gent. in all his lands of Clonmaduffe, Ballemona, &c. to the use of Ellen Barnewall his wife, during her life. “And (says he) I do make my wife, “ Dame Ellen Barnewall, my sole executor; and the lands to go “ to my son James Plunket, begotten on the body of the said “ Ellen, after her death, and the heirs male of his body; and my “ feoffees to stand seized of the manor of Rathregan and my other “ lands in that parish, to the use of my son James, and his heirs “ &c. and I will, that the feoffees of the rest of my land in Meath, “ stand seized thereof to the use of my *poor* son, Patrick Plunket, “ in discharge of my conscience, of the value of 20l. yearly, “ during his life; and to stand seized of all the rest of my lands, to “ the intent that my daughter Margaret, or her mother Ellen Barnewall, receive for her preferment to her marriage 200l. considering her tender age; and that Sir Patrick O'Mullyne, chaplain, considering his good services, and to the intent to pray for me, have, during his life, 60 acres of arable land in Killeen, freely without any rent; and that Robert Dillon have his holding “ in Trim for 6s. 8d. per annum.”

Hence it appears that the said John Lord Killeen, was thrice married, first to Margaret, daughter of William Preston, Viscount Gormanston, by whom he had

Patrick, his heir, Christopher, Henry, and Anne, who married Richard Butler (her intended husband) by her father's deed of feoffment, created Viscount Mountgarret; but being divorced from

Bench or Common Pleas ¹ in the room of Christopher Barnewall; in 1468, he and John Chevers, Justices of the said Court of Common Pleas, had their office confirmed to them; by

from him, in the first year of their marriage, she became the wife of William Fleming. By his second wife Jenet, he appears to have had a son Patrick, mentioned as his *poor* son Patrick, in the deed of feoffment. His third wife was Ellen Barnewall, by whom he had James, and a daughter Margaret. His Lordship died (as found by the said inquisition) 19 March 1549-50 (4 Edw. VI.) and was succeeded by

Patrick.

Patrick, *the sixth Lord of Killeen*, aged 28 years, at his father's death; 25 May 1550, (for the fine of 12l.) he had a special livery of his estate, and a pardon of intrusion and alienation; and for the fine of 68l. 6s. 8d. the like pardon was granted to the said Ellin Barnewall, the said Jenet Plunket of Tullaghnnonoge widow, Christopher Plunket, son of the said Lord John, and others, dated 7 June 1550 2. He married Margaret, daughter of William Viscount Gormanston, and left issue two sons, Christopher and James, successive Lords of Killeen, and a daughter Anne, married (in her father's life time) to William Betagh of Moinalty, in county of Meath, Esq. by whom she had issue.

Christopher.

Christopher, *the seventh Lord of Killeen*, was joined in commission, 13 April 1559, with Christopher Lord Dunsany, and Patrick Cusack of Gerardston, Gent. Sheriff of the county of Meath, to execute martial law in the provinces of Morgallien, Kenlis, and the half barony of Fowre, county of Meath; and was present in the parliament held by Thomas Earl of Suffex, 12 January 1559. In 1557, he married Ellice, daughter of Sir Christopher Barnewall of Crickston, Knt. (by Catherine, daughter of Christopher Lord Slane) and had issue three daughters his coheirs, viz. Maud. (married first to Patrick, third Baron of Louth, and secondly, to — Shergold); Catherine, to David son and heir to Gerot Sutton of Castleton, county of Kildare, Esq. who was suspected for abetting the rebellion of Thomas Fitzgerald; and Margaret, to Nicholas, younger son of Bartholomew Aylmer of Dullardstown, Esq.

James.]

James, *the eighth Lord Killeen*, succeeded his brother Christopher. In 1567, he was possessed of the title; and 26 April 1585, was one of the Lords of parliament 3. 24 September 1593, his Lordship, (with the Lord Dunsany, and the other branches of the Plunket family) brought 24 horsemen to the general hosting at the hill of Tarah, for the barony of Skrine. 15 April 1589, he enfeoffed James Dillon of Newtown, son and heir to Sir Lucas Dillon of Moymet, in the manor of Killeen, and divers other lands to the use of himself and the lady Margery his wife, during their lives, in lieu of

¹ Lodge, and Rot. 1 Ed. IV.
War. Ann.

² Lodge and Rolls.

³ Cox. I. 383. and

by act of parliament at Drogheda, and 27 September same year he was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench or Common Pleas for life'.---He married first Genet, daughter
 N 2 of

of her dower, and the third part of his lands; and in the lands of Clonmaduffe and others to the use of his son and heir apparent, Christopher, and Jenet Dillon his wife, during their lives, and to the heirs male of the said Christopher; remainder to his own heirs male; and the said feoffee to stand seized of the said manor of Killeen, and all his estates to the use of himself for life; remainder to the uses declared in an indenture, made between his Lordship and Sir Lucas Dillon, Knt. 1 June 1573, (15 Eliz.) in consideration of the sum of 400l. Irish; remainder to his said son and heir Christopher, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the heirs male of Sir Christopher Plunket, late of Killeen, Knt. deceased, and of his wife Johann Cusack; and in default thereof, to his own right heirs for ever. He married Margery, daughter of Richard Fitz-John of Fyanstown, county of Meath, Esq. (by Genet, only daughter of Gerald, son of Sir Alexander Plunket of Rathmore); and dying 13 January 1595², left issue five sons and three daughters, viz. Christopher his heir; John; Edmund; Richard (who married Mary, daughter of — Taaffe of Braganstown, county of Louth, Esq. and left a daughter, who married William Plunket of Grange, Esq.); Patrick; Margaret; Catherine; and Anne; and it appears by an inquisition taken at Ratouth 25 April 1609, that James Baron of Killeene, Patrick Baron of Dunsany, Richard Plunket of Rathmore, Esq. and Oliver Plunket of Balrath, Gent. were then masters of the said fraternity or guild, consisting of brethren and sisters, which was founded in the parish church of the Virgin Mary, in Killeen, in the north part of the chancel..

Christopher, *the ninth Lord**, was 31 years of age at his father's death, and was then married 3, to Jane or Genet, daughter of Sir Lucas Dillon, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and sister to James created Earl of Roscomon. 29 April 1598, he was appointed knight marshall of the camp; and K. James I. by letters, dated 28 February 1608, directed that the college and other the possessions of the fraternity, or guild of the blessed virgin Mary, of Killeen, should be granted to his Lordship, which was accordingly done by patent, dated 2 May following*. In May 1613, he was present
 Christopher.

* Inquisition taken at Trim 13 April 1618, finds that Christopher Plunket, Baron of Killeene was seized in fee of the manor of Killeene, in county of Meath, and of the town and land of Killeene, containing 380 acres of arable land, with the appurtenances and a mill, and watercourse; 15 acres, part of the said manor, called Bacon's lands; the town and lands of Clowanston, 113 acres,

¹ Lodge and Rolls.

² Inq. post. mortem 38 Eliz.

³ Id.

of ——— Cufack, by whom he had a son John (who married Anne Fitzgerald, and had Edward, who, by Anne Birmingham, had Robert, who married Elinor Darcy, and had Christopher, who

in parliament; but died 12 or 19 October following, having issue by his said lady (who survived him, lived at Killalon, and 8 July 1615, was rated 40l. to the subsidy) four sons and six daughters, viz.

- (1) Lucas, created Earl of Fingall.
- (2) Patrick, Titular Bishop of Meath, who died in November 1679, and was buried at Killeen.
- (3) Sir Nicholas, barrister at law, a man in great repute for prudence, and of eminence in his profession. In the parliament of 1634, he was returned member for the county of Meath, at the age of 22 years; and in the next year was also returned for said county, with Sir Richard Barnewall. He was appointed one of the committee sent by the House of Commons into England, from whence he returned in August 1641, with several gracious concessions from the King; and after the breaking out of the rebellion, was chosen in the latter end of October 1642, chairman of the general assembly at Kilkenny, and at the conclusion of the war, was named one of the supreme council. He married first, a daughter and co-heir

acres; the town and lands of Smith's towne, 50 acres; in Cawleston, 40 acres; 25s. chief rent out of the land of Snitefield; all in the manor of Killeene.—In the manor of Rathregan, the town and land of Rathregan, 40 acres. with a water mill; the town and land of Groeton, 100 acres; in Parson'ston, 100 acres; in Wooland, 60 acres; in Ribston, 60 acres; in Liffmachon, 80 acres; in Muchderike and little Derike, 180; in Ladihill, 5 acres; in Clonrosse, 30 acres; in Dromyns, near Donlughlin, 7 acres; a chief rent of 15s. 8d. annually out of the lands of Moylegan.—In the manor of Clonmaduff, the town and lands of Courton, 60 acres; in Tulchanston, 40 acres; in Meadston, 120 acres; in Moneston, 100 acres; in Ardanston, 40 acres.—In the manor of Tulchanoge, 400 acres.—In the manor of Killallon, the town and land of Killallon, 400 acres; in Galboyton, 100 acres; in Siroughton, 80 acres; in Newton, 40 acres; in Gnyvevamon, 40 acres; in Ratherclin, 40 acres; in Corriston, 80 acres; in Aghanston, 40 acres; a chief rent of 10s. yearly, out of Martinston; a chief rent of 10s. yearly, out of the town and land of Glancha; in Foyleston, 80 acres; a chief rent of 5l. Irish money, yearly out of Fasagh, and 9s. chief rent yearly out of *The Pace*. The manor of Killeene with its appurtenances is held from William Nugent, and Jenet Marward his wife, in her right, as of her manor of Scrine. The manor of Rathregan with its appurtenances is held from the King, as of his manor of Rathtowth, by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee. The manor of Clonmaduffe held also from the King, as of his manor of Trim, by the service of the third part of a knight's fee. The manor of Tullaghnoe, held also from the King, as of his manor of Trim, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and the manor of Killalon is held also from the King, as of his manor of Trim by the service of three Knight's fees. And the land of Foyleston, is held from the Lord Baron of Donboyne, as of his manor of Donboyne. Christopher, Baron of Killeene, died 11 October 1613, and Lucas, his son and heir, *now* Baron, was, at the death of the said Lord Christopher, 24 years of age. Lib. Inq. penes Honoratiss W. Conyngham.

who married Alice Barnewall).—Sir Thomas married secondly Marian, daughter of Sir Christopher Cruise, Knt. and heir to Kilfaghlan, Rathmore, Kilfhir, Girly, Stillorgan, Balzeen, Donekill, 24 ploughlands in Ardmaghbrege, &c. in the

heir to William Turner, alderman of Dublin, by whom he had two daughters, Jane and Mary, the younger of whom dying young, Jane became heir, and was married to Sir Valentine Brown of Rofs, county of Kerry, Baronet. He married secondly Mary, daughter of Christopher Plunket of the Grange; and thirdly Catherine, daughter of James Aylmer of Carrickbrien, county of Clare, Esq. (she remarried with John Butler) but had no issue. He was interred at Killeen; and in the right hand of the chancel, is a large tomb, and over it in the wall, the arms of Plunket, bearing those of Turner in a furcoat, and impaling those of Aylmer in one escutcheon, and in another those of Brown, bearing those of Plunket and Turner in a furcoat, and under them this inscription.

Sir Nicholas Plunket third son to
Christopher Lord Baron of Killeen.
and Jane Dillon, his Lady, daughter
to James Dillon Lord Baron of Kill-
kenny-West, afterwards, Earl of
Roscomon, died the 25 day of
December A. D. 1680
and of his age
79.

This monument was erected
for him by Sir Valentine Browne
of Rofs in the county of Kierry
Bart. and Dame Jane his wife
sole daughter and heir of the said
Sir Nicholas Plunket, and was
finished in the month of
October 1681.

James, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Wogan of Rathcoffey, county of Kildare, Esq. and had one son Henry, who left no issue. (4)

Daughter Elinor, married to Andrew Nugent of Donore, county of Meath, Esq. (1)

Catherine, to — Lynch of the Knock, alias Summer-hill, in the county of Meath, Esq. (2)

Mary, to Richard Browne of Ballynamore, county of Longford, Esq. (3)

Joan

the counties of Dublin and Meath. and in her right became Lord of Rathmore, &c. whence, he and his descendants, by

- (4) Joan, married first to Richard Earl of Westmeath, and secondly to James Aylmer of Dullardstown, county of Meath, Esq.
- (5) Ellice, to Sir James Fleming, Baron of Slane 1, secondly to Walter Hufsey of Moylhufsey, and thirdly to — Wogan of Rathcoffev, Esq. and
- (6) Hmay, first to Edmond Nugent of Carlanstown, county of Westmeath, (ancestor to the late Earl Nugent), secondly to George Fleming of Stephenston, county of Meath, Esq. and thirdly to Garret Lynch of the Knock, in said county, Esq. 2.

Lucas.

Lucas, *the tenth Lord of Killeen*, was styled *Lucas More* (the great) was 24 years old, when the inquisition was taken after his father's death, 12 October 1613. 29 January 1612-13, he had a grant (for the fine of 200l. English) of the territory or precinct of Moynterconnagh, in the counties of Cavan and Meath containing by estimation 2400 acres of land, with the creation of the same into the manor of Courtowne, with all the usual privileges and jurisdictions, and 8 July 1615, was rated 200 marks to the subsidy, granted to King James I. Pursuant to letter, dated from Westminster, 20 June 1628, the King writes—"That having received good testimonies of the virtuous and many good parts of his right trusty and well beloved subject the Lord Baron of Killeen, being one of the ancient nobility of Ireland, and the chief of a very honourable and well deserving English family, planted there since the first conquest thereof, for his better encouragement to continue honourable and virtuous courses, his majesty was pleased of his princely bounty and free grace, to advance him to a further degree of honour by creating him an Earl."—He was accordingly created Earl of Fingall, by patent, dated at Dublin, 26 September following.

The preamble. Cum eximia merita et virtutes perdilecti et fidelis nostri Lucae baronis Killeenensis ex certis et indubitatis testimoniis nobis abunde innotuerint; in quo si generis splendorem et dignitatem sanguinis respiciamus ex illustrissima olim in Anglia prosapia oriundus in antiquissimo baronum ordine hujus regni annumeratus existit; necnon ex plurimis honoratissimæ Plunketenensis familiæ proceribus facile primus emicuit: si merita personæ consideremus, egregia quidem alacritate in quamplurimis arduis et difficillimis patriæ negotiis, pro bono publico suscipiendis, eaque mira cum prudentia, fide et integritate tractandis et proficiendis magnopere inclaruit, ac heroica animi magnitudine in omnibus aliis vitæ officiis præstandis et perficiendis magnopere inclaruit, et heroica animi magnitudine

¹ Chan. decree 10 June 1592,

² Id. 26 Nov. 1619.

by her, were denominated ; he died 12 June 1471¹ and bequeathed 100l. to Christ-Church, Dublin, having issue by this Lady, three daughters, viz. Ismay, married to William Wesley of Dangan, county of Meath ; Margaret, to Barnaby Barnewall

tudine in omnibus aliis vitæ officiis præstandis apprime polluit. Et (quod potissimum viro nobili volumus) assensu et possessionum amplitudine (necessariis honorum ornamentis) plurimum valet horum intuitu, ac præcipue ob singularem fidem et immotam animi constantiam, tum sui tum totius familiæ suæ erga nos et coronam nostram semper præstitam, nos pristinos honores dicti dilecti nostri non modo confirmare studentes, sed etiam ampliare satagentes, ipsum supra memoratum Lucam Baronem Killeensem in altiorum honoris classem attollendum, et in statum et gradum comitis hæreditarii hujus regni promovendum censuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c. 2.—14 July 1634, he took his seat in the first parliament after his creation 3, and 17 of same month, was made a member of the committee for privileges 4, as he was 24 for grievances 5, and 1 August following was of the committee to view the bill, entitled an act for confirming letters patent to be passed upon his Majesty's commission of grace for remedy of defective titles 6 ; but departed this life 29 March 1637.—He married four wives, first Elizabeth, daughter of Rory O'Donnell Earl of Tyrconnel (by Bridget, daughter of Henry Earl of Kildare. She deceasing in London, where she was interred, soon after their marriage, and without issue. Pursuant to articles dated 9 June 1611, (whereby the manor of Killeen and divers other lands, were vested in trustees to the use of him and his wife, who, by the grace of God, were then to be married, during his life ; and if the said manor should not amount to 140l. sterling a year English money ; the said sum to be made up to them out of the manor of Rathregan, during the life of the said Luke ; and if she happened to survive him, then to receive 140l. a year as her jointure, out of the manor of Rathregan for life ; and all the premises mentioned in the deed of feoffment, to be held to the use of Christopher Lord Killeen, his father, and Dame Genet his wife, during their lives ; remainder to the use of the said Luke, and the heirs male of his body ; remainder to the heirs male of the said Christopher Lord Killeen ; remainder to the right heirs male of the body of Sir Christopher Plunket, Lord of Killeen, his ancestor sometime founder of the college of Killeen ; remainder to the right heirs of the said Christopher and Joan Cusack, his wife, for ever). He married secondly, Susanna, fifth daughter of Edward Lord Brabazon, and sister to William created Earl of Meath, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. He married thirdly, Elenor, second

¹ Lodge.
Jour. I. 2.

² Lords Jour. I. 78. and Rot. A. 4 Car. I. 3. p. f.
⁴ Id. 5. ⁵ Id. 9. ⁶ Id. 19.

³ Lords

Barnewall of Stackallan, second Justice of the *King's Bench*, who died 27 August 1493; and Elizabeth, married to Christopher, the second Lord Trimleston,¹ and two sons Edmund, who succeeded at Rathmore, but left no issue; and

Sir

second daughter of Dudley Bagenal of Dunleckny, county of Carlow, Esq. and widow of Sir Thomas Colclough of Tinterne, county of Wexford, Knt. and fourthly Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Lord Howth, widow of Jenico, the fifth Viscount Gormanston, by neither of whom he had issue. His third wife deceased in November 1632, and his last, 16 November 1637. The children were,

(1) Christopher, who succeeded to the honours.

(2) James, a Colonel in the rebellion of 1641.—He confessed to the Rev. George Creighton, vicar of Lurgan, county of Cavan, that it was their priests and friars that had undone them; they had no want of wealth nor good land, nor liberty of conscience, and yet they must procure, they knew not what, for their clergy, to make them great, and that had brought all this misery upon them; and he, with Mr. Nicholas Stoakes of Ballyharry, cursed themselves, if ever they would believe either priest or friar, whom they found to be *false cheating knaves*, and such, that to save a priest or a friar, they would not care if ten of the best gentry were hanged. He was killed in France, and is said to have left two sons; John, who died unmarried, and Patrick, heir to his brother, who was seated at Belshamston, county of Meath, and left issue, Thomas of Donore, county of Dublin, living there in 1735. Doctor Burke, however, is of opinion that this James died unmarried.

(3) Edward, who married Maria-Francisca-Lucretia Plunket, and had an only daughter Lucretia, married to Mr. Stanley of England³.

(4) George, a captain of foot at the siege of Drogheda, in 1641, and afterwards a colonel in the rebel army. He married Cicely, daughter of Sir William Hill of Allenton, in the county of Meath, Knt. and had two sons and two daughters, viz. James (who married first, Catherine, daughter of Edward Plunket of Loughcrew, or Ardpatrick) county of Meath, brother to Oliver Plunket, titular primate of all Ireland, in 1681.—By this lady, he had Luke, who was drowned at sea, unmarried, and Mary, married to Mr. William O'Mara, whom she survived. The said James married secondly Mary, daughter of Robert Cusack of Jerristown, county of Meath, Esq. and by her had a son Robert, who succeeded to the title), William a priest, Catherine, and Susanna.

Daughter

¹ Pedigree of Barnewall,

² Depositions of Protestants in Trinity Coll.

³ Information of Dr. Burke, titular Bishop of Ossory, to the Author.

Sir Alexander Plunket, Knt. who also succeeded, and 11 June 1492 (7 Hen. VII.) was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland by the King's letters from Westminster, and sworn into

Daughter Jane (or Joan) married to Laurence Dowdall of Athlumny, Esq. (1)

Elizabeth, to Francis, second son of the said Sir William Hill of Allenston, Esq. (2)

Sufanna, to Christopher, son of John Taafe of Braganston, or Brackanston, county of Louth, Esq.; and (3)

Catherine, to John, son and heir of — Talbot of Malahyde, Esq. (4)

Christopher, *the second Earl of Fingall*, had a special livery of Christopher his estate, 20 March 1637, for the fine of 70l. English, and took his seat in Parliament 16 March 1639. 13 October that year, he was appointed a member of the committees for privileges and grievances, as he was again 11 February following. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, 23 October 1641, his Lordship repaired to Dublin the day after, accompanied with other noblemen, and waited on the L. Justices, with many professions of their loyalty to the King, and their readiness to assist in suppressing the rebellion; but this offer being suspected by the government, on account of their being of the Roman Catholic religion, he returned into the country, where he sided with the Viscount Gormanston and others of the county of Meath; and some time after the coming of L. General Byrne, with his forces to Kilsalchan, otherwise Kilsoghlen, his Lordship caused a summons to be issued, that all such as had horse, should, at a certain day appointed, upon the pain of death and forfeiture of their horses, meet at the Hill of Tarah, according to a list made of the horses of the county of Meath, by Patrick Barnewall of Kilbrew, at which place were assembled about 60 horses, which his Lordship carried with him to Kilsalchan, whither by his Lordship's command, he was attended by Laurence Dowdall of Athlumny, Patrick Sedgrave of Killeglan, Patrick Barnewall of Kilbrew, Sir Richard Barnewall, Adam Cusack of Trevett, Nicholas Dowdall of Brownestown, and divers others; and after about an hour's stay there, they parted, the Earl leaving the said horse with their General Byrne. His Lordship was also at the meeting of the Roman Catholic Lords and gentry at Duleek, and received orders to raise 500 men for the defence of the county of Meath against the English, which he accordingly raised. He was also at a meeting held at Croft, between the Lords of the pale and the northern rebels, and at several other meetings; consulted with others for the raising of provisions for the maintenance of the rebels; was commander in chief of the horse at the siege of Drogheda, and marched

into that high office 26 September, 8 of that reign, and when the order of the Garter was established for the preservation of the pale, he was sworn one of the honourable members thereof.

marched as their general towards Trim; issued warrants commanding the inhabitants, to meet on pain of death; and sat in the council of war, at the hill of Tarah. For these rebellious proceedings, he was 7 times indicted and outlawed¹, and was taken prisoner in the battle of Rathmines, 14 days after which, he died in the castle of Dublin, and was buried 18 August 1649, in St. Catherine's church, having been outlawed in county of Meath 17 November 1641, and was excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell's act of parliament, for the settlement of Ireland, passed 12 August 1652.—Pursuant to articles, dated 10 January 1636, (whereby the towns and lands of Clownestowne, Berrellstowne, and Newtown, county of Meath, with divers others were vested in Nicholas Viscount Gormanston, and William Baron of Slane, to several uses and remainders; and were demised by Earl Christopher, 10 August 1642, for the fine of 100l. to Edward Plunket for 41 years, commencing 1 May 1652, at the rent of 41l. 5s. payable at May and Allfaints, who dying in June 1668, demised the same to his son Stephen Plunket, who left a widow Mary)²; he married Mabell, daughter of Nicholas Viscount Kingsland; and by her (who survived him, had two grants of lands under the act of settlement³, died at Beggstown 1 February 1699, and was buried 4 at Killeen, had five sons and one daughter Mary, married to Walter Butler of Garryricken, county of Kilkenny, Esq. (see Viscount Mountgarret). The sons were,

(1) Luke his successor.

(2) Nicholas, who married Anne, daughter of Theobald Earl of Carlingford, and widow of Sir Joseph Throckmorton, (whose son Major Throckmorton, had a daughter — married to Joseph Plunket of Rockfavage, county of Monaghan, Esq. where she died 30 August 1750).

(3) — buried at St. Catherine's 20 September 1664.

(4) Patrick buried at St. Michan's 3 June 1666. And

5) — of county of Monaghan.

Luke.

Luke, *the third Earl of Fingall*, was restored to his estate, in the court of claims, by virtue of his grandfather's settlement, who died long before the rebellion, which he represented to King Charles II. by petition, setting forth also, that his father died in restraint under the late usurper, being taken in the King's service before Dublin; and that he himself was but two years of age when the rebellion broke

¹ List of claims before the commissioners for executing the acts of Settlement in 1662. ² Chancery decree 23 June 1686. ³ Rot. a^o. 30 Car. II. 1. p. d.

thereof¹. He died according to Ware, who calls him, “a person of great account,” in the autumn of 1503,² and was interred at Rathmore, under a monument erected to his memory.³—He married to his first wife, Anne, daughter of — Marward, Baron of Skryne; secondly, Margaret, daughter

broke out; and therefore prayed for a repeal of the quit rents passed upon his estates by the acts of settlement, with which the King complied, in order to place some mark of his favour, upon his Lordship and his family; and to encourage others to manifest their zeal and loyalty to his service, ordering a total repeal of the said rents, by his letter, dated 10 September 1670, which was accordingly ratified by patent, dated 21 April 1671; and 27 August that year, the King also directed a grant (passed 26 February following) of the reversion and remainder of his estate made in tail by his grandfather; also 14 June 1677, he had a grant to hold a weekly Saturday market, and two yearly fairs, on the 24 June, and 14 October, and the day after each, in or near the town of Killeen, at the rent of 20s.—He married Margaret, daughter of Donogh, Earl of Clancarty, and died in or about 1682, having issue by her (who died 1 January 1703) an only son Peter, and three daughters, viz. Elizabeth (married to Rowland Eyre of Hassop, county of Derby and of Estwell, county of Stafford, Esq.); Helena (first in 1681, to Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer of Donadea, county of Kildare, Bart. and secondly to Michael Fleming of Staholmuck, county of Meath, Esq.); and Amelia to Theobald, the last Earl of Carlingford.

Peter. *the fourth Earl of Fingall*, born in 1678, was outlawed by Peter. the name of Luke, for his services to K. James II. 11 May 1691, but 2 December 1697, the Lord Viscount Massareene reported that the said outlawry was then taken off⁴. In September 1690 5, he married Frances, third daughter of Sir Edward Hales, Baronet, then deceased, and sister to Sir John Hales of Tenterden, county of Kent, Bart. with whom he had 4000l. fortune, and vested his estates in Sir Thomas Hales of Beachburn in said county, Bart. Sir Richard Bealing, Knt. principal Secretary to Catherine Queen Dowager of England; and Rowland Eyre of Hassop, county of Derby, Esq. to hold to the use of his Lordship, and his heirs male by the said Frances; remainder to the heirs male of his body; remainder to his uncle Nicholas, and his great uncle George Plunket, intail male; remainder to the heirs male of the body of James, sometime Lord Baron of Killeen; remainder to the heirs male of the body of Lord Baron of Killeen, who was grandfather to the said James; remainder to his own right heirs for ever, subject to 600l. a year jointure

¹ Cox. I. 171.² War Annals.³ Lodge.⁴ Lords Journals,I. 675. ⁵ Marriage settlement, dated 7 September.

daughter of James Butler, and sister to Pierce, Earl of Ormond; thirdly a daughter (probably) of Gerald the eighth Earl of Kildare, and had issue by all, by the first wife, five sons and one daughter, viz. Sir Christopher, who married Catharine,

jointure. His Lordship died in London 24 January 1717, and was interred 4 February in the chapel of Somerset House, having issue by her (who in July 1719, remarried with Stephen Taaffe of Dowestown, in county of Meath, Esq. and after with Patrick then son and heir apparent to Sir John Bellew, Bart. deceased 6 August 1749, at Inchicore, in the 76 year of her age, and was interred at Killeen) an only son, Justin, and three daughters, who became coheirs to their brother, viz.

- (1) Margaret, married in 1720, to John Nugent of Castle-Nugent, county of Longford, Esq. and died in 1747.
- (2) Emelia, 14 July 1730, to Robert Earl Nugent, being his first wife, and died in childbirth 16 August, 1731, (leaving a son Edmund) who died before his father.
- (3) Mary, married first to Maurice O'Connor of Mount-Pleasant, King's County, Esq. (by whom she had a son John, who married a daughter of Richard Malone, Esq. third serjeant at law) and secondly, to Robert Fitzgerald, L. L. D. She died in April 1759.

Justin. Justin, *the fifth Earl*, was left a minor, and 29 November 1731, married Mary, only daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald of Castle-Ishin, county of Cork, Esq. and dying at Glasnevin 27 March 1734, without issue by his lady (who remarried in 1735, with Sir Valentine Viscount Kenmare, lastly, with John Lord Bellew, and died in London in 1742) was succeeded in the title by

Robert. Robert Plunket, Esq. (who became *the sixth Earl of Fingall*), grandson and heir to George Plunket, who was youngest son of Lucas the first Earl of Fingall, to whom the estates had been limited by the marriage articles of Earl Peter; whereby the said Robert, became seized of the manors of Killeen, Killalon, Rathregan, Killasker, and divers other lands. He was a captain in Berwick's regiment, and married Mary, daughter of Roger Magenis, Esq. in the French service, of the family of Deriveagh, county of Downe; and dying in 1738, in Paris, was interred there. He left issue two sons (under the guardianship of the Earl of Litchfield and Philip Howard, Esq.) viz. Arthur-James, and Luke now living; and a daughter Anne, married to William Saltmarsh, of the city of York, Esq.

Arthur-James. Arthur-James, styled *the seventh Earl*, was born in July 1731, and 18 March 1755, married Henrietta-Maria, daughter and heiress

to

Catharine, daughter of — Preston, and left no issue; Thomas, who married pursuant to articles, dated 10 March 1539, ¹ Mary daughter of Robert, Lord Dumfany, and died without issue in July 1554; Edward, of whom hereafter, who succeeded at Rathmore; John (of Bawyn, county of Louth, who left issue, Richard, the father of Edward, whose son Alexander of Bawyn, Esq. married Elenor, daughter of Alexander Plunket of Gibstown, county of Meath, Esq. he died 17 May 1635, and was interred at Mandevillstown, leaving issue, John, his heir, engaged in the rebellion of 1641, and was made collector for the barony of Louth, for the maintenance of the Irish forces appointed to be raised in that county, Patrick; George; Edward; James and Richard; ² Oliver of Gibstown, county of Meath, who married Catherine, daughter of Christopher Cusack, and had a daughter Eleanor (married to Nicholas Barnewall of Arrolstown) and two sons, viz. Patrick, his successor, and Christopher (who married Ismay, daughter of Peter, and sister to John Barnewall of Lispopple, Esq. and had a son Richard.) — Patrick of Gibstown, married first Elizabeth, daughter of George Barnewall of Arrolstown, Esq. by whom he had two sons and three daughters, viz. Sir Alexander his heir; Thomas (who married the daughter of — Everard); Catharine (married to Richard, second son of James Boix of Baldonan, and had James, and John); Genet, to Thomas (or George) white of Clongell; and Alice to Nicholas (or Michael) son of John Fleming. — The said Patrick had issue by his second wife Margaret, daughter of James Fleming of Stephenstown, five other sons and four daughters, viz.
James;

to William Woolascot of Woolhampton, county of Berks, Esq. where he, for several years resided, but in 1779 fixed his residence at Killeen-Castle (the family seat) in the county of Meath. His Lordship has issue four sons and one daughter, viz.

Arthur-James Plunket, Lord Killeen, born at Woolhampton, 9 September 1759, and married in 1758, to Frances, daughter of John Donellan of Ballydonellan, in the county of Galway, Esq. and has issue,

Luke.

Robert.

William.

Daughter Lady Teresa married to James Dease of Turbotstown, in the county of Westmeath, Esq. and has issue.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(1)

¹ Lodge and Rolls Office.

² Idem, Lodge Collect.

³ Collections.

James; John; Christopher; Rowland; Robert; Ismay (who married James Hill); Mary; Anne; and Margery.---Sir Alexander, the eldest son, brought one Archer on horseback to the general hosting at the hill of Tarah; and married Anne, daughter and heir to William Hill of Allentown, (by his wife Maud, daughter of — Fitzsimons) and had eight sons and two daughters, viz. Patrick, his heir; Edward; Gerald; Christopher; George; Thomas; Richard; John; Elizabeth and Ellinor.---Patrick, who succeeded at Gibbstown, was living in the reign of King James I. and married Anne, daughter of — Dillon, by whom he had Oliver his heir, who married Margaret, daughter of — Hetherton, and died 10 August 1619 having issue by his said wife, who survived him, Robert, his heir, then 28 years old and married¹ engaged in the rebellion of 1641, and left a son Alexander, who succeeded at Gibbstown, made his will 29 September 1673 (proved in Prerogative Court 6 February following) leaves 10l. to the clergy for his soul, mentions his wife Elizabeth Hill, his son and heir James; Patrick; Garret, then in France; Morrish; Rose; Mary; and Bridget; and directs his body to be buried in the church of Downpatrick,² Catherine, daughter by his first wife married to Patrick Everard of Randalstown in the county of Meath, Esq.

Sir Alexander's.

Sir Alexander's children, by the second wife, were, two sons and a daughter, viz. Gerot, who married Ellen, daughter of Lavallin Nugent of Ballynebranagh in the county of Westmeath, and had a son Robert (who married Genet, daughter of Richard Ledwiche of Cookstown and died without issue); and Genet (who married Richard Fitz-John of Fyanston, by whom she had Margaret, who became the wife of James, Lord Killeen.---Richard of Tathrath or Tutrath county of Meath, the second son, married Genet, daughter of Christopher Cusack of Gerardston (by his wife Anne Travers) and had issue by her (who remarried with Robert Betagh of Donamore) Christopher, his heir; and Gerot.---Christopher of Tathrath, brought one Archer on horseback to the general hosting at Tarah, and married Genet, daughter of James Fleming of Mandevileston, younger son of William, Lord Slane, and by her (who remarried with Richard Betagh of Donoure) had six sons and two daughters, viz. Richard, his heir; Gerald, (who married Mary, daughter of James Cusack of Portrane, county of Dublin, Esq. and was ancestor to the family of Plunket since seated there);

¹ Inquisition taken in that year.

² Prerogative Office.

there); Robert, who died without issue; James (who married Anne, daughter of John Fleming of Killary); Oliver, vicar of Girley; Thomas; daughter Anne, (married to John Garvey, Dean of Christ-Church, and after Archbishop of Armagh; to whom she was first wife); and Catherine, who married Patrick White of Clongell.—Richard, the eldest son, succeeded at Tathrath, and died about 1628, leaving issue (by his first wife) Alexander, and Patrick, and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas White of Clongell, he had Edward; Robert; Christopher; George; and Genet.—Alexander, the eldest son, by the first wife, married Marian, daughter of Oliver Plunket of Ballynany, and dying without issue (before the Rebellion) was succeeded by his brother Patrick, who also died before the rebellion, leaving a son, Gerald, who died in 1642, and his son Christopher in 1662 claimed the estate; ¹ Marian, Sir Alexander's daughter by the second wife, married to John Barnewall of Drogheda by whom she had Thomas, who married Anne, daughter of Peter Travers of Ballykey, by his wife Anne Barnewall.

The issue of Sir Alexander, by his third wife, were two sons, viz. Christopher, who left an only daughter Maud, married to Robert Ford, by whom she had a son, Robert, of Fordston, Esq.; and Sir Thomas Plunket, Knt. who left issue Anne (married to Sir Robert Barnewall Knt. after Lord Trimleston, father by her of Christopher, the second Lord) and a son Gerald, of Irishton, county of Meath; whose son Robert, married Maud, daughter of Christopher Plunket, the son of Alexander of Rathmore, and had Gerald, of Irishton, Esq., whose son James, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Plunket, of Telton county of Meath, he died at Irishton 31 March 1639, having had a son Gerald, who deceased before his father 1 May 1638, and left issue by his wife Anne, daughter of Alexander Plunket of Cartown county of Louth, Esq., five sons and three daughters, viz. Robert, who succeeded his grandfather; Alexander; Christopher, who died unmarried; George; Edward; Catherine married to William Darditz of Hemplinton, county of Meath; Margaret, to James Doyne of Trim; and Joan to Oliver Misset of Randalston, county of Meath, Gent.—Robert, the eldest son married Thomazine, daughter of Edward Bath of Syddan, Esq.

Edward Plunket of Rathmore (the eldest surviving son of Sir Alexander by his first wife) died at Rathmore 10 October

1556,

1556, (where he was interred) having Thomas, his son and heir, who married and had issue, four sons, viz. Oliver, his heir; Gerot, of Le-Bellies, who married Elinor, daughter of — Kent, Gent.; Laurence and Thomas.

Sir Oliver Plunket, Knt. who succeeded at Rathmore, was born in 1527, and died 27 December 1580, leaving issue (by his wife Ellenor, daughter of James Cusack of Rathalron alias Portraine, county of Meath, Esq.) Richard, his heir; Patrick, who died young; Robert; daughter Genet; and Elizabeth, who married Richard, son of Patrick Barnewall of Fieldstown, Esq.

Richard,* the eldest son, was 21 years old at his father's death, and 4 May 1584, had a special livery of his lands; he married Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Lucas Dillon of Moymet, Chief Baron of the Exchequer¹ and had Alexander, his heir; Oliver; and Edward, who died 10 November 1624.

Alexander who succeeded at Rathmore, was also seated at Girly, in same county, where he died 5 (or 15) January 1633, and was interred at Rathmore; he married Genet, daughter of Christopher, the fourth Viscount Gormanston, and by her had issue two sons and five daughters, viz. Christopher, who married Catherine, daughter of Oliver Plunket of Clonabreny, county of Meath, Esq.; Thomas, who married the daughter of Gerald Plunket, Esq.; Catherine, married to Balthazar Moore of Athboy, Gent.; Mary; Elenor; Ismay; and Margaret, none of whom left issue.²

Family of Dunfagh- Robert of Donfoghly (fourth son of Sir Christopher Plunket the first Lord of Killeen) in 1446, was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, during pleasure; he married Genet, daughter of — Finglas, and had Thomas his heir; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to — Barnewall.--- Thomas of Dunfoghly was living before 1488, and died 10 January

* Inquisition taken at Kilmainham, county of Duhlin, 25 September 1618, finds that Richard Plunker, late of Rathmore in county of Meath, was seized in fee of the town and lands of Stillorgan in county of Dublin, containing 300 acres; which were held from the King in capite by Knight's service. Another Inquisition taken at Ratouth 18 October 1624, finds that the said Richard Plunket was seized of the town and lands of Rathmore, Rathconny, Garranbane, Ballintoggher, Ballynnanan, and Derryconner, parcel of the manor of Rathmore, containing 400 acres. Also that the said Richard, and Anne his wife, were seized of the town of little Clone, and little Gillston, containing 120 acres, parcel of the said manor. And the said manor was held from the King in capite by knight's service. Liber. Inq. penes Honoratiss. W. Conyngham.

¹ Lodge, Edit. 1754. I. 156.

² Lodge, Collect.

January 1519, having been some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—He abetted the designs of Lambert Symnell, for which crime in July 1488, the Lord Deputy Kildare, and others of the nobility laboured earnestly with Sir Richard Edgecombe to pardon him, and Keating prior of Kilmainham; for they two, especially Keating, had mostly provoked the King's anger against them, as being the prime incendiaries and fomenters of the rebellion. At last, by their intercession the Justice was pardoned, but Keating by reason of the many crimes laid to his charge, was not only denied a pardon, but was displaced from being Governor of the Castle of Dublin, which government he had for some years usurped.—It appears from the book of Obits of Christ-Church, that this Sir Thomas, in his lifetime, gave gold, silver, vestments, and many other things, to the value of 100*l.* to that church.¹—He left issue a daughter Elizabeth, married to Edward Barnewall, of Crickston, Esq. and was succeeded by his son Christopher of Dunsoghly, who resided there after 1517, and 20 April 33 Hen. VIII. he vested his estate in trustees, to the use of himself and Catherine his wife for life, remainder to their sons in tail male.—The said Christopher, married Catharine, daughter of Philip Birmingham, and by her had four sons and two daughters, viz. Robert, (his successor, who married Anne, daughter of John Plunket of Bewley, and left a daughter and heir Elinor, who married Richard Usher of Santry, and had a son Robert); John, heir to his brother, of whom hereafter; George, (who married Joan, daughter of — Eustace, and had a daughter Catherine, married to Walter, second son of Christopher, son and heir to William Forster of Killeh, Esq.); and several sons, the elder of whom, Christopher, was his heir); Thomas, (who married Alison, daughter of John Talbot of Dardiston, and had Mary, Alison, — married to — Forster, George, Edward, and other sons, of whom George succeeded, and his descendant George, died 30 October 1641, leaving Christopher his heir, who in 1662 claimed the paternal estate); daughter Genet, married to Richard Delahyde, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1532, and had issue; and Anne, to — Fleming of Slane.²

Sir John Plunket of Dunsoghly, Knt. who succeeded his brother Robert, was born in the year 1504³ and being bred to the profession of the law, was appointed 19 October

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¹ Lodge Edition 1754, I. 154.² Collections.³ Rolls Office.

1559 Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and was continued in that office 18 November 1563¹.—He married first Elizabeth, daughter of — Preston, who had no issue; secondly Catherine, daughter of Richard Luttrell of Luttrellstown (by Margaret Fitzlions) and widow of Nicholas Barnewall of Drumnagh, by whom he had a son and three daughters; and thirdly before 1579², Jennet, daughter of Alderman William Sarsfield, but by her had no issue.—He made his will (proved 10 May 1583) and left to his wife dame Jennet Sarsfield, all such goods as she brought to him and not consumed or bestowed in her time and his, with the third part of his goods and chattles (his plate and leases for years excepted, clearly discharged of all debts and demands; “for (says he) I have received by her no small commodity, “and have laid thereunto so much of mine own, although “wife and I at this present, be nothing the richer.” The rest of his goods for the payment of his debts and legacies and otherwise as he appointed,—Wills that his executors make up his chapel at St. Margaret's according as he had determined, (where he wills himself to be buried) after the payment of his debts and legacies. Christopher, son and heir to his late son James, to have the use of all his goods and farms, to maintain himself, at the discretion and appointment of his executors, without excess, both to learning and for apparel, and that he have nothing thereof, but so much as should suffice in that behalf, till his age of 24 years; and from that age to have the use of all his plate and silver vessels gilt, parcel gilt or ungilt for life; and having children—“As I beseech the Almighty he may have, I will the “said use and occupation of my said goods, plate, and farms “to him and his heirs male.” And on failure thereof, then to his own heirs male, to remain in the House of Dunfoghly for ever; to his two grand-daughters, daughters of the said James, 300l. a piece for their preferment in marriage; to his very good Lord, the Lord Chancellor, for a remembrance of him, his best horse, and a couple of spoons as he had declared to his son Netterville; to his nephew Christopher, son to his brother George, 20l. and every of his, the said Christopher's brothers 10l. Irish; to James Dowdall, Esq. second Justice of the Queen's Bench, his gown furred with *Madin*; to his nephew Edward, son of his brother Thomas, during his abode at the Inns of Court, 20 nobles sterling yearly; and to every of his, Edward's brothers, 20 nobles Irish;

¹ Rolls Off.² Decree in Chancery, 1592.

Irish; to Nicholas Byrte of Dubboire 2ol. Irish; to his sister, Alifon Sarsfield, 2ol. Irish; leaves his lands and estates of inheritance, after the payment of his debts, to his grandson Christopher, to his nephew Christopher (son of his brother George), and to his own brother Thomas in tail male; remainder of Dunsoghlie, Oughtermoye, and Johnstown, according to an agreement with Patrick Finglas; the remainder of all the residue of his lands to his rights heirs for ever; with other remainders of his estate in the county of Meath.—Appoints his son Richard Netterville of Kilsalchan and his brother Thomas Plunket, executors; bequeaths 2ol. to the church of Killeen; 20 marcs to the church of Ratagher, with 2ol. more towards the building of the same; to his brother Thomas, his farm as he then held it from him, and to his two daughters, so much corn and cattle, towards their preferment as Forster had, &c.'---He died 1 August 1582, seized of the manor of Dunsoghlie, &c. in the county of Dublin, which estate he held of the Archbishop of Dublin, as of the manor of Finglas, by fealty and the rent of 3l. Irish² and his children were three daughters, viz. Alice, married to Richard Netterville of Kilsalchan, second son of Sir Lucas Netterville of Douth, and she died 1 September 1607³; Ellen to William Marward, Baron of Skryne, (whose daughter Genet became the wife of William Nugent); and Anne to William Birmingham, Baron of Carbery,⁴ and a son James, who died before his father, and having married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Fitz-William of Meryon, Knt. had issue two daughters, Elizabeth, and Margaret⁵, and a son and heir

Sir Christopher Plunket of Dunsoghly, Knt. an eminent and gracious lawyer, he was about 14 years old at his grandfather's death, previous to which time he had married the fourth daughter of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Knt. Marshal of Ulster, and by her had five sons, viz. James, his heir; Francis (who married Alice, only surviving daughter of Philip Hoare of Kilsalchan, county of Dublin, Esq. and had issue Christopher; Margaret; and Frances, living in the reign of Charles I.); Richard, (Colonel of a regiment in Flanders, where he distinguished himself, and was rewarded with high military honours, but being one of the first contrivers of the rebellion in 1641, he was confined in the Castle of Dublin, from whence he effected his escape); the

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fourth

¹ Prerog. Office.
Earl of Louth.
29 Eliz.

² Lodge.

³ See title Netterville.

⁴ See

⁵ Inquisition taken at Dublin Castle, 22 December,

fourth was a Friar or Jesuit, also engaged in the rebellion; and Ambrose,¹ who married Jane, daughter of Morgan Cullen of Ballydnoghreagh in county of Wicklow, Gent. widow of Henry Dowdall of Kells, county of Meath, and by her (who died 1 October 1636 and was buried in the church of Killodrinin,) had an only daughter Margaret.

James, who succeeded at Dunsoghly, was living there in the reign of James I. 2 March 1636, he had a special livery granted to him as cousin and heir to Edmond Plunket, but he ruined this estate in suing for the inheritance, which should have descended to his wife, as the daughter and coheir of Francis Tregon of Golding in the county of Cornwall: His son and heir, John, was the father of Nicholas, who in 1662 claimed the estate, and was living in 1680; his son John purchased a commission in the company of grenadiers in the Royal Regiment, and was killed at the back of the Windwill near Derry (before his father's decease) he left issue a daughter Mary (who married Marcus Shee of Sheestown, county of Kilkenny, father (by her) of Richard of that place and other children; and two sons, the elder of whom

Nicholas, who succeeded his grandfather, married first the sister of John, Lord Viscount Netterville, by whom he had a daughter Alice, and secondly Alice daughter of — Dunn of Brittas in the Queen's County, Esq. and died before 26 May 1752, having had issue by her a son, who died young, and three daughters, Frances; Mary; and Catherine.

(5) Richard, or Rowland,² who died without issue.

(6) Edward Plunket of Balrath³ sixth son of Sir Christopher the first Lord of Killeen⁴ left a son Edward his successor, the father of Christopher his heir; who married the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty, and had Edward his successor, who married first Margaret, daughter of Christopher, Lord Dunsany in 1563; and secondly Ellen, daughter of Richard Forster of Santry.

(7) Edmund, in holy orders, who died 6 July 1474.

(1) Daughter Elizabeth, married first to Sir William Welles, by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth; and secondly to Sir Nicholas Hollywood of Tartaine, now Artaine in the county of Dublin, Knt.

(2) Maud, to Sir Richard Talbot of Malahyde in the county of Dublin, Knt. to whom she was first wife.

Anne,

¹ Ulster's Office, and Collections.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

Anne, to — Wogan of Rathcoffey, county of Kildare.¹ (3)

Sir Christopher Plunket, Knt. the second son of Sir Christopher, the elder, Lord of Killeen, has been generally considered as the first Baron of Dunsany, and from Camden we learn that he had the title of Baron of Dunsany conferred upon him, by K. Henry VI. for his great worth and valour,² but the manner and period of his creation to that dignity cannot with any precision be ascertained. We shall therefore form our best conjecture from other sources. In a manuscript preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library of Lambeth,³ Christopher Plunket is styled *Dominum de Dunsany*, Anno 17 Hen. VI. hence it is probable that his father enjoyed the dignity as he was then living, and if so it will be difficult to account for its descending to a younger son, unless as a barony by tenure, it passed to him by conveyance. It has already been observed that Sir Christopher, the elder, obtained the Lordships of Killeen and Dunsany, by his marriage with the heiress of Sir Lucas Cusack, and which Lordships, although united in him, were certainly divided in his issue, Killeen being settled on the eldest branch, and Dunsany on the second, the titles passing with the lands agreeable to the custom of those ages; that this was the case amounts to more than a probability, no patent of creation having yet appeared for either of these baronies, it is also certain that the issue of the eldest son enjoyed the former, as the second son did the latter dignity, and it is equally certain that the respective lands accompanied each title: An instance however directly in point may serve to corroborate the foregoing observations, Alan de Plunkenet or Plukenet, and probably of this family, was summoned to the English Parliament 23 Edward I. as Baron of Kilpeck, by tenure, of the manor and Lordship of Kilpeck which Robert Walronde his uncle had conveyed to him, though not his next of kin.⁴

He married first Anne, daughter and heir to Richard Fitz-Gerald of Ballysoran in the county of Kildare, a younger branch of the illustrious house of Leinster; and he married secondly Elizabeth, sister to Robert Preston the first Viscount Gormanston, but by this Lady who survived him, he had

¹ Lodge.

² Camden II. 354. edit. 1772.

³ No. 608. Fo. 43.

⁴ Camden, II. 354, where Alan de Plunkenet of Kilpeck, is mentioned; and *Ms. ut antea in Coll. Arms.*

had no issue. He made his will * in 1461, 2 Edward IV. and died in that year, having had issue by his first Lady five sons, viz. Richard his successor; Nicholas; Garrett or Gerald; Henry; and Oliver.¹

Richard,

* Extracted from a MS. in the archiepiscopal library of his Grace John Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, marked No. 608. fol. 20, 21.

The last will and testament of Sir Christopher Plunket, Knight of Dunsfany, An^o. 2^o. E. 4^{ti}.

In nomine Patris, filii & Spirit. Sanct, Amen. Memorandu. J. S^r. Xphor Plunket, Knight, maketh my will at this tyme, on S^t. Peter's-day, quod dicitur ad vincula, Ano. R. R. Ed. 4^{ti}. secundo. I leave my soule to God, and to o^r. Lady, and to all the holly fellowship of Heaven, and my body to y^e Earth, and thus awysitt at y^e making of y^e will to be yberyt in y^e chaunsell of Killeene before o^r Lady.—Itm. I will y^t my wife Elizabeth Prestonne, have all her kene, y^e slepe, y^e stode y^t y gave her, y^t all be clere her owne.—Itm. I will y^t she have all her owne Plowe, Capills, and her corne of Bedlowysfowne, and y^e swine of Dunsfany.—Itm. I will y^t all my nowyn kyne, fwyne, capills, and corne, y^t is at the Clone; and half my corne, capills, y^t be then at Dunsfany, and all my rent y^t can be found in my tenantes hands, y^t all this be by the oversight of my wife, and y^e vikery of Killeene bery me, and entere me; and paye XIX marks X^s. to y^e collage of Killeene y^e w^{ch} I owyth ham, and to paie, at my bering to Priests at Dyvelinge, and Drowdath, for masses XX^{ti}e markes.—Itm. y will, y^e old hanginge of greene, and white, byd in the hall at Dunsfany.—Itm. y will, y^t y^e rede bede, a hanging of read, a byd in the moch chambyr.—Itm. I will y^t two longe Costceys of rede, be y yeven to the chauncell of Dunsfayne.—Itm. I will that my wife have y^e new bed of rede and two rede costenys, and y^e moch rede bed, and y^e little rede bed, and the bede of green, and rede, and whitt.—Itm. I will y^t y^e bed of Arras, and y^e helinge of y^e bede, be y yeven to the chu of Dunsfany.—Itm. y will y^t y^e forneys, and y^e leade abide to my heyre in y^e place of Dunsfany, w^{ch} morrell the blacke pott.—Itm. I will y^t all othere harnes of howshold help. to bery me.—Itm. as touchinge my silver vessels, I will y^t my wife have a bassing, and hewyr, of silver, a pott of silver, a standinge pece of silver ower gillyt. Itm. y^e hey possill piece of silver, ower gyllt with a lurè, y^e borduris gillitt, with a standing fotte, a harnes morrane, and a playne pece of silver.—Itm. I leave y^e tothire pte of my silver vessel, massyq mornanys to make two sensers, and a crosse of silvere owere gyllt, and what comith over, that to paie my debts, and to bery me.—Itm. I will y^t my neyce Joane, have my scarlett gowne, and the forr.—Itm. I will y^t all my nother gownes be doll to Priests. Itm. all my silver vessel, I will y^t my wife make two sensers, a crosse, a challys overgyllt, to the church of Dunsfany, and to have y^t for my silver vessel.—Itm. I owe to y^e collock of Killeene XIX marks and X^s.—Itm. I will y^t y^e midfomer rent of cloney of an^o. Ed. 2. payd Floyle of Divilinge merchant V^{lb} XIII^s.—Itm. I owe Robert Whitt, of Divilinge XXXII^s.—Itm. I owe Brwne of Drowdath, VII^s III^d.—Itm. I will y^t Awly Odoffermoth, have two markes, for Hydes, y^t I had of hym. Itm. I leave to y^e church of Dunsfany, y^e iij antefeners, iij Gradalys, iij masbookes, a legent, ij sawtiers, and ymnerys ynoted, with y^e y^d sawtiers apistillarie, awersculary, and a martalage, a cope of Gold, a chesipill of cloth of Gold, a chesipill of rede satten, y^e crosse, and y^e two sensers, and a challis y^e w^{ch} yet was with the gold-finith of Trym, the day y^t this was writt.—Itm. I have yeve my wife, in jointure the Lop of Cloney.—Itm.

1 will

¹ All mentioned in their father's will.

Richard, the second Lord Dunsany succeeded to the Richard, estates; he married Joan, daughter of Sir Rowland Fitz-² Eustace, Lord Treasurer of Ireland in 1471, and Lord Lord. High Chancellor in 1474 by this Lady he had a son and successor²

Sir

I will y^e my heyr have my land, as the taylor maketh mention.—Itm. I will y^e my wife, terme of Lyeve in junter. X markes, in the Lop. of the old castell.—Itm. I will, that Richard, Nicholas, Gerrett, Henry, and Oliver, have the landes, as her taylor maketh mention.—Itm. I will y^e Garrett Plunkett make an ende with John Avelle, and wth Betaghe, y^e daughter, the w^{ch} his wife, aboute the two serchalls, y^e is betwext Luthefentone, and the old castell, for I suppose her right is best, and I discharge me, and charge Garrett, to ende wth hym.—Itm. I leave St. Nichols Church of Dunsany, 100^s. in y^e Miltonne, besids Prestonne; in the day of y^e writtinge it borne iiij markes, John Tanner, and John Ludwiche, tenants of y^t.—Itm. I leave to y^e said church, y^e myle of Alomny berringe azer to St Nicholas Barnwall his wife, wyld she lewyth, and then y^e myll, and 8 acres of lande, clere to the churche.—Itm. I leave to y^e said church the Paas in Ffyngall.—Itm. I leave to the said church 5 marks, y^e w^{ch} y^e receivyt yearly in Thomastonne, for y^e sartyng y^t I sawe to the Earle of Ormond, for y^e 5 markes in Thomastonne, and I will y^t my wife Elizabeth have all y^e rule of the said Lywlott, y^t shall go to the church of Dunsany, to find prests to pray for me, intill y^e tyme y^t my wife and my frends mortyfyys by a great Parlement y^e forsaide lywlott, to prests, to singe at Dunsanny, for Anne Fitzgerald, y^e was my wife, and for Elizabeth, that is my wife, and for myself; and w^{ch} of my children y^t breaketh my will, I leave hym Christes curse, and myne, and all y^t helpeth to fullfill my will, I leave them my blessing.—Itm. I will y^t y^e stode y^t is wone of Coffy, be dealt in 6 partes, that is to saye, to my five sonnes, and to John my neyw. Also my sonne Richard Plunketh saith y^t Anne Fitzgarret, that was my wife, should have yen hym an ouch, a pott of silver, and a myche cope of silver of myne; and I deny for the graunt nort thereunto, for he never pleasyt me; and as I ame thus awysytt y^t I will, y^t Ollifer Plunkett haw Thomas-Brydistonne besids Moylaghter, and know y^t is my will, y^t will y^t Elizabeth my wife haw, and she to do for my soule, y^e Bawdricke of Correll, the owches, and ringes that I gave her.—Itm. Anne Fitzgarret, and I left to o^r Lady of Dunsany, y^e great rede chaplet of Perlys, also I will, St Robert of Prestonn, and my brother Thomas Plunkett, helpe and see y^t my will thuse y^t writt may be fulfillit, and so for beddys, gyrdlys, and all other small harneys, the w^{ch} I gave my wife Elizabeth, y^t will y^t sche haw ham, and to rie w^{ch} will y^t puttyth to my seelle of armes.

July 28, 1786.

The above examined by us

B. T. POUNCY,

DAN^l. CUFFE, Clk.

Ibid. fol. 43.

Anno 17 Hen. 6. & 6 die Marchiz,
in Scaia Dublin.

John Ashe et Richard Avell, infesse Christopher Plunkett Dominum de Dunsany par vic, le remander al Robert son filz, et heire appar^t. et les heires massés de son Corps, &c. de manoir de Willinston et Loghloth. (Communicated to the Editor, by the Right Hon. Lord Dunsany.)

Sir John,
3
Lord.

Sir John Plunket, Knt. who 23 Edward IV., 1482, was Lord of Dunsany; 21 July 1488, he took the oath of allegiance to K. Henry VII. and in that year he was one of the Knights Companions of the Garter when that order was established in this kingdom for the preservation of the pale.¹ In 1489 he was one of the Lords that waited on the King at Greenwich.² He sat in the parliament held at Dublin in 1490, (6 Henry VII.) also in that which was held at Trim 12 September 1493,³ and being summoned to the Parliament which met at Castle-Dermot 26 August 1498,⁴ he was fined 40s. for non-appearance.—He married Catherine, daughter of — Hufley, Baron of Galtrim (who was living in 1441) and had issue two sons and one daughter, Margaret,⁵ married to Edward, or Edmund, Plunket of Balrath, Esq.

(1) Edward, who succeeded at Dunsany, and

(2) Nicholas Plunket of Clonbreny, county of Meath, who had issue Christopher, the father of Oliver, the father of Christopher, the father of Oliver, who, by Catherine his wife, had Thomas his heir; Richard; Christopher; and two daughters, Catherine (to whom, by his will made 19 August 1632, he left 200l. sterling, towards her advancement in marriage); and — (who married Oliver Plunket of Ballymad)—the said Oliver died 31 August (the same month he made his will) and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, then of the age of 35 years and unmarried; which Thomas married first, Margaret, daughter of Charles Moore of Ballyna, county of Kildare, Esq. and secondly, Jane, daughter of John, and sister to Sir Christopher Forster, Knt. and widow of Thomas Elliot of Balrisk, county of Meath, Esq. by whom he had no issue; and deceasing at Hackets-town, county of Dublin, 1 December 1640, was buried at Clonbreny, having had issue by his first wife, Christopher his heir; Alexander; Edward; Patrick; Henry; John; Ellice, married to William Drake of Drakerath, county of Meath, Gent.; Margaret; Anne; and Jane. Christopher, the eldest son, was 24 years old at his father's death, and married Jane, daughter of Edward Dowdall of Athlumny in the county of Meath, Esq.⁶

Edward,
4
Lord.

Edward,⁷ Lord Dunsany, attended Gerald the eighth Earl of Kildare to the famous battle of Knocktoc in Conaught,

19

¹ War Annal. and Cox. I. 182.

⁴ Id. Cox. 195. and Lodge Coll.

⁷ Plunket's ped.

² Cox. I. 182.

⁵ Plunket's ped.

³ Id. 185. and War Ann.

⁶ Lodge Coll.

19 August 1504,¹ where they gained a complete victory over the Irish; and in 1520, or 1521, having hazarded his person too far in pursuing the rebels O'Carrol and O'Conor in county of Meath (under the command of Thomas, Earl of Surrey) he was slain by O'Conor,² and was interred in the chancel of the church of Dunsany.* His motto then was, according to Hollingshed,

“ Gratia quod dederat si non fortuna negabit,

“ Dux tam præclaro Stemmata dignus eris.”

He

* He is presumed to be the person who lies on a raised tomb (with an inscription,) in the midst of the chancel in armour, a close cap upon his head, a smooth face, his hands conjoined and raised, his sword laid athwart from his right side to the left angle, and a lion at his foot with the tail over his back. His lady lies in a straight garb, full plaited at the bottom, and a narrow girdle round her waist, with a narrow ribbon pendant from the middle to her feet, which rest on a cushion; with a tyre or cap on her head, like a bishop's; at the foot of the stone, are two bishops in their pontificals, with croziers in their hands, and between them a man in a long robe holding a sword.—This tomb is ornamented on the right-hand, with 1st. the arms of Plunket; 2d. Plunket impaling Cheeky; 3d. three castles; 4th. Plunket impaling Fitzgerald. On the left hand, 1st. Plunket; 2d. Fitzgerald; 3d. two swords in saltire with a heart in the centre over both; 4th. a cross, and the several instruments of the crucifixion.—At the head, an image of a crucifix naked, save a scarf about the waist, and on each side, a man with a whip in his hand.³—By an inquisition taken at Duleek, 13 Henry VIII. 1521. it was found that Edward, late Lord Dunsany, on the day before his death, (23 January, 12 Henry VIII.) was seized in fee; of the manors of Dunsany and Corbally near Balprey, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in county of Meath, which last he held from James Marward, Baron of Scryne, annual value 20 marcs besides reprises; 1680 acres with the appurtenances in Clony, same county, held from James Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, annual value 20 marcs besides reprises; — acres in Olde Castle, in same county, with the appurtenances, held from the King as of his manor of Fouyr, annual value 40 marcs, besides reprises; the manor of Kentyfton, with the appurtenances, in same county, held from Rosa Bedlow of Dunmene, widow, relation and heir to John Bedlow late and last Lord of Bedlovyston, and sister to Christopher Bedlow, father of the said John; his *purparty* of the manor of Duleyk, held by Knight's service, annual value 40 marcs;—The Inquisition also found, that the said Edward, on the said day and year enfeoffed William Pyrret, vicar of Ardecath, and William Porter, rector of Lyn, in all the said manors, lands, &c. which he had in the said county, in perpetuity, without obtaining the King's licence; with the intent, that the said Pyrret and Porter, be seized of the 20 marcs rent arising from the said manors, &c. to the use of Robert Plunket and Eleanor Darcy his wife, in consideration that William Darcy of Platyn, Knt. gave unto the said Edward 80l. sterl. of silver, Irish money.—And the inquisition further found, that Edmund Plunket, late Lord Killyn, being seized in fee tail of the manors of Castellcor and Cressedrom, he demised the same 3 May, 7 Henry VIII., to John Plunket of Dunsany, Knt. for the term of 16 years, at the annual rent of 3l. 6s. 8d. The said John Plunket died, and on his death, Edward his son and heir entered, as executor into the said manors (which manors by the death of Edmund Plunket, Lord Killyn, were in the King's

¹ Cox. I. 197.

² Ware's Ann.

³ Lodge's Coll.

He married Anne, daughter and heir to Philip Birmingham¹ (by his wife Ellen, daughter and heir, or coheir, to Nicholas Strangeways, chief remembrancer of the Exchequer, by Alice his wife, daughter of — Delahyde) and had issue.

Robert,

5
Lord.

Robert,* Lord Dunsany, was one of the Peers in the parliament held at Dublin in 1541, 33 Henry VIII. when he was ranked immediately after his kinsman Lord Killeen,² which circumstance seems to corroborate what has been already observed, that the title originated in the reign of K. Henry VI.—27 December 1549, with John, Lord Killeen, and other Lords, he confirmed the election of Francis Brian as Chief Governor³ 10 August 1557, ⁴ he accompanied the Lord Deputy into Ulster, against James Mc. Donnell the Scot, and died in 1559, 1 Elizabeth. He married to his first wife Eleanor, youngest daughter of Sir William Darcy of Platten, Knt. Vice-Treasurer of Ireland in 1532⁵ (by the second daughter of Sir Christopher the fourteenth Baron of Howth) a descendant by a second marriage, from Sir John Darcy of Knayth, Knt. Chamberlain and Steward of the household to K. Edward III. Justice of Ireland, Chief Justice of Chester and a peer of the realm of England, ancestor by his first marriage to the Lords Darcy, Menill, and Convers, and Earls of Holderneffe, which latter title is extinct, and by her who was living in 1516, 8 Henry VIII., had four sons and nine daughters.—He married secondly Genet, daughter of William Sarsfield,*⁶ Alderman of Dublin, widow of Alderman

King's hands, by reason of the minority of his son and heir John, Lord Kylyne, and until the said John arrived at full age, the said Edward paid 3l. 6s. 8d. yearly to the King, and on the said John, Lord Kylyne's attaining his full age, he demised these manors to the said Edward at will, he and his executors, paying to the said John, the true value of said manors. (Chief Remem. Office.)

* Inquisition taken 23 July 1604, finds, that Robert, late Lord Dunsany, at the time of his death, was seized in fee of the manors of Dunsany and Corbally, held of the Baron of Skryne;—the manor of Clony, held of the Baron of Dunboyne;—the manor of Kentstown, held of Christopher Bedlewe;—the manor of Castlecurre and Crofdrome, held of the King;—also one messuage and 30 chiefries in the town of Kells;—also 24 acres of land in Glanage—20 acres of land in Thornton;—23 acres in Tolloghmethan;—60 acres in Milton;—the mill of Athlumpney;—and the town of Donngomen.

† The manors of Kentestowne and Dromyn, with the appurtenances all and singular the hereditaments in Kentestowne, Veldonstowne, Curraghton, Twitrathe, Rathekwoen, Knockyrgue and Dromyn. Also so much of the rents of the manors of Oldcastle and Clony, and of the hereditaments in Oldcastell,

¹ Inq. at Drogheda. 23 July 1604. ² College of Arms, Lond. 2. H. 13.
³ War. Ann. ⁴ Idem. ⁵ Lodge's Coll. ⁶ Inq. taken at
Drogheda, 23 July 1604.

Alderman Robert Shillenford, and by her (who remarried first with James Luttrell¹ secondly, Sir Thomas Cusack, and thirdly with Sir John Plunket of Dunsoghly) he had two sons Nicholas; and Christopher who married the daughter of Henry Draicot master of the Rolls.—The children of the first wife were

John, who married Elenor second daughter of Sir Christopher Nugent, son and heir to Richard the seventh Lord Delvin, and by her (who remarried with Gerald Fleming, Gent.) had an only daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Nicholas Hollywood of Tartaine, county of Dublin, Esq.

Christopher, who succeeded to the title.

Gerald, or Gerrot, who married first Catherine, daughter of Thomas Dillon of Riverston, Esq. (by his wife Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Luttrell, Knt. Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas²) and secondly Catherine, daughter of Thomas Eustace, the first Viscount Baltinglas.³

Richard.

Daughter Elizabeth, married to Walter Fitz-Gerald, who was attainted and executed, and left no issue.⁴

Ellen, to Matthew Begg of Boranston in county of Meath, and died without issue⁵

Mary, first pursuant to articles dated 10 March 1539 to Thomas Plunket of Rathmore, by whom she had no issue, and secondly to Richard, son and heir to Sir Thomas Luttrell of Luttrellston in county of Dublin, Knt.⁶

Genet, married to James Fitz-Gerald of Ballysonan, Esq.⁷

Margaret, to Walter Marward, Baron of Skrine (being his first wife); she was drowned in passing the river Boyne.⁸

Catherine, to Thomas Plunket of Ardmaghbregh, and had a son James.⁹

Elizabeth, to Edmund Reily, Esq. and had a numerous issue.¹⁰

Elison, to Christopher Plunket of Croskyle, and died without issue.¹¹

Anne, to Simon, son and heir to Gerald Petyt, Knt.¹²

Christopher,

Oldcastell, Fynnor, Ballymulsker, Dromlerric, Clony, Overestown, Holtowne, Kenaghestowne, Jerardestowne, Ullickestown, and little Pincerstown, as shall yerely amount to the *some* of 4 marcs; shall be to the use, profit, comoditie and behowfe of Dame Jennet Sarsfield, now wiffe to the said Robert, Lord Dunsany, in recompence of her dowre out of the mannors of Kentestowne and Dromyn, and of the hereditaments of Kentestown, Veldonstown, Curraghtown, Twitrathe, Rathwoen, Knouckyerge and Dromyn. (Chief Rem.)

¹ See Earl Carhampton. ² Lodge. ³ Plunket's ped. ⁴ Lodge's Coll.
⁵ Plunket's ped. ⁶ See Earl Carhampton. ⁷ Plunket's pedig.
⁸ Id. ⁹ Id. ¹⁰ Id. ¹¹ Id. ¹² Id.

Christo-
pher,
6
Lord.

Christopher, sixth Lord Dunsany, who was present in the parliament held before Thomas, Earl of Essex, 12 January 1559, 2 Eliz., and 28 August 1561, was joined in commission with Hugh Archbishop of Dublin, and others, for the preservation of the Pale.—He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Barnewall of Crickstown,¹ Knt. (by Catherine, daughter of Christopher, Lord Slane) and sister to Sir Christopher Barnewall of Grace-dieu, Knt. and had issue, three sons and six daughters, viz. Patrick, his successor; Robert; Oliver; ² Margaret; Anne; Catherine; Ellen, married to Edward Plunket of Rathnesly; Alison and Genet.³

Patrick,
7
Lord.

Patrick, seventh Lord Dunsany, being left a minor, his wardship was granted, by Privy Seal dated at Greenwich 1 July 1565 ⁴ to Sir Christopher Barnewall of Turvey, whose daughter he afterwards married.—He was educated in grammar learning at Ratoath, under the direction of one Stagghens, where he continued some years, and by the care of his father-in-law, was maintained according to his rank; and though he was not honoured with any degree, yet he ardently pursued his studies and wrote many excellent compositions, which, on account of his diffidence, were not printed, “This worthy Baron (continues our author) was of
“ ancient extraction in Ireland, a person noted in his coun-
“ try for his great possessions there, and for his great natural
“ parts, and was therefore renowned amongst the learned
“ (in 1584) as being not only a person of learning in him-
“ self, but also a pattern of learning and learned men.” ⁵
It appears by Inquisition taken at Ratoath 25 April 1609, that he was one of the masters of the fraternity or Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Killeene, and 30 July 1583, Q. Elizabeth, by her letters directed to Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, then Chancellor, and Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. Treasurer at War, Justices General of Ireland, did grant to his Lordship, 20 horsemen to be in her Majesty’s ordinary pay, to serve in the borders of the Breny, the Fues, Ferny, and Mc.Mahon’s country, the residence of the Plunketts ancestors to the Lords Dunsany, and in other places by the Chief Governors direction. The said 20 horsemen were taken from a band of 50 horsemen which Sir Nicholas Bagnall, Marshal of Ireland then had during her

¹ Inq. at Drogheda, 25 July 1604. ² Idem Inq. ³ Lodge’s Coll.
⁴ Rot. de An. 6 and 7 Eliz. d. ⁵ Stanyhurst. de script. Hibern. cap. 7.
and which is dedicated to Patrick, Lord Dunsany. Wood’s Athenæ Oxon. i.
220.

her majesty's pleasure; His Lordship's brother to be Lieutenant of the said band 'till his return from England: And at the same time her Majesty ordered 1000l. sterling to be given as a gift from her to his Lordship, ¹ 26 April 1585, he was present in Sir John Perrot's parliament, ² and 10 March 1591, ³ the Queen, of her prerogative royal, which she would not have argued or brought into question, took into her protection his Lordship and John Matthew of London, Gent., and all their estates, real and personal, so far as the same were liable to any debt, commanding the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer of England and others to protect them, not suffering them to be injured; and if they be, that they cause them to be amended without delay, and restored to their former estate, and granted them an exoneration from all pleas, cites, sentences, outlaws, injunctions, executions, &c. and all processes to be stayed against them during three months.—In 1601 his Lordship commanded a company of Irish, in her Majesty's pay, and took away 1600 cows from Mc. Mahon, but being followed and *attacked* by 140 men, who rescued the prey, about 50 on each side were killed in the conflict, *but not one good subject lost.* ⁴

He married Mary, eleventh daughter of the said Sir Christopher Barnewall, Knt. * and aunt to Nicholas, the first Viscount Kingland, ⁵ deceased (as by Inquisition taken at Drogheda 23 July 1604) 17 March 1601, and by her had issue, one daughter Barbara, married to Patrick Fox of Moyvore, grandson to Sir Patrick of Moyvore, county of Westmeath, Knt. and a son and heir.

Christopher,

* By indenture dated 10 February 1572, between him and his said guardian, it was declared, that the said Sir Christopher Barnewall (having the wardship of his lands) had not only bestowed the whole upon him, but also, over and above had disbursed for him the sum of 430l. 6s. 7dh., and besides did give to him, his wife, and their issue, at the time of their entry into Dunsany, 37 kyne, and 10 calves, 15 oxen, 100 sheep, 53 swine, and 3 mares; and 9 mares to be increased for the use of his son, Christopher Plunket, over and above such cattle as died at Dunsany, which the said Sir Christopher Barnewall put there, for their use; all which he remitted to his Lordship by this indenture, and also the said debt; in consideration whereof, and the manifold good turns done to him by the said Sir Christopher, he does covenant and agree with him fairly, for the advancement and preferment of one of the daughters of the said Sir Christopher, without any further consideration, that Christopher Plunket his son, shall marry and take to wife, when he shall be required by the said Sir Christopher, or his wife Maryon Sherle, or by his heir, Patrick Barnewall. (Lodge Collect. ex rotulis.)

¹ Auditor Gen. Office.
33°. Eliz. P. 17. m. 3. in Rymer.
pedig. and see V. Kingland.

² Cox. i. 383. and War. Ann.

⁴ Lodge's Collect.

³ Pat.
⁵ Dunsany

Christo-
pher,
8
Lord.

Christopher, eighth Lord Dunsfany was of full age at his father's death, and then married to Mary, or Maud, daughter of Henry Babington of Dethick in county of Derby, of an ancient English family, and deceasing about 15 December 1603, ¹ was interred the 20 of same month at Dunsfany, ² leaving issue by his said Lady (who was murdered 19 March 1609.)* Patrick his heir and an only daughter. ³

Patrick,
9
Lord.

Patrick, ninth Lord Dunsfany was born in 1588, at the death of his father he was 8 years and nine months old, and by letters from Winchester 19 October 1603, was granted in ward to George Erskine who assigned over his wardship to Sir Patrick Barnewall, and he had a grant of the same 30 June 1605, ⁴ in 1613 he was one of the Lords of Parliament, ⁵ and 8 July 1615 ⁶ was rated 100l. to the subsidy then granted to the King; 14 February 1617, his Lordship and his feoffees made a surrender of all his land, which were regranted to him 19 of same month, ⁷ † and 26 April 1622, in consideration of his land passed in the North to Lord Lambart, he had a grant of 1000 acres of arable and pasture ground, and 939 acres of wood and bog passed to him and his heirs, in the King's and Queen's counties and county of Westmeath, with the creation of all the premisses, into the manor of Buckland; with the usual privileges of courts, &c. belonging to manors. ⁸—14 July 1634 he was present in Parliament, ⁹ and 17 of that month was appointed of the committee for privileges ¹⁰ as he was 24 for grievances, and also for taking into consideration such acts as were proper to pass or repeal ¹¹ 4 November 1634 he was also present in Parliament, ¹² and in the session which met 16 March 1639 he attended his duty, and was also a member

* She was supposed to have been murdered by an hired servant *Honora ny Caffry*, on 19 March as in text, and she was burnt for the crime, but a person not long after executed for another crime, confessed himself guilty of the murder. (Lodge Collect.)

† By patent dated 19 February 1617, 16 James I. his Lordship had a confirmation of the several castles, manors, lordships, towns and lands of Dunsfany, Corbally, Clony, Hiltowne, Paace, Geraldston, Kentston, Veldanston, Curraghton, Knockerrift, Tuterath, Old Castle, Castlecurre, Crofdrome, Carrick, Thomasbridston, and divers other lands, tenements, chief-rents, &c. together with the advowsons of the several churches, the great and small tithes, courts leet, views of Frankpledge, &c. in the counties of Dublin and Meath. (Rot. A. 16 Jac. I.)

¹ Dunsfany pedig.
Burke's information.

² Inq. at Drogheda.

³ Lodge, from Doctor

⁴ Lodge. ⁵ Cox. II. 21.

⁶ Lodge Collect.

⁷ Idem.

⁸ Lodge.

⁹ Lords Journals, I. 2.

¹⁰ Idem. 3.

¹¹ Idem, 9.

¹² Idem, 26.

member of said committees ¹ 15 February 1640, he was fined 20l. for non attendance, ² but on the Lords being acquainted that sickness and indisposition occasioned his absence, the fine was remitted. ³—The day after the breaking out of the rebellion, ⁴ he waited on the L. J. with great professions of his loyalty to the King, and readiness to assist in suppressing the rebellion; but this his *favour* was not accepted, “though (as Carte observes) he was the eleventh Lord of the family (but rather ninth only) a family which had been uniformly loyal to the crown, and himself by descent, alliance and affection to the English interest in Ireland, and when the Lords and gentry of the Pale joined with the Irish rebels in defence of the Roman Catholic religion, he retired out of the pale, and lived quietly at his own house, doing all manner of acts of humanity to the English, even at the hazard of his life, till he came with his son to Dublin on the 19 of March 1641-2, having the King’s proclamation in his pocket, and surrendered himself to the L. Justices.” ⁵ 17 November 1642, we find him a prisoner in the Castle of Dublin ⁶ and 24 of same month, being indicted for high treason, it was ordered by the Lords that the same should be left to the ordinary course of proceeding in the Court of King’s Bench. ⁷ This his behaviour made him the more liable to the insults of the rebels by whom he suffered much, as he set forth in the following petition, presented to the House of Peers 17 February 1643-4.

“To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in this present Parliament Assembled.”

“The Humble Petition of Patrick, Lord Baron of Dunsany.”

“Shewing,”

“THAT after the prorogation of the session of Parliament held in Dublin in 1641, your suppliant repaired home expecting a commission with others to parley or treat with the northern Irish then in rebellion; but no commission issuing, and the rebels with great power and strength ruining and over-running the whole country, posted to this city, and addressed himself to the late Lords Justices,

¹ Lords Journals, I. 102, 103, 104, 106, 115, 116, 121, 125, 138, 141, 143, 146, and 148. ² Idem, 149. ³ Idem, 165. ⁴ Temple, 31.

⁵ Carte’s Ormond, I. 291. ⁶ Lords Journals, I. 187. ⁷ Idem, 192.

“ Justices, informing them of the condition of the country,
 “ and craved their advice and aid; was nevertheless com-
 “ manded home again, upon his allegiance, without any aid
 “ or help, to defend himself the best he could; upon which,
 “ your suppliant repaired to Dunsany and manned that
 “ house, which became the only sanctuary for the distressed
 “ English * and his Majesty’s army in that part of Meath,
 “ which he yet had kept from the malice of the enemy;
 “ and having so done he parted thence, and took his wife
 “ and children with him unto his house at Castlecorre, ad-
 “ joining to the O’Reily’s country, and there likewise man-
 “ ned and maintained said house against the rebels, until
 “ the beginning of March following, and in the time of his
 “ abode there, did preserve both the lives and goods of
 “ a great number of English Protestants, their wives and
 “ children, and from thence conducted them unto this city,
 “ to the great hazard of his own life, as many of them,
 “ now in this city, will testify, and did openly in all the time
 “ of his residence in that country, protest against the rebel-
 “ lion and the movers thereof, dissuading many, that would
 “ have gone into action, not to go, nor to adhere unto the
 “ actors, and being no longer able to live there, about the
 “ time aforesaid, parted thence, and sent his wife and fa-
 “ mily

* It appears by the deposition of Thomas Crant of Cavan, Esq. that his Lordship carefully entertained and relieved the Protestants at his house of Castlecorr, and amongst the rest, the said Thomas, who, after the siege of Drogheda, was earnestly demanded by Philip Mc. Mulmore O’Reily, to be delivered up to him by his Lordship, pretending he would deliver him into Drogheda to redeem a kinsman of his, who had been taken at the last *onset* upon that town, which his Lordship took very ill, saying he would lose his own blood first, before he would betray any gentleman that came to flee for refuge unto him, and so put off the unreasonable request of the said Reily; his Lordship also endeavoured to preserve the cattle of Robert, Lord Dillon, from the country people, and by this, and other his humane and courteous acts of kindness to the distressed and disabled Protestants, was distressed by the country people in general, who gave out that he kept a nest of English about him, and that if he did not forbear that course, they would rout him and the *nest*, forth together; his Lordship, as much as in him lay, notwithstanding these threats, strove to have the English, men and women, safely conducted, and after relieving them at Castlecorr, sent guards to see them safe; one instance (among several that might be given) was the care he took of the said Thomas Crant (who being a *known* man) his Lordship would not trust him to any guard, but guarded him in person to Dunsany, some 23 or 24 miles, knowing the rudeness of the people; whilst his Lordship was at Dunsany, one Mrs. Dillon came and tendered a writing for him to sign, which was to deliver to others and her husband, to take possession of the lands of the Bective (being the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Edward Bolton’s lands, purchased formerly from the said Dillon) at which his Lordship was very much offended; chiefly, that they should offer any such thing, for him to sign, and was ready to beat her forth of the doors, and when she told him, that others of the Plunket family had signed it, he answered, the more wrong and unwise were they to do any such thing. Lodge Collect.

"mily with such of the English as staid with them unto
 "Dunsany, by night, himself having taken another way
 "unto this city, to tender himself unto the then Lords Jus-
 "tices, which he did the 18 of the said month, voluntarily
 "to satisfy them of the condition he lived in, and to acquit
 "himself of either having heart or hand in that action,
 "or in any sort adhering to the actors, by delivering the
 "threatening letters sent him by the rebels, that they
 "would prosecute him as an enemy, with fire and sword,
 "if he would not assist them in sending men and means to
 "the siege of Drogheda; which, rather than he would do,
 "did hazard his life, in travelling by night out of all roads,
 "there being several ambushes laid for him; and for his
 "loyalty, had his own daughter and his son's wife (being
 "both great with child) stripped and sent home naked; and
 "his said house at Castlecorre, after his parting, with all
 "his goods and furniture to the value of 4,000*l.* burned
 "and destroyed. And although your suppliant did so vo-
 "luntarily tender himself, upon the assurance of his own
 "innocency, with a desire to serve his Majesty, was not-
 "withstanding committed to prison, and after indicted as a
 "rebel, when as the King, out of his wonted clemency,
 "had published in January before, under his royal hand
 "and privy signet, a proclamation of grace to all that
 "would lay down arms, and submit unto his mercy; of
 "which your suppliant at the worst was most capable (of
 "any) in regard he was the first that tendered himself to
 "his highness's service, and never took arms against him,
 "nor offended any; but relieved all that came in his way:
 "And, after enduring 18 months imprisonment, his whole
 "estate (except Dunsany) being destroyed by the rebels,
 "was, by order from his Majesty, among others, released,
 "but was, though without order from his Highness, bound
 "over unto the King's Bench, it being no proper court for
 "his trial, and as yet standeth bound to appear there, in
 "Michaelmas Term next, and so will be perpetually bound
 "over in that kind; unless this Honourable House takes
 "some order for his relief. And for as much as your sup-
 "pliant, being a member of this House, to have suffered
 "in this kind, without your order, or privy, he conceiveth
 "the same to be a great breach of the privileges of the
 "House."

"AND therefore humbly imploreth your honour-
 "able aid and favour herein, by presenting his

“ sufferings unto the Lord Lieutenant-General
 “ of this kingdom, and in the mean time to
 “ admit him his place and vote in the House.
 “ And he will pray, &c.”¹

But the Parliament being prorogued the same day to the 6 April, and the times growing more confused and distracted, he obtained no relief, or recompence for his losses and sufferings, but living to see the restoration of K. Charles, a provision was inserted in the act of explanation, that the commissioners for the execution thereof, should forthwith and without any previous reprisal, restore unto his Lordship and his heirs, the possession of the principal and capital messuage, the seat, and one third part of all the estate whatsoever, which he or any other his issue were seized or possessed of on the 22 October 1641 except impropriations and appropriate tithes.²—He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Heneage of Haynton in county of Lincoln, from whose ancestors the present Earls of Winchelsea and Aylesford are maternally descended, and had Christopher, who died before him without issue; and Edward to whom he assigned Castlecorr, county of Meath; the family estate being disposed of, by the usurping powers, and the said Patrick declared nocent by the commissioners of the court of claims; but he and his wife were afterwards declared innocent.---In the year 1634, we find him heir apparent to his father,³ and he received a grant of lands under the act of settlement⁴ as his father also did.⁵ He died in May 1668, having had issue by his wife Catherine, fourth daughter of Sir Randal, the first Earl of Antrim,⁶ three sons and one daughter, 7 viz.

Edward.

(1) Christopher, who succeeded his grandfather.

(2) Randal, who succeeded his brother.

(3) Captain Thomas Plunket of Tutrath county of Meath and afterwards of Dublin, who was indicted of high treason, on account of the rebellion against K. William, but standing his trial, upon the said indictment was acquitted; 8 he married, pursuant to articles dated 10 September 1687, Rose, daughter of Francis Stafford, of Mount Stafford in county of Antrim, Esq. 9 and dying in February 1732, had issue by her,

¹ Lords Journals, I. 200.
 book of affidavits from 1663 to 1664.

² Act of explan. and Lodge.

³ Council

⁴ A. S. 18th. cth. p. d.

⁵ Idem.

⁶ See Earl Antrim.

⁷ Rolls Office.

⁸ Chancery pleadings.

⁹ Lodge.

her, who deceased in same year, five daughters, ¹ viz. Catherine, who died unmarried; Paula (married in 1717 to Thomas Bellew of Rock-Bellew in county of Meath, Esq. ² Theresa (first in 1712 to Christopher Everard of Randalstown in the county of Meath, Esq. who died in 1731 being his second wife, and secondly in January 1732 to John Dillon of Killynynen, county of Westmeath, Esq. also of Randalstown in her right, and of Clooneraff, county of Roscomon); Henrietta; and Martha, born in 1711, who married — Bellamy.³

Daughter Mary, married first to James Wolverston of Stillorgan in county of Dublin, who died in April 1666, leaving issue George, and Catherine, married to James Plunket; she married secondly Sir Bryan O'Neile, Bart. (father of Sir Henry, also of a daughter Elinor, who married Edward Evers,) and she died in 1699.⁴ (1)

Christopher, tenth Lord Dunsany, who succeeded his grandfather,⁵ sat in the Parliament of 1689, was a Captain in Colonel Luttrell's horse, and had a pension of 100l. a year on the establishment of 1 January 1687,⁶ he was outlawed for his services to K. James II. 11 May 1691 in the county of the city of Dublin,⁷ and dying unmarried in 1690⁸ was succeeded by his brother

Randal, eleventh Lord Dunsany, who was also outlawed in county of Meath, 16 April 1691,⁹ but being comprised within the articles made for the surrender of Limerick, was restored to his estates * he married first, before 1691,¹⁰ Anne, daughter of Sir William Pershall, relict of Theobald, the first Earl of Carlingford¹¹ and by her having no issue¹² he married secondly in May 1711¹³ Bridget, only daughter of Richard Fleming, Esq., son of Sir John Fleming of Stahalmock in the county of Meath, Knt.¹⁴† and departing

P 2

this

* In the Journals of the House of Lords, I. 674, we find him outlawed by the name of Thomas.

† Which Sir John Fleming, was grandson to William Lord Slane, who left Christopher his heir, whose line is extinct; George who died without issue; and James, of Stahalmock in county of Meath, father by Bridget, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall, Knt. of Sir John abovementioned, who by Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Bealings, of London, Knt. had Richard, mentioned in the text, and Michael who became heir; which Michael, by his

¹ Lodge. ² Information of Doctor Burke. ³ Lodge coll. ⁴ Idem.
⁵ Information of Dr. Burke. ⁶ Lodge coll. ⁷ Idem. ⁸ Doctor Burke.
⁹ Lords Journals, I. 675. ¹⁰ Dunsany's case. ¹¹ Idem.
decree in chancery 15 April 1697, N^o 19. and Lords Journals, I 495. ¹² Case.
¹³ Case. ¹⁴ Case and Pedig. Lord Slane.

this life suddenly 16 March 1735 ¹ was interred with his ancestors ² having had issue by his said wife (who was born in April 1689, ³) two sons and four daughters, viz.

(1) Edward, his successor.

(2) Randal, born in 1721.

The daughters were Anne, born in 1714, and Mary in 1716, both died unmarried; Alice, born in 1718; and Jane in 1719. ⁴

Edward, twelfth Lord Dunfany, who succeeded to the estates, was born about the year 1713; on coming of age in 1735, he conformed to the established Protestant church; in August same year (or in 1734) he married Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Allen of St. Wolfstons in county of Kildare, representative in parliament for said county, and deceased in June 1781 leaving issue a son and heir

Randal, the thirteenth and present Lord Dunfany, who was born in March 1738-9, and on his accession to the family inheritance, he prosecuted with vigour his claim to the honour of his ancestors, which being allowed, * his Lordship took his seat as a Peer of the realm 4 March 1785. 6

He

his second wife Mary, daughter of James Baro, of Dublin, Esq. had John his heir, who succeeded at Stahalmock, married Alice, daughter of William O'Brien, of Thomastown in Meath, Esq. and by her was father of William, deceased; also of Richard, now of Stahalmock, who is said to be next heir to William, the aforesaid Lord Slane; which Richard, married in November 1778, Frances, daughter of Robert Fitzgerald, of Stephen's-Green, Esq. and has issue John, Robert, Temperance, Alice, Sophia, Wilhelmina, and Louisa. Collections.

* In the case presented to the House of Lords of Ireland, it appears that the several outlawries against Randal Lord Dunfany, were reversed 24 Geo. III. and that Randal, now Lord Dunfany, presented a memorial in December 1781, to William, Duke of Portland, then L. L. praying that the usual writ should be issued, for calling him to take his seat as a Peer of the Realm in the parliament then assembled, which memorial was by order dated 26 December 1781, referred to his Majesty's Prime Serjeant, Attorney General, and Solicitor General, to examine into the facts therein contained, and to report their opinion, whether there was any, and what objections to the granting the prayer of the said memorial. And the said lawyers on examining the case which briefly stated the pedigree, were of opinion that the said Lord Dunfany, had fully proved his title to the honours claimed by him, and that they saw no objection to the granting the prayer in the said Memorial. His Grace the L. L. transmitted the said report, to be laid before his Majesty; who was pleased to direct that the same should be referred to the House of Peers, and we shall here insert the further proceedings of the House thereon, from their journals. "First June 1782, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the house that he had received the following order of reference from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant."

PORTLAND,

¹ Cafe.

² Lodge's coll.

³ Idem.

⁴ Chancery pleadings.

⁵ Cafe.

⁶ Lords Journals, V. 560.

He married Margaret, daughter of Edward Archdeacon of the county of Kilkenny, Esq. and relict of Edward Mandeville of Ballydine in the county of Tipperary, Esq. and by her
Ladyship

“ PORTLAND.

“ MY LORDS.

His Majesty, having been pleased on the 24 of last Month, by a letter from one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to signify to me his pleasure, that I should refer to the House of Peers of this Kingdom, the memorials of Randal, styling himself Lord Baron of Dunsany, of the kingdom of Ireland, with the report of the Prime Serjeant, Attorney and Solicitor general thereupon, and the several papers relative to the said claim, and that I should inform his Majesty how the same shall appear to your Lordships; I do hereby accordingly refer the said memorials, and the said report and the evidence annexed thereunto, to your Lordships; and desire that your Lordships may take the same into your consideration, and inform me how the same appear to your Lordships, in order that I may lay, your Lordships opinion thereupon before his Majesty.”

“ It is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, that his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's order of reference, the memorials of Randal, styling himself Lord Baron of Dunsany, with the report of the Prime Serjeant, Attorney and Solicitor General thereupon, and the several papers relative to the said claim, be referred to the grand committee for privileges.”

“ Ordered, that the grand committee for privileges do meet on Wednesday next, in order to take the matter of the said reference into consideration, and that his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General have notice thereof.”

“ Ordered, that the memorialist have the leave of this House to be heard by counsel before the grand committee for privileges, to whom the order of reference and the several papers relative to the Barony of Dunsany, are referred.”

“ Twenty-fifth July, the Lord Viscount Ranelagh, having reported from the grand committee for privileges to whom the consideration of the claim of Randal, styling himself Lord Baron of Dunsany, was referred, that they had made some progress therein, but by reason that certain matters of difficulty, and importance had arisen before them, which had caused an apprehension, that they should not be able to come to any determination during the present session, and that the committee had desired such their apprehension to be stated to the House;” It was

“ Resolved, that this House will, on the first Monday in the ensuing session of parliament, proceed to take the said claim into further consideration.”

“ Fourth February 1785, Upon reading the petition of Randall Plunkett, Esq. claiming the title of Lord Baron of Dunsany, and praying their Lordships to take the petitioner's case, under all its circumstances, into their consideration, and to make such order thereupon as to their Lordships shall seem meet;” It was

“ Ordered, that the claim of the petitioner to the peerage of Baron of Dunsany, and which had been heretofore referred by his Majesty to this house in a former session, and on which there had been no determination, together with the order of reference and all matters respecting the same, (before this house) do stand referred to the Lords committees of privileges for the present session, and that they do forthwith proceed thereon; and it is also ordered, that the petitioner be at liberty to amend his former printed case as he shall be advised, delivering such case two days before the meeting of the said committee, and that notice be given to Mr. Attorney General.”

“ 11 February

PLUNKET, LORD DUNSANY.

Ladyship hath issue two sons and four daughters, viz. Edward-Wadding, born 7 April 1773, now at Westminster School; Randal, born 1 October 1778; Margaret; Rose; and Anne.¹

TITLES.] Randal Plunket, Lord Baron of Dunsany in the county of Meath.

CREATION.] In the Reign of K. Henry VI.

ARMS.] Diamond, a bend, in the Sinister Chief a Castle, Pearl.

CREST.] A Horse, passant, Pearl.

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter, a Pegasus, per fess, Topaz and Pearl; the Sinister, an Antelope, Pearl, Collared, Chained, Armed, and Hoofed, Topaz.

MOTTO.] FESTINALENTE.

SEAT.] Dunsany Castle in the county of Meath, 15 miles from Dublin.

BUTLER,

" 11 February, it was ordered, that Randall Plunkett, Esq. claiming the title of Lord Baron of Dunsany, have leave to be heard by counsel before the Lords committees."

" 14 February, Lord Viscount Ranelagh reported from the Lords committees for privileges, to whom was referred the petition of Randall Plunkett, Esq. claiming the title and honor of Baron of Dunsany in this kingdom; that the said Lords committees have met, and proceeded upon the matter to them referred; and upon considering the evidence and proofs laid before them, and upon full hearing, as well of Mr. Attorney General on behalf of the crown, as of counsel on behalf of the petitioner, have come to the following resolution, viz."

" Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said Randall Plunket, hath fully proved his claim to the barony of Dunsany in this kingdom, and hath a right to the said barony."

Upon which report and resolution, the question being put, That this house do agree therewith;

" It is resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament assembled, that this house doth agree with the committee of privileges, in the report upon the petition of Randall Plunkett, Esq. to his Grace the Duke of Portland, the then Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, and by his grace referred to this house by his Majesty's order, claiming the title and honor of Baron of Dunsany."

" Ordered, that the Lord Chancellor do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the said report and resolution of the said committee, and the resolution of this house thereon, and desire that the same may be transmitted to, and laid before his Majesty, as the opinion of this house, on the said petition and reference."

" 4 March 1785, The Right Hon. Randall Lord Baron of Dunsany, sat first in parliament upon the death of his grandfather Randall, Lord Baron of Dunsany, and delivered his writ in the accustomed manner, and came to the table, and took the oaths, and made and subscribed the declaration, and also took and subscribed the oath of abjuration, pursuant to the statutes. Case on the Claim of Randal Plunket, styling himself Lord Baron of Dunsany, and Lords Jour. V. 338, 368, 544, 547, 548, 560.

¹ Pedigree from his Lordship.

B U T L E R, L O R D C A H I E R.

JAMES BUTLER, the third Earl of Ormond, besides 3.
 his issue as mentioned under the title of Mountgarret,
 had two sons, viz. Thomas, Prior of Kilmainham and L.
 D. of Ireland in the reigns of Henry IV. and V ; and (by
 Catharine, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Desmond) James James,
 le Botiller, otherwise *Galdie* (or the Englishman) ancestor
 to the Lord Cahier ; whose descendants by the settlement
 of Thomas, the tenth Earl of Ormond, were made the
 next in remainder to the house of Ormond, after the family
 of Dunboyne*.

Which James married the daughter of — Mac-Walter, James.
 and was father of James Oge le Botiller, who died in the Pierce.
 year 1448, leaving Pierce his heir, who married Alice, (or
 Elizabeth) daughter of Mac-Phiarius More, and had four
 sons, Thomas ; Richard of Glan ; John of Ballynoge ; and
 Pierce of Rouskagh in the county of Tipperary, whose son
 Theobald, had issue Thomas, the father of William Butler,
 who

* Mr. Lodge in his MS. additions to this work, quotes—Grand Office,
 taken at Ballinrobe, before the Earl of Strafford, in 1635 ; this account how-
 ever of the Cahier Family, is further confirmed in Carte's life of James,
 Duke of Ormond, I. xxxvii, and LXVI. of the Introduction.

who died there 10 September 1634, and was buried in Tubrid, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of Maurice Prendergast, four sons and six daughters, viz. Theobald, who married Ellen, daughter of Richard Comerford of the county of Kilkenny, Esq. and was ancestor to the family of Rousskagh; John, whose wife was Ellen, daughter of Philip English; Thomas; Pierce; Hellen, married to Patrick Travers of Martelston in Tipperary; Ellan, to Richard Prendergast; Joan, to Tirlogh O'Brien; Catharine, to Edmond English; Ellenor, to Pierce Butler of Shanballyduffe; and Ellice, to William Kennedy, all of the county of Tipperary.

Thomas. Thomas Butler of Cahier, otherwife Cahierdowneske, Esq. the eldest son of Pierce, married Ellice, daughter of the
Edmund. Earl of Desmond, and was father of Edmund Butler, Esq. who by Catharine, daughter of Sir Pierce Poer of the county of Waterford, had two sons, Thomas, and Pierce; the elder
Thomas,
 1 of whom by letters patent, * dated at Dublin 10 November
Baron. 1543 (34 Hen. VIII.) was advanced to the Peerage, by the title of Baron of Cahier, alias Cahierdowneyeske, now Cahier, with the annual creation fee of 15l., payable out of the towns, villages, hamlets, and fields of Inyslawmaghe, Clonmell, &c. in the county of Tipperary, and out of Kylmacke and Glanwedan, in the county of Waterford.—He married first Eleanor, fifth daughter of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, by whom he had five sons, who all died young except

Edmund,
 2
Baron. Edmund his successor, the second Lord, who 20 June 1558 joined the L. L. Suffex with a good company, in his expedition to Limerick against Donald, uncle to the Earl of Thomond, who had raised new disturbances; but after he had enjoyed the title only a year and nine months, he died without issue by his wife, the daughter of James, Earl of Desmond; whereupon his two half-sisters, the daughters of his father by his second wife Ellen, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, became heirs, and the honour was conferred anew by Q. Elizabeth on Theobald Butler, son of Pierce, younger brother of Thomas, the first Lord Cahier.—Which Pierce, by the daughter of Mac-Pierce, Lord Dunboyne, had the said Theobald, and a daughter Evelyn, married to *the White Knight*.

Sir

* The Preamble. Sciatis quod nos, ob grata et laudabilia Obsequia, quæ dilectus et fidelis noster Thomas Butler de *Cahier*, alias dict' Chaierdowneyeske in Comitatu Typpary in Hibernia, Miles, nobis multipliciter impendit, indiesque impendere non desistit; necnon Circumspectionem, Strenuitatem, et Fidelitatem ipsius Thomæ intime considerantes, de Gratia nostra, &c. Rot. 34. Hen. VIII. f.

Sir Theobald Butler, the third Lord Cahier, was knighted Sir by the L. D. Sidney in 1567, and enjoyed a great share of Theobald, his favour, as appears from the mention he makes of him 3 in his letter to the Lords of the Council, dated at Lime-Baron. rick 27 February 1575. "There were with me (says he) "that descended of Englishe Race, Sir Morris Fytz-Gar- "rold, brother to the Vicounte Decies; Sir Thibald But- "ler, whose vncl and cozen-germaine were baronnes of "the *Cayre*, whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyethe, "and better deserveth that title of honnor, than any of "them ever did; for whome I entende more specialye to "write, for truelye, for his deserte, he is worthie any "commendacion."¹

On 21 February 1578 he was appointed one of the commissioners for forming certain territories into Shire-Ground, to be called the county of Wicklow: and was advanced to the dignity of Lord Cahier by Privy Seal,²* dated at Richmond 9 February 1582, and by patent³ (with the same preamble)

* In which her Majesty writes. "That upon the good report and recommendation, made unto her of the perfect loyalty and effectual service done "unto her, by her trusty and well-beloved Sir Theobald Butler of the *Cabir*. "Knight, at all times and upon all occasions, ministered within that her "realm of Ireland, as by the letters and speeches of sundry her deputies and "other governors of that her realm of Ireland for the time being, more fully "had been signified unto her; did, for some token of her good acceptation "of his said services, and the better to encourage him to continue his said "faithful service and duty towards her, fully determine and resolve to call "him to a higher state and degree of the nobility; that is, to have him "created Baron of *Cabir*, as Sir Thomas Butler, late Baron of Cahir, deceased, "his uncle, in his life-time was. Wherefore, she commanded her Justices, "upon the agreement first had of the heirs-general of the said Sir Thomas "for the title of the said barony, (wherein she required them, as on her "behalf, to travel earnestly with the said general heirs) to proceed to his "creation, and to be baron of Cahir aforesaid, in such manner and form, "and with such rights and ceremonies, as other barons had been accustomed "to be created within that our realm, &c.—And whereas her Majesty had been credibly informed that to him and his heirs-male, &c.—divers orders and decrees having been made by Sir William Drury, president of Munster, and by the L. D. Grey in his behalf, for his quiet holding and possessing of the barony of *Cabir-Kenlysb*, and of the town and lands of Ballyboy in Munster, which had not, through negligence of some of her Majesty's inferior officers in those parts, been put in due execution; her Majesty, in respect of his great losses and spoils sustained by the Desmonds and other rebels there, straitly commanded the L. J. to see those orders truly and perfectly executed, that he might hold and peaceably enjoy the quiet possession of the said barony, town, and lands, according to the tenour and effect of the said former decree and orders hereafter taken therein; and required them likewise, to assist and maintain him and his heirs in the possession of the advowsons and patronages of the deanery of Ardlyne, within *Offa* in the county of Tipperary, according to his right therein, and such sentences and judgments, as he alledged had been given for him of late there. Lodge.

¹ Sidney's Letters, l. 91.² Rot. 25 Eliz. D.³ Idem. f. R. r.

amble) at Dublin 6 May 1583, with the like creation fee, as was granted to Thomas, Lord Cahier, and 9 May (being Ascension-Day) the solemnity of his creation was performed in Christ-Church.—But the title having been granted to the said Thomas and his heirs general, a release thereof was made by his said two daughters to the said Theobald, confirming the dignity to him, bearing date 14 July 1585.*—On 26 April that year he sat in Sir John Perrott's Parliament; was seneschal in 1592 of the liberties of the county of Tipperary; made a deed of gift of all his estate 5 March 1594, by the name of Sir Theobald Butler, Knt. Lord Baron of Cahir, alias Caherdonheaske, viz. the manors of Cahir and Ballylodie, the towns and lands of Killolowane and Ballymacredmende; the barony and manor of Grace-Castle, the lordship

* The Release runs thus, Unto all christian people to whom these presents shall come, Ellenor Butler, one of the daughters and heirs general of Sir Thomas Butler, Knt. late lord Baron of the Cahir, deceased, and Thomas Pryndergast, son and heir to Joan Butler, another of the daughters and heirs general of the said Sir Thomas, do send greeting in the Lord God everlasting, know ye, us the said Ellenor and Thomas, for us, our heirs and assigns to have given, granted, bargained, sold, confirmed, released, and remitted, and by these presents, to give, grant, bargain, sell, confirm, release, and remitt, to our well beloved cousin, Sir Theobald Butler of the *Cahir*, Knt., the name, dignity, estate, lordship, degree, creation, preeminences, and privileges of Lord Baron of *Cahir*, descended and come to us from the said Sir Thomas Butler as his heirs; and the letters patents, whereby the said Sir Thomas Butler was made and created Lord Baron of Cahir, together with the annuity contained in the said letters patents, to have been granted unto the said Sir Thomas upon his said creation, with the arrearages thereof; and all and singular thing and things whatsoever granted, contained and expressed in and by the said letters patents, and also all and singular manors, castles, lordships, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, interests, demesnes, termes, goods, chattles, and other thing and things wheresoever, with all and singular their appurtenances, which we the said Ellenor and Thomas, or any of us, have had, or ought to have as heirs or executors to the said Sir Thomas, in any place of the world, to have, hold, use, occupy and enjoy, all and singular the profits above recited, expressed and specified, with all and singular their appurtenances unto the said Sir Theobald, Knt. his heirs and assigns for ever, to the proper use and behoof of the said Sir Theobald, his heirs and assigns; and we the said Ellenor and Thomas, and our heirs, for us and our heirs shall warrant and acquyte and defend all and singular the premises above specified and expressed in these presents, with all and singular their appurtenances unto the said Sir Theobald, Knt. his heirs and assigns for ever by these presents. In witness whereof we have hereunto put our seals, and for that our seals are unknown to many, we procured the town seal of Clonmell to be put hereunto, dated at Cahir the fourteenth day of July in the 27 year of the reign of our sovereign Lady Q. Elizabeth, and in the year from the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ 1585. X Ellenor Bathis mark, Thomas Prendergaste.—being present at then sealing and delivery hereof by the within named Ellenor and Thomas, as their deed and seal, unto the within named Sir T. Bath, Knt. those whose names ensue

Jeffre Prendergast, Bennet White, James Butler, John Fitz-William Bermyngham, Constant Danyell manu aliena, Ullick Burck manu aliena, Edd. Keathing, Donyll M'Rouy; Meagher manu aliena, Cosnyagh M'Clanchie, Macera O'Hibernan. Lodge.

lordship of Offath; the town and lands of Knocklocte, Ballydrenane, Scartaghbegg, Ballenlaughlane, Dromlomane, Garryduffe by Dromlomane, Garryduffe by Germanston, Chancellorstown, Kildeglan, Ballengeile, White-Church, Tohecumertowne, Bealnenaghmoore, Ballenoheirtasie and Kilehernaghe, in the county of Tipperary; to his well beloved son Thomas Butler, of Reaghill, Esq., and his heirs, and assigns; and he died at Cahier 21 April 1596,¹ seized of the manor of Cahier, containing one Carucate of Land, held of the King, and of the lands of Knockagh, Ballingerry, Kilbutler, Kilcoman, Kilcowan, Reaghill, Ballinlegan, Ballinlena, Carrynvellan, Clonore, Ballydinan, Kilcomanbeg, Garryduff, and other hereditaments.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack of Cussington and Lisimullen in the county of Meath, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by his second wife Maud, Lady Darcy, and by her who survived him, had issue six sons and two daughters; Thomas, his successor; Pierce; Edmund, ancestor to the present Lord Cahier; James, who was engaged in the rebellions of 1598 and 1641; Richard; Edward; Ellin, the second wife of Richard Butler, of Ballyboe in Tipperary, Esq., (son of William Butler, of that place, who dying there in February 1633, aged 81 years, was buried in the Abbey of Clonmell, and the said William was son of John Butler, of Ballyboe, Esq. who died 20 November 1587); and Mary, married to Sir Cormac Mac-Carthy, of Blarney, by whom she was mother of Cormac, or Charles-Oge, created 15 November 1628 Baron of Blarney, and Viscount Carthy, of Muskry.

Thomas, the fourth Lord Cahier, was 28 Years old at Thomas, his father's death, and 26 June that year had a special livery ⁴ of his estate; but in 1599 was committed into custody, as ⁴ Baron. surety for the good behaviour of his brother James, who, proving disloyal to Q. Elizabeth, when the kingdom was embroiled by the rebellious natives and the Spaniards, had then (with his lordship) 300 foot and 12 horse in rebellion², for which they were attainted, and the castle of Cahier was taken by the Earl of Essex in April that year, who received him, the Lord Roche, and some others into her Majesty's protection; which, after the Earl's departure, they forfeited by either openly joining the rebels, or secretly combining with them³: However, the Queen by Patent, dated 27 May 1601, granted

¹ Inq. post. mortem Capt. 38 Eliz.

² Moryson's Hist. of Ireland.

³ Idem. I. 75. whereby mistake he is called Edmond.

granted a free and general pardon for all treasons and other crimes, committed before the 22 of that Month, against the peace, the common law, or the tenor and form of any statute, (except such as concerned her Majesty's life) to his lordship, his mother Mary Cusack, and his wife Elinor;† and he was present in the parliaments of K. James I., from whom 24 November 1614 he had the grant of holding a weekly Thursday Market, and a Fair on 15 May at Cahier, 8 July 1615, he was rated 100l. to the subsidy then granted.—He married first Elinor, daughter, or according to the inquisition, sister to Richard, the first Viscount Mountgarret, and secondly Ellice, daughter of Sir John Fitz-Gerald, of Dromana in the county of Waterford, who surviving him, remarried, without licence from the crown, with Sir Thomas Esmond, Knt. and Bart., for which they had a pardon 19 March 1629, for the fine of 6l. 13s. 4d. Irish. His lordship departed this life 31 January 1627, leaving an only daughter and heir Margaret, then 21 years of age, who was the first wife of Edmund, the third Lord Dunboyne,* and dying in Dublin in 1632, the honour of Cahier devolved

The Family
of Dun-
boyne.
Sir Thomas.

* Sir Thomas Butler, Knt. third son of Theobald, the fourth Butler of Ireland, and next brother to Edmond, created Earl of Carrick in 1308, 2 Edward II. as may be seen under the title of Mountgarret, married Sinolda or Simolda, daughter and heir to Adam Le Petyr, Lord of Dunboyne and Mullingar, by which marriage he acquired those manors, Moymert and other possessions in the county of Meath, and by the said King was summoned to parliament by the style of Baron of Dunboyne.—On Sunday next before the feast of all Saints, 14 of that reign, it was covenanted between Adam Le Petyr, senior, Thomas Fitz-Theobald Butler and Simolda his wife, that the said Adam granted and confirmed to them 6 marcs yearly rent in Dunboyne, issuing out of the lands called Drisdrum and Killardagh which John de Feypow held, for 10 years complete.—On the eve of St. Laurence 1329, 3 Edward III. he was killed with about 100 more honourable persons, by William Mac-Geoghegan and other Irish near Mullingar, to the great loss of the kingdom, 2 and on Friday next before the feast of St. Bartholomew the apostle, his body was carried to the house

† On the death of Edmund Mac-Gibbon the white knight, Thomas Lord Cahier, entered into the castle, town, and lands of Ballybuoye, in the county of Tipperary, and claimed them as his right and inheritance. Lodge Collect.

¹ Inq. post. mortem.

² Cambden's Britannia II. Annals 456.

devolved on his nephew Thomas, son to his brother Pierce Butler,

house of the Black Friars in Dublin, and there buried on the Sunday next after the feast of the decollation of St. John the Baptist. He had issue by his said wife who survived him, and lived afterwards in Dublin, a son who succeeded, viz.

Sir Peter or Pierce Butler, Knt. who 12 May 1309 received a great overthrow on the confines of Meath, however he held the Lordships of Dunboyne and Mullingar in quiet possession, and 17 August 1358, 32 Edward III. had a grant from that King of 100 marks, for his good and laudable service in killing Gille-Patrick Philippison a traitor and rebel; and the King being willing to satisfy him in that sum, did by patent dated at Tristledermot 14 days after, grant to him the manor of Grenagh in the county of Kilkenny, then in the King's hands (belonging to Eustace Le Poer) for certain reasons, until he should receive the same sum out of the profits thereof --- On the Friday next before the feast of St. James the apostle, 1370, he made an entail of his estate (contained in an inspeximus 15 Ric. II.) of the manors of Dunboyne, Moymet, &c. on Thomas, Nicholas, Richard, William and Edmund, his sons, in tail male; remainder to his own heirs for ever: And it was found by inquisition, that the said Thomas, Nicholas, and Richard, died in his life time without issue male; and that William was seized thereof 8 Ric. II. The inquisition also found that Edmund the youngest son, died without issue.

William, who succeeded, was Lord of Dunboyne in the reign of Henry IV. ² by his wife Elizabeth, he had issue Peter, Edmund, and James; of whom the eldest son Peter succeeded, but dying without issue on the Friday next before the feast of St. Nicholas, 1415, 3 Hen. V. was succeeded by his brother Edmund, who also dying without issue in 1419, 7 Henry V. ³ James his brother became heir ⁴ who died in 1445, 24 Hen. VI. ⁵ leaving issue by his wife Morina, daughter of ——— O'Brien; Edmund his heir; William; John; Richard; and Theobald Butler.

Edmond, who succeeded, was made a Knight, and on the Monday next before the feast of St. Michael, 30 Hen. VI. as appears by an inspeximus 29 Eliz. Thomas Barred, Lord of Fethard, gave and granted to him, by the name of Edmund Fitz-James Le Botiller, his manors of Dronghane, &c. to the heirs male of the body of the said Edmond, remainder to the heirs male respectively of his brothers William, John, Richard, and Theobald, remainder

10

¹ Rot. Pat. in Turr. Birmingham, 32 Edw. III. D. No. 94.

² Recognizance taken 26 Jan. 1406, 8 Hen. IV. ³ Idem, in 8 Hen. VI.

⁴ Pedigree. ⁵ Old Roll of obits. ⁶ See an Inspeximus 25 Eliz. of a deed of entail made by Sir Thomas Barred, of Fethard, Knt. of his manors of Dronghane, &c. settled on the said sons, and which was dated on the Monday next before the feast of St. Michael, 30 Hen. VI.

Butler, of Cloghcullicie in Cross-Tipperary, Esq. who died before

to Thomas Fitz-John Le Butler and his heirs male; remainder to the said Edmund's right heirs for ever'. Also by patent dated at Trim 26 February 1467, he received a grant in consideration of the good and commendable services which he, Edmond Butler, Lord and Baron of Dunboyne, had performed in the wars of Ireland, of 10l. a year out of the said fee farm rents, of the city of Waterford, which lately belonged to James Earl of Wiltshire, and then in the Crown, to be received at Easter and Michaelmas, by the hands of the Mayor and Bailiffs; as also all and singular the prize wines within the ports and liberties of Limerick, Corke, Rosse, Galway, Kingsale, Dungarvan, and Dingle, for life, without paying any rent for the same; and likewise by the assent of the L. D. and full parliament at Drogheda, by patent dated 22 February, in consideration of the many acceptable services which he had performed in the Irish wars, and especially in the taking Conn O'Connor, chief of his nation, and delivering him to the L. D. he had a grant of the Lordship of the manor of Clanriccard, with all its rights and privileges in the county of Meath, for the Term of his life, without any service or rent payable to the crown.

He married Catharine, daughter of Richard Butler of Boelick, otherwise called Mac-Richard Boelicke, and had issue four sons, viz. James, his heir and successor; William, who died 7 April 1499; Peter, (of Grillagh in the county of Tipperary, who married Ellinor, daughter of Oliver Grace, and was killed by James Tobin of Cumphinagh in 1502, being ancestor to the families of Grellagh and Boynton-Rath in the said county); and Elia who was Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey in Dublin, died in 1501, and was interred in that monastery.

James.

James, the eldest son, succeeded as Lord of Dunboyne, married Elinor, daughter of Mac-Carthy Reagh, and died in 1508, 24 Hen. VII. leaving Sir James Butler his successor who was seized of the manors of Dunboyne and Moymet, and 1 October 1521, 13 Hen. VIII. he demised the latter to Robert Rochfort for 9 years, from 1 May following. He married Joan, daughter of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, and died 15 or 28² January 1533, 25 Henry VIII. seized of the manors of Kiltynan, Drongan, Boynton-Rath, the Little Grange, Ballygallward, with lands and messuages in Greaghlagh, Croighan, Moygorth, Tyrmoyane, Carrigginsheragh, Cashel and Fethard in the county of Tipperary: By his said wife he had issue three sons and two daughters, viz. Edmund his heir; Peter; Thomas of Boynton-Rath; Joan, married to Rowland Fitz-Eustace,

¹ Pedigree of Dunboyne, ut antea.

² Inq. taken at Dunboyne, on Thursday next after St. Martinmas. 27 Hen. VIII.

before 1628.¹, by his wife Ellenor, daughter of Pierce Butler,
of

Eustace, Baron of Kilkullen, and Viscount Baltinglas; and Ellen,
to David Roche, Viscount of Fermoy.

Sir Edmund Butler who succeeded (*and the first Lord Dunboyne*) Sir Edmund
was found to be only 16 years old at his father's death, by inquisition
taken 25 Hen. VIII., but to be 17 years and 9 months old, by
the inquisition taken 27 of that King, and to be 18 years of age by
an inquisition taken 26 Hen. VIII. whereby he became the King's
ward 11 June 1541, and was created Baron of Dunboyne to
which patent of creation we insert the following *Preamble*: Sciatis
quod nos grata et laudabilia obsequia, quæ dilectus et fidelis subdi-
tus noster Edmundus Butler, Armiger, nobis impendit, indiesque
impendere non desistit; necnon circumspeditionem et strenuitatem,
ac fidelitatem ipsius Edmundi intime considerantes, ex certa scientia
et mero motu nostris de gratia nostra speciali præfatum Edmundum
ad statum gradum dignitatem et honorem Baronis de Dunboyne in
Patria nostra Hiberniæ ereximus, &c.²

10 June 1545 he had a special livery of his inheritance, and
21 May 1547. he was required by letters from St. James's by K.
Edward VI. directed to his trusty and well beloved subject the
Baron of Dunboyne, to aid the deputy, in suppressing and reform-
ing the rebels of Ireland.—1 February 1555, 2 and 3 Philip and
Mary, an injunction was directed to the Sheriff of the county of
Tipperary, to put his Lordship in possession of the castle and lands
of Ragowill, which he had lately recovered in the chancery: and
in 1577 he accompanied the L. D. in his expedition towards
the North, against James Mac-Donnell the Scot.—12 January
1559, he was present in the parliament held by Thomas, Earl of
Suffex; and in 1562 joined with other subjects of the county of
Tipperary in a remonstrance to the L. D. Fitz-Williams, of di-
vers grievances, enormities, extortions, oppressions, and injuries
committed against his Lordship and his followers, servants and sar-
mers, and others under his government, in the county and marches
of Tipperary, by the subjects of the counties of Kilkenny and
Waterford; whereupon a commission issued to Luke Dillon of Bal-
lyfermot, and Edward Fitz-Simon of Dublin, Gent. to inquire and
examine into the truth of the complaint, and to examine all wit-
nesses, produced by him, his followers, tenants, and servants, and
to do all other things necessary, for the due execution of the said
commission.—He married Gyles, Julia, or Cicely, daughter of
Cormac Oge Mac-Carthy of Muskery, widow of Gerald the fif-
teenth Lord of Kerry, and of Cormac-Na-Hony Mac-Carthy Reagh,
and by her (who 27 July 1551 had a licence to go into England)
he had issue three sons and two daughters, viz. James, his successor;
John

¹ Decree in Chancery.

² Rot. A^o. 32, 33. Hen. VIII. i. p. f. R. II.

of Callan in the county of Kilkenny, by whom he had also
a daughter

John (who married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Purcell of Loghmoe in the county of Tipperary, Esq. and had issue Thomas, who married Helen, daughter of Pierce Butler; James; Walter; and Theobald: from the said John, sprung the family of Widdington in the county of Tipperary); Pierce (who married Ellenor, daughter of Oliver Grace, and had Richard, John, Thomas, Allana married to Nicholas, eldest son of John Keatinge, and Catharine to Donogh O'Brien); daughter Ellenora, married to Gerald, Earl of Desmond; and Catharine to Terence Magrath.

James. James, *the second Lord Dunboyne* was summoned to Parliament in the 11, 12, 13, and 27 years of Q. Elizabeth; ¹ he was also summoned 11 Jac. I. and 8 July 1615 was rated 100l. to the subsidy. — 12 February 1620, Richard Butler of Cabragh in the county of Tipperary, enfeoffed Sir Donald O'Brien, Knt. and others in the towns and lands of Ballychanane, Turkelogh, and Killefferregane, parcels of Cabragh, to the use of this James, Lord Dunboyne, and Margaret his wife, during their lives; remainder to his Lordship's son Richard Butler, and his heirs male, with divers remainders over; remainder to his Lordship's right heirs for ever. — He married first Margaret, daughter and sole heir to Sir Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Upper Ossory, and by her he had five sons and three daughters; he married secondly Margaret, daughter of Connor, Earl of Thomond, and died 18 February 1621, ² seized of a large estate, having had issue by his last wife, who died 20 February 1636, and was buried 27 March following in St. Patrick's Church of Cashel, six sons and three daughters, viz. James Butler (of Cahirendea or Carryndee in the county of Tipperary, also of Grillagh as by inquisition, who was drowned with Thomas, Viscount Thurles, in his passage from England 29 November 1619, having had issue by his wife Ellen, fourth daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormond, Thomas, Walter, Ellen, and Joan, of whom Thomas who was two years old at his father's death, died 26 April 1637, leaving by his wife Ellen Fitz Patrick, James his heir, then of the age of 5 years); Edward, of Clare, who married Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas Dobbin of Waterford, Alderman, and had several children; Theobald (of Killofkan or Derylofkan in the county of Tipperary, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Valentine Blake of Galway, Knt. and widow of Sir Nicholas Arthure of Limerick, and died 2 February 1610 leaving James his heir, then aged 21 years, and other children); John; Thomas (of Pollardstown in the county of Limerick, who married Ellice, daughter of Geffry Mac-Gill-Patrick, second son of Florence, Lord

¹ Pedigree.

² Inq. taken at Ratoath, 5 June 1625.

a daughter Ellenor, married first in 1624 to John Barrett
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Lord of Upper Offory, and making his will 6 April 1637, desired to be interred with his mother, but dying 24 of that month at Dronghan in the county of Tipperary, was buried on 28 at Fethard, leaving James his heir; Margaret, Mary, Ellen, and Ellice); Richard, made heir to Richard Butler of Cabragh, Gent.; daughter Elenor married to John Fitz-Gerald, eldest son of John Fitz-Gerald of Dromana, in the county of Waterford, Esq.; Ellen, to Theobald, eldest son of Richard Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe; and Joan, to Callaghan O'Callaghan of Clonmyn in the county of Cork, Esq. — The children by the first wife were John, heir apparent; Peter, or Pierce, of whom hereafter; Edmund; Thomas and Walter who died unmarried; Catharine married to Nicholas, eldest son of Sir John Everard of Fethard, Knt.; Joan, to Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, eldest son of the White Knight; and ¹ Ellen, to Maurice Fitz-Gerald of Lackagh, who died 13 November 1637.

John, the eldest son, being killed in 1602, by Richard Grace, John. left issue by Joan, daughter of Florence, Lord of Upper Offory who died about 5 years after her marriage, Edmund his only son, Edmund. after *third Lord Dunboyne* but then styled of Ballytarsney in the county of Tipperary, who was granted in ward to his grand-father after which period, Pierce Butler, uncle to the said Edmund desired to bastardise his nephew, in order to procure the title for himself, — By petition to K. James I. he set forth that his eldest brother John, deceased, took to wife Elinor Butler, daughter of the Lord of Cahier, during which marriage he did beget a bastard son called Edmund Butler, of the body of Johan Fitz-Patrick, daughter unto the then Lord of Upper-Offory, and that after, his said brother died without issue lawfully begotten, he being next heir unto him and to his father, then Lord of Dunboyne. Notwithstanding which, it had been found by an inquisition taken without his privity, that the said John Butler died, having issue the said Edmund Butler his son and heir; who being within age, his wardship was granted by patent unto the said Lord of Dunboyne, his pretended grandfather, who did desire by divers means, to confer and establish both his title of honour and all his inheritance on the said Edmund, the base son, to the disinherison of him the said Pierce, being his son and heir. Whereupon the King signified his pleasure to the L. D. by letters from Westminster 6 May 1613, ² that as he was not willing to give any weight to prejudice the right of his ward, during his minority, being in his protection, so he could not in honour suffer the said Pierce to be debarred from any lawful proceeding, for the manifestation of his title, to the said title of honour and lands; and therefore required him to call before him the Lord of Dunboyne and

¹ Pedigree.

² Rot. 15 Jac. I. l. p. D. R. 22.

Fitz-Andrew, and secondly to Edmund Barry, of Ballymagowle in the county of Cork, Gent.

Which

and such others as could best defend the ward's right, and to examine such witnesses on either part, by indifferent persons of quality, appointed by commission out of Chancery: the commission and examinations to be recorded in the said court, whereupon the ward at his full age and the petitioner might have a legal trial of their rights, and the petitioner have the benefit of such depositions and witnesses, as might happen to die, or fail in their memory during the ward's minority.—But the said Pierce presented another petition, giving him to understand, that upon notice of that his pleasure given by the deputy to the Lords Dunboyne and Cahier, unto whose daughter the said Lord was married) they nominated certain commissioners, which he was content should be also commissioners for him; which being agreed, he set forth that they did not only surcease that course, but laboured by delays to deprive him of the benefit of his Majesty's said letters; and also that the Lord Dunboyne and his feoffees, since the said directions, had made divers settlements to deprive him of his birth-right; his Majesty by letters from Westminster 17 July 1618, directed the L. D. without further delay (assisting himself with the advice of the two Chief Justices and the Master of the Rolls) to call all parties before him, whom it might concern, to grant a commission out of Chancery, to indifferent commissioners chosen by each party, for the examining of such witnesses as should be produced, by both, for the better discovery of the truth of the informations which his Majesty had received¹, and the estate be settled as it was upon his Majesty's former directions, until this difference might receive a final decree.—But the King's directions in some material points, not being obeyed by the Lord Dunboyne, but that contrary to his Majesty's express pleasure, he had conveyed his estate to his grand child Edmund, and had delivered all the writings and conveyances belonging to the said estate to the Lord Cahier, his Majesty was thereupon moved to refer these points to the examination of the L. D. Falkland at the council table, who was to take order, that the directions contained in his said former letters, might be put in due execution. That the conveyances made contrary thereto might not be issued to the disadvantage of the said Pierce, unless there appeared evident reason for it, and that the writings might be deposited in some indifferent custody, till the cause should receive a final determination with all speed by a jury in the proper county².—Accordingly the said Pierce procured a jury of the Queen's County, to inquire of the said supposed bastardy at the Exchequer Bar, before the commissioners of the court of wards, during the wardship, which jury found thereupon a special verdict, which gave show to the said Pierce's pretensions; upon which an injunction and a subpœna were granted for establishing of the

¹ Rot. 16. Jac. I. 2. p. D. R. 42.

² Idem. 3. p. D. R. 14.

Which Thomas, the fifth Lord Cahier, had the grant of Thomas, a special livery 4 July 1632, for the fine of 350*l.*, Irish; and 5
Q 2
14 Baron.

the proceedings at common law, and much time spent in considering of an indifferent county, for the day of trial of the cause, and after several counties were nominated, and refused by either party, the Lord Chancellor and court propounded (in presence of both parties and their council) a jury of English gentlemen in the county of Tyrone, being (in regard of the remoteness) conceived to be freest from alliance to either party, and most indifferent for a trial of that weight and consequence; which after time given to both parties, and their free and public consent, the court 16 June 1620, ordered, that the cause depending in the King's Bench between them, should be tried the next Michaelmas Term at the bar of that court by a jury of English, returned out of the said county of Tyrone, by nomination of the Judges of the said court, to be returnable as a jury of the Queen's County; according to which order, the plaintiff Edmund did presently appear, and pleaded the general issue to the question of ejection, and the jury being sworn, full evidence given on both sides, and the jury returned to the bar, to deliver up their verdict, and the lessee being called to prosecute his action and not appearing, a nonsuit was entered against him 8 February 1621, whereupon the Lord Chancellor on the 12 of same month declared "That the plaintiff, Edmund Lord Dunboyne, should be
 " established in the peaceable and quiet possession of all and singular
 " the castles, towns, and lands of Killeny and all other heredita-
 " ments in the bill and declaration recited, and should from hence-
 " forth peaceably and quietly hold and enjoy the same without the
 " let, intrusion or disturbance of the defendant Pierce Butler, with
 " 35*l.* costs, and that an injunction should issue for the performance
 " of this decree."

The said Edmund *Lord Dunboyne*, was said to be 25 years of age at his grandfather's death, but the inquisition taken at Ratoath 5 June 1625, finds him of the age of 30 years; and 16 December 1625 he had a special livery of his lands and inheritance for the fine of 176*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, by the name of Edmund, Lord Baron of Dunboyne, son and heir to John Butler, Esq. and grandson and heir to James, late Lord Dunboyne 1.—He married first Margaret, daughter and heir to Thomas Lord Cahier, and had a special livery of her estate 12 December 1630, for the fine of 60*l.* Irish.—In 1628, his Lordship having the misfortune to kill Mr. Prendergast, he was confined a prisoner in the Castle of Dublin, and a bill of indictment being found against him at the ensuing assizes of the county of Tipperary, his Majesty in prosecution of justice, granted a commission 4 June that year, constituting Francis, Lord Aungier, High Steward of Ireland for the trial of his Lordship by
his

14 July 1634 took his seat in the House of Peers¹, having a grant

his Peers; 11 of that month he was tried accordingly, the trial lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, when he was acquitted.—The Peers who sat upon this trial were, the Earls of Londonderry and Meath: the Viscounts Gormanston, Valentia, Mellefont, Netterville, Kilmallock, and Baltinglas; the Barons of Howth, Dunfany, Upper-Osory, Louth, Caulfield, Docwra, and Desmond, all of whom save Lord Docwra, assented to his Lordships acquittal.—4 November 1634² he took his seat in the House of Peers, and was again present 18 March 1639³.—His said first Lady dying in Dublin in 1632, he married secondly Ellen Fitz-Gerald, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, but by her (who had been married to Donogh O'Connor Sligo, and also to Sir Robert Cressley, Knt. and was buried in 1660 in the abbey of Conge) he had no issue, and dying 17 March 1640 at his seat of Kiltinane in the county of Tipperary, was interred at Fethard, having had issue James his heir; Thomas who was engaged in the rebellion of 1641; John; Edmund; Richard; daughter Ellen (married first to James Butler of Fenure in the county of Tipperary, then heir apparent to Pierce, Viscount Ikerryne; secondly to Gerald Grace of Ballyhinch in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.); Ellenor, to Edmund, son and heir to Thomas, Lord Cahier; and Margaret.

James.

James, *fourth Lord Dunboyne* was 26 years of age in 1641.—He engaged himself with the Irish in 1641, for which he was outlawed in the county of Kildare 19 November 1642, and in the county of Cork 23 October 1643, in which year he was at the siege and surrender of Ballynekill by the army commanded by General Preston; and had his estates sequestered; ⁴ himself retiring beyond the seas, where he continued 'till the restoration of the King, and upon his return to Ireland was found guilty of the rebellion and declared *Novent*.—He married Ellen, third daughter of Pierce, Viscount Ikerrine, and dying in Dublin, was buried 2 March 1662, in St. James's Church, having issue only one daughter Margaret, married to Brian Lord of Upper Osory.—Hence the title, but for the outlawry, would have descended to the heirs male of Pierce second son of James, the second Lord Dunboyne, by his first wife Margaret Fitz-Patrick; which Pierce was seated at Ballahedred, or Ballighandroghid in the county of Tipperary, married Ellen, daughter of Gerald Sutton of Ballykyroe, in the county of Wexford, Esq. and had Peter or Pierce, his heir; and James of Ballahedred who died in France.

Peter, the eldest son of Pierce, who succeeded to the title of Dunboyne, became the *fifth Lord*, but not being restored to the manor

¹ Lords Jour. i. 2.

² Idem. 26.

³ Idem. 103.

⁴ Rolls Office.

grant and confirmation 4 June 1640 to him and his heirs,
(in

manor of Dunboyne or any of the estate; the Duke of Ormond claimed the same before the commissioners for executing the acts of settlement, being thereunto entitled by virtue of certain clauses in those acts, made in his favour, as lands sequestered which were held Peter. of him before 1641, and obtained the adjudication and certificates for the same, with letters patents thereupon in fee simple, after which his Grace by deed of feoffment 14 February 1669 conveyed the manor of Dunboyne, &c. to the said Pierce, Lord Dunboyne, under certain yearly rents, which the patent recites excepted, and which his Grace agreed by the said indenture that he and his heirs should pay.—And 16 December 1673, the King granted to him the lands of Loughrent in the county of Tipperary, with a pension of 100l. a year on the establishment, which commenced 1 January 1687, by K. James II. on whose account he was attainted of treason, and outlawed in the county of Meath 16 April 1691¹.—He married Ellen or Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Hurley of Knocklong in the county of Limerick, Bart. and died in the beginning of 1689,² having had issue James his heir, and four daughters, viz. Anne, married to Mr. English; the second to Daniel O’Ryan of Scolloghede, Esq.; Grace (to Walter Bourke, near the Devil’s-Bit, called Mac-Walter Duhee O’Leagh; and she married secondly Mac-O’Brien of Duharrow); and Elinor to Mac-Robinson of Ballycloghy in the county of Cork.

James, who succeeded his father, was *sixth Lord of Dun-* James.
boyne, in 1689 he was a Captain of Nicholas Purcell’s Horse, in K. James’s army; but was comprised within the articles for the surrender of Limerick, and by the act of Parliament for their confirmation, he was restored to all such estates as he had 13 February 1688, or at any time after 3.—In November 1686, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Redmond Everard of Fechara in the county of Tipperary, Bart. and dying in January 1701 or 1706, had issue two sons, viz. Pierce, his heir; Edmund, heir to his brother; and a daughter Catharine, married to Richard Butler of Glingall.—Pierce, *seventh Lord Dunboyne*, the eldest son, married Anne, only daughter and heir to Robert Caddell of Dublin,⁴ relict of Sir James Hamilton, Knt (to whom as appears by a Chancery Roll, she was married before 1678) but by her who remarried with Nicholas Shee of Polistown in the county of Kilkenny, Esq. he had no issue, and deceasing in 1718 was succeeded by his brother Edmund, *eighth Lord Dunboyne*, who resided in 1727 at Lisn- Edmund.
dusfria in the county of Tipperary, married Anne, daughter of Oliver Grace of Shanganagh in the county of Tipperary, and died in

¹ Rolls Office and Lodge.

³ Chancery Bill.

⁴ Idem.

² Pedigree in Lodge’s Collections.

(in virtue of the commission of grace, and for the fine of 109l. 16s. English,) of the manors of Cahier, Reaghill, and Grace's-Castle, with many other lands in the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny, to hold by Knight's service and the rent of 18l. 6s. od.—In February 1624 he married Elinor, grand-daughter of the Lord Poer,* and by her

in November 1732, having had issue four sons and two daughters, viz, James, Pierce, and John, successive Lords of Dunboyne; Edmund, an officer in the French service, who died without issue; daughter Elizabeth; and Catharine; married William O'Brien of Banfagh, Esq.; James, the eldest son, *ninth Lord Dunboyne*, was born in 1734, and dying unmarried in Charing Cross, London, 12 December 1768; was succeeded by his next brother, Pierce, then an officer in the French service, who returned to Ireland, obtained his Majesty's pardon, conformed to the established Protestant religion and was *the tenth Lord*, he married Maria, daughter of George Macneimara of Cong in the county of Mayo, Esq. and died in December 1785, leaving issue by his Lady (who remarried with David Walsh, Esq. M. P. for the borough of Fethard) one son, Pierce-Edmund-Creagh Butler, *the eleventh Lord*, who was born in 1774, and dying a minor in 1786, the estates devolved on his uncle John Butler, then Titular Bishop of Cork, and styled *the twelfth Lord Dunboyne*; his Lordship conformed to the established religion, and in 1787 married a daughter of Theobald Butler of Wilford in the county of Tipperary, Esq. but hath no issue. †

James.

Pierce.

Pierce-
Edmond-
Creagh.

John.

* As appears by the following petition in 1633 to K. Charles I. wherein she set forth, "That whereas in February last was eight years, there was a marriage solemnized between Thomas Lord Baron of Cahir, and herself, being grandchild unto the Lord Power; by which marriage he had three children, and that about four years after the said marriage and birth of the said children, there falling some difference between her said husband and her father, his lordship plotted how he might dissolve the said marriage, and to that end procured one Elinor Butler, daughter to Walter, Earl of Ormond, to commence a suit against him before the Lord Bishop of Waterford, in a cause of precontract of marriage, and the better to colour the said suit, wrote several letters (without date) and a contract under his hand to the said Elinor, upon which letters and contract witnesses being produced, and parties on all hands colluding, his lady never being made a party thereto, sentence was given by the said bishop for the matrimonial contract between the said Lord and Elinor, from which sentence colourably, and indeed the better to strengthen the said sentence against him, appealed to the Lord Archbishop of Cashell, but in the prosecution of the said cause gave order to his proctor that he should not hinder the said Lady Butler in her proofs, nor alledge any thing on his behalf concerning his marriage with any other woman and children by her, but should suffer sentence to pass in affirmance of the former sentence, by which means there was a second sentence given; from which he did not appeal, his Lady being all this while ignorant of the proceedings, and relying upon her Lord's care in soliciting this business; but at last finding the collusion between him and the said Elinor, and that it tended to her own destruction, and bastardizing of her lawful issue by him, she appealed

" from

her had seven children, of whom Margaret was married to Theobald Butler of Banfogh in Tipperary, Esq.; Elinor, to Connor Lonnergan; Mary, to ——— Saule, of Cashell; and

Edmund,

“ from the said sentence of the Archbishop of Cashell, to the King, in his court of chancery, in Ireland; but she being afterwards advised by her council, that the time of her appeal was lapsed, and cause deserted in that way, and, if it had not, yet the vice-treasurer of Ireland being at that time in England, she could not proceed to the taking out of a commission by reason of his absence, she by like advice of council began a suit against her husband and others in the Prerogative court; in which suit his lordship being touched in conscience, confessed both collusion and corruption, and all other the premisses to be true upon his oath, nevertheless, to stop her proceeding in the said court, the said Elinor Butler surreptitiously procured his Majesty's letters, directed to the Lords Justices of Ireland, wherein they were required to cause a surcease of the proceedings in the Prerogative Court, and that she the petitioner be left to prosecute her appeal in the Court of Chancery, and no where else; which she was no way able to do, because in the Chancery there was no cause depending, (her appeal being deserted) and no commission of appeal by reason of the vice-treasurer's absence ever extracted under seal, whereby she the said Elinor Butler hoped to keep the cause eternally from another hearing. The premisses considered, and for that since the beginning of the suit the Lord Cahier hath had three other children by her Ladyship, and that she was likewise great with child by him at that time, she besought his Majesty (out of his princely compassion, and tenderness of the honor of a wronged lady, and bastardizing of her seven most lawfully begotten children,) that he might be graciously pleased either to order that she might proceed in her cause in the Prerogative Court, where it then depended, or if it should still please his Majesty that the cause should be proceeded in, in the Chancery, that then he would be pleased to give warrant to the Lord Chancellor, to issue a commission with a clause of restitution to her terme appellatory, that a pretended desertion of her appeal might be no prejudice unto her, or to set down any course, which in his princely wisdom should seem meet for the bringing of the Justice of her cause to light, and she and her seven poor infants should be bound to pray for his Majesty.”

“ In Answer to this Petition the King came to this Resolution,

“ At the Court at Whitehall 18th. April 1633.

“ His Majesty's pleasure is, upon, reading this Petition, that his advocate Dr. Ryves take pains to inform himself of the state of this cause, and make report whether this be feazable in law or no, and thereupon the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Cooke shall receive further directions herein from his Majesty.”

Edw. Powell.

“ May it please your Majesty,

“ According to your royal pleasure to me signified by the master of Requests, I have diligently informed myself of the state of the cause mentioned in this petition, and according to such acts of court as the petitioner the Lady of Cahier's agent hath shewed me, I make humbly bold to certify your Majesty, that the petition in substance is true; But, whereas the said Lady desires either to be referred back to your Majesty's court of Prerogative in Ireland, or else to be restored to her terme appellatory in the Chancery, I humbly conceive that the latter of these two courses is the fitter, both because it crosseth not with your Highness's pleasure formerly signified for the surceasing of the said cause in your Highness's said Court of Prerogative,

“ tive,

Edmund Butler, Esq., his heir apparent, marrying in 1641 Elenor, second daughter of the afore-mentioned Edmund, Lord Dunboyne, by the said Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Cahier, and dying before him, was buried in the Abbey of Cahier with his ancestors, leaving issue by her, who re-married with George Mathew of Thomastown, Esq.; a daughter Joan, married in April '1672 to John Browne, Esq., younger brother to Valentine, the first Viscount Kenmare, who left her a widow, without issue, 15 August 1706; and an only son

Pierce, successor to his grandfather, who, in the grant of his wardship to Murrough, Lord Inchiquin, in 1648, is styled grandchild and heir of Thomas, late Lord Cahier. He continued in ward to that nobleman till after the restoration, when (5 February 1660) his wardship was transferred to Richard Philips of Thurles, Esq.; not long after which, the King conceiving himself to be bound in honour, to protect and secure his lordship as much as lay in him, being so long his Majesty's ward, in the estate of his said grandfather, did, to remove all doubts concerning the validity of his title thereto, require by privy seal, from Whitehall 22 September 1662, a patent to be passed, confirming to him all the estate, whereof his grandfather should be found by inquisition to have been seized in fee-simple, or fee-tail, in the year 1640, which passed the seal accordingly 4 November following, to hold to the use of George Mathew, Esq., who paid a valuable consideration, to the Lord Inchiquin, for his wardship, until he should attain the age of 21 years, and after that the remainder

"tive, and also for that a commission of delegates, with a clause of restitution
 "to her terme appellatory, as in the petition is desired, especially upon so
 "just grounds, as are here mentioned, is proper for your Majesty to grant,
 "and hath formerly upon like occasion been granted to others by your
 "Highness. All which I humbly submit to your Majesty's high wisdom and
 "princely pleasure.

"Your Majesty's most humble Servant,
 T. Ryves."

24 April 1633.

"At the Court at Whitehall, 7^o. May 1633.

"His Majesty having perused this report, grounded upon the truth of the
 "petition, is graciously pleased that the cause be proceeded on in the Chan-
 "cery of Ireland, and hereby gives warrant to the Lord Chancellor there to
 "issue a commission, with a clause of restitution of the Lady to her terme ap-
 "pellatory, that the pretended desertion of her appeal may be no prejudice
 "unto her as in the petition is desired."

Rot. A^o. 9 Car. I. 1. p. D. R. 7.

John Coke."

* Bill in Chancery, and Articles dated 20 of that Month.

remainder, to the use of his lordship, his heirs, and assigns for ever.

In 1663 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Toby Mathew, sister to George Mathew, the elder, of Thurles, and Aunt to the late George Mathew of Thomastown, Esqrs.; and making his will 29 January 1676, died in that year, having issue by her, (who re-married in 1685 with Daniel Mac-Carthy of Carrignevar, Esq., and died in 1704, being mother of Charles Mac-Carthy, of Carrignevar, Esq. living in 1706,) four daughters, Elinor, married to Sir John Everard, of Fethard, Bart.; Margaret, to Theobald, Lord Cahier, as hereafter; Anne, died unmarried in 1683; and Mary, born after his decease, was the wife of Robert Walsh, Esq. Whereupon the title descended to Theobald Butler, of Knockananomagh in Tipperary, Esq., the next heir-male of the body of the first Sir Theobald, Lord Cahier,¹ namely, son and heir to Edmond Butler, of the same place, Esq., (third son of the said Sir Theobald, Lord Cahier) by his wife Catharine, daughter of Mac-Ibrien Arragh, by his wife Agnes, daughter of the Viscount Muskery.

Which Theobald, the seventh Lord Cahier, sat in the Theobald, parliament of K. James II., Anno 1689, and, upon a mis- 7
take and misinformation, was outlawed in 1691, for his pre-Baron.
tended adherence to that King, whereby he fell into great troubles, had his estate for some time laid waste, and afterwards seized for the crown, by which means the damage he then sustained, enforced him to contract many debts and encumber his estate; but, upon a true representation of his case, his innocence being made manifest, the outlawry was reversed in Michaelmas Term 1693, by their Majesties Order, and he was restored to his estate.—He married to his first wife Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Redmond Everard of Fethard, Bart. sister to the before-mentioned Sir John Everard, by whom he had one son Thomas, his successor; and two daughters, Mary, (married to J. Long of Dublin, Esq., and besides other children, had James Long of Feathard, Esq., who married a daughter of Sir John, and sister of Sir Redmond Morres, Baronets); and Johanna, first married 28 May 1708 to James Butler, of Caherbane in the county of Clare, Esq., son and heir to Sir Theobald Butler, Knt., counsellor at law, who died 11 March, 1720,² and by him, who died there 8 January 1722, had two sons and two daughters, Theobald, who died unmarried 4 March 1735; James,
of

¹ Will of Lord Pierce in Prerog. Office.

² Chancery Pleadings.

of Caherbane and of Killcomon in Tipperary; Mary, married in 1736 to John Crotty, of Ballygillane in the county of Waterford; and Margaret; in 1734-5 to John, son and heir to Francis Macnemara, of Moyrielsk in the county of Clare, Esqrs.¹; and she died 18 February 1753, a few days after her only daughter was married to David Fitz-Gerald, of Cork, Esq. Johanna, their mother, married secondly Walter Esmond, of Cregg, Esq.

In February 1693 his Lordship took to his second wife Margaret, second daughter of Pierce, the sixth Lord Cahier (with whom, by articles, dated 13 of that month, her mother conveyed to him the manor of Castle-Grace, with other lands) and his lordship dying 27 September 1700, left issue by her, who survived him, one son Pierce, who died 13 January 1723; and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, both nuns in the convent of Ypres.

Thomas, the eighth Lord Cahier, at his father's death was under age, and in July 1709² married Frances, eldest daughter of the said Sir Theobald Butler, solicitor general to K. James II., and deceasing in the city of York in May 1744, had issue by her, who died in 1733, in the 47 year of her age, six sons and two daughters, viz. James, his successor; Theobald, who died young; Thomas, born in January 1718, who died unmarried at Cahier, about the year 1782; Jordan, born 11 July 1722, died unmarried in France about, 1770; Pierce; John, born 8 August 1727, who died unmarried at Bath 10 June 1786; Margaret, born 26 October 1716, married 18 April 1752 to Andrew Kennedy, of Dublin, Esq., and is still living; and Mary, born 5 July 1720, deceased.

James, the ninth Lord was born 1 August 1711, married in January 1739 Christian, fourth daughter and coheir to Michael Moore, of Drogheda, Esq. but by her who died before him had no issue, and his Lordship deceasing at Lyons in France 6 June 1786, the title and estates devolved to his only surviving brother,

Pierce, the tenth Baron of Cahier, who was born before 1727, and died at Paris 10 June 1788 unmarried, upon whose death this branch of the family becoming extinct in the male line; the estates pursuant to his Lordship's will devolved upon Richard, grandson of Richard Butler, of Glingall in the county of Tipperary, Esq. descended from Theobald, the third Lord Cahier, which Richard of Glingall by his first wife, a daughter of Richard Butler of Ballynahinch,

¹ Chancery Pleadings.

² Articles dated 12 of that Month.

hinch, in Tipperary, Esq. was father of James Butler, Esq James, who resided at Fethard in the county of Tipperary, married Sarah Nichols, and died in the East Indies, as is said, in the month of July 1788, having had issue two sons and a daughter, viz. Richard, aforesaid; James, who died young, and Jane, born 1 August 1779.

Richard, the eldest son, and present Lord Cahier¹ was Richard, born 13 November 1775.²

TITLES.] Richard Butler, Baron of Cahier in the county¹¹ of Tipperary.

CREATION.] So created 6 May 1583, 25 Eliz.

ARMS.] Pearl, a Cross, Ruby, with the Effigies of our Saviour thereon, Topaz, borne in memory of one of the family's fighting against the Turks.

CREST.] In a Plume of Feathers a Falcon, pearl, differenced with a Crescent.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Tygers, parti per fess, Sapphire and Topaz, gorged with a Chain reflexing over their Backs, and passing between their hinder Legs.

MOTTO.] GOD BE MY GUIDE.

SEAT.] Cahier-Castle in the county of Tipperary, 71 miles from Dublin.

STEWART,

¹ Information of the family, and of Thomas Prendergast, Esq. appears from the certificate of Rev. John Byrne, parish priest of Tulloroan in the county of Kilkenny. ² As

STEWART, LORD CASTLE-STEWART.

4. **T**HE furname of STEWART, STUART, or STEUART, as the best Scottish Historians affirm, had its origin in the following manner :

Duffus, King of Scotland, left a son Grimus, who succeeded to the throne, and a daughter, married to the *Thane* of Lochabar. Grimus, dying childless in the year 1003, Malcolm II. (son to King Kenneth III.) succeeded to the crown; but proving a Tyrant, he was cut off by a conspiracy in 1033, and was succeeded by Duncan I. (his grandson by his daughter Beatrix, wife of Albanach, or Grimus, the chief Thane, or governor of the Scots Islands) who constituted Banco, (son to the aforesaid *Thane* of Lochabar, and nephew to Grimus, King of Scotland,) general of his army, and receiver of his revenues; but the Highland rebels encouraged, by the mildness of K. Duncan, to disturb his reign, he was enforced to make his first cousin Macbeth, (grandson to Malcolm II. by his daughter Douada, or Docha, wife of Finley *Thane*, of Angus,) his viceroy in the year 1040; whose success against the rebels raised his ambition to aim at the crown, which he usurped in the sixth year of his deputation, by murdering Duncan and Banco, before mentioned; the latter of whom he put to death, on pretence that he understood by forcecy, that his (Banco's) issue should enjoy

enjoy the crown. Hereupon Fleance, the son of Banco, fled into North-Wales, where he married Nesta, the daughter of Griffith ap Llewellyn, prince of that country, by whom he had a son Walter, I. who (after Macbeth, was killed in battle by Macduffe in 1057, and Malcolm-Canmore, the son of K. Duncan, recalled from Cumberland, in England, whither he had retired to avoid Macbeth's cruelty) returned to Scotland, and by the said K. Malcolm III. in consideration of his services against the rebels in Galloway, and of his high descent, (being the nearest branch of the Royal Family) created him seneschal, or LORD HIGH STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, or receiver general of the royal revenues; from which office his Family afterwards took and retained their surname of STEWART.

The said Walter died in 1116, leaving his son Alan, *the Stewart*, in the reign of David I. who by Margaret, of Galloway, was father of Alexander I. *the Stewart*, (by some omitted) who flourished in the reign of William *the Lion*, and was succeeded in 1199 by Walter II. *the Stewart*, in the reign of Alexander II. who died in 1258; from which time the younger sons of the family had the surname of STEWART. He married Alda de Dunbar, and had two sons, Alexander; and Sir Robert, founder of the house of Lenox. Alexander II. *the Stewart*, died in 1286, leaving John, *the Stewart*, who was slain in the battle of Falkirk, in 1298, and was called *the Stewart of Bute*, in right of his wife Martha, heiress of Bute; and his son Walter, *the Stewart*, was so considerable a person, that K. Robert Bruce, gave him Margery, his only daughter by his first wife in marriage, and on failure of his own heirs, settled the crown upon their issue; and his son K. David deceasing 22 February 1370, without children, Robert, their son succeeded, and was crowned at Scoon 25 March following, being the hundredth King of Scotland.¹

Which K. Robert II. by Elizabeth More, his wife, had several sons, of whom Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife and Menteath, was their third legitimate son. He was a man of high accomplishments, equally qualified for the cabinet or field, and on this account the King his father, being aged and infirm, made this his son, governor of Scotland in his own life time, and his elder brother K. Robert III. after his accession to the crown, being likewise valetudinary, thought fit to continue him in the regency, and dignified him with the title of Duke of Albany.

Robert,
II.
King of
Scotland.
Robert,
I
Duke of
Albany.

of

¹ Lodge edit. 1754 II. 196, 197. Sir David Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland. &c.

of Albany in 1399.—Upon the death of K. Robert III. his son K. James I. being prisoner in England, the Duke of Albany of right, became governor of the kingdom for his nephew, in which office he continued 'till his decease.—He commanded the Scottish army in several engagements against the English, and always behaved with such courage and conduct as generally enabled him to come off victorious, though often inferior in number to the enemy. Having discharged his trust in all these high departments with wisdom, prudence and integrity; he died 3 September 1419, universally lamented.

By his first wife Margaret, grandchild and sole heir to Alan, Earl of Menteith, by which marriage he acquired that honour and a large estate, he had several daughters, and a son,

Murdoch,
2
Duke. Murdoch, the second Duke, who succeeded to his father's estates, and also to the government of the kingdom.¹—In 1424 he had the sole merit of restoring K. James I. to the crown, who had been detained from his infancy during eighteen years in the court of England, by K. Henry V.² and yet by the wicked means of his half uncle, Walter Stewart Earl of Athol, Duke Murdoch, with two of his sons suffered death (in 1425, when his estates and titles were forfeited to the state) on a false accusation, as was generally thought, of aspiring to the crown, their standing in a degree nearer the succession than Walter, exciting them, as was believed.—He married Isabel, daughter and heir to Duncan, Earl of Lennox, and by her had two daughters, the elder married to Archibald Campbell of Lochow, and Lady Isabel the younger, married to Sir Walter Buchanan of that ilk.—He had also four sons, viz. Robert, who died without issue before his father; Sir Walter, and Sir Alexander, who shared their father's fate; and Sir James Stewart, who on the unfortunate reverse of his father's fortune, and the consequent deprivation of his estates and honours, fled to Ireland, where he spent the rest of his days and, died in 1449,* by a daughter of the house

Sir
James.

* So says the Pedigree, but Douglas in the Peerage of Scotland, page 301, says, that on his father's imprisonment he came down from the Highlands with a considerable party, burnt the town of Dunbarton, killed Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, Governor of the castle with many others, for which he was obliged to fly to Ireland, where he died in 1451.

¹ Chronicon Scotiæ in the Lawyer's Library in Edinburgh, ad ann. 1399. Life of Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent, in the Lives of the officers of the crown and state, by Geo. Crawford, Esq. page 301. and Douglas 16. ² Rymer's Fœdera, ad ann. 1424.

house of Mac-Donnell, he had seven sons, viz. Andrew; Sir Murdoch, who died without issue; Arthur; Robert; Alexander; Walter, of whom hereafter; and James Beg, ancestor to the Stewarts of Baldoran.¹—Sir Andrew, the eldest son, created Lord Evandale, being of near affinity to the serene house of Stewart, and K. James II. commiserating his condition with that of his brother Walter, was pleased to recall them from Ireland, also to promote Sir Andrew to be first Lord of his bedchamber, and warden of the West marches towards England; in 1456 he was created a Peer, by the title of Lord Evandale; and his lordship was nominated first guardian of K. James III. during his long minority, and was appointed to preside over all affairs, foreign, and domestic.² He was afterwards sent by K. James to the court of Denmark, to demand Margaret, daughter of that King, for his master in marriage, which embassy he concluded.³ He was also appointed Lord Chancellor of Scotland, which high office he held till 1488, when deceasing without issue male, a great estate devolved upon his next heir, the son of his brother Walter.

Sir
Andrew,
Lord
Evandale.

Which Walter, married Elizabeth Arnot of that Ilk, an ancient family in the county of Fife, and by her had Matilda, married to Sir William Edmonston, of Duntreath; Margaret, to Alexander Cunninghame, of Drumquhastle; Alexander, who succeeded his uncle; and John, ancestor to the Stewarts of Kilbeg.⁴

Alexander the elder son, succeeded to his uncle's estates, being possessed of an ample landed property, he was intitled to a seat in Parliament *virtute tenuræ*, in right of his barony, yet he never received the investiture of a Lord of Parliament *Dominus Parliamenti*, nor was he ever otherwise designed than Alexander Stewart, *Laird* of Evandale, in which quality he died in 1492, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Andrew Stewart of Evandale, who K. James IV. for the honour of the Proximity of blood, in which he stood to the crown, was pleased to raise him to the dignity which his great uncle enjoyed, by solemn investiture in parliament, and by the Heralds and sound of trumpets without doors, as was the custom of creating Lord Barons in that and the preceding reigns.⁵—This Lord Evandale was high in the esteem of that King,

2
Lord
Evandale.

¹ Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, 501.

² Maitland's Hist. II. 652.

³ Buchanan. Lib. II. Maitland, II. 663.

⁴ Douglas, 501, 502.

⁵ Register of Parliament in the keeping of the Lord Register of Scotland.

King, to whom he was first Lord of the bed-chamber, and lost his life with his royal master at the battle of Flowden 9 September 1513.¹—He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, and by her had Andrew, his heir; Henry, (who married the Queen mother of Scotland, widow of K. James IV. and mother of K. James V. but left no surviving issue by the Queen, he was created Lord Methven in 1528, and was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, having issue by his second wife, Lady Janet Sewart, several daughters, and a son Henry, in whose son Henry the title failed²); Sir James, ancestor to the Earl of Murray; daughter Agnes, married to John Boswell, of Auchinleck; Anne, to Bartholomew Crawford, of Carse; and Barbara, first to James Sinclair, of Sanday, and secondly to Roderick Mac-Leod, of Lewes.³

Andrew, Andrew the elder son, succeeding to the estates and title,
3 became the third Lord Evandale,* in the year 1534 during
Lord the minority of Q. Mary, and under the regency of James
Evandale, Hamilton, Earl of Arran, whose sister, the Lady Margaret,
and 1 he had married, he relinquished the title of Evandale and
Lord was created Lord Stewart of Ochiltree,† but still observing
Ochiltree. the precedence of Evandale, and accordingly is, in the Rolls
of Parliament, and other records styled Lord Ochiltree and
Failford.⁴ He was one of the first men of quality that
zealously fell in with the reformation of religion. He died
in 1548,⁵ or 1549, and was succeeded by his eldest son

Andrew, Andrew, Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, commonly called
2 *the good Lord Ochiltree*. He and his father had zealously
Lord pushed forward the reformation of religion, and voted for
Ochiltree. it as a peer in the parliament of 1560. At a convention of
the estates, previous to the marriage of Q. Mary with the
Lord Darnley, who was a papist, Lord Ochiltree *alone*, only
openly

* Douglas makes Andrew, the second Lord Evandale, or as he calls him *third Lord*, to be the *first Lord Ochiltree*, omitting the circumstance of his father's not sitting in Parliament. We are always inclined to Mr. Douglas's opinion, in the present instance, however, we have adopted a very accurate Pedigree, the communication of Lord Castle-Stewart.

† He exchanged, says Douglas, his Lordship of Evandale in Lanerkshire, with Sir James Hamilton of Fynart, for the Lordship of Ochiltree in Airshire, and got charters under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Ochiltree, and several others *Andree domino Evandale inter 1536 et 1540*.—He then, with consent of the crown, got the title of Evandale exchanged for that of Ochiltree, which was confirmed to him by act of Parliament anno 1543.—He afterwards got three charters under the great seal (*Andree domino Ochiltree*) of different lands and baronies *inter 1543 et 1546* (Douglas, 522.)

¹ Charter in Pub. Archive. 1516. ² Douglas 476, 477. ³ Idem. 502.
⁴ See Knox's Hist. of the Reformation, Lib. IV. 343. ⁵ Buchan. Lib. XVII. Spotwood, p. 189. Maitland, II. 952.

openly protested he would never give his consent to a King of the popish religion.¹ He obtained four charters containing several lands and baronies, under the great seal of Scotland between 1570 and 1592, in all which he was styled *Domino Ochiltrie*, and by Agnes his wife, daughter of John Cunningham, of Caprington, he had issue Isabel, married to Thomas Kennedy, of Bargeny; Margaret, first to John Knox, *the reformer*, and secondly to Sir Andrew Ker, of Faudenside; also five sons, viz.

Andrew, his heir.

Sir James, of Bothwel-Muir, after Earl of Arran, who was in great favour with K. James VI. and thought to be one of the evil ministers of that time. His enemies to render him odious to the people, charged him with laying claim to the crown, calling himself James the VII. by his descent from Murdock, Duke of Albany. And in the Parliament, Ann. 1585 to clear himself of that aspersions, as was supposed, he renounced any title he might have to the crown that way, by the following protestation, as it stands enrolled in the records of parliament.

“ James, Earl of Arran, &c. Protests for himself, and
 “ in name of his father’s house of Ochiltrie, That neither
 “ the Duke of Lenox’s Grace, nor nae other has right to
 “ carrie the crown, or be nearest to the King’s Majestie’s person
 “ at any meetings of parliament, conventions of estates, &c.
 “ before the said Earl’s father’s house, in regard to the near-
 “ nefs and proximity of bluid they stand in to his Highness,
 “ since it is well known to sundry here present, who are
 “ ready to attest the samyn, that the Lord Ochiltrie the said
 “ Earls father, is lawfully come of the royal bluid, as
 “ lyneally descending from father to son of the house of
 “ Evandale, whaes first progenitor, not long synfyne, was
 “ son to Duke Murdake, begotten in lawfull bed, who was
 “ son to Duke Robert of Albany, who was uncle, tutor and
 “ governour, a lang time to umquhill (the late) King James
 “ the first, his nepot, (nephew). And thereupon the said
 “ Earl asked and toke instruments in due and competent
 “ form, &c.”

Sir William Steward of Monkton, who was killed by the Earl of Bothwell, and left no issue.

Sir Henry, and
 Robert, of Wester-Braco, } left no issue.²

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R

Andrew,

¹ Buchan, Lib. XVII. Spotswood, p. 189. and Maitland, II. 952.
 Fas’s Peerage of Scotland, p. 522.

² Doug-

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

Andrew. Andrew Stewart the eldest son, and heir apparent to the third Lord Ochilttrie, obtained several charters under the great seal, as *Andrea Magistro de Ochilttrie*, of the lands and barony of Ochilttrie, the five merk land of Portcarrick, and several others between the years 1578 and 1584.—He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry second Lord Methven, and deceased before his father, having had issue two sons and four daughters, viz. Andrew, heir to his grandfather; Josias, of Bonniton, who died without issue; Anne, married to Sir Henry Ker, of Fernyhirst, after Lord Jedburgh; Margaret, to John Stewart, of Traquair; Margery, to Sir Roger Ashton, of England, and Gentleman of the bed-chamber to K. James VI.; Martha, to Nicol Rutherford, of Hundely; Mary, to Sir George Crawford, of Lismorris; and Isabel, to Gilbert Kennedy, of Bargeny.¹

Andrew, 4 Lord Ochilttrie, and 1 Lord Castle-Stewart. Andrew the elder son, succeeding his grandfather in 1592,² became the fourth Lord Ochilttrie, and obtaining several charters under the great seal about 1601, was therein styled *Andrea domino Ochilttrie terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Ochilttrie, &c.*³ This nobleman, first Lord of the bedchamber to K. James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, was general of the artillery and captain governor of the castle of Edinburgh. He was so expensive in his manner of living, that his own fortune with the emoluments of his employments, were not sufficient to support him; therefore with the consent of his son Andrew, master of Ochilttrie, and the approbation of the crown, he sold his Lordship of Ochilttrie, to his cousin Sir James Stewart, of Killeth (son of Sir James, of Bothwel-Muir, created Earl of Arran,) but whose line failed in his great grandson William Stewart, Lord Ochilttrie, who died in 1675, aged 16 years.⁴—Whereupon his Majesty, solicitous to preserve the family in some degree of splendour suitable to their rank and descent, in his letters from Westminster 28 May 1618: thus writes, “We are never forgetful
“ of any good services done unto us by our meanest subjects,
“ much less of those which our trusty and well beloved
“ Andrew Stewart, late Lord Ochilttrie hath performed in
“ many kinds, which as we have hitherto retained in our
“ memory for his good, so we are now pleased to give him
“ a real testimony of our gracious acceptance thereof, by
“ creating him a baron of that our realm, these are there-
“ fore to require you to issue letters patent under the great
“ seal

¹ Douglas 523.
523.

² Charta in pub. Archi. ad. ann. 1592.
⁴ Idem, 524.

³ Douglas

“ seal of our kingdom of Ireland, creating him Lord Stewart,
 “ Baron of Castle-Stewart, in the county of Tyrone,
 “ and to the heirs male of his body.” He was accordingly
 created Lord Baron of Castle-Stewart,* by patent dated 7
 November 1619.—He married Margaret, daughter of Sir
 John Kennedy of Blairquan, and by her had Sir Andrew,
 his heir; John, who succeeded to the title; and Robert,
 ancestor to the present Lord. His Lordship died in 1632,
 and was succeeded in the honour by his eldest son

Sir Andrew Stewart, who was created a Baronet before his
 father’s decease, on being invested with his estates in the
 county of Tyrone, at which time he was made a free denizen
 of Ireland.—He was a firm patron to all Scotchmen in Ire-
 land, especially of the non conforming ministers, who had left
 Scotland on account of the articles of Perth Assembly; and
 had interest enough to protect his countrymen from the ap-
 prehensions which the Earl of Strafford would have imposed
 upon them, they having fled to Ireland, when the troubles
 had broke out in Scotland.† His Lordship produced his

R 2

writ

† Sir William Stewart, of Aughentean and of Newtown-Stewart
 in the county of Tyrone, and his brother Sir Robert Stewart, of
 Culmore, Knts. descendants of the House of Stewart, were both
 very active in the distracted times of K. Charles I.; and endeavoured
 to preserve their country in peace and tranquility: They had
 both served many years in foreign wars, under Count Mansfeldt,
 the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, and gradually raised themselves
 to the commands of regiments.

Family of
 Stewart,
 Baronets.

Sir Robert, the younger, was a gentleman of the privy chamber
 to K. James I. in whose reign he came into Ireland, and as a re-
 compence of his faithful and acceptable services, received a grant,
 24 July 1617, of 100l. a year of crown lands,¹ wherein were com-
 prised the rectories of Moyenally, Clonclare, Kilasned, Lorgen,
 Mointerconnought, Moybolge, Kinnally and Killasser, Killeniagh,
 &c. in the counties of Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh, to hold by
 fealty and the rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. which grant was founded upon
 his petition to the King, offering by his travail and industry, to
 bring to the crown a fee farm rent of 100l a year, to be reserved
 and paid out of such lands as were not in charge, and to bring this
 to

* K. James I. by patent, for the greater security of so large a property, in
 the lifetime of this Lord, invested Andrew his eldest son, with divers lands in
 the county of Tyrone, which were created into the manors of Castle-Stewart,
 Forward, and Carrigan. (Pedigree.)

¹ Rot. A. 15 Jac. I. 1. p. f.

writ of summons, and sat in the house of peers in Ireland 14 July 1634,¹ and he died in the year 1639, leaving issue by

to pass with the consent of the possessor, or tenants, so as the King's revenues should be thereby increased, and none of his subjects aggrieved on that behalf. In 1637 K. Charles I. by the advice of his council, finding it fit to give way for the levies of recruits, for the service of the crown of Sweden, granted a warrant from Westminster 15 May, to Colonel Robert Stewart, to take up in Ireland and transport 400 Volunteers; and that service requiring his careful endeavour and attendance, his Majesty recommended him to the Chief Governor's just favour in all his own affairs, so as he might not suffer therein by his absence.

11 April 1638 he was appointed Captain of Culmore-Castle; returned in 1639 to Parliament for the city of Derry; and 16 November 1641² had a commission to raise and command 1000 foot and a troop of horse for his Majesty's service. In 1643 he was made Governor of Derry (with Culmore-Fort) on the death of Sir James Vaughan; and 3 June that year, totally routed the Irish under Owen O'Neill at Clownes, in the borders of Fermanagh; after which he took the castle of Denge, and 2 January 1644 met all the Colonels under the M. of Ormond, and agreed with them not to take the covenant, then imposed upon the army by the English parliament; which resolution his brother Sir William, being absent, did afterwards approve. In October 1648, 3 being in garrison at Culmore, which commanded the passage by water to Derry, he was trepanned into a visit and baptizing of a friend's child in that city; and Colonel Audley Mervyn being then also insidiously taken, they were both, by Colonel Monck's orders, sent prisoners by sea to London, who, by some artifices, got possession afterwards of the Fort of Culmore; and when the Parliament entirely prevailed, and passed their act for the settlement of Ireland, 12 August 1652, Sir Robert was excepted from pardon for life and estate: However, surviving those confusions, he was made Captain of a foot Company 6 February 1660, and 12 of that month governor of the city and county of Londonderry, and 22 May 1662 was appointed a trustee for satisfying the personal arrears of the commissioned officers, who served K. Charles I. and II. before 5 June 1649 in Ireland. He left issue L. Colonel George Stewart of Culmore, ancestor ('tis presumed) to Robert Stewart⁴ of Castle-ruddery, county Wicklow, Esq. who died in July 1721; he married

¹ Lords Journals, I. 2.
Ormond. ⁴ Bill in Chancery.

² Temple, p. 33.

³ Carte's life of

by his wife, Lady Anne, fourth daughter and coheir to John Stewart, the fifth Earl of Athol, three sons and two daughters,

married Alice, widow of George Le Hunte, Esq. and daughter of — Legge, Esq. (by a daughter of Richard Fitz-Gerald of Castle-Dodd, county of Cork, Esq. by Alice, sister to Sir Philip Perceval, Knt.) and had two daughters, coheirs, viz. Rebecca, married as hereafter to the Honourable James Stewart; and Maria to William Hoey of Dunganstown, in the county of Wicklow, Esq.

Sir William Stewart, elder brother to Sir Robert, being in great favour with K. James I., became an undertaker* for the plantation of escheated Lands in Ulster, and

Sir William,
1 Baronet,

* He passed patent 30 November 1610, for 1000 acres of land in the barony of Kilmacrenan and county of Donegall, at the rent of 8l. English; and his Majesty having received, by the relation of Lord Carew, such an assured testimony of his industry and forwardness in the northern plantation, wherein he had *that* small proportion assigned him, as a servitor, held him a very fit person to be employed in other works of the like nature; and therefore by Privy Seal, dated at Newmarket 26 January 1612, earnestly recommended him to the L. D. Chichester, to be admitted an undertaker in the plantation of Wexford, and to shew him such favour in the allotment of that proportion, which he should think fit to assign him, as his Majesty might have cause to give him thanks: And further, required the deputy to accept a surrender from James Hayes, of the proportion of 1500 acres, which he held as an Undertaker in the precinct, or Barony of Strabane, and thereof to make a grant to him, his heirs and assigns, with all concealments belonging thereto. In pursuance hereof, he was made a free denizen and liege subject of Ireland by patent, to enjoy the privileges of a native, and true born subject thereof, dated 7 July 1613, which also granted and confirmed to him the said proportion of land (upon the general survey of all the lands in Tyrone lately taken) called the middle proportion of Tirenemuriertagh, together with the towns and balliboes of Moneduffe, Coolekillin, &c. in the said county and barony, containing 500 acres; and the towns and quarters of Gortivaghie, Ilmmore, Ilmbegg, Andromon, &c. containing 1000 acres, in the barony of Kilmacrenan and county of Donegall, with free fishing in the river of Loughswilly; The lands in the county of Tyrone (on which was reserved the rent of 10l. 13s. 4d. English) being erected into the manor of Tirenemuriertagh, with a demesne of 600 acres; and those in Donegall into the manor of Stewart's-Fort, with a demesne of 300 acres, paying 8l. English to the crown: Upon which, in 1618, he had built a fair strong castle, called Ramalton, three stories and a half high, and had made a town, consisting of forty-five houses, in which were fifty-seven families, all British. It was a market-town, and stood very well for the good of the country and the King's service, and he had almost finished therein a church of stone, besides building a good stone house in Gortavaghie. 26 June 1629, he had a grant, as an Ulster undertaker, of the four several small proportions of Ballyneconoly and Ballytravill, in the barony of Clogher, upon which was then built a large strong castle of stone, and

* Bill in Chancery.

ters, viz. Sir Andrew, his heir; Robert, who died young; Josias; Elizabeth; and Margaret, who died young.

Sir

and contributed greatly to quash O'Dogherty's rebellion, much more so than others of his rank employed in that service, for which he was made a Knight. In the Parliament, which met 13 May 1613, and was dissolved 14 October 1615, he represented the county of Donegall; was Captain of fifty foot soldiers in 1616, with the pay of 10s. by the day; and by Privy Seal, bearing date at Westminster 10 April 1623, and by patent 2 May, was created a Baronet. †

He was a member of the privy council to K. James I. and Charles I., from the latter of whom,² 6 December 1627, he received letters, directing him to be paid such money as he had truly disbursed, for maintaining the old and new soldiers under his command; and, after the rebellion of 1641 broke out, and was raging through the province of Ulster, he received a commission, dated 16 November, 3 under the King's signet at Edinburgh, for raising a regiment of 1000 foot and a troop of Horse, to take the best measures he could for the security of the country; in which he was not wanting; for he had no sooner raised his regiment, than, with his brother, he relieved Captain Mervyn, besieged in the castle of Augher, wherein they left a garrison; routed Sir Phelim O'Neill near Strabane, as he was going to burn the town of Raphoe; and again upon the mountains of Barnesmore; and 16 June

and where he had also made a village, and of Newton and Lifslap in *that* of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, each containing 1000 acres; also of 140 acres of concealed lands; the two former proportions being created into the manor of Mount-Stewart, and the latter into *that* of New-Stewarton, with free warren, liberty to impark 600 acres in each, and other usual privileges. Also, 13 December 1631 (pursuant to the advice of the committee for Irish affairs in England, and to Privy Seal, dated 12 July 1630,) he and Sir Henry Titchburne had a grant of all the rents, profits, and forfeitures, of sundry lands in Ulster, which had been forfeited for being set to the Irish, contrary to the provisos in the renewed patents of the undertakers, to be held during pleasure, towards the satisfaction of all arrears of entertainments due to them and their companies of soldiers, from the crown, since the first time of their entertainment in Ireland, until Michaelmas 1629. In addition to these grants, he purchased, 23 April 1638, from George Arundel of Omagh, Esq. and Mary his wife, for 300l. divers lands, in the barony of Omagh and county of Tyrone; so that, in the whole, he possessed a very plentiful estate in the North. Rolls, Pynnar's survey and Lodge.

† In which after the usual form, the King thus expresseth himself, Sciatis insuper quod nos attendentes et gratiose considerantes quamplurima Servitia nobis per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Willielmum Stewart, militem antehac præstita, ejusque virtutem et alacritatem in plantatione dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ, &c. Rolls and Lodge,

† Ms. Clogh. in Trinity Coll.
Life of Ormond.

² Rot. 3 Car. I. 3. p. d.

³ Carte's

Sir Andrew, the third Lord, in the year 1642 was governor, and commander of Fort Faulkland in the King's-County, Andrew, when 2 Baronet.

June 1642 defeated him and his numerous forces, which he had and 3 raised out of six counties, with the slaughter of 500, the taking of Lord. many prisoners, and a much greater number wounded.*

He survived these troubles, and in 1662 was *C. Rot.* of the county of Donegall, and had allotted towards the satisfaction of his arrears of pay, as an officer for service before 5 June 1649, one debenture of 4329l. 6s. 1d. and another of 2599l. 12s. 8d. allotted to Sir Alexander his son, before 1613¹. He married Frances, second daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, of Mofstown in the county of Longford, Bart. (by Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland) and had issue five sons and two daughters, viz. Sir Alexander; William, John, Robert, which three died unmarried; Thomas, of whom hereafter; Catharine or Frances, married in 1630 to Sir James Montgomery, of Rosemount in the county of Downe; and Anne, to Sir William St. Paul, otherwise Semple, of Letterkenny in the county of Longford, Knt. by whom she had an only daughter Anne, married to Sir Charles Hamilton of Killishandra in the county of Cavan, Knt.

Sir Alexander Stewart, the eldest son, 2 siding with the covenanters in 1648, headed the Lagan forces (so they were called, who were quartered in the North-West parts of Ulster) and being joined by a strong detachment from Sir Robert Stewart's and Colonel Mervyn's regiments (after their Colonels were sent prisoners to London) stood upon his guard against any attempts Colonel Monck might make upon

* He was a great sufferer in his fortune by this rebellion, having (as he deposeth upon oath 12 October 1643) three of his chief houses, one new-built church, two market-towns, and certain villages, totally burned and destroyed by the rebels, which cost him above 2200l. sterling; being also deprived and despoiled of the possession, rents, and profits of his lands, worth near 2000l. a year; and of 800 sheep, sixty cows, forty horses and mares, corn, goods, and chattels of great value; with the absolute impoverishment of his British tenants, who were robbed of most of their goods and means, to his further extreme loss. He sets forth also in his deposition, that some of his regiment having apprehended one Cullenan, titular bishop of Rapho, and brought him before him, he asked him, why it was reported among them of the Irish rebels, that the King's Majesty had given them a commission for what they did, with this further expression, that he much admired they were so impudent and shameless, as to divulge such a manifest wicked untruth. To which he answered, that all the best of them, the Irish, knew well enough that his Majesty had given them no commission at all; but he confessed, and said, that one Plunket had forged and counterfeited such a commission, and pretended it to be the King's; and that the common sort knew nothing but that it was really the King's commission, and *that* induced and led them into those their forward actions and cruelties. (Depositions of Protestants in 32 vols. folio, in Trin. Col.)

¹ Clogh. Mf. Rolls and Lodge.

² Carte's life of Ormond.

when besieged by General Preston, which he was obliged to surrender, the Earl of Clanrickard being then surrounded with

upon him, until the Lord Montgomery obliged Monck to retire to Dundalk, and joined Sir Alexander in Londonderry. After this, going into Scotland, he lost his life at the battle of Dunbar 3 September 1653; and having married Catharine, ¹ daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. (third son of the aforesaid Sir Robert) by Anna Bullein his wife, great niece to Q. Elizabeth, had issue by her, who re-married with Sir Arthur Forbes, created Earl of Granard, an only son,

Sir William,
¹ Wife.
Mountjoy.

Sir William Stewart, born six weeks after his father's death, and who succeeding his grandfather, was the second Baronet. On 16 February 1660 he was granted in ward to Sir Arthur Forbes (then married to his mother) was appointed 26 October 1675, one of the commissioners for the (1649) officers, according to the intent of his Majesty's gracious declaration of 30 November 1660; made *C. Rot.* of the county of Donegall 13 November 1678; and advanced to the dignities of Baron Stewart of Ramaltan, and Viscount of Mountjoy, by Privy Seal dated at Whitehall 23 February, and by patent at Dublin 19 March 1682*; being constituted at the same time Master-General of the Ordnance for life, and Colonel of a regiment of foot. In 1686 he served at the siege of Buda in Hungary, where he was twice dangerously wounded; and soon after his return to Ireland, was made a Brigadier-General of the army, with the pay of 497l. 10s. a year. ³

His regiment, in 1688, being garrisoned in and about Londonderry, and his Lordship, with several of his officers and some soldiers being Protestants, the inhabitants of that city, in that time of danger, looked on their being there as a great security, and dreaded the thought of their removal; which the Lord Deputy Tyrconnel perceiving, he ordered their march towards Dublin by 23 November that year, for their transportation to England, with another regiment of foot and one of dragoons, (who were now so modelled by the dismissing several officers, and disbanding almost all

* The Preamble. Nos regia mente nostra recolentes constantem et immaculatam ligeantiam, et coronæ nostræ fidelitatem prædilecti et fidelis consiliiarii nostri Gulielmi Stewart, de Newtowne-Stewart in comitatu nostro Tyrone, in regno nostro Hiberniæ Baronetti, ac quamplurima egregia et acceptabilia servitia nobis per eum præstita: Hinc est quod nos præfatum Gulielmum Stewart perpetuo regii favoris nostri monumento posteris suis transmittendo ornare decrevimus, ac eum ad statum et dignitatem Baronis et Vicecomitis hæreditarii hujus regni nostri Hiberniæ promovendum censuimus, Sciatis igitur, &c. (*Rot.* 35 Car. II. 2. p. d.)

¹ Clogh. Ms. ² Rot. 30 Car. II. 1. p. d.
commencing 1 Jan. 1687-8, in Trin. Coll.

³ Establishment of Ireland,

with many difficulties, and not able to afford him any relief. —He married Joyce, sole heiress to Sir Arthur Blundell, of Blundellstown

all the soldiers, that they consisted chiefly of Irish Papists) to assist the King against the Prince of Orange's intended descent : And to supply their room, commissions were issued for levying four new regiments in the four provinces of Ireland ; and of that to be raised in Ulster, the Earl of Antrim (a Roman Catholick) was appointed Colonel, and directed to enter Derry therewith, upon the Lord Mountjoy's regiment's departure. Accordingly, 7 December, he came before the town, but was refused admittance by the inhabitants, to whose government the garrison was left, who declared they would secure it for the King, and their own preservation.

Hereupon the Lord Tyrconnel, who received this news by express, considering his indiscretion in removing the whole regiment, before they were replaced by others, endeavoured to regain that important place of strength, and to that end ordered the Lord Mountjoy and L. Colonel Lundy, with six companies of their regiments, to return thither, three days after their arrival in Dublin, and reduce Derry to its former obedience. When his Lordship arrived at Omagh, he sent Captain Mac-Causland with a message, desiring two or three of the citizens to meet him at Rapho ; upon which Captain Samuel Norman, and Mr. John Mogredge were sent to hear his proposals ; who, at their return, gave assurance of his Lordship's being fully empowered to treat, and that he would, on the surrender of the garrison and the arms, procure a free and general pardon, and desired there might be commissioners sent with full power to treat with him at Mount-Gravelin, accordingly he delivered his proposals there to George Philips, of Newtown-Limavady, Esq. the Governor, and four other citizens, who were empowered to treat about and conclude a capitulation : But they refusing to comply on any other terms, than the having a Protestant garrison, and liberty to keep their arms, and set their own wards, as formerly, with a free and general pardon under the Great Seal ; and his Lordship declaring he had not power to grant *That*, they parted ; but the next morning, when he came to the gates and demanded entrance, he was (after a very warm debate) admitted, solely in respect to himself ; and being very importunate for an accommodation, that he might prevent more forces being sent against the city, was prevailed on (21 December) to agree to such articles as the city proposed, which were, to procure within fifteen days a free and general pardon ; to have a Protestant garrison, &c. and that his two sons, then there, should remain as pledges, for the full and final performance of the articles.

Upon the perfection of which, his Lordship for the better satisfaction of the citizens, ordered L. Colonel Lundy to repair to Strabane,

STEWART, LORD CASTLE-STEWART.

Blundellstown in the King's-County, by whom he had an only daughter and heir Mary, who married Henry Howard, Earl

Strabane, there to stop his six companies, till the full moiety, being Papists, were turned off, and some officers of the city sent to see it done, and Protestants enlisted in their room, which so fully satisfied them (two Protestant companies being received into the city) that the Protestant interest would be much strengthened by his Lordship's interposition, that the Governor freely resigned his charge to him, and all resolved to follow his orders and directions; and, on his part he heartily concurred in their preservation, by advising them to repair the carriages of the guns, to fix the old arms that lay in the stores, and every other thing that might contribute to that end.

The Prince of Orange, restoring England to its ancient liberties, the Protestants of Ireland began to re-assume that spirit and cheerfulness, to which, during the reign of James, they had been entire strangers; nor could they so stifle their joy, but it appeared in their countenances, and was soon observed by their popish neighbours, who began to look sullen, and some discoveries were made, that a general massacre was intended: Upon this, the Lords Mountjoy, Meath, Granard, and others, applied to the Lord Tyrconnel, who assured them, no such thing should be acted; and to that end issued a proclamation, promising protection to all, and making it penal to discourse or publish that any such massacre was intended: And as a further confirmation that he would peaceably resign the sword, and only wanted James's leave to do so, a project was formed, that two men should be sent to the king in France, to set forth the impossibility of their holding out against England, and a permission to make terms; which the Lord Mountjoy was persuaded, would easily be granted, when the king should understand the state of the kingdom, with those circumstances in which he was to represent it.

His Lordship was sent for to Dublin from Derry by the Lord Tyrconnel, and (by the persuasion of some friends, contrary to the advice of others) was induced to undertake this message to the king, in conjunction with Sir Stephen Rice, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to represent to his Majesty the weakness of the kingdom, the necessity of yielding to the times, and waiting a better opportunity to serve himself of his Irish subjects, and for the present to treat with England upon the Lord Tyrconnel's most solemn affirmation of his sincerity in it, and his intimation, that if the king should not comply, he would look upon his refusal to be forced on him by those, in whose power he was, and that he would think himself obliged to do it without his consent.

The Lord Mountjoy was assured by some friends, this was all artifice, contrived only to amuse the Protestants, and get him, the likeliest man to head them, removed out of the way. But to this

he

Earl of Suffolk; and his Lordship deceasing in 1650 without issue male, the honours devolved upon his only surviving brother,

Sir

he replied, that his going into France could have no influence on the councils of England, who were neither privy nor parties to it; and if they had a mind to reduce the kingdom, they could easily effect it without his assistance: That he must either go on this message, now the deputy had fixed upon him, or enter into an actual war against him, and against such as adhered to James's interest: That he did not think it safe to do so, having no order or encouragement from England; but, on the contrary, all the advice he received thence was, to be quiet: That he was under obligations to James, and neither honour, conscience, or gratitude would permit him, in his present circumstances, to make a war, on his own authority, against him, whilst there remained any possibility of accommodating matters without one.

Being led and determined by these considerations, he undertook the business; and 10 January 1688 departed from Dublin, having first had these concessions granted and perfected in behalf of the Protestants, copies of which, with a circular letter, he sent into the north. (1) That no more levies be made in Ireland, no more arms given out, and no commissions signed. (2) That all the new raised forces be kept in their present quarters (if no enemy lands here, and that the kingdom be quiet) and that no more troops be commanded into Ulster than are at present there. (3) That no nobleman, gentleman, officer, or common man, shall be imprisoned, seized, or molested for any tumultuous meeting, arming of men, forming of troops, or attempting any thing that may be called riotous or rebellious before this present time. And (4) that no private gentleman's house shall be made a garrison, or have soldiers quartered in it. The letter ran thus: "You had an account how long I staid on the way after I left you, and the reasons which made me since go forwards; and whatever any jealousies were at my first arrival, I am now satisfied at my coming, and, with God's blessing, I hope it will come to good to us all. Its soon as I saw my L. D., he told me, he designed to send me to the king, jointly with my Lord Chief Baron Rice; to lay before him the state of the kingdom, and to tell him, that, if he pleased, he could ruin it for him, and make it a heap of rubbish, but it was impossible to preserve it, and make it of use to him, and therefore to desire leave to treat for it. The objections I made to this were two; my being not so well qualified as a northern Roman Catholick, whom, in all likelihood, the king would sooner give credit to; and the improbability of being able to persuade the king, who is now in the French hands to a thing so plainly against their interest. To the first of these I was answered, what is not fit for me

" to

Sir Josias,
 3
 Baronet,
 and 4
 Lord.

Sir Josias Stewart, the fourth Lord Castle-Stewart, who married Anne, daughter of John Madden, of Maddenstown in

“to repeat; and the other is so well answered, that all the most
 “knowing Englishmen are so satisfied with me, and have desired
 “me to undertake this matter, which I have done this afternoon;
 “my L. D. having first promised me on his word and honour to
 “perform the four particulars in the within paper. Now, because
 “a thing of this nature cannot be done without being censured by
 “some, who perhaps would be sorry to have their wishes in quiet
 “means; and by others, who think all that statesmen do are tricks,
 “and that there is no sincerity amongst them; I would have such to
 “consider, that it is more probable I and the most intelligent in
 “this place, without whose advice I do nothing should judge right
 “of this, than they who are at greater distance, and it is not likely
 “we should be fooled: So I hope, they will not believe we design
 “to betray them, ourselves, and the nation. I am morally assured,
 “this must do our work without blood or the misery of the
 “kingdom. I am sure it is the way proposed in England, who de-
 “pend so on it, that no forces are appointed to come hither; and I
 “am sure, what I do is not only what will be approved of in Eng-
 “land, but what had its beginning from thence. I do therefore
 “conjure you to give your friends and mine this account, and for
 “love of God, keep them from any disorder or mischief (if any had
 “such design, which I hope they had not) and I am fully satisfied
 “every man will have his own heart’s desire. I will write to this
 “effect to some other places, and I desire you will let such in the
 “country, as you think fit, see this. Let the people fall to their
 “labour, and think themselves in less danger than they believed.”¹

This stipulation the deputy most solemnly ratified, and his Lordship’s departure was a great motive to many Protestants to hearken to his advice in his circular letter, their eyes being on him as a fit and principal instrument in so great an undertaking, as the engaging in a war against so powerful an enemy, as they must expect to deal with. But notwithstanding, his Lordship was only circumvented with specious pretences of moderation and peace; for, before he arrived at Paris, the French engineer landed in Ireland, and then the face of affairs looked with a far different prospect to what they had done, and those glimmerings of hope, which had supported the Protestants hitherto, did now evaporate, and put them under the necessity of associating, and retiring to their best places of strength, for the defence and preservation of their lives; the deputy denying the articles stipulated with the Lord Mountjoy; expressing great displeasure at his circular letter; raising several regiments; sending arms privately into the country; and securing the towns of Newry, Drogheda, and Dundalk, so that the Protestants were de-

prived

in the county of Kildare, Esq. and dying suddenly in Dublin 2 December 1662 without issue, by his Lady, who was interred 16 December 1678 in the chancel of St. Michan's Church,

prived of all correspondence that way ; and he took care to have all bye passes secured also, by which means he could march down his army upon them when he pleased, and they have no account of his motions. And with greater perfidy, the Lord Mountjoy, on his arrival at Paris, instead of obtaining an order for the Irish to lay down their arms, was committed prisoner to the *Bastile*, on account of the zeal he had shewed for the Protestant interest, and engaging the Protestants of the North in an association ; and disposing all things in order to an insurrection there, if his message to France should prove ineffectual. This appeared to the L. D. who in truth was jealous of him, and therefore endeavoured to secure him, which he thought might not so conveniently be done in Ireland, as when he could have none to assist and pity him. The L. D. proceeded to form a new army, gave out commissions for raising 40,000 horse and foot ; and emptied the stores, but was stopped in his career ; and the severe usage to the Lord Mounjoy served to exasperate the Protestants further against K. James, and caused them too justly to consider him a violater of publick faith to his subjects ; and it clearly ruined the L. D's. credit (if any he had) for they could never after be brought to give the least belief to what he said, but, on the contrary, reasonably concluded, that what he earnestly affirmed, was and must be false and groundless. His Lordship was attainted by K. James's Parliament, 7 May 1689, and kept in confinement until the year 1692, when, being released, he waited on K. William in Flanders, and lost his life, 24 August that year, in the battle of Steinkirk ; having issue by Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Lord Coloony, six sons and two daughters, who survived their infancy, viz.

William, his successor.

Alexander, captain of a foot company, who in 1694 married Mary, eldest daughter of William Tighe, of Dublin, Esq. and dying 18 March 1701, was buried at St. Michan's, having issue by her (who in 1703 re-married with Rev. John Hodder, of Barberstown in the county of Dublin) an only daughter Anne, baptized 17 February 1697, married in 1711 to Luke Gardiner, Esq. who passed through many public employments with integrity and care, till he arrived to the office of Deputy Vice Treasurer of Ireland, and was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council ; he died at Bath 11 July 1753, leaving Charles his heir ; Sackville ; Henrietta married 17 September 1748 to Francis Macartney, Esq. Representative in Parliament for Blesinton, who died 28 January 1759 ; and Mary.—Charles the eldest son, inherited a considerable estate from

his

(1)

(2)

Church, Dublin, the title reverted to John his uncle, second son of Andrew the first Lord Castle-Stewart.

Which

his father, was sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland, married in 1741 Florinda, daughter of Robert Norman, Esq. and left issue by his Lady, who survives him, Luke, his heir; William; Robert; and two daughters, the eldest married to William Power Keating Trench, Esq. and hath issue, and Florinda to Thomas Burgh of Oldtown, Esq. member of Parliament for the borough of Harristown, by whom she has issue, —, Luke, the eldest son, Knight of the Shire for Dublin, and a Member of the Privy Council in Ireland, married the eldest daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. and by her, who died in November 1783, has one son and several daughters.

(3) Richard, who in 1704 and 1713 was elected to Parliament for Castlebar in the county of Mayo; in 1715 for Strabane; and in 1727 for the county of Tyrone, but died 4 August 1728, unmarried.

(4) Arthur, a captain in the army, was buried by his brother Alexander, 1 August 1723.

(5) Charles, who being brought up to the sea service, was gradually advanced to the command of several ships of war, and in 1697, in an engagement with the French off Dover, lost his right hand, being then only sixteen years old. In October 1715 he was chosen to Parliament for the county of Tyrone; and the king, in 1720, appointed him commander in chief of a squadron of ships, to cruize against the Sallee Rovers, and also plenipotentiary to treat of peace with the Emperor of Morocco *. In consideration of this and other

* He published a relation of this embassy; and therein informs us, that he sailed from England 24 September; arrived at Gibraltar 20 October; sailed with his squadron to Tetuan Bay 22 December, and there agreed to the articles of peace with the Bashaw of Tetuan, which were signed and exchanged 17 January 1720. On 3 July 1721 he arrived at Mequinez, and the 6 had his first audience of the Emperor; when, delivering the articles of peace, he told him they were signed by the King his Master, and desired he would please to sign a counterpart to carry to England. The Emperor replied, *his word was as effectual as his writing*, but however he would do that to satisfy him; and giving the articles to his Admiral, *Al Hadye Abdelcader Peres* (afterwards sent Ambassador to England) told the Ambassador, that he made him a present of nine Christians for a breakfast, and he might chuse which he pleased. On the 23 he had his second audience, when the Emperor ordered all the English captives to be drawn up in his palace, and told him he should have all his countrymen; and then waving his hand to the captives, bid them go home with the Ambassador into their own country; whereupon they fell prostrate, crying out, *God bless thy power*, and were going out of his presence, when the Emperor causing them to stay, further said, that he loved the Ambassador and all the English, because he knew they loved him and his house, and that there should not be an Englishman a slave in his empire, for he would set them all at liberty in what part soever they were. Then waving his hand again to the

Which John the fifth Lord, lived to a very great age, John, and dying unmarried at his house in the county of Tyrone, 5 after the year 1678, the title descended to the issue of the next brother,

Robert

other services, his Majesty, 14 December 1725, gave him an annuity of 300l. for life. On 20 June 1729, he was made Rear-Admiral of the blue squadron, in the room of Admiral St. Loe, then deceased, and received orders to proceed to the West Indies, to take upon him the command of the squadron in those seas. In July 1732 he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White, and 23 February 1733 Commander of the Devonshire, a third rate ship; also 30 April 1736 constituted Vice-Admiral of the white, and was elected Burgess for Portsmouth 10 February following, but died 5 February 1740, unmarried.

James, baptized 25 October 1687, was Major to the train of artillery (which he resigned in January 1747) and succeeded his brother Richard in Parliament for the county of Tyrone. On 15 February 1731 he married Rebecca, elder daughter and coheir to Robert Stewart, of Castlerothery in the county of Wicklow, Esq. and died 9 March 1747. (6)

Daughter Mary, was first married to John Preston, of Ardsfalah in Meath, Esq. whose daughter and heir Mary, was married to Peter Ludlow, Esq. father to Peter Earl Ludlow; and secondly to George, Earl of Granard. (1)

Catherine, married to Arthur, son of Hercules Davis, of Carrickfergus in the county of Antrim, Esq. (2)

Sir William Stewart, the second Viscount Mountjoy, was promoted in 1694 to the command of a regiment of foot, which, on the peace of Ryswick, was disbanded 3 April 1698 by proclamation; and 10 May following, his Majesty by letters from Kensington,² ordered his Lordship to receive 8s. a day, in recompence of his faithful services, as Colonel. On 27 August 1695 he took his seat in the House of Peers³, 2 December 1697 he signed the association

Sir William,
² Visc.

the captives, they went away, and the Ambassador returning the Emperor thanks for the honour he had done him, told him, that he should always regard his interest, when he was gone out of his dominions: To which the Emperor said, that he should then see how well he deserved the present he had made him that morning, that he would not have him stay an hour in Mequinez; and wishing him safe into his own country, said several times, *God bless you*, and turning his horse, galloped away with a lance in his hand, his guards running close behind him. On the 27 he left Mequinez, and arriving at Tetuan 12 August, embarked there 296 English, being what were left alive (and had not turned Moors) of those who had been taken in about seven years war.

¹ Lodge.

² Rolls.

³ Lords Jour. I. 480.

Robert.

Robert Stewart, of Irry in the county of Tyrone, who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and evinced his courage and conduct in the time of the rebellion. He relieved the

tion in defence of his Majesty's person and government¹.* In 1702 he was again, by Q. Anne, made Colonel of a regiment of foot, and was soon after advanced to the post of a Brig.-General, as he was to *that* of a Major General 22 April 1708; and 8 May 1710, a L. General of her Majesties armies; but in 1713 his regiment was broke on the peace of Utrecht. In May 1710 he was called into the Privy Council; as 9 October 1714 he was by K. George I; and 5 January following, constituted Master-General of the ordnance; being soon after made Colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and 22 February appointed one of the keepers of the great seal, during the Lord Chancellor Middleton's absence †.

On 23 November 1696 his Lordship married Anne, younger daughter and at length heir to Murrough, Viscount Blesinton, and dying in London 10 January 1727, had issue by her (who remarried with John Farquarson, Esq. and died 27 October 1741 at Calais, on her return from Aix-la-Chapelle to England) five sons and four daughters, who all died infants, except Mary, the wife of James, Lord Tyrawly, and

Sir William,
Earl of
Blesinton.

Sir William Stewart, the third Viscount Mountjoy, born 7 April 1709, 2 who having been educated in England, returned to this

* His Lordship (in recompence of his services in the wars of Ireland, the losses he suffered in his estate, the imprisonment of his father in the *Bastile*, and his death in the battle of Steynkirk) having a *Custodiam* for 1000l. out of certain forfeited lands; which, on a general commission of enquiry, being found to be so encumbered, as not to be worth the charge of passing in patent, K. William, by warrant from Kensington 23 April 1697, ordered him a reprisal (upon his surrender of the said *Custodiam*) of so many forfeited lands in the counties of Cork, Galway, Dublin, Sligo, Roscomon, Leitrim, and Louth, as should not exceed the said clear yearly sum of 1000l. during the term of twenty years; in pursuance whereof, a patent passed (upon the settlement of forfeited lands) of 11070 acres for twenty-one years.

† K. Charles II. by indenture of lease, bearing date 27 July 1680, having demised for the term of thirty-one years to William Frowde, Esq. the castle, fort, and town of Mountjoy, with 300 acres of land thereto adjoining, and occupied therewith; and the interest of that lease being assigned to his Lordship, Q. Anne by patent, dated 24 May 1703, made him a reversionary grant of the premises, for twenty-two years and a half, at the rent of 30s. Which term K. George I. enlarged by indenture of demise, 13 July 1719, for so many years after the expiration of the lease he then had, as would fill up his term, being sixty years, at the rent of 3l. sterling: And K. George II. renewed the same to the late Earl, for the term of sixty years more from the date of the patent, viz. 19 March 1749, at the rent of 6l. a year for that term.

¹ Lords Jour. I. 674.

² Chancery Bill.

the Fort of Dungannon, then commanded by Colonel Jones, and that of Mountjoy, when nearly reduced by the rebels,
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this kingdom on accomplishing his full age, and 5 October 1731 took his seat in parliament¹. And his Majesty taking notice of his Lordship's distinguished qualities, particularly his great humanity and extensive charity, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Blesinton, by privy seal, dated at St. James's 25 November, also by patent at Dublin 7 December 1745, by this title he was introduced to the House of Peers 19 of the same month.² And 26 August 1748, he was sworn a member of his Majesty's Privy Council; and was Governor of the county of Tyrone.

On 10 January 1733 he married Eleanor, daughter and heir to Robert Fitz-Gerald, of Castle-Dodd, in the county of Cork, Esq., only son of William Fitz-Gerald, of Cork, Esq., (which Robert was 23 June 1717 made Prime Serjeant at law, and died suddenly 21 January 1724, by Eleanor his wife, younger daughter of John Kelly, of Kellymount in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.) and had issue two sons, William, Viscount Mountjoy, born 14 March 1734, who died in Paris of the small-pox, 2 February 1754; and Lionel-Robert, born 12 April 1706, and buried the 23 of that month in the chancel of St. Michan's church. And his Lordship deceasing in Charles-Street, Berkeley-Square 14 August 1769, the titles of Baron, Viscount and Earl, became extinct, but that of Baronet devolved upon the heir male of Thomas Stewart of Fort-Stewart in the county of Donegall, second surviving son of Sir William Stewart the first Baronet, and great uncle to Sir William the first Viscount Mountjoy.—Which Thomas was father of Colonel William-Buda Stewart, whose son Ezekiel of Fort-Stewart, married Anne, sister to Rev. Bernard Ward, made his will 21 June 1734, which was proved 17 October in same year, devised his estate, in failure of heirs male of his own sons, to his brothers Rev. Robert, and Alexander, and their issue; remainder to William Viscount Mountjoy and the Hon. James Stewart, successively in tail male; remainder to his own daughters.—The issue of the said Ezekiel were William; Charles, who 3 March 1743, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Cherwood Eustace of Harristown in the county of Kildare, Esq. and Michael, which three died without male heirs; Annesley; daughters, Deborah, Mary, Sophia, and Anne.³

Annesley, the only surviving son on the decease of the Earl of Blesinton, in 1769, became the seventh and present Baronet; he represents the borough of Charlemount in parliament, and has issue, James, member in the present parliament for the borough of Enniskillen, who married a daughter of the late Richard Chapel Whaley, Esq. and has issue; and a daughter, married to — Moore, Esq.⁴

Sir
Annesley,
7
Baronet.

¹ Lords Journals. III. 149

² Idem. 612.

³ Prerog. Off.

⁴ Lodge Edit. 1754. II. 197. to 203. and Mss. Colls.

whom he dispersed and drove off to their fastnesses in the mountains of Altadesert and Slieugallen. He afterwards held out the two forts of Toome and Antrim, of both which he was governor, till the final settlement of Ireland under Oliver Cromwell, when he was forced to capitulate, but on honourable terms¹ for both, with General Venables, then commander in chief of the province of Ulster. He married Jane, daughter of James Richardson, of Castlehill in the county of Tyrone, Esq.; and died in September 1662, having had issue Robert his heir; William; George; Henry, and James.²

Robert. Robert Stewart, the elder son, if he had survived his uncle John, might have assumed the title, but it does not appear at what particular period after 1678 *he* died, the honour however continued dormant for near 100 years as will be shewn at large in the note.—This Robert, died in 1684 having had issue by Anne his wife, daughter of William Moore, of Garvey in the county of Tyrone, Esq. one son Andrew, and a daughter Catharine, who in their infancy were carried to Scotland by Anne their mother, after the breaking out of the troubles in Ireland, and previous to the happy revolution, the said Catharine married Sir Alexander Bruce, Baronet, and died without issue.

Andrew. Andrew, the son, married Elinor, eldest daughter of Robert Dallway of Bellahill in the county of Antrim, Esq. and by her had Robert his heir; Dallway, who died without issue; Alexander, who married two wives, and by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Hugh Kennedy of Cultraw in the county of Down, Esq. had an only son John, who married Anne, daughter of John Agnew of the county of Antrim, Esq. and had issue one son, Alexander Stewart; James the youngest son died without issue.

Robert. Robert, eldest son of Andrew, by Elinor Dallway, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Edwards of Castlegore in the county of Tyrone, Esq. He died in the year 1742, leaving by his said wife Andrew-Thomas his eldest son; and Cairns who died without issue.

Andrew-Thomas,
6
Lord. Andrew-Thomas, the sixth Lord now in possession of the title of Lord Stewart, Baron of Castle-Stewart, by the unanimous resolution of the House of Lords of Ireland, as his undoubted

¹ Family Papers.
honour.

² Printed Case on his Lordship's claim, to the

undoubted right, after a solemn hearing in pursuance of his Majesty's order of reference to their Lordships. *

S 2

He

* In 1774 Andrew-Thomas Stewart, Esq. presented a petition to Earl Harcourt, L. L. of Ireland, which set forth the following facts, That *Andrew Stewart*, then Lord Ochiltrie in Scotland, was created by K. James I. by letters patent under the great seal of Ireland, dated 7 November 1619, Lord Stewart, Baron of Castle-Stewart, in the county of Tyrone, with a limitation of the honour to him and the heirs male of his body, pursuant to the King's letter of 28 May 1618, as before mentioned.—That the said Letters Patent duly passed the Great Seal.—That the said *Andrew, Lord Stewart* died, leaving issue male *Sir Andrew Stewart*; *John*; and *Robert* his third son :—That the said *Sir Andrew*, the second Lord Castle-Stewart died in 1639, leaving *Andrew, Robert*, and *Josias* :—That *Andrew* the eldest son and third Lord Castle-Stewart died without issue male, leaving one daughter *Mary*, married to *Henry*, after Earl of Suffolk, to whom she carried the family estate :—That the said *Robert*, second son of *Sir Andrew*, the second Lord, died unmarried :—That the said *Josias* succeeded his eldest brother the said *Andrew* in the honour, and died without issue 2 December 1662 :—That on the death of *Josias* the title devolved on his uncle *John*, second son of *Andrew* the first Lord who died after 1678 without issue, having survived the younger brother, Colonel *Robert Stewart* of *Irry* :—That the said Colonel *Robert Stewart* died in 1662, leaving *Robert* his heir, who died in or about 1686, leaving an only son *Andrew*, then aged 12 years, who was taken by his mother into Scotland where he remained during the troubles in Ireland, and died in 1715, leaving *Robert* his eldest son, who died in 1742, leaving the petitioner his only son and heir :—That upon the death of *John* Lord Castle-Stewart, without issue, the said *Andrew* did not claim the title, because the family estate, granted for support of the honour, had been taken away by the Lady Suffolk, and the said *Andrew* and *Robert* his son, frequently declared they well knew they had a right to it, but divested as they were, of the family estate, chose to decline assuming it :—That the grant of the said honour and title were matters of such notoriety, that the said first Lord Castle-Stewart, his eldest son, the said *Sir Andrew*; his grandsons the said *Andrew* and *Josias*, and his second son the said *John* were acknowledged to be intitled to the said honour and sat in Parliament as Barons of *Castle-Stewart*: And the petition concludes with expressing the petitioners hopes of making full and satisfactory proof of these facts.

“ 15 March in same year, The Lord Chancellor acquainted the House of Peers, that he had received the following order of reference from his Excellency the L. L. on the aforesaid petition, which was afterwards read by the clerk.”

By the L. L. General and General Governor of Ireland.

“ HARCOURT,

“ In pursuance of his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, signified unto us by a letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Rochford, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated the 5 instant, (a copy whereof is herewith sent) we are pleased hereby to refer to the Right Honourable the House of Peers of this kingdom, the petition of *Andrew-Thomas Stewart Moore*, Esq. claiming the honours of Baron of Castle-Stewart in the county of Tyrone, in this kingdom, together with the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General thereupon, and the respective papers in support of the petitioner's claim, in order that their Lordships may take the same into consideration according to his Majesty's commands.”

“ Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin the 15 day of March 1774.”

“ By his Excellency's Command.”

“ W. ROSEINGRAVE.”

The

STEWART, LORD CASTLE-STEWART.

He married Sarah, one of the coheirs of the late Honourable Godfrey Lill, second Judge of his Majesty's court of
of

The copy of the Secretary of State's Letter.

" St. James's, 5 March, 1774."

" My Lord,"

" Having in pursuance of your Excellency's letter of the 24 of last month, laid before his Majesty the petition of Andrew-Thomas Stewart Moore, Esq. of Ireland, exhibiting his claim of the barony of Castle-Stewart in the county of Tyrone, in that kingdom, together with the report of the Attorney and Solicitor-General thereupon, and the several papers relative to the said claim; I am to signify to your Excellency his Majesty's pleasure, that you do refer the same for the consideration of the House of Peers in the said kingdom of Ireland, and inform his Majesty how the same shall appear to their Lordships."

" I am with the greatest truth and respect,

" My Lord,

" Your Excellency's

" Most obedient

" Humble Servant,

" R O C H F O R D."

" His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

" It is ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that his Excellency the L. L——'s order of reference, the letter of the Right Honourable the Earl of Rochford, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State to his Excellency, the petition of Andrew-Thomas Stewart Moore, Esq. together with the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, thereupon, and the respective papers in support of the petitioners claim, be referred to the grand committee for privileges."

" Ordered that the grand committee for privileges do meet on Monday 2 May next, in order to take the matter of the said reference into consideration, and that his Majesty's Attorney General have notice thereof."

" Ordered that all the Lords in the kingdom be summoned to attend the service of this House on Monday 2 May next."

In the interval between 2 May and 24 of that month, the said claim was taken into full consideration, and on the said 24 May, " The Lord Viscount Ranelagh, reported from the Lords committees for privileges, to whom was referred the petition of Andrew Thomas Stewart Moore, Esq. claiming the title and honour of Baron of Castle-Stewart in this kingdom :—That the said Lords committees have met, and proceeded upon the matter to them referred, and upon considering the evidence and proofs laid before them, and upon full hearing of council, have come to the following resolution, viz.

" Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the said Andrew Thomas Stewart Moore, hath fully proved his claim to the barony of Castle-Stewart in this kingdom, and hath a right to the said barony."

" Upon which report and resolution, the question being put,—That this house do agree therewith,"

" It was resolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That this House doth agree with the committee of privileges, in their report upon the petition of Andrew Thomas Stewart Moore, Esq., to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, and by his Excellency referred to this House by his Majesty's order, claiming the title and honour of Baron of Castle-Stewart."

" Ordered, That the Lord Chancellor do attend his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with the said report and resolution of the said Committee, and resolution of this House thereon, and desire that the same may be
" transmitted

of common pleas in Ireland, by his wife Carey-Caroline, only daughter of Nathaniel Bull of East Shean, in the county of Surry, Esq. and had issue one son and four daughters, viz. Robert, born 19 August 1784; Caroline, born 23 August 1783; Harriot, born 30 December 1785, since deceased; Sarah, born 31 March 1787; and Anne, born 12 September 1788.

TITLE.] Andrew-Thomas Stewart, Lord Baron of Castle-Stewart in the county of Tyrone.

CREATION.] So created 7 November 1619, 18 Jac. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly of four, 1st, Topaz, a Lion Rampant, within a double tressure flory and counterflory, Ruby. 2d Topaz a fess chechy, Pearl and Sphire, in chief a label of three points Ruby. 3d. Pearl, a Saltire between four Cinquefoils, Ruby. 4th. Saphire, a Lion Rampant Pearl, Crowned Topaz. All within a Bordure, Company, Pearl and Saphire.

CREST.] An Unicorn's head, coupé at the Neck, Pearl, armed and crined, Topaz, between two pair of olive branches proper.

SUPPORTRES.] Two Dragons, Sardonyx.

MOTTO.] FORWARD.

SEAT.] Stewart-Hall, in the county of Tyrone,

DIGBY.

"transmitted to, and laid before his Majesty, as the opinion of this House on
"the said petition and reference."

"28 November 1775.

"This day the Right Hon. Andrew-Thomas, Lord Baron Castle-Stewart, sat first in parliament upon the death of (John) late Lord Baron Castle-Stewart; and delivered his writ in the accustomed manner, and came to the table, and took the oaths, and made and subscribed the declaration, and also took and subscribed the oath of Abjuration, pursuant to the Statutes." Case on the claim of Andrew-Thomas Stewart Moore, Esq., which name of Moore he has resigned. Lords Jour. IV. 738. 773. and 803.

D I G B Y, LORD D I G B Y.

5. **T**HE surname of this ancient and honourable family is said to be originally TILTON, assumed from their residence at Tilton in the county of Leicestershire, where they possessed a fair estate in the reign of Henry II.; in whose time lived Sir John Tilton, who gave certain parcels of Land in Billersdon and Kirkby-Bellers, in that county, to the Lepers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, which the king confirmed to the infirm brethren of Burton-Lazars.—In 1256 (40 Hen. III.) the family removing from Tilton, to Digby in the county of Lincoln, received a name from that place, which hath ever since been retained; and of this line we read of John Digby, who in the 11. 12. 14. 15. 32. and 33 years of Edward I., was a commissioner for the gaol delivery at Warwick, and served that king in his wars. He lies buried at Tilton under a tomb, adorned with his effigies at full length and cross-legged, holding a shield of his arms of the Fleur-de-lis, with the sun and moon thereon, and this line,

Jehan de Digby gift icy, priez pour luy.

Robert. To him succeeded Robert de Diggeby, to whom, in the reign of Henry III., William Francis conveyed certain lands

lands in Billesdon in Leicestershire; and by Catherine, daughter and coheir to Simon Pakeman, he was father of Simon, otherwise Everard Digby, Esq., who marrying Agnes, daughter of John Clarke, and widow of Richard Seddale, had issue Everard Digby of Tilton, and three other sons, who all in 1440 (1 Edw. IV.) lost their lives at Towton-Field in the county of York, fighting against that king, on the part of his unfortunate predecessor Henry VI.

Everard Digby of Tilton, Esq., (for he was not a Knight, as some make him) was also possessed of the Lordship of Digby, and the Manor of Stoke-Dry, or Drystoke in the county of Rutland, the latter whereof descended to him from Richard Digby, who was interred in the church there, with Agnes his wife, who only survived him a few days, under an alabaster gravestone, with this circumscription;

Hic jacent Ricardus Digbi et Agnes Uxor
Ejus, qui quidem Ricardus obiit xvii^o. die
Mensis Octobris, et Agnes obiit penultimo
Die Mensis Octobris, Anno Domini M. CCC.
Septuagesimo nono, quorum Animabus
Propitiatur Deus. Amen.

In 1434 (12 Hen. VI.) the king's commissioners returned the said Everard one of the gentry of the county of Huntingdon, ¹ in which reign he was sheriff and member of parliament for the county of Rutland; but being killed in the said battle of Towton, he left issue by Jaqueta, daughter of Sir John Ellys of Devonshire, seven sons, and a daughter Baringold, married to Robert Hunt of Lynden in Rutlandshire, living 20 Hen. VII.—This Jaqueta lies buried in the church of Stoke-Dry under an alabaster tomb, adjoining to the south wall, with this memorial round the verge;

Hic jacet Jaqueta Digbi, quondam Uxor Eve:
rardi Digbi Armigeri, quæ quidem obijt vi:
cesimo nono die Mensis Junii, Anno Domini
M. CCCC. LXXXVI. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

The seven sons, not forgetting the Lancastrian Cause, fought resolutely at Bosworth against R. Richard III., and were

Sir Everard, of whom presently.

Simon

(1)

(2) Simon of Coles-Hill in the county of Warwick, ancestor to the Lord Digby.

(3) Sir John of Eye-Kettleby in the county of Leiceſter, who Family of was knighted by King Henry VII. for his ſervices at the field Luffen- of Boſworth; appointed Knight-Mareſchal of his houſ- ham. hold; Steward to the Priory of Lewes in Suffex; Sheriff in 1515 for the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter, and for that of Rutland in the years 1491, 1517 and 1523.—On 18 July 1711 he accompanied Sir Edward Poynings, captain of 1500 archers, in aid of Margaret, Dutcheſs of Savoy, daughter to Maximilian the Emperor, governeſs of Flanders and the Low-Countries appertaining to Charles, the young Prince of Caſtile, againſt the Duke of Guelders, when they performed their commiſſion by reſtoring peace to that country.—In 1513 he attended K. Henry VIII. to Calais, and fought valiantly in the battle of *Therouenne*, but died 25 Hen. VIII., having a monument erected to his memory at Friſby, and another at Melton, where he lies buried, both adorned with his coat-armour, and his epitaph on the latter.

Of your Devotion and Charity,
Say a *Pater-noſter* and an *Ave*,
That God to his Grace and Light
Receive the Soul of Sir John Digby, Knight,
And of Dame Catharine and Dame Anne his Wives.
Which Sir John Digby died Anno Doi. 1533.

By his firſt wife a daughter of Sir Nicholas Griffin of Braybrook in the county of Northampton, Knight of the Bath, he had two ſons, William, who left no iſſue; Simon; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Humphry Hercy of Grove in Nottinghamſhire, Eſq., whoſe ſon Sir John Hercy left no iſſue.

Simon Digby, Eſq., was penſioner to K. Henry VIII., and ſheriff of the county of Rutland in 1548 and 1555; married Catharine, daughter of — Clapham of Beamſley in Yorkſhire; and deceaſing in 1561, was buried under a monument on the ſouth ſide of North-Luffenham church, leaving Roger Digby, Eſq., who ſettled at Luffenham, being poſſeſſed of a moiety of that manor. He married Mary, daughter of John Cheney of Agmondifham in the county of Bucks, Eſq.; died in 1582, and was buried under a monument by his father, leaving James, his heir, which James married firſt, Catharine, daughter of Kenelm Digby of Stoke-Dry, ſecondly, Anne, daughter of — Partridge of the

the county of Lincoln, and thirdly, Benedicta, daughter of — Skinner of the county of Warwick; by his first wife he had a daughter Ursula,¹ married to George Clifford of Brackenburgh in the county of Lincoln, Esq.; and a son John Digby of North-Luffenham, Esq., Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Rectory of Pilton,² who married Mary, only daughter of Richard Martin of Long-Melford in Suffolk, Esq., (who died 8 March 1624, by his second wife Barbara, daughter of Thomas Daniel of Acton in that county, Esq.) and had James, his successor, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter of James Ravenscroft, Esq., had five sons, and four daughters; James, who died unmarried; John, ancestor to the Luffenham branch; George; Joseph; Simon; Mary, married to Maurice Rich, merchant; Elizabeth; Catharine; and Magdalen.

Libæus, also seated at Luffenham, whose son Thomas Digby of Coates, Esq., had an only daughter Anne, who carried a good estate to her husband John Burton of Stockerston in the county of Leicester, Esq., by whom she was mother of Sir Thomas Burton, created a Baronet 22 July 1622.

Rowland of Welby in the county of Leicester, who became possessed thereof in the reign of Henry VII. by marriage with the daughter and heir of — Sheldon, and left it to his son John, whose posterity continued there until the time of James I., when it was sold to a citizen of London. (5)

Sir Thomas Digby, seated at Oulney in the county of Bucks, and honoured with knighthood by K. Henry VII. on his victory at Bosworth, who also made him a gentleman-usher of his chamber, and conferred on him the bailiwick of Oulney, with the custody of the park there; and his daughter Catharine was first married to Simon Wheeler of Kenilworth; and secondly to John Fisher of Packington-Magna, Esqrs.; in which church she lies buried by him under a monument, with their arms impaled. (6)

Benjamin of Bathley in the county of Norfolk. (7)

Sir Everard, the eldest son of Everard Digby, Lord of Family of Tilton, and Drystoke, was progenitor to the families of Drystoke Drystoke in the county of Rutland, and Sandon in the county of Stafford. He was sheriff of the former county Gothurst. in 1459, 1486 and 1499. and from 25 to the 38 years of Henry VI., inclusive, its representative in parliament. He died

¹ Lodge Collect.

² Idem.

died in 1509 * and was buried under a tomb in the church of Tilton, leaving Sir Everard, his heir, who also served the office of sheriff for the same county in 1513, 1518, 1528 and 1532, and for Leicester and Warwick in 1521. He deceased in 1540, and was buried in a chapel on the south side of the chancel of Drystoke-church, under a handsome tomb, supporting the figure of an armed knight, with this circumscription;

Hic jacet Everardus Digbi, Miles, qui obiit
Undecimo die Aprilis, Anno Domini M. CCCCC.
XL. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Heydon, and had Kenelm Digby of Drystoke, Esq., (by some falsely made a knight) also sheriff of the county of Rutland for the years 1541, 1549, 1554, 1561, 1567 and 1585, and representative thereof in parliament from 1 Edw. VI. to 14 Eliz. inclusive. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cope of Hanwell in the county of Oxford, Knt., (son and heir to William Cope, Esq. cofferer of the household to K. Henry VII. who purchased the manor of Stanwell, and a good estate in Oxfordshire, ¹) Vice-Chamberlain to Q. Catharine, wife of Henry VIII.; and deceased in 1590, was buried in the chancel of Drystoke, adjoining to the partition-wall of the chapel, where his father lay, under a tomb, supporting the images of a man and woman, with this memorial on the verge;

Here lye the Bodies of Kenelme Digby, Esq.,
Which Kenelme deceased the 21 of April 1590;
And of Anne his Wyfe, which Anne deceased
The _____

And under their arms impaled, this motto, on the west end.

Nul que Ung. None but one.

Their

* This Sir Everard is omitted in some pedigrees, as he is by Mr. Wright in his history of Rutlandshire, and other copiers from him; but their mistake (occasioned by the name occurring thrice in succession) is evident, if it be considered that (supposing him to be omitted) there is the space of 100 years between the deaths of father and son, viz. Everard, killed at Towton in 1440, and Sir Everard, who died in 1540.

Their issue were three sons, and one daughter; Everard; Anthony of Aston, who died childless, and John of Seaton, both in Rutlandshire; and Anne, who married in April 1567 to Sir Edward Watson of Rockingham-Castle in the county of Northampton, and she deceasing 17 February 1611, was mother of Lewis, created Lord Rockingham.

Everard, the eldest son, being educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, took the degree of A. M., and was Fellow of that house; a person of learning, and publisher of several books. He died at Drystoke in, or about the year 1592, having issue by Mary, * daughter and coheir to Francis Nele of Prestwold, and widow of Sampson Erderfwick of Sandon in Staffordshire, Esqrs. three sons, and two daughters, viz. Sir Everard, his heir; George; John; Mary, married to Sir Robert Wright, otherwise Reeve, of Thwaite in the aforesaid county; and Elizabeth.—George, the second son was seated at Sandon, and his only surviving child Jane, was first married to Charles, the fourth Lord Gerard of Gerard's-Bromley, and had an only son Digby, the fifth Lord; secondly to Sir Edward Hungerford, and she died in November 1703 †.

Sir Everard Digby, the eldest son, born in 1581, knighted by K. James I.; was one of the most beautiful men of his time, and by the accomplishments of his mind, reputed one of the finest gentlemen in England; but being drawn (as Camden says) into the powder-plot, was much pitied, for that it was his ill fate to suffer for it, by being convicted the 27, and executed on 30 of January 1605, at the west-end of St. Paul's Church, aged 24 years ‡.—He married Mary, daughter

* She was born in 1559, and was great grand-daughter to Christopher Nele, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Digby, of Walby, before-mentioned. Lodge.

† This accomplished Lady (says Doctor Plot, in his natural history of Staffordshire, page 103.) by her most exquisite sagacity and perspicacious insight into the most hidden recesses of nature, first discovered the restorative virtues of the well in *Willoughbridge-Park* (where no less than threescore springs lie within the space of ten yards square) and at her charitable expence inclosed several of the springs with squared stone, to preserve them pure and fit, both for bathing and drinking; and divers apartments were built for lodging the poorer sort of diseased impotent people; so that 'tis hard to determine, whether the world stands more indebted to her Ladyship's philosophical or theological virtues; whether to her knowledge as first finder, or her piety as founder of those sanative wells.

‡ Religion was the only motive of Sir Everard's engagement in the gun-powder-plot, as he acknowledged at his trial, to introduce which he resolved to hazard his life and estate; protesting, that if he had thought there had been the least sin in the plot, he would not have been of it for all the world; and the reason why he kept it secret was, because they, who were best able to judge of the lawfulness of it, had been acquainted with it, and given way unto it; and therefore afterwards he calls it the best cause.

daughter and heir to William Mulsho of Gothurst in the county of Bucks, Esq., with whom he had a great fortune, and left two sons, Sir Kenelm, and Sir John Digby, Knights, the latter of whom served K. Charles I., in whose army he was a Colonel, and a Major-General in the western parts of England, and was killed in his Majesty's service.

Sir Kenelm Digby, the elder son, was seated at Gothurst, his mother's inheritance, where he was born 11 June 1603, and about the year 1618 (says Ant. a' Wood) was sent to Gloucester-Hall in Oxford, after he had been trained up in the Protestant Religion under the direction of Archbishop Laud, then Dean of Gloucester (which in 1636 he left for *that* of Rome) and committed to the care of Mr. Thomas Allen, one of the most learned men of those times, who, discerning the natural strength of his faculties, directed him in the right method of applying his wonderful capacity, which he frequently compared to *that* of the celebrated wit of Italy, Picus de Mirandula, by saying, that *he was the Mirandula of his Age*. He continued there a gentleman-commoner above two years, and then travelling for a time in France, Spain, and Italy, received the honour of Knighthood at his return, 28 October 1623, from the king at Hinchinbroke.

In the beginning of K. Charles's reign he was made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber; was a Commissioner of the Navy; and some disputes having happened with the *Venetians* in the Mediterranean, by which the English trade suffered, as well as by the depredations of the *Algerines*, he was appointed in 1628 Commander of a small squadron, destined to the Levant (at which time he was styled, *à secretori Conclavi ad Carolum I. et in Rebus Maritimis Administrator præcipuus*) and acquired great honour by his gallant behaviour at Algiers, in taking several armed vessels, redeeming many English slaves, and (16 June) by bearing up so bravely in the resolute attack of the Venetian fleet, with a very inferior force, in the bay of Scanderoon, where by he brought the *Venetians* also to reason.

When the Civil Wars broke out, he shewed himself active for the king, and in 1639, with the Abbot Walter Montagu, was employed by the Queen, to prevail with the Roman Catholics for a liberal contribution to raise forces against the Scots; for which, and other services, he was imprisoned by the parliament in Winchester-House, London, until released 3 August 1643, upon certain conditions, at the intercession of the Queen-Dowager of France, who wrote a letter with her own hand, in his favour, whereupon he retired to that kingdom; but returning afterwards to England,

in order to compound for his estate, he was (notwithstanding his composition) voted by the parliament to depart the Commonwealth, and not return without leave, under pain of death and confiscation of his estate; and during his exile, being Chancellor to Henrietta-Maria, Queen Mother of England, she sent him her envoy from France to Pope Innocent X. after which he is said to have temporized with Cromwell, and to promote his interests.

This magazine of arts, or (as Edward Leigh, in his *Treatise of Religion and Learning*, page 180, called him) *the Ornament of England*, wrote several learned books; was a great benefactor to the *Bodleian Library*, by presenting to it, in 1633, a large collection of MSS; recovered the reputation of his family, and rendered it famous through the *Christian World*.—He returned to England in 1661; was appointed one of the council on the first settlement of the Royal Society; and died at his house in Covent-Garden, on his birth-day, 11 June 1665, æt. 62, and was buried in a vault, built at his own charge, under the east end of the south aisle of Christ-Church within Newgate, London, with his wife Venetia, daughter and coheir to Sir Edward Stanley (grandson to Edward, Earl of Derby) of Tongue-Castle in Shropshire, Knight of the Bath, by his wife the Lady Lucy Percy, daughter and coheir to Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, to whose memory he had erected a stately altar monument of black marble, with her bust, of copper gilt, fixed thereto, thus inscribed,

Insig. præclariss. Dominæ D. Venetiæ Digby ẽ
Familia Stanleyorum, Com. Darbiæ ex parte
Patris, et Perciorum, Com. Northumbriæ
Materno jure, aliisque quamplurimis Christian.
Orbis Principibus oriundæ.

The year after his burial the monument was defaced, when the church itself was burnt in the disinal conflagration, which then happened in London; and the following lines were composed by way of Epitaph for him;

Under this Tomb the matchless DIGBY lies,
DIGBY the great, the valiant, and the wise;
This Age's Wonder for his noble Parts,
Skill'd in six tongues, and learn'd in all the Arts;
Born on the Day he died, th' Eleventh of June,
And that Day bravely fought at Scanderoon;

It's

It's rare that one and the same Day should be
His Day of Birth, of Death, of Victory. R. Ferrar.

By her, (who was found dead in bed, leaning her head on her hand) Sir Kenelm had two sons, Kenelm; John; and a daughter Margery, married to Edward Dudley, of Clifton in the county of Northampton, Esq.—Kenelm, the elder son, a young gentleman of great hopes, appeared for the King, 7 July 1648, with the Duke of Buckingham, and others, under the Earl of Holland, near Kingston in Surry, but being attacked before they could well form, they were obliged to retreat; and being surprized at St. Neots in Huntingdonshire, by Colonel Adrian Scrope's regiment of horse, were, after a gallant defence, totally routed, and he was killed upon the spot.—John Digby, Esq., his brother, succeeded at Gothurst, and married first Catharine, eldest surviving daughter of Henry, Earl of Arundel, Norfolk and Surry, sister to Thomas Howard, restored to the dukedom of Norfolk; and secondly Margaret, fourth daughter of Sir Edward Longueville, of Wolverton in Bucks, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stow, Baronets, and by her he had two daughters, coheirs.

- (1) Margareta-Maria, first wife to Sir John Conway, of Bodrythan, in Flintshire, Bart., by whom she had one son Henry, (who died before his father, leaving by Honora, daughter and heir to — Ravenscroft, of Bretton in the county of Flint, Esq. an only child Honora, married to Sir John Glynne, of Hawarden-Castle in the same County, Bart.) and one daughter Margareta, married to Sir Thomas Longueville, of Eastclusham in the county of Denbigh, Bart.

- (2) Charlotta-Theophila, born in 1671, was married in 1687 to Richard Mostyn of Penbeddw, youngest son of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.; died 17 March 1693, and was buried, under a marble monument, in the church of Nanerch, Flintshire, with the following inscription:

M. S.

Charlotta-Theophila

Filia è duabus natu minor et cohæres

Johannis Digby de Gothurst in com. Bucks. Arm.

Illustriissimi Kenelmi Digby Equitis filii et hæredis.

Nupta est anno 1687 Ricardo Mostyn, Rogeri Mostyn

De Mostyn Equit. et Barti. filio natu minimo.

Ingenio non minus quam forma felix.

In omnes benignitate, in amicos fide, in pauperes beneficentia.

In Deum pietate spectabilis.

Uxor non magis amata quam amans,

Ei, sua omnia lubens dedit cui se tradiderat.

Liberos suos severe simul et ingenue educavit.

Non blanda magis quam prudens Mater.

Quam sibi immaturis abreptam dolent
Brigitta et Charlotta filix solæ jam superstites.

Nata est An°. 1671. obiit Mar. 17. 1693-4.

Optimæ et charissimæ conjugii.

R Moyſtn P.¹

Mrs. Moyſtn, left one son Richard, and three daughters, Penelope, who died a Nun abroad; Bridget, married to Lytton Lytton, of Knebworth in Hertfordshire, Esq., who died without issue; and Charlotta, to Richard, third and youngest son of Sir William Williams, of Ilandvorda in Shropshire, and brother to the late Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Bart., by him she had a son Richard, born in 1728.

We now proceed with Sir Simon Digby, second son of Sir Simon, Everard, who was killed at Towton-Field, ancestor to the Lord Digby.—Which Simon, seeing the house of York prevail, behaved so obsequiously to K. Edward IV., that in 1477 he received from him the honour of *knighthood*, with the annuity of ten pounds, issuing out of Retford-Mills in the county of Nottingham, as a recompence of his faithful services; and within two years after, *pro bono et commodifero Servitio, quod idem Simon multimodis Laboribus et Expensis nobis perantea et multipliciter impendit* (as the King expresseth himself) had the forestership of Thornewoods in the southern part of Shirewood-Forest conferred on him for life, with the fee of four pence a day: Yet, no sooner did the Earl of Richmond appear in England, though but with slender forces, than he and his six valiant brothers joined him, and stoutly fought for him at Bosworth against K. Richard III.; when that usurper being slain, and the Earl crowned in the field, by the name of Henry VII., he rewarded the faithful services of the Digbys, as before related, and considering Sir Simon as a principal actor in that decisive battle, he made him, in the first year of his reign (1485) Steward of the Lordships of Uppingham, Preston, Barroughdon, Esenden, and Gretham in the county of Rutland, with all the lands in that shire, which had belonged to George, Duke of Clarence, to hold for life; and also steward and receiver of the manor of Bedale in Yorkshire.

The

The next year he was a Commander for the king at the battle of Stoke, where Lambert Simnel was entirely routed; in consideration of which and other services, the king, in 1487, gave to him and his heirs male the manor of Ravybury in the parish of Mitcham and county of Surry; appointing him also the next year comptroller of the petty customs in the port of London, and confirming him in the forestership of Thornewoods.—By patent, dated at Westminster 23 December 1495 (11 Hen. VII.) the king granted, to him and his heirs male, the Lordship of COLES-HILL in the county of Warwick, upon the confiscation of Sir Simon Montfort the preceding year, which hath ever since continued the principal residence of his family; he being at that time deputy to John, Earl of Oxford, constable of the Tower of London.—In 1496 he was commissioned to exercise martial law in the counties of Devon and Cornwall against divers malefactors; and in 1506 was the first in commission for the peace in the county of Warwick, as the next year he was for the gaol-delivery at Warwick; and by his Majesty's grants of these several offices and estates, his posterity grew considerable, and much in favour with succeeding princes.

In 1509 and 1517 he was sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick; by his last will, bearing date 22 August 1517, (9 Henry VIII.) he ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of Coles-Hill church, under the tomb made by himself, which still remains, and deceasing 27 February 1519, was there buried by his lady, with this memorial;

Hic jacent Corpora Symonis Digby Armigeri,
et Alicie Uxoris ejus, qui quidem Symon obitt
xxvi die Februarii Anno Dom. Mill. CCCCXIX.
Et Dicta Alicia obit—die—Anno Dom. M.CCCCC.—

She was daughter and heir to John Walleys of East-Raddon in Devonshire, Esq., and their issue were two sons, and three daughters; viz. Reginald, his heir; Thomas of Mansfield-Woodhouse in the county of Nottingham, whose descendant John Digby, Esq., was member of parliament for East-Retford, in the reigns of Q. Anne and K. George I., and left a son John, who died without issue; and two daughters, who became coheirs to their brother; Frances, married, in 1726, to Sir Thomas Legard of Ganton in Yorkshire, Bart., (father of Sir Digby Legard); and Philadelphia, 31 May

1730, to Sir George Cayley of Brompton in the same county, Bart.—The three daughters were Catharine, married to Anthony Worth of Worth, Esq.; by whom she had Simon Worth, Esq., and other children; —, to William Tracy of Todington, Esq.; and Alice, to Robert Clifton, Esq., and lies buried under a flat marble in the chancel at Coles-Hill, with their effigies engraven thereon in the dress of the times, and this circumscription:

Of your Charity, pray for the Soul of Alice
Clifton, late the Wyffe of Robert Clifton, Esq., and
Daughter of Symon Digby, Esq.. Which Alice
Died the Year of our Lord God M. CCCCC.XL.
On whose Soule Jhu have Mercy. Amen.

Reginald Digby of Coles-Hill, Esq., the elder son, was Reginald.
sheriff of the county of Leicester in the 26 and 36 years of
Henry VIII.; married Anne, daughter and coheir to John
Danvers of Calthorpe in Oxfordshire, Esq., and lie buried
at the entrance into the chancel at Coles-Hill, on the right
hand, under a cross tomb, with the portraitures of him, his
wife, one son, and four daughters, and this inscription;

Under here lieth the Bodies of Reginald Digby, Esq.,
And Anne his Wyfe, the which Reginald died the
xxvth. Day of April, in the Year of our Lord M. D. XLIX.
And the said Anne died the — Day of — whose
Souls Jhu pardon. Amen.

Of the daughters, Anne was married to Ralph Brome of
Wodlow in Warwickshire, Esq., whose son Reginald mar-
ried Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Skeffington, of Skef-
fington, Esq.. And the son

John Digby, Esq., succeeding at Coles-Hill, married John
Anne, eldest daughter of Sir George Throgmorton of
Coughton in the county of Warwick, Knt., by his Wife
Catharine, daughter of Nicholas, Lord Vaux of Harrow-
den, and they lie buried in the north side of the said chan-
cel, with this memorial on the tombstone, which is adorned
with their effigies

Here lyeth the Bodies of John Diggeby of Coleshill, Esq., And Anne his Wyffe, one of the Daughters of George Throgmorton, Knt.. Which John deceased the xvth of Nov. and the said Anne the xxith of Dec. in the Year of our Lord God M. D.LVIII. Upon whose Soules Jhuē have Mercy. Amen.

Sir George. Sir George Digby, their son, received the honour of Knighthood 28 Eliz. from Robert, Earl of Leicester, for the service he performed at the siege of Zutphen in Flanders*, and married Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Hveningham (vulgō Henningham) of Ketteringham in Norfolk, Knight-Bannaret, (who re-married with Edward Cordell, Esq.) and they also lie buried at Coles-Hill, in a tomb in the south-east corner of the chancel, with the effigies of a knight in armour, and his Lady in the dress of the times, their heads resting upon pillows, and all around the figures of men in praying postures, and the following inscription:

Here lieth interred Sir George Digby, who died the 4th Of Feby 1586. He married Abigail, Daughter of Sir Arthur Henningham, Knight Bannaret, by whom He had Issue George, who died young, Sir Robert Digby, who succeeded his Father; Philip his Third Son, John his fourth son, created Earl of Bristol by King James. Eliz. married to Sir Baldwin Wake, Knight-Baronet.

Family of Sir Robert, the second son, was ancestor to the Lord Earl of Digby; and John, the youngest, created Earl of Bristol, was born at Coles-Hill in February 1580; and admitted, for his education, into Magdalen-College, Oxford, in 1595; after which travelling into France and Italy, he became so singularly qualified, that when he was sent to court by Lord Harrington, to intimate to the king the designed insurrection of the gunpowder-conspirators on Dunsmore-Heath, to seize the Princess Elizabeth, that Prince, discerning his abilities and fidelity, admitted him a gentleman of his privy chamber,

* He died seized in fee of the manor of Coles-Hill, &c. and also of Sheldon in the county of Warwick, which he had purchased from Henry Grey, Esq. leaving them to his son Robert, then above 12 years of age; who, for the corroboration of his title, obtained a patent, dated 15 November 1605, confirming the premises to him and his heirs, since when his posterity hath enjoyed them.

ber, and one of his carvers in 1605, having been created A. M. 30 August that year when his Majesty visited Oxford. — On 15 March ensuing he was knighted, and in April 1611 sent ambassador into Spain, as he was again in 1614, and so continued until Sir Francis Cottington was sent thither 3 January 1615, to call him home, where he arrived about the middle of March, and was appointed 3 April 1616 Vice-Chamberlain of the household, (in the room of Philip Lord Stanhope, who was persuaded by the King's letters to give up that office) and sworn of the privy council. — On 16 April 1617 he was commissioned to treat of a marriage between Prince Charles and the *Infanta* Maria, daughter of Philip III., King of Spain, which was entrusted to him, as the words of the commission express, “ Pro ea fide et fiducia, quam semper in Prudentia, Industria, et Experientia
“ fidelis et dilecti nostri Johannis Digby Militis, nostrique
“ apud dictum Hispaniarum Regem nuper Legati ordinarii
“ habuimus, ipsum nostrum verum et indubitatam Commis-
“ sarium, Oratorem, Procuratorem, et Deputatum ad præ-
“ dicta facimus.” He repaired to Spain in July, and upon his return the next year, was created 25 November, Baron Digby of Shireborne in the county of Dorset, the castle and manor of which the King had before granted to him, and the monastery and parsonage he purchased about the year 1620; in which year he was sent ambassador to the Archduke Albert, and 18 May the year after to the Emperor Ferdinand, to press a positive answer, whether the Palatinate might be recovered by peace, before the King proceeded to actual war; as also to the Duke of Bavaria; whence returning in November 1621, he was a fourth time, by commission, dated 13 March 1622, sent ambassador extraordinary to Spain, to treat with Philip IV. (son of the deceased King Philip III.) touching a treaty of friendship and alliance; and to conclude the aforesaid marriage, jointly with Sir Walter Aston, who resided there as ambassador in ordinary, which took no effect; having been created Earl of Bristol 15 September 1622, in recompence of his services in his frequent embassies abroad.

After his return from Spain in 1624, the Duke of Buckingham and his Lordship impeached each other in articles, equally laboured to rendered their religion and loyalty suspected, when the Earl shewed himself right able to appear before the parliament; and though 6 February 1626 he was committed to the tower, yet (says *Anthony a' Wood*) he worsted the greatest minion of any King since the Conquest, the

commons resolving to put an end to the Duke's power and grandeur. However, the Prince having contracted a prejudice against him, during his Highness's being in Spain, he could never recover any admission to court, but lived in the country in ease, plenty, and great reputation with all, who had an implicit reverence for the court, until the beginning of the troubles; when in September 1640 he was one of the commissioners to treat with the Scots, in order to compose the differences of the two nations; and in the beginning of the long parliament appeared at the head of all the discontented party; but being found guilty of counselling (some say, promoting) a petition to parliament of the gentry and ministers of Kent, he and Thomas Mallet were committed to the tower 28 March 1642; whence being released in two or three days, and perceiving the destructive courses which the parliament pursued, he left them; and hastening to the King at York (who had before restored him to his place in the council and bedchamber) attended him at Edgehill, and thence to Oxford; and at the end of the war retiring into France, suffered the loss of his estate, and died at Paris on Friday the 6 (or 21) January 1652, having burial in a cabbage-garden, which Sir Richard Browne, clerk of the council, had a little before purchased to bury the bodies of Protestants.¹

He married Beatrix, daughter of Charles Walcott of Walcott in Shropshire, Esq., Widow of Sir John Dive of Bromham in the county of Bedford, Knt., and by her (who lies buried under a flat marble, within the rails of the altar of the parish church of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, with this inscription;

Isto sub marmore positæ sunt exuviæ illustrissimæ heroinæ, et dominæ (Beatricis) Comitissæ Bristol, utriusque fortunæ, torique consortis fidelissimæ, 1658: carne placide exutâ immortalitatem induit, cujus animæ miserere Deus maxime optime, et speratam gloriam dedisse piè speramus.

Quo Deus ex para virgine factus homo;

*Vagiit inter oves hostia veras pias.*²

he had issue two sons and two daughters, viz.

(1) George, Lord Digby, his successor.

John,

¹ A character of this nobleman may be found in Lord Clarendon's works.
² Collins, VIII. 252.

John, born in London in 1618, was entered in Magdalen-College, Oxford, Anno 1634; sided with the King in the beginning of the civil war, and being esteemed a valiant and good man, was made general of the horse in the army of Ralph, Lord Hopton, and fought bravely in many encounters. When the King's cause declined, he retired into France, and some time followed the court of Charles II.; but getting nothing there, he lived very obscurely, and in 1654 came into England, where continuing for a time among the afflicted royalists, he at length retired to Pontoise, entered himself among the religious there, became a secular priest, said mass daily to the English nuns, and died there after the restoration, unmarried.

Daughter, Lady Mary, was married to Arthur, created Earl of Donegal. (1)

Lady Abigail, to George, son and heir to John Freke of Shrowton in Dorsetshire, Esq., and grandson of Sir Thomas Freke, Knt., by whom she had no issue. (2)

George, the second Earl of Bristol, born at Madrid in October 1612, was admitted 15 August 1626, into Magdalen College, and took his degree of A. M. 13 August 1636, being then esteemed of good parts, and in hopes to do the state service. — 13 April 1640 being returned member of parliament for the county of Dorset, he became a favourite of the people, as a person discontented; but 11 November that year being appointed one of the committee to prepare a charge against Thomas, Earl of Strafford, and one of the managers of the evidence, he became his advocate, upon a discovery of the unjust practices against him; and 21 April 1641, when the bill of attainder was debating in the house, he argued strongly against it, and concluded his speech, "I do before God, discharge myself to the uttermost of my power, and do with a clear conscience wash my hands of this man's blood, by this solemn protestation, that my vote goes not for taking of the Earl of Strafford's life." This declaration lost him the esteem he had, both with the commons and the faction, being expelled the house on 10 June; but that very day (having been summoned the preceding one, to the house of peers by writ) he took his place in the upper house: However, the commons, to testify their resentment (13 July) ordered his speech to be burnt the Friday after, at ten o'clock, by the common hangman, one part in the Palace-yard, at Westminster, another in *Cheapside*, and the rest in *Smithfield*, and

and his name was posted up in the head of those, called STRAFFORDIANS.

From this time he became the declared enemy of the leading party, who let slip no occasion to debase and prejudice him; proclaimed him traitor and banished him; but the King soon after leaving the parliament, he adhered to his Majesty, and was therefore excepted by the parliament in a treaty of peace with the King at Oxford in 1642. The next year he was made one of the secretaries of state, chosen high steward of the university of Oxford, in the place of William, Lord Say, who adhered to the parliament; and in 1645 constituted Lieutenant-General of all the King's forces, north of Trent;* for his services in which station he was excepted from pardon, 24 October 1641, by the parliament; and retiring beyond sea, suffered much by the loss of his estate; to which he was restored after the King's return, and to his post of high steward of the university, but by changing his religion whilst abroad, in compliance with Don John of Austria, he incapacitated himself from being restored to the secretary's office¹.—After his father's death he was chosen a knight of the Garter, and installed in April 1661; he became a frequent speaker in parliament; wrote several letters, speeches, &c., and having lived to the age of 64 years, died at Chelsea 20 March 1676, and was buried in that church.

He married the lady Anne Russel, second daughter of Francis, Earl of Bedford, and had two sons and two daughters, John his heir; Colonel Francis Digby, who lost his life in the great sea-fight with the Dutch 28 May 1672, leaving no issue, and his body was deposited in the vault of his mother's family at Cheney's in Buckinghamshire, in an open coffin, and is yet entire, except the loss of some teeth and toe-nails, which have been stolen. Lady Diana, was married to the Baron of Moll in Flanders; and Lady Anne, to Robert, Earl of Sunderland, died 15 April 1715, and was grandmother to Charles, Duke of Marlborough.

John, *the third Earl of Bristol*, was L. L. and C. Rot. of the county of Dorset, in the reign of K. James II. and K. William; and married, first, Alice, daughter and heir to

* The reader may find a full account of his public actions and character in Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, Sir Philip Warwick's Memoirs, Rushworth's Collections, and other English historians.

¹ Warwick's Memoirs.

to Robert Bourne, of Black-hall, in Essex, Esq., and, secondly, Rachel, daughter and coheir to Sir Hugh Wyndham, of Silton, in Dorsetshire, Knt. Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas; but having no issue by either, the honours ceased on his death, 18 September 1698, and he lies buried at Sherborne, under a sumptuous monument, in the south cross aisle of the church, said to have cost 1500*l*. It is composed of various kinds of marble, and executed by that ingenious artist, J. Nost; on it is the statue of an Earl, standing in his parliamentary robes, holding a coronet in his right hand; on his left, stands the figure of his first Lady, holding in her left hand a burning lamp; on his right, his second Lady, holding in her right hand a flaming heart. On the pedestals of these statues, are their names and the dates of their births and burials; at the sides are two weeping Cupids. A vein in the marble of the left leg, which is naked, represents the mortification near his knee, which occasioned the Earl's death; over the whole is a noble semicircle pediment, supported by two fluted columns of the Corinthian Order, on which are two urns, and between them the arms and crest of Digby, supporters two man-tygers, *sable*, collared with Earl's coronets, *or*, on one side, *argent*, three chevronels between three lions passant, *sable*, for Bourne; on the other side, *azure*, three lions heads erased, *or*, for Wyndhan. Underneath is a pedestal, with proper compartments, containing this inscription, composed by Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester:

John, Lord Digby, Baron Digby of Sherborne, and Earl of Bristol, titles to which the merits of his grandfather first gave lustre, and which he himself laid down unsullied. He was naturally inclined to avoid the hurry of a public life, yet careful to keep up the post of his quality; was willing to be at ease, but scorned obscurity; and therefore never made his retirement a pretence to draw himself within a narrower compass, or to shun expence as charity, hospitality, and his honour called for. His religion was that which is by law established, and the conduct of his life shewed the power of it in his heart. His distinction from others never made him forget himself or them. He was kind and obliging to his neighbours, generous and condescending to his inferiors, and just to all mankind.

Nor

Nor had the temptations of honour and pleasure in this world, strength enough to withdraw his eyes from that great object of his hope, which we reasonably assure ourselves he now enjoys ¹.

Sir
Robert.

We now return to Sir Robert Digby of Coles Hill, immediate ancestor to Lord Digby. In 1596 he was knighted at Dublin, by Robert, Earl of Essex, and having his education in the university of Oxford, took the degree of A. M. 10 July 1598.—In 1613 he was returned to parliament, with Walter Weldon, Esq., for the borough of Athy; was called into the privy council by K. James I., and appointed 20 May 1615 of the council for the province of Munster ². 8 July that year he was rated 100 marcs to the subsidy. —He married Lettice * daughter and heir to Gerard, Lord Offaley,

* She was created Baroneſs of Offaley for life, and brought into this family the barony, lordſhip, manor, and territory of Geaſhill in the King's County, with the monaſtery of Killeigh, the rectorſhip and prebend of Geaſhill, and all the hereditaments within the ſaid barony, which were the inheritance of her grandfather Gerald, Earl of Kildare, the ſame being confirmed to her and her heirs, by the award of K. James I., bearing date 11 July 1619. After which, ſome perſons (under pretence of ſome concealments, or of nice and ſtrict defects or omissions in the patents granted to her anceſtors) endeavouring to defeat her of divers parcels of the ſaid barony, and to paſs patent ſecretly for the ſame, the King was pleaſed, (by privy ſeal from Greenwich 26 June 1620, for prevention thereof, and to the end that as much as in his Maſteſty lay, he might ſettle on her and her heirs a good and indefeſſible eſtate of all the ſaid barony, lordſhip, manor, and territory of Geaſhill, and of the ſaid monaſtery, the advowſon, &c. of all the lands whatſoever, as well ſpiritual as temporal, which were in the poſſeſſion of Elizabeth, Counteſs of Kildare, as grantee, leſſee, or committee of the lands of Gerald *now* Earl of Kildare, at the time of the making of the ſaid award, or which were reputed the inheritance of any of the anceſtors of the ſaid Lady Lettice):—to order a new grant and confirmation, to hold the ſame for ever, by ſuch rents, tenures and ſervices, as were reſerved by the patents of Q. Elizabeth, granted 11 and 20 years of her reign to the ſaid Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and that the premiſſes ſhould be erected into the manor of Geaſhill, with the privileges of courts, free warren, liberty to make a park, to hold a Tueſday market, and two fairs on 1 June and 5 October at Killeigh, with the advowſon of the church; and the paſſ'd patent accordingly 4 September that year.

Her Ladyſhip living in the time of the rebellion, the Iriſh in that part of the country robbed and deſpoiled many Proteſtants, committed divers outrages and acts of cruelty; and at ſeveral times aſſaulted and beſieged her in her caſtle of Geaſhill, which ſhe defended with great reſolution.—In the firſt attempt, Henry Dempſie, brother to the Lord Clanmalier, and others, ſubſcribed and ſent her the following ſummons.

We his Maſteſty's loyal ſubjects, at the preſent employed in his Highneſs's ſervice for the ſacking of this your caſtle, you are therefore to deliver unto us the free poſſeſſion of your ſaid caſtle, promiſing faithfully that your Ladyſhip,
together

¹ Collins VIII. 254, 255.

² Rot. 18 Jac. I. 1. p. d.

Offaley, who died before his father Gerald, the eleventh Earl of Kildare,

together with the rest within your said castle *resant*, shall have a reasonable composition; otherwise, upon the non-yielding of the castle, we do assure you, that we will burn the whole town, kill all the Protestants, and spare neither man, woman, nor child, upon taking the castle by compulsion. Consider, Madam, of this our offer, and impute not the blame of your own folly unto us. Think not that here we brag. Your Ladyship, upon submission, shall have a safe convoy to secure you from the hands of your enemies, and to lead you whither you please. A speedy reply is desired with all expedition, and thus we surcease.

Henry Dempfie. Charles Dempfie. Andrew Fitz-Patrick. Conn. Dempfie. Phelim Dempfie. Ja. Mac-Dannell. John Vickers.

To this summons she returned this answer. I received your letter, wherein you threaten to sack this my castle by his Majesty's authority. I have ever been a loyal subject, and a good neighbour among you, and therefore cannot but wonder at such an assault. I thank you for your offer of a convoy, wherein I hold little safety; and therefore my resolution is, that being free from offending his Majesty, or doing wrong to any of you, I will live and die innocently, and will do the best to defend my own, leaving the issue to God. And though I have been, and still am desirous to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, yet being provoked, your threats shall no whit dismay me.

After two months, the Lord Viscount Clanmalier brought a great piece of ordnance (to the making of which, as it was credibly reported, there went seven score pots and pans, which was cast three times by an Irishman from Athboy, before they brought it to that perfection, in which it was at Geashill) and sent another summons to her Ladyship in these words.

Noble Madam, It was never my intention to offer you any injury, before you were pleased to begin with me, for it is well known, if I were so disposed, you had not been by this time at Geashill; so as I find you are not sensible of the courtesies I always expressed unto you, since the beginning of this commotion: However, I did not thirst after revenge, but out of my loving and wonted respects still towards you, I am pleased and desirous to give you fair quarter, if you please to accept thereof, both for yourself, children and grand children, and likewise for your goods. And I will undertake to send a safe convoy with you and them, either to Dublin, or to any other of the next adjoining garrisons, either of which to be at your own election. And if you be not pleased to accept of this offer, I hope you will not impute the blame unto me, if you be not fairly dealt withal, for I expect to have the command of your house before I stir from hence. And if you please to send any of your gentlemen of your house to me, I am desirous to confer thereof at large. And so expecting your speedy answer, I rest your loving cousin,

Lewis Glanmaleroe:

P. S. Madam, There are other gentlemen now in this town, whose names are hereunto subscribed, who do join and unite themselves in this mine offer unto you.

Lewis Glanmaleroe. Art. O Molloy. Henry Dempfie. Edw. Connor. Cha. Connor. Daniel Doyne. John Mac-William.

To this letter, Lady Offaley sent the following answer.

My Lord,

I little expected such a salute from a kinsman, whom I have ever respected, you being not ignorant of the great damages I have received from your followers of Glanmaleroe, so as you can't but know in your own conscience, that I am innocent of doing you any injury, unless you count it an injury for my people
to

Kildare, and departing this life 24 May 1618, lies buried at
Coles-Hill,

to bring back a small quantity of mine own goods where they found them, and with them, some others of such men, as have done me all the injury they can devise, as may appear by their own letter. I was offered a convoy by those that formerly besieged me, and I hope you have more honour than to follow their example, by seeking her ruin that never wronged you. However, I am still of the same mind, and can think no place safer than my own house, wherein if I perish by your means, the guilt will light on you, and I doubt not, but I shall receive a crown of martyrdom, dying innocently. God, I trust, will take a poor widow into his protection from all those, which, without cause, are risen up against me.

Your poor Kinswoman,

Lettice Offaley.

P. S. If the conference you desire, do but concern the contents of this letter, I think this answer will give you full satisfaction, and I hope you will withdraw your hand, and shew your power in more noble actions.

After his Lordship had received this answer, he discharged his piece of Ordnance against the castle, which at the first shot broke, and flew in pieces; but his men continued, with their musquets and other arms, to fire until the evening, when they took away the broken ordnance, and marched off in the night: But before their departure, his Lordship sent the following letter, thus directed.

To my noble Cousin, the Lady Lettice, Baroness of Offaley.

Madam,

I received your letter, and am still tender of your good and welfare, though you give no credit thereunto. And whereas, you do understand by relation, that my piece of Ordnance did not prosper; I believe you will be sensible of the hazard and loss you are like to sustain thereby, unless you will be better advised to accept the kind offer, which I mentioned in my letter unto you in the morning; if not, expect no further favour at my hands, and so I rest your Ladyship's loving cousin,

Lewis Glanmaleroe.

To which my Lady returned answer by one of her own men, who was kept prisoner.

My Lord,

Your second summons I have received, and should be glad to find your tender of my good: For your piece of ordnance I never disputed how it prospered, presuming you would rather make use of it for your own defence, or against enemies, than to try your strength against a poor widow of your own blood: But since you have bent it against me, let the blood which shall be shed, be required at their hands that seek it; for my part, my conscience tells me, that I am innocent, and wishing you so too, I rest your cousin,

Lettice Offaley.

She was further menaced by Charles Dempfie, who wrote the following letter, with a design of sending it to her that afternoon; but being beaten out of the town, he was prevented, and it was found in one of the houses.

Madam,

I do admire that a Lady of your worth and honour, as you conceive yourself to be, should in so regardless a sort, instead of matters of conscience in
your

Coles-Hill, with the following inscriptions on a half pillar, fixed to the north wall of the chancel;

To the Memorie
of

Sir Robert Digby, Kt.
who wedded the Lady Lettice,
Baroness Offaly, heir general
to that ancient family of the
Earles of Kildare in Ireland;
and departing this life 24th May
A^o. 1618. lyeth interred here
amongst his Ancestors;

Leaving issue seven sons, viz. Robert, created Lord Digby, of Geafhill in Ireland, George, Gerard, Simon, Essex, and Philip; and three daughters, viz. Lettice, married to Sir Roger Langford, Kt. Mabel to Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord of the Decies in Ireland; and Abigail, who died a child.

Which Robert, Lord Digby, espoused the Lady Sara, daughter to Richard, Earl of Corke: by whom he had issue one son, viz. Kildare, now Lord Digby, and four daughters, viz. Catherine, Mary, Lettice, and Catherine; and departing

your letters, use frivolous and scandalous words, expressly nominating us your enemies, *Glanmaleroe Kearnes*, and that, in that letter written this very day unto Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald, desiring his assistance to the number of 50 men, which should quash and cashier us herehence, he being your enemy no less than we, secluding kindred, not prophane of religion. Nay, your Ladyship was not formerly abashed to write to William Parsons, naming us in that letter unto him a mixt multitude. Remember yourself, Madam, consisting of more women and boys than men. All these letters before your Ladyship shortly shall be produced. Both the messengers we have intercepted, together with your letters, and do detain them as yet prisoners, until such time as thereof we do certify your Ladyship, which at the present to do we thought expedient. They are therefore censured to death, and this day is prefixed to their execution. Your Ladyship by your letters desires novelties. Hear then; Chidley Coote (correspondently to the intent of your letters to Parsons, coming to your aid) being intercepted in the way, was deadly wounded, ten taken prisoners, his ensigns taken away, one *Alman Hamnett's* man, if he comes safe with his message (as I hope he will not) will confirm this news. Had the character of these letters of yours been either Lloyd's or Hamnett's, that politick engineer, and the deviser of quillets (by him that bought me) no other satisfaction should be taken, but their heads; though, as the case stands, *Hamnett* lives in no small danger for manifold reasons.

Charles Dempfie.

But notwithstanding all these menaces and attacks, she held out with great spirit, until fetch'd off safe by Sir Richard Grenville, in October 1642, after which she retired to Coles Hill.

ing this world the 6 of June anno 1642, lieth buried with his said Lady in the cathedral church of St. Patrick in Ireland; of his said younger sonnes, only Essex hath issue by Thomasine, daughter to Sir William Gilbert, Knt. sometime governor of the fort at Lexe in Ireland.

On a shield, Digby empaling, argent, a saltire, gules.

Arms on the middle shield on John Digby's tomb: first Digby; second gules a fess, ermine; third, argent on a bend, gules, three martlets, or, fourth, argent on a fess, sable, three mullets of the first, between three ducks of the second; fifth, ermine on a bend, gules, three Cheverons, or, empaling Throckmorton, with six quarterings. And upon a flat, marble stone on the floor is engraven 1,

Here lye the Bodyes of Sr. ROBERT DIGBY, Kt.
And the Lady LETTICE, Baroneſs of OFFALEY
His Wife. She died the first day of December
M. D. CLVIII.

Their issue, as recited in the inscription, were seven sons and three daughters; Robert, created Lord Digby; George; Gerald; John; Simon, member of parliament in 1639 for Philipstown; Essex, of whom presently; Philip, who married Margaret, daughter of ——— Forth, and widow of Sir Thomas Moore of Croghan, ancestor to the late Earl of Charleville; Lettice, married to Sir Roger Langford, Knt.; Mabel, first to Gerald Fitz-Gerald of Dromana in the county of Waterford, Esq, secondly, to Donogh O'Brien Arragh; and Abigail, who died a child.

Family of Essex, the sixth son, was born at Coles-Hill, and educated in the university of Dublin, where whilst he was a student, being presented 15 December 1630 to the Rectory of Geashill, a clause was inserted in the presentation, containing the King's grace or faculty, to hold the same, notwithstanding his being out of orders; but that he should continue his study, until he came to riper years to take orders upon him.—On 7 June 1637, he was presented to the rectory of Ballycommam, in the diocese of Kildare, where fixing his residence, he was robbed and deprived of his goods, Stock, Cattle, &c. to the value of 1570*l.* in the very beginning of the rebellion, and had his house burnt by the Dempſies, Dunns, and Connors. After the reduction of Ireland by the parliament, he was their established

lished minister at Belfast, with the allowance of 120l. a year; and upon the restoration of K. Charles, was made dean of Cashel 6 February 1661, commenced D. D. and the same day 1670, was promoted to the see of Dromore.—He married first, Thomasine, daughter of Sir William Gilbert, of Kilminchy, in the Queen's County, Knt. governor of the fort of Leix, who was buried at St. John's, Dublin, 8 June 1654; he married secondly, Lettice, daughter of — Brereton, and deceasing 12 May 1638, was buried in his cathedral, having issue by his last wife, a son William, who settled at Newtown, in the King's County, married Anne daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. relict of William Tynte, of Carmoon, in the county of Cork, and had a daughter Lettice married to Randal Cooke, Gent. by whom she had a daughter Anne, born in 1695¹.—The children of the said Essex, by his first wife were, Robert, who married a daughter of — Spencer; Simon; and two daughters, of whom the elder married first to John Giffard, and secondly to Thomas Loftus of Killyan, Esqrs.; and the younger to Sir Henry Warrington of Cloghtoken, in the county of Galway, Knt.

Simon, the youngest son, being bred also to the church, became as eminent in station as his father. He was born at Kilminchy; educated in the college of Dublin; incorporated A. M. at Oxford 11 July 1676, and D. D. by Diploma 12 December 1677. He was presented to the rectory of Dunshaghlín in the diocese of Meath 22 March 1668; prebendary of Geashill and rector of Ballycomman in the diocese of Kildare 22 February 1670, of which cathedral church he was dean, and incumbent of the parish of St. Michan, Dublin, whence he was advanced to the united Sees of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe 19 March 1678, with which he held the rectories and vicarages of Ballyfax, Ballyscurloge, Tymachoe, and Cloncurry in the diocese of Kildare, being thereto presented on 30 of the same month; and 12 January 1690 he was translated to the See of Elphin; to the poor of which town, and those of Mount-Talbot, Abbett, Lackan, and Tralee, he bequeathed 100l. by his will.—He married Elizabeth daughter of Warner, and sister to Henry Westenra, of Dublin, Esqrs., and departing this life 7 April 1720, at his house of Lackan in the county of Roscomon, had issue by her (who died there 15 of the same month, and

¹ Lodge.

and were interred together the 20 in the church of Tof-raragh) nine sons and eight daughters, viz. Robert, Simon, Henry, John, Westerra, William, Effex, Gilbert, Benjamin; Thomafine, Elizabeth, Lettice, Margaret, Abigail, Mary, Jane, and Rebecca; of whom fix sons and three daughters died young, or unmarried, and the survivors were

- (1) John Digby of Landanstown, Esq.
- (2) Rev. William Digby of Lackan, presented 5 September 1730 to the rectory of Ahaskera in the diocese of Elphin; married Olivia, daughter of John French of French-Park in the county of Roscomon, Esq, and had one son and one daughter, Simon and Anne.
- (3) Rev. Benjamin Digby, made prebendary and vicar of Geashill 23 February 1743, married 26 September 1734¹ Mary, daughter of Lewis Jones of Osbertstown in the county of Kildare, Esq, and by his wife Elizabeth daughter of—Gabbett, whom he married pursuant to articles, dated 6 and 7 May 1717; died at Osbertstown in May 1769, having had issue by her who died at Drogheda in December 1768, three sons and a daughter, viz. Simon, who entered into holy orders, and in November 1768, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Jeremy Marsh; Lewis-Jones; John; and Elizabeth.
- (1) Daughter Elizabeth, was the second wife of Rev. Doctor Jeremy Marsh, Dean of Kilmore, and treasurer of St. Patrick's (son of Francis, Archbishop of Dublin) and by him, who died 3 June 1734, æt 67, she had one son Jeremy, who married Jane, daughter of Patrick French, of Monevae in the county of Galway, Esq.; and one daughter Arabella-Frances, married 20 February 1732 to Rev. William French, of Abbey-Boyle in the county of Roscomon.
- (2) Abigail, married 5 May 1721,² to Rev. Joseph Graves, of Ballycoman and Gleab in the King's County, rector of Geashill, and vicar-general of the diocese of Kildare, and had issue three sons and two daughters, Simon, William, Joseph, Abigail, and Mary.
- (3) Mary, born in January 1692-3 married to Edward Birtles, of Ardnegrath in Westmeath, Esq. and had issue by him who died 26 July 1765, Edward; baptized 9 January 1725;³ and a daughter Mary-Anne, born 15 January, 1724.
- (4) Jane, to the aforesaid Patrick French, of Monevae, Esq. Member of Parliament for Blesinton, and by him, who died

¹ Lodge Collect. and articles 21 and 22 Sept. 1734.
 Registry.

³ St. Audoen's Registry.

² St. Anne's

died 3 June 1744, had two sons and four daughters, Robert; Digby; Elizabeth; Jane, married to Jeremy Marsh, as before; Mary; and Lettice.

Rebecca, married 5 May 1721¹ to John King, of Charlestown in the county of Roscomon, Esq. to whom she was second wife, and had a son John, and a daughter Jane. (5)

John Digby, Esq. the eldest surviving son, was seated at Landanstown in the county of Kildare, of which county he was sheriff in the year 1732; and was chosen to parliament 17 January 1731 for the town of Kildare.—On 20 March 1717 he married Mary,² only child of the aforesaid Dean Jeremy Marsh, by his first wife Henrietta-Catharine, only daughter of Henry Dodwell, of Athlone, Esq., by his first wife Lettice Cuff; and she deceasing in 1731, lies buried in St. Peter's Church Yard, Dublin, with this memorial;

Here lies the Body of Mary Digby
Alias Marsh, Daughter to the Revd. Dean
Marsh, and Wife to John Digby, Esq., who
Departed this Life the 17th of July 1731, in
the 32d year of her Age, and left behind
Her 4 Sons and 5 Daughters, besides her
Eldest Daughter Henrietta-Catherina, who
Died May the 28th 1721, in the third
Year of her Age, and is here also interred;
As lies the Body of her Brother Simon
Marsh, who died May the 29, 1720.

And on a Grave-Stone near the Tomb, is

Here lies the Body of the Rev'd
Dr. Jeremy Marsh, late Dean of
Kilmore, who died June the 3d. 1734,
Aged 67 years.

Their Children were,
Simon, heir to his father.

(1)
(2)

Jeremiah, baptized 3 November 1726, resided in Dublin, married 13 September 1758, a daughter of Mr. Cooper, and died 6 January 1763.

John.

(3)
(4)

William, baptized 9 June 1730, entered into holy orders and is now Dean of Clonsfert; in 1760 he married Mary, only

¹ St. Anne's Registry. ² Rot. A. 4 Geo. I. r. p. f. being a letter of attorney from the Bishop of Elphin, 5 March 1717, to Rev. Joseph Grave, to treat about his son's said marriage and to agree to all such covenants as he should see fit, relating to the said marriage and settlements.

only child of Edward Birtles, of Ardnegragh, Esq. before mentioned, and by her who is deceased had issue.

- (1) Daughter Mary, married 14 December 1752, to Andrew Ram, Esq.
- (2) Elizabeth.
- (3) Lettice, baptized 11 November 1722, and married 10 February 1755, to Rev. Doctor Daunt, of Cork.
- (4) Frances, baptized 22 September 1725, married in January 1770, to John King, of Ballylid in the King's county, Esq.
- (5) Henrietta-Catharine, baptized 31 January 1727-8, died of the small-pox 26 February 1747.¹

Simon Digby, Esq. the eldest son now of Landanstown, and representative in parliament for the borough of Kildare, married first 1 June 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Richard Daniel, Dean of Down, she dying 21 January 1755, he married secondly 23 February 1756, Jane, daughter of William Gore, of Barrowmount in Kilkenny, Esq. and he married thirdly 1 September 1763, a daughter of William Sandys, of Creevagh in the county of Longford, and relict of — Daly.—Mr. Digby, had by his first lady a son John, born 7 March 1749-50.²

Robert,
1
Baron.

Robert, the eldest son of Sir Robert Digby, who succeeded to the large estates of his father and mother, both in England and Ireland, had a new patent in 1618 for a Wednesday market, and two fairs on the feasts of St. Matthew and Mark at Coles-Hill, in regard the market and fair, granted by King John, were discontinued; and was advanced to the peerage of Ireland by privy seal,* dated at Westminster

* Wherein his Majesty writes, "That the gracious remembrance of his father's merits, together with the hopes he had conceived, that he would worthily endeavour to imitate those virtuous courses, left him by his ancestors had moved his Majesty to confer upon him the title of a baron of Ireland, by the stile of Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, with the limitation of the honour to his brethren, and their issue male. And whereas, the Lady Lettice, his mother, as heir-general to the house of Kildare, had long enjoyed the title of Baroness of Ossaley, notwithstanding the many oppositions that had been made against it; forasmuch as his Majesty desired, that love and amity should be truly settled among parties so near in blood, thought good, for the appeasing of all differences, which might arise concerning that honour, to deliver this as his express pleasure therein; namely, that the said Lady Lettice, as well in regard of her manifold virtues, as her birth, shall during her natural life enjoy the said title, honour, and dignity of Baroness of Ossaley, together with the place and precedence in all assemblies belonging unto it, without any interruption or impediment given unto her by any one or other, whom it may any ways concern; and that after such decease, the said honour shall revert again to the house of Kildare, and not to the children of the said Lady Lettice, or any others claiming by or under her." (Rot. A^o. 18 Jac. I. 1. p. d.)

¹ St. Anne's registry, and Lodge.

² Idem,

Wexminster 26 June, and by patent * at Dublin 29 July 1620.

On 11 May 1627 he was appointed governor and commander of the King's County and the borders thereof, with as large and ample command, as James Lord Balfour, Baron of Glenawlie, held the government of Fermanagh¹; and 26 November following, with his brother Simon, constable of the castle, or fort of Philipstown, during their respective lives, with the fee of 2s. Irish a day for themselves, and 8d. a piece for 12 wardens.—On 14 July 1634² he took his seat in parliament, was a member of all committees, and a leading man in the house of peers; and the session being prorogued from 12 November to 26 January, the L. D. Wandesford died during that recess, and the L. L. being absent, it was disputed, whether the parliament might be continued by virtue of the King's commission to hold the same; when of eight judges, four were of opinion it might continue, and four, that in law it could not be, the Lord Chancellor (having no voice, but only to deliver theirs) desired the opinion of the house; whereupon the Lord Digby said, that the judges being equal in vote, he therefore thought the discontinuance might prove prejudicial, and the continuance thereof good for the King and commonwealth, and so thought it fit to

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U

adjourn

* The Preamble. Cum Majestas regia Honoris fons et origo existat, ac ut Stellarum claritas et lumen à Sole derivatur; ita splendidi ac illustres Tituli à sola Regis ferenitate Viris bene-merentibus communicantur: Cumque præcipua in Principe Virtus habeatur Subditos suos bene-merentes dignoscere, ac eorum Merita cognoscere et remunerare; cumque etiam inter Munera et Præmia, quibus Principes Subditos suos dignissimos ornari soleant, Honores et illustres Tituli cætera omnia antecellant, quia scilicet eximie Virtutis perpetua existant Testimonia, et non solum ipsos, qui sic honorari meruerunt, ornatiores et ampliores, sed et alios ipsis charissimos per multa sæcula feliciores reddant. Nos itaque considerantes ac memoria repetentes virtutes singulares ac Merita dignissima prædilecti et fidelis nostri Roberti Digbye Armigeri, filii et hæredis apparentis Letticiæ Baronissæ de Ossaly, indubitatæ hæredis generalis egregii illius Viri Geraldi, nuper Comitis Kildare Avi sui; quodque idem Robertus est persona idonea et optime qualificata ad recipiendum amplum Honoris Characterem, tam propter Generis claritatem, Animi fortitudinem, aliasque egregias Virtutes et quamplurimas; tam propter Spem, quam concipimus in præfato Roberto Digby, quod Virtutes patris sui imitare voluerit, in præstatione fidelis Servitii sui nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris, quam etiam propter bonum et acceptabile Servitium nobis per Robertum Digbye Militem, Patrem præfati Roberti Digbye, nuper defunctum, qui nobis in hoc Regno nostro Hiberniæ per nonnullos Annos, in Loco et Gradu unius de privato Consilio nostro hujus Regni nostri Hiberniæ, bene, meritorie, integre, et fideliter servit; propterque amplitudinem Terrarum et Possessionum, quas habet, tam in hoc Regno nostro Hiberniæ, quam in Regno nostro Angliæ. Sciatis quod, &c. (Rot. A. 18 Jac. I. 1. p. d.)

¹ Rot. 3 Car. I. 2. p. d. in English.

² Lords Jour. I. 2.

adjourn till the King's pleasure was known, and to desire an act to be transmitted to make good and continue the parliament: which motion being seconded by the Lords Moore, Fitz-William, and Kerry, it was voted fit to adjourn, that the King's pleasure might be known before the parliament be dissolved, and his Lordship, with the Lords Ormond, Moore, and Slane, were ordered to draw up a protestation, or declaration, expecting his Majesty's pleasure, which they accordingly did; but a new commission coming over in the *Interim*, appointing Lords Justices, it was held needless to proceed further.

After the meeting of the parliament under the new Lords Justices, he was licensed, 23 February, to repair into England on his own urgent occasions, and desired and authorized by the house, to deliver to their committee attending the King, their protestation and declaration touching part of the preamble of the Act of Subsidy; the order and schedule of certain grievances voted by the house; and an abstract of the graces, granted by his Majesty in the fourth year of his reign, desired to be confirmed by Act of Parliament.

After the discovery of the rebellion by the examinations of Conolly and Mac-Mahon, and the Lord Maguire's apprehension, his Lordship was one of the privy council, who signed the proclamation at the castle of Dublin (23 October) advertising his Majesty's good and loyal subjects of the discovery, and requiring them to stand upon their guard. And being appointed Captain of a troop of horse in the King's army, he was commanded 19 April 1642 to march to Drogheda, and 16 May following from Trim to Luttrellstown; in which year his mother being for some months besieged in her castle of Geashill (as before related) and reduced to great extremity, she found means to send to Sir Charles Coote, at the *Naas*, an account of her situation, and the miserable condition of the place; who, accompanied by her son, marched to her relief, and so plentifully supplied the castle, that she resolved, though far distant from any friendly garrison, to abide there, which she did, till fetched off by Sir Richard Grenville, in October following.

He married first the Lady Sarah Boyle,¹ second daughter of Richard, the first Earl of Cork, who dying 14 July 1633, was buried 12 August in her father's vault at St. Patrick's; and he took to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Altham,² of Oxehay in the county of Hertford, Knt.,
widow

¹ Ulster's Office.² Lodge.

widow of Sir Francis Astley, of Hill-Morton in Warwickshire, Knt., and deceasing 6 June 1642, had no issue by her (who became the second wife of Sir Robert Barnard, of Huntingdon, Knt., and Bart, Serjeant at Law, who died in 1666, aged 66, and she dying 3 January 1662, was buried in Covent-Garden Church) but by his first Lady had one son Kildare, and four daughters, viz. Catharine, and Mary, who died young; Lettice, who lies buried under a flat Marble at Coles-Hill, with this memorial;

Here lyeth the Body of LETTICE, eldest Daughter
Of ROBERT L^d. DIGBY, and Wife to WILLIAM
DILKE of MAXSTOKE-Castle, Esq., who de:
parted this Life XXI. Day of December An^o. 1656,

and Catharine, who died unmarried 30 July 1661,¹ and was buried by her mother.

Kildare, the second Lord Digby, was left a minor, but in Kildare, the first parliament after the restoration took his seat 25 June² June 1661,² and was L. L. of the King's County; but dying Baron, 11 July that year, he was buried the 13 in St. Patrick's Church;³ and (says Mr. Kettlewell) his excellent Lady, ten years after, as one, who was not to be comforted for the loss of her Lord, otherwise than in the dear pledges of his love, which he had left her, caused to be set up for him in the church of Coles-Hill a Cenotaph, which might declare the inviolable regard she had for his memory; for, upon a black marble pedestal, fixed to the north wall of the chancel, stands a white marble urn, and on the tablet this inscription, drawn up by the Rev. William Rawlins her chaplain, to whom she committed the education of her three sons, and who so loved the family, and was so beloved by it, as to continue in it 33 years.

Kildare, Lord Digby, Baron of
Geashill in Ireland,
Lord Lieutenant of the King's County,
Grandson and Heire of Lettice, Baro:
nefs Offaly;
Married Mary, Daughter of Robert
Gardiner of London, Esq.,
By whom he had four Sons, and
Three Daughters;

U 2

Robert,

¹ Ulster,

² Lords Jour. l. 252.

³ Ulster.

DIGBY, LORD DIGBY.

Robert, Elizabeth, and Mary are dead;
 Robert (now Lord Digby) Simon, Wil:
 liam, and Lettice are living:
 And departing this Life at Dublin
 The XIth. July Anno 1661, lieth interred
 There with his Father and Mother,
 And her Ancestors, in St. Patrick's
 Church.

And underneath,

Memoriæ
 Optimi Mariti dicta Maria Vidua decennalis,
 Etiam dum insolabilis,
 Hoc Monumentum
 Posuit,
 Et Luctui et Cultui
 Sacrum.
 CIO.D.CLXXII.

After his Lordship's death, his Lady (a most accomplished woman) returned to England, and resided at Coles-Hill with her children, where she lies buried under the same cenotaph, with this beautiful inscription on the west side of the same square pedestal, composed by Doctor John Hough, Bishop of Worcester, as a Monument of her truly honourable qualifications.

MARY, Relict of KILDARE, Lord DIGBY,
 Departed this Life December 23.

An: Dom: 1692:

Whom it were unpardonable to lay down in Silence,
 And of whom 'tis difficult to speak with Justice;
 For her just Character will look like Flattery,
 And the least Abatement of it is Injury to her
 Memory.

In every Condition of Life she was a Pattern to her Sex,
 Appeared Mistress of those peculiar Qualities,
 That were requisite to conduct her thro' it with
 Honour,

And never failed to exert them in their proper Seasons,
 With the utmost Advantage.

She was modest without Affectation,
 Easy without Levity, and reserved without Pride,
 Knew how to stoop without sinking,

And

And to gain People's Affections without lessening
Their Regards.

She was careful without Anxiety,
Frugal without Parsimony;

Not at all fond of the superfluous Trappings of
Greatness,

Yet abridged herself in nothing that her Quality
required.

She was a faithful Member of the Church of
ENGLAND,

Her Piety was Exemplary, and her Charity Universal.

She found herself a Widow in the Beginning of
her Life,

When the Temptations of Beauty, Honour, Youth,
and Pleasure

Were in their full Strength;

Yet she made them all give way to the Interest of
Her Family,

And betook herself entirely to the Matron's Part;

The Education of her Children engrossed all her
Cares,

No Charge was spared in the Cultivation of their
Minds,

Nor any Pains in the Improvement of their Fortunes.

In a word,

She was truly Wife, truly Honourable, and truly Good,

More can scarce be said,

Yet he that says this, knew her well,

And is well assured he has said nothing,

Which either Veracity or Modesty should oblige him
to suppress.

Their Children were Robert, born 22 April 1653, who died 11 July following; Robert, Simon, William, successive Lords Digby; Elizabeth, Mary, both died Infants; and Lettice was married to Charles Coates of Woodcot in Shropshire, Esq..

Robert, the third Lord Digby, born 30 April 1654, had Robert, his education in Magdalen College, Oxford, and took the Degree of A. M. 11 July 1676; but dying unmarried in the 24 year of his age, was buried with his elder brother at Coles-Hill, where a flat Stone, near the aforesaid pedestal, is thus inscribed:

Here

Here lyeth the Body of the Right Hon^{ble}.
Robert, L^d. Digby, second Son to Kildare,
L^d. Digby, Baron of Geashell in the Kingdom of
Ireland, who was born the 30th. of April 1654
And died the 29th. of Decemb^r. Anno Dom. 1677.

Simon,
4
Baron.

Simon, the fourth Lord Digby, heir to his brother, was born 18 July 1657, and educated in the same College; married Lady Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Noel, Earl of Gainsborough (by Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England) and deceasing 19 January 1685, was buried the 24 under a flat stone at Coles-Hill (to the poor of which parish he left 500l.) having issue by her, who died suddenly in childbirth 29 September 1684, in the 23 year of her age, and was there buried 5 October *, an only child Frances, who was married to Sir James Scudamore, Viscount Sligo, and died 3 May 1729, æt. 44, having an only daughter of her name, born 14 August 1711, and first married 28 June 1729 to Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, and being heiress to a very large estate, an act of parliament passed in 1730, enabling them and her children to take the additional surname, and bear the arms of Scudamore, pursuant to a settlement made by her father; but his Grace dying 22 February 1744, without issue, she re-married with Charles Fitz-Roy Scudamore, Esq., and died 16 February 1749, in childbirth of a daughter named Frances, who is now married to Charles Howard, then Earl of Surrey, and now Duke of Norfolk.—His Lordship was buried at Coles-Hill, where we meet the following inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Simon, Lord Digby, 3d son of Kildare, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashell in the Kingdom of Ireland, He married Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Earl of Gainsborough, whose body lyeth here interred by him, and had issue by her one only daughter Frances, married to the Lord Viscount Scudamore. He was born July the 18th 1657, and departed this life on the 9th of January 1685.

William,

* Their characters may be found in their funeral sermons, preached by Mr. Kettiewell, then Vicar of Coles-Hill, and published, with his other works, in two vols. folio.—His Lordship adorned the choir of the church at Coles-Hill; nobly augmented the furniture of the communion-plate; allotted a considerable sum, upon the death of his Lady, to the use of the poor for a perpetual settlement, and at his own death gave a much greater; restoring also the two impropriations of Coles-Hill, and Upper-Whitacre, to those respective churches.

William, the fifth Lord Digby, succeeded his brother; William, being educated in the same college, took the degree of A. B. 5
5 July 1681, and 13 July 1708 was created doctor of the Baron.
civil law. At his first entrance into the world, to his own stock of an excellent good nature and religious principles, he had made the discreet choice of his brother's example to improve both. In August 1729 he was chosen a governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in April 1733 he was chosen of the common-council for Georgia; was also a member of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; and in 1689 represented the county of Warwick, when he was attainted by K. James's Parliament *.—His Lordship married Jane, second daughter of the said Edward, Earl of Gainfborough, and by her, who died at his seat of Sherborne in September 1733, had four sons, and eight daughters, viz.

John, educated in Magdalen-College, Oxford, took the degree of A. M. 8 May 1707, and was chosen member for East-Retford to the parliament, which met 12 November 1713, but died unmarried. (1)

Robert, educated in the same college, took the like degree 17 October 1711, and in 1722 was returned to parliament for the county of Warwick, but died unmarried 19 April 1726. A monument was erected by his Father to the Memory of him, and his Sister Mary, in Sherborn-Church, with these lines by Mr. Pope. (2)

Go! fair example of untainted youth,
Of modest wisdom, and pacifick truth:
Compos'd in suff'rings, and in joy sedate,
Good without noise, without pretension great.
Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear:
Of softest manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind:
Go live! for Heav'n's eternal year is thine,
Go, and exalt thy moral to divine.

And thou, blest maid! attendant on his doom,
Pensive hast follow'd to the silent tomb.
Steer'd the same course to the same quiet shore,
Not parted long, and now to part no more!
Go then, where only Bliss sincere is known!
Go, where to love and to enjoy are one!

Yet

* On 11 March 1733 he passed patent to hold a Saturday market, and four fairs on 20 April, 28 June, 27 September, and 15 December at Geashill.

Yet take these tears, mortality's relief,
 And 'till we share your joys, forgive our grief:
 These little rites, a stone, a verse, receive,
 'Tis all a father, all a friend can give !

- (3) Edward, chosen 12 May 1726, to supply his brother's seat in parliament, which he continued to represent to his death on 2 October 1746; on 10 July 1729, he married Charlotte, only surviving daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. and Sister to Stephen, Earl of Ilchester, and Henry Lord Holland; and by her who survived till November 1778, when she was interred at Coles-Hill; he had issue one daughter, Charlotte, who died unmarried 16 June 1753, and was buried at Coles-Hill; also six sons, viz. Edward, and Henry, who succeeded to the title; Robert (born 20 December 1732, who was made a Captain in the navy 5 Aug. 1755, promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue in March 1779, to that of Rear Admiral of the White 26 September 1780, and is now Rear Admiral of the Red); William L. L. D. (born in 1733, was Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, made Dean of Worcester 19 August 1769, and promoted in August 1777 to the Deanery of Durham; he married Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cox, Esq. and niece to Sir Charles Sheffield; he died in September 1788, having had issue Henry, William, Sheffield, Charlotte-Sophia married 3 August 1784 to Sir John Sheffield of Normanby in the county of Lincoln, Bart., Juliana, Mary, and Caroline); Stephen, (who having served in the several inferior commands, was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army 2 June 1774, and in October 1788 was appointed governor of the hospital of St. Catharine, near the tower. He married, at Thames Ditton in Surry, on 1 October 1771 Lady Lucy Strangeways Fox, youngest daughter of Stephen Earl of Ilchester, and by her had two sons, Stephen-Charles, and Stephen-Thomas); and Charles who entered into holy orders, is rector of Kilmington in Somersetshire, and married 5 July 1775, to a daughter of the late William Melliar of Castle-Carey in Somerset, Esq..

- (4) Wriothesley L. L. D. who died in May 1767, and was buried at Meriden in the county of Warwick.—He married Mary, daughter of John Cotes of Woodcote, in Salop, Esq. and had issue three sons and four daughters, viz. Wriothesley, born in September 1749, and married 27 May 1783, to a daughter of the late Col. Lewis-Charles Monteleu; Kenelm, born in January 1754; Noel, born in April

1756; daughter Mary died an infant in 1750; Frances, born in January 1752, Elizabeth, born in 1758, and Jane born in August 1760, one of whom was married 26 February 1780 to Richard Aubrey, Esq., youngest son of Sir Thomas Aubrey of Llantrythid in the county of Glamorgan, Bart.

Daughter Mary, died unmarried 31 March 1729, of the small-pox, and is buried at Sherborne (1)

Elizabeth, married to Sir John Dolben of Finedon in the county of Northampton, Bart., D.D. and Prebendary of Durham (son of Sir Gilbert Dolben, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas in Ireland, and grandson of Doctor John Dolben, Archbishop of York) and she dying 4 November 1730 at *Aix in Provence*, where Sir John then was for the recovery of his health, left one son William, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Frances, and Anne. (2)

Rachel, } both died young. (3)

Jane, } (4)

Juliana, married 29 April 1730 to Herbert Mackworth of Neath in the county of Glamorgan, Esq.. Since created a Baronet. (5)

Catharine, died unmarried, and was buried at Sherborne. (6)

Frances, married to James Cotes of Woodcote in Salop, Esq. (7)

Jane, died unmarried, and was buried at Sherborne. (8)

His Lordship departed this life in December 1752, was buried at Sherborne, being succeeded by his grandson.

Edward Digby, the sixth Lord, was groom of the bed-chamber to his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales; 6 13 July 1751 he was elected to parliament for the borough of Malnesbury, and at the general election in 1754 for that of Wells, but dying unmarried 30 November 1757, the title devolved upon his next brother,

Henry, the seventh and present Lord Digby, and the first Lord Digby of Sherborne, in England, to which latter dignity he was raised by patent 13 August 1765, with limitation of the title in failure of his own heirs, to the heirs male of the body of his father, Edward Digby, Esq.; and 7 June 1771, he was appointed L.L. and Custos Rot. of the county of Dorset, also of the town of Poole, and the county thereof.—His Lordship was first married to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Fielding, Esq., brother to William, Earl of Desmond and Denbigh, and by her who died 19 January 1765 had an only child, Edward, born 20 June 1764, who died an infant.—On 10 November 1770 his Lordship married to his second and present Lady, Mary, daughter and heir

heir to John Knowler of Canterbury in the county of Kent, Esq., and by her hath had issue, Edward, born 6 January 1773; Henry, born 12 May, baptized 8 June 1774, and died 5 April 1776; Robert, born 10 April 1775; Stephen, born 24 June 1775; and Charlotte, born 18 January, and baptized 11 February 1772.¹

TITLES.] Henry Digby, Lord Baron Digby of Geafhill in Ireland, and Lord Baron Digby of Sherborne in Great Britain.

CREATIONS.] B. Digby of Geafhill in the King's County 29 July 1620, 18 Jac. I. and B. Digby of Sherborne in the county of Dorset 13 August 1765, 5 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Sapphire, a Fleurdelis. Pearl.

CREST.] On a Wreath, an Ostrich, Pearl, holding in its Beak an Horse-shoe, Gold.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Monkeys, proper, environed about the middle, and chained. Topaz.

MOTTO] DEO, NON FORTUNA.

SEATS.] Coles-Hill in the county of Warwick, 82 miles from London, Sherborne Castle in the county of Dorset, 100 miles from London, and Geafhill in the King's county, 36 Miles from Dublin.

¹ Collins VIII. 269. and Supp.

BLAYNEY,

BLAYNEY, LORD BLAYNEY.

THIS noble family is descended from the ancient Kings 6.
of the *Brittons*, and in a direct line from CADWAL-Cadwal-
LADER, a younger son of the Prince of WALES; of whose lader.
posterity Gwaiddan Howell ap-Brochwell ap-Althan had issue
Roderick (or Rodry) ap-Howell, the father of Owen ap-Rodry,
the father of Jerworth ap-Owen, whose son Griffyth,
ap-Jerworth, was father of Meyler Grygge ap-Griffyth, living
in 1179, who married Dyddgo, daughter and heir to Robert
ap-Owen Gwyn ap-Griffyth ap-Conan, and by her was father
of Lluellyn, or Lleowlyn ap-Meyler Grygge, who by Alifon,
daughter and heir to Robert ap-Llowarth ap-Traharn
ap-Gwyn ap-Collyn, had Gignion ap-Lluellyn, whose wife
was Gwenhoifer, daughter and heir to Philip ap-Griffyth
ap-Enyn ap-Kynvelyn ap-Dolphin, and his son Lluellyn ap-
Eignion, who married Margaret, daughter of Adam of Reri
and Glifan, by whom he had Lluellyn Vychan ap-Lluellyn,
who by Margaret, daughter of Nido ap-Yory Vythion ap-
Cadogan ap-Blethyn, had Griffyth ap-Lluelly Vythan, who
married Ellen, daughter of Edward Lloyd ap-Jem Trevor
ap-Jer Goch, and had Jevan BLAYNE ap-Griffith ap-
Lluellyn Vythan, who took to wife Ellen, daughter of
Lluellyn David ap-Jem Lloyd ap-Lluellyn ap-Tudor of
Incharvan, and had one daughter Angaret, married to Mer-
reduk ap-David ap-Griffyth David of Kynfelyn, and four
sons, viz.

- (1) Owen Jevan Blayne, who married Catharine, daughter of David Lloyd ap-Griffyth Doyddw ap-Owen ap-Merick of Birchwell, and had Morris ap-Owen Blayne, who by Margaret, daughter of David ap-Tudor ap-Mereduk ap-David ap-David ap-Lluellyn of Leowarch, had two sons, Rheefe his heir; and David ap-Morris, who married Genet, daughter of Richard ap-Griffyth ap-Guillim, and had John ap-David ap-Morris, who married Margaret, and had Rhees, who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Lluellyn ap-Jenkin, had issue David, Laurence, William, John, Thomas, and Edward.—Rheefe ap-Morris Blayne married Gwenthlean, daughter of John ap-Meredyth ap-Rheefe ap-David Lloyd of Newton, and had issue Thomas Price of Aberbechan, living 1586, who by Maud, daughter of John ap-Hugh ap-Griffyth ap-David Lloyd ap-Lluellyn ap-Gruffeth of Mathaner, had Gwyn his only child, married to Sir Richard Price of Gregerthan, Knt.
- (2) Gruffeth ap-Jevan Blayne, ancestor to the Lord Blayney.
- (3) Howell Blayne who married Catharine, daughter of Gruffeth ap-Mereduk ap-David ap-Gruffeth Vychan of Powis, and had four sons; Owen; David, who was in holy orders; Richard; and Rheefe.—Owen married Lairy, daughter of Morgan ap-Jenkyn Lluid ap-Morris, and had Howell his heir, living in the reigns of Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, who first married Margaret, daughter of Robert ap-David ap-John ap-Dymond; and secondly Gwenthlean, daughter and heir to David ap-John Goch, by whom he had Thomas; Mary married to Thomas ap-Jenkyn Lloyd; and Ellice, to David Lloyd ap-Morgan.—By the first wife his issue were Owen; and Robert, who married Dyddgo, daughter of Gruffeth ap-Owen ap-Gruffeth of Penryn, and had issue Jevan Blayne, living *anno* 1593, four other sons, and five daughters, viz. Morris, Robert, David, Owen, Catharine, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Anne.—Owen, the eldest son of Howell, resided at Berno in the county of Montgomery, and to him (or one of the same name) K. James I., in virtue of the commission for the plantation of Leitrim, 9 July 1622, granted 300 acres of land in Dromshanvoe, Shanbally, &c. in the county of Leitrim, to hold by fealty. He married Jane, daughter of Matthew Goch of Elyston-Glodyth, and had Richard his heir; Elizabeth, married to Jenkyn ap-David ap-Jenkyn; and Margaret.
- (4) Gwendlear, who married the daughter of Lluellyn Vychan of Brindwriog, and had issue Cadwallader, who by Catharine, daughter of Howell ap-Jem ap-Mereduk ap-Howell ap-Lluellyn

ap-Lluellyn Vychan ap-Enyon ap-Lluellyn ap-Meyler Grygge, had David Lloyd ap-Cadwallader Blayne, father of Sir Ryce ap-David Lluellyn; and a daughter Alice.

Gruffeth ap-Jevan Blayne, ancestor to the Lord Blayney, Gruffeth. married Gwenthlean, daughter of Howel ap-Mereduk Vychan of Maefmais, and was father of Jevan Lloyd ap-Gruffeth. Jevan. feth, who by Catharine, daughter of Mereduk ap-Rhees ap-David Lloyd ap-David ap-Eynion, had Thomas ap-Jevan Thomas. Lloyd Blayne, who taking to Wife Gwenthlean, daughter of Thomas Herle ap-Thomas ap-William Herle, had issue four sons, and three daughters; —, married to Richard Phelipps of Garneft; Mary, to Thomas ap-Howell ap-Owen; and Florence, to Jenkyn ap-Morris. The sons were David (1) Lloyd Blayney, Esq., who married to his first wife Eliza- Family of beth, daughter and heir to Lewis ap-John ap-Jenkyn ap-Furgonan. Lluellyn ap-Guillim, by whom he had Thomas, Richard, Charles; Jane, married to Jenkyn Vaughan, Esq.; and Lucy, to Morris Owen ap-Richard ap-Morris ap-Owen. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Richard ap-Morris ap-Owen, Esq., by whom he had two sons, John, and Arthur. —Thomas, the eldest son, was seated at Furgonan in the county of Montgomery, and bore an ensign's commission in Q. Elizabeth's army in Ireland, where he married Frances daughter of Sir Francis Berkeley of Askeyton in the county of Limerick (by his wife Catharine, third daughter of Doctor Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin) and by her, who was born in 1608, and remarried with James Purcell, of Croagh-Purcell, Esq. who died without issue by her, 25 May 1637; he had two daughters, his coheirs, viz. Bridget, (married to Edmund Browne of Ballyslateragh in the county of Clare, Esq., by whom she had Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Smith of that county; Edmund; Nevil; Mary, who died unmarried; Jane, wife to John Miller); and Jane, married to Thomas Walcott of Croagh, Esq., and had six sons, and two daughters; John, who married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wright of Holt in Denbighshire, gent.; Thomas, Ludlow, Joseph, all three died unmarried; Edmund died young; William; Catharine; and Bridget, first married to Mr. Cox of Waterford, and secondly, to Robert Allen of Garranmore in Tipperary, Esq..—The heirs-general of these two daughters were John Minchin Walcott of Croagh, Esq., counsellor at law, member of parliament for Askeaton, who died in London 2 October 1753, and was buried in St Margaret's church-yard, Westminster; and Blayney Walcott Browne of Ballivara in the county of Limerick,

merick, Esq., barrister at law, who married Lettice, sister, and at length heir to St. George Caulfield, Esq., Chief Justice of the King's bench.

(2) Lewis Blayney of Gregynogge-Hall in the county of Montgomery, Esq., who married Bridget, eldest daughter of John Pryce of Newtown in the same county, Esq., and had three sons, and two daughters, the one married to Mr. Owen of Rewfaston in the county of Montgomery, and the other to Mr. Pryce of Pillith in the county of Radnor. The sons were John of Gregynogge, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin Floyd, sister and heir to Sir Edward Floyd of Birthfloyd in Montgomery, had an only child Joyce, married to Sir Arthur, younger son of Edward, Lord Blayney; Richard Blayney, Esq., the second son, in the parliament of 1639, represented the county of Monaghan, of which he was a justice of the peace, seneschal to the Lord Blayney, commissioner for his Majesty's subsidies in the said county, and captain of a foot company, with which, on 23 October 1641, the very morning that the grand rebellion broke out, he was surprized by Colonel Art Roe Mac-Bryan Sannagh Mac-Mahon, had 120l. taken from him, and was imprisoned in the castle of Carrick; whence he was removed to *that* of Monaghan, and after about a fortnight's confinement, by warrant from Sir Phelim Roe O'Neile, Neale Mac-Kenna, and others, procured at the instance of the said Mac-Mahon of Glaslough, Marechal of the rebel's army, then resident in the Lord Blayney's house, and who afterwards died mad, he was taken, fettered with irons, to the backside of the castle, and thence being led to the Lord Blayney's orchard in Monaghan, was hanged to a tree *, stripped, and thrown in a ditch, leaving

* When he was taken bolted from the dungeon, Mac-Mahon led him to the orchard, and said to him, "Do you remember how you hanged my brother, and made me fly my country for three years? But I will hang you before I go; but if you will, you shall have a priest." (A Priest and Friar being near at hand) To which he answered, (as some of themselves confessed) *I am of the true Church, and so assured of my Salvation, that though you would spare my Life, yet I will not alter my Faith.* Then they demanded, whether Mr. Cottingham, the incumbent of Monaghan, who was in the dungeon, should be sent for? He gladly desired it. But Mac-Mahon instantly ordered his execution, saying, *Trust him up, he goes deep enough into Hell, he needs no Minister to plunge him deeper.* So they hanged him to a tree, stripped him, and threw him into a ditch, or bogg-place, where he lay two days, after which he was coffined by the Lady Blayney; but she could not obtain so much favour of the friars and priests, as to bury him in the church-yard, but was forced to inter him in the Orchard, and they that coffined him, were threatened to be hanged.—These facts appear from the depositions of Nicholas Simpson, Esq. his fellow Knight of the Shire for Monaghan; the Rev. Henry Steele, curate of Clontubbrid, and Hugh Culme of Leitrim in the county of Monaghan, Esq. (Depositions in Trin. Col.)

leaving his wife Mary surviving.) Robert Blayney, Esq., of Tregonan in Montgomeryshire, also of Castle-Blayney, and Monaghan in this kingdom, was third son of Lewis of Grenynogge-Hall, he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to George Blount of Kidderminster, and the manor *de Nase* in the county of Worcester, Esq., and dying 14 March 1625 *, had issue by her (who married first with Thomas Clotworthy of Ballysaggart in the county of Tyrone, Esq., by whom she had no issue, and after with Francis, son to Sir Hugh Clotworthy of Antrim, Knt.) Edward, who died unmarried before him; and four daughters, Jane and Anne, who both died before him; Mary, and Bridget, who became coheirs; and at his death the elder being only two years and six months old, and the younger but two Months, they were granted in ward 20 February 1626 to Sir Adam Loftus of Rathfarnham, for the fine of 40l. and were Mary, (married first to L.-Colonel Henry Gore, third son of Sir Paul Gore of Magherabeg, Bart., and by him, who died 2 November 1651, had two daughters of the name of Frances, the elder of whom died an infant, and the younger was married to Sir Robert King of Rockingham, Bart. grandfather of the Earl of Kingston. The said Mary's second husband was Robert Choppin of Newcastle in the county of Longford, Esq., by whom she had a daughter Bridget, who died unmarried); and Bridget, married to Robert Morgan of Cotletstown, or Cockletstown in the county of Sligo, Esq., and died his widow in 1685 †.

Sir

* The Inquisition, taken after his death, 10 October 1626, finds, that he died seized of six tates of land in the Ballibetagh of Ballytawloght, and of eight tates in *that* of Ballytullcashell; and that 31 January 1625 Adam Howell of Monaghan enfeoffed him in the five tates of Kilsahowan, Kille-murry, Mullaghenegan, Escreagh and Loughillvane, and Clynarte in the county of Monaghan, to the use of him and his heirs for ever, after the decease of the said Adam, and his wife Margaret.

† She made her will 19 July 1683, added a codicil 5 November 1684, and it Family of was proved 4 May 1685, in which year she died, having had issue by him Morgan-Robert, Henry, King, who all died young; Hugh, who succeeded; and three daughters, viz.

Frances, married to Henry Crofton of Mohill in the county of Leitrim, Esq. by whom she had John, Henry, Morgan, Anthony, Robert, Robert, Edward, Nicholas, Mary, and Ursula, who all died young; Thomas; and Elizabeth.—Thomas, the son, married his first cousin Bridget Morgan, and had a daughter Elizabeth, and a son Hugh, who succeeded at Mohill, and died 20 October 1767.

Elizabeth, to Anthony Marlay of Crevagh in the county of Leitrim, Esq. by whom she had Anthony, Robert, John, Robert, Anne, Jane, Bridget, and Mary, who all died young; Thomas, of whom presently; Robert; and George, educated in the University of Dublin, made Bishop of Dromore 30

August

(1)

(2)

Family of Marlay.

† Inq. post. mortem. in note ut antea.

(3) Sir Edward Blayney, created Lord Blayney.

(4) Morris ap-Thomas Blayney, who married Catharine, daughter of John ap-David ap-morris ap-Owen ap-Jenkyn Blayne, and had issue Elizabeth, and Thomas ap-morris, who by Jane, daughter of Rys ap-Jenkyn ap-Philip ap-Meredyth,

August 1745, and died 13 April 1763, leaving an only son, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to the Right Hon. David Latouche.—Thomas, the eldest surviving son, was successively Attorney-General, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; married Anne, daughter of Charles Delaune, Gent. and by her who died in Henry-Street, Dublin, 4 February 1760, had seven sons and three daughters, viz. Anthony (born 13 December 1710, was one of his Majesty's Council at Law, a commissioner of appeals; and married 25 October 1740 to a daughter of William Usher of Usher's Quay, Esq.); Thomas born 7 December 1712, interred at St. Mary's 11 August 1714; Charles, born 26 January 1713, interred there 17 August 1718; William; interred there 31 March 1732; Robert baptized 6 April 1717, and interred there 11 September 1721; George born 28 March 1721, interred there 9 May 1726; Richard; daughter Elizabeth born 19 July 1709; Anne, born 9 January 1711, interred at St. Mary's 24 August 1713; and Alice, born 18 August 1722, married to James Grattan, Esq. Recorder of Dublin, who died in 1766, and by him was mother of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan, of Tinnhinch in the county of Wicklow, representative in parliament for the borough of Charlemount, and a member of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland; and other children.

Richard Marlay, only surviving son of Chief Justice Marlay, was born 13 February 1726; entered into holy orders, was appointed to the Deanery of Ferns in 1769, and was promoted to the episcopal see of Clonfert in 1787.

(3) Elinor, to John Sankey of Tenelick. Esq. by whom she had Henry, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Jane, and Bridget, of whom Bridget became heir general, and 4 February 1702 she married George Gore, Esq. second Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and father to John, late Lord Annaly.

Continuation
of the
Morgan
Family.

Hugh Morgan, Esq. only surviving son of Robert of Cotletstown by his wife Bridget, as mentioned in the text, succeeded to his paternal inheritance, married Penelope, daughter of Major Joseph Fox of Graige, in Tipperary, and had four sons and a daughter, who died young; also Henry his heir; Penelope, who died unmarried in 1733; Bridget, married to her first cousin Thomas Crofton of Mohill, Esq.; Mary, married to Mr. Singleton; Eleanor, 16 May 1706 to Rev. William Tisdal, incumbent of Belfast, who died 9 June 1736; Jane; and Elizabeth who died unmarried in 1729.—Hugh, who succeeded was father of Marcus-Anthony Morgan, member of parliament for Athy; pursuant to articles, dated 29 December 1734, he married Catharine, younger daughter of Chidley Coote of Coote-Hall in Roscommon, Esq., by his second wife, and died in October 1752, having had issue by her who died 7 October 1738, Hugh his heir; Chidley (in the army, who 22 March 1754, married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Jones of Headford in the county of Leitrim, Esq. and she died in June 1761); Mary, born 25 October 1725, married 6 July 1741, to Sir Henry Tuite of Sonagh in Westmeath, Bart.; Penelope, baptized 10 November 1731, married to Charles Dunbar, Esq. whom she survives; and Marcia baptized 5 February 1733, married 26 January 1753, to John Pitt, Esq. late commissioner of trade and plantations, and member of the British Parliament for Dorchester.—Hugh Morgan, Esq. the eldest son, was born 1 May 1727, made L. Colonel Commandant of a regiment of Infantry in the expedition against Bellisle, was after promoted to be Colonel of the nineteenth regiment of foot, and died before the year 1770; he married in July 1760, Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Philip Tisdal, Attorney-General of Ireland, and left an only daughter, born 28 August 1761. (Lodge and Collect.)

redyth, had James ap-Thomas Morris, his heir; Joyce, Elizabeth, Anne, and Eleanor.

Sir Edward Blayney, the third son, was employed, from Sir his youth, in the armies of Q. Elizabeth in Spain, Ireland, Edward, and the Low Countries, and by his valour and conduct raised himself to the degree of a Colonel.—He accompanied Robert, Baron, Earl of Effex into this Kingdom, when, in 1598 he undertook the reduction of the Northern rebels, commanding an old company of 100 men;¹ but little or nothing being effected, and that unhappy Earl leaving his charge in September 1599, Captain Blayney was garrisoned at *Newry* with 150 foot,² and the Lord Mountjoy, a more experienced general, being sent over to prosecute the war, landed 26 February following, and 17 May 1600 detached Captain Blayney with 500 foot and 50 horse, to secure the March of the Earl of Southampton, and Sir Oliver Lambert, with recruits, to his camp beyond *Newry*, through the pass of the *Moyry*. He marched through the pass to the *Faghard*, where he left his foot in two divisions, and proceeding with the horse to Dundalk, informed the Earl of his errand; assuring him farther, that the Lord Deputy, with the rest of the army, would meet him by two o'clock, at the causeway beyond the *Pace*. Hereupon the Earl marched to the *Faghard*, whence Captain Blayney, commanding the Van-Guard, advanced towards the *Four-mile-Water*, within half a mile of which he discovered the *Irish* on both sides in the wood, and when within musquet shot, perceiving 200 foot most advantageously posted beyond the water, he so disposed his men, and charged the enemy (with the assistance of the Lord Deputy's Van-Guard, then seasonably come up) that they were repulsed, the Earl's passage secured, and the whole army brought safe to *Newry*.

The fort of Mount-Norris being built by the L. D., and finished 9 November 1600 (being so called in honour of Sir John Norris, under whom he had learned the art of war, and therefore called, *his Master*) Captain Blayney was left governor thereof with 400 foot; and, 6 April 1601, the L. D. was advertised from *Newry*, that he and Captain Josias Bodley had burnt and destroyed the island of Loghrorcan, which the rebels had made their magazine.—On 10 October, that year, he arrived at the memorable siege of Kingfale, and (the 24) was sent, with Captain Flower, from the camp at Knock-Robin with 500 foot, upon discovery that the Spaniards were drawn out of the town, in order to

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lie

¹ Moryson's Hist. I, 60.² Idem, 97.

lie ready to receive them, had they approached that quarter, which they did not.¹ And, it being resolved in council (1 December) that some foot should be drawn out to brave the Spaniards; to view whether the breach made against Kingsale was assaultable, and to cause the enemy to shew themselves, that the artillery might the better play upon them, Sir John Berkeley and he, at the head of 2000 foot, were presently drawn near the walls of the town, and entertained a very hot skirmish with the Spaniards, who had entrenched themselves close to the breach without the town: but after an hour's fight, when a full view was taken of the breach, and that it was found not assaultable, the men were drawn off with little or no hurt; and that night, with Sir John Berkeley, and Captain Bodley, he drew out 25 of every company, and cast up a small fort on a hill, to the west of the town, to serve as a *second* to the artillery, that was to be planted not far from it.²

His gallant behaviour, during this siege, obtained him the honour of Knighthood; and after it was ended, he was dispatched from Dublin by the deputy, 20 October 1602, with a commission to govern the garrisons of Ruske and Monaghan; to dispose of his government of Mount-Norris to Captain Atherton; to supply those garrisons well with provisions; to deliver letters to Sir Arthur Chichester, with whom he was to concur in the intended service for those parts; to know from Mac-Mahon his absolute answer, whether he would submit upon the conditions sent him; which if he refused, to protect him no longer, but prosecute him presently by all means; to give O Connor Roe Maguire his best assistance, to establish him in his country; and to entertain the offers of such of Tyrone's captains, as were willing to forsake him and serve the Queen, and either to draw them from him, or make any use of their offers, and treat with them, as in his discretion he should think fit.³

These services to the crown, Q. Elizabeth did not live long enough to requite, but he met with an ample recompence from her successor K. James I.; who being truly sensible of, and reposing especial trust and confidence in his approved loyalty, discretion, valour, and circumspection, which he had manifested by many faithful and commendable services, performed both to that Queen and himself (as the King writes in his letters from Westminster 23 July 1604) constituted

¹ Moryson.² Pacata Hibern.³ Moryson.

constituted * him 13 December 1604 seneschal of the county of Monaghan, with the fee of ten shillings a day, (in which he was continued by K. Charles I.) made L. L. of the county; and for the furtherance of his Majesty's service there, had a lease 26 January 1606 of the castle of Monaghan, with the town and lands thereto allotted, for the term of 21 years, if he lived so long, and was not in the mean time moved from that government, and preferred to some place of better profit and command, paying the yearly rent of 3l. Irish money†. —In K. James's Parliaments of 1613, and 1615 he was Knight for the county of Monaghan; in which last year (20 May) being then of the privy council, he was appointed one of the council for the government of the province of Munster; and 8 July 1615, he was rated 100 marcs to the ' subsidy then granted; 24 September 1616 he was commissioned with

X 2

the

* The reason of instituting this office was, that the county of Monaghan bordering upon the *English Pale*, and being very much haunted and frequented by thieves, robbers, and loose people, and the inhabitants having been found, both before and after Tyrone's rebellion, to be more stubborn and disobedient, and less conformable to the King's laws and government, than others inhabiting more remote parts of the province of Ulster, it was thought proper, as well to build a strong fort, or castle, in the town of Monaghan, as also to plant a garrison of soldiers there, and appoint a commander, or seneschal over the county; who, being of experience, discretion, and courage, might not only reduce the people to civility and obedience, but suppress and prevent all insurrections and tumults, which might arise therein. (Privy Seal 23 July 1604.)

† He had also a grant 21 February 1607 of the Ballybetaghs of Ballinlurgan, otherwise Ballinfort, and Ballyknockoluske, each containing 16 tates of land, with the lake, and the island thereof, within the barony of Cremorne and county of Monaghan, to hold *in Capite* by the fifth part of a Knight's fee, and the rent of 16l. Irish, subject to the conditions of plantation. Which premises by patent, dated 18 June 1611, were not only confirmed to him and his heirs, but his Majesty added thereto the Ballybetagh of Loughmuckno in the said barony; the entire territory, or country, and all the towns of Mucknoe; the tithes of Muckny, containing 48 tates; the town and lands of Monaghan (the castle, bawne, and garden excepted) and divers other lands in the county of Monaghan, at the yearly rent of 21l.; with licence to hold a Tuesday market, and a fair on 1 July at Monaghan; a Wednesday market, and a fair on 4 August at Ballylurgan, to divide the premises into two distinct manors of 2000 acres each, with a demesne of 500 acres a-piece, and within seven years to build a capital messuage for himself, to hold courts, to have free warren, and other privileges. —Also, as assignee to Sir Thomas Dutton, Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, he passed patent, 16 December 1621, for the castle, bawne, and circuit of the castle of Monaghan, with a confirmation of the foregoing patent, to be holden as of the Castle of Dublin by fealty, and the rent of 5l. 6s. 8d. with the creation of the lands into the manor of Monaghan, a demesne of 800 acres; a Thursday Market, and two fairs there on 1 July and 11 November. —And 26 September 1614 a licence was granted to him and Henry Blayney, Esq. during their lives, to make and sell aquavita, or usquebagh, at such reasonable rates as they should think fit, within the county of Monaghan, except the town of Glaslough, and all the estate of Sir Thomas Ridgeway in that county. (Rolls in Chancery.)

the L. D. St. John, and others, for the plantation of Ulster, viz. to make and give warrants to the Attorney or Solicitor General, to draw books or fiants of grants of the several proportions and parcels of the escheated lands unto such British undertakers, as were named in the several tables of assignation, which books or fiants, were to be sufficient and immediate warrants to the Lord Chancellor, to pass the said grants under the great seal: it appears from the military list, that he then commanded 50 foot, at 10 shillings a day. And the King taking his merits and services into consideration, was pleased by privy seal *, dated at Westminster 24 January 1620, and by patent † at Dublin 29 July 1621, to create him Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

By his last will, dated 20 October 1627, and proved 12 May 1630,¹ he directs his body to be buried in the church of Castle-Blayney; confirms his deed of Feoffment, and the fine levied thereupon, on the marriage of his heir; whom, and his wife, he constitutes executors, and for want of heirs male, leaves his estate to the use of his daughters Jane, Mary, Martha, and Lettice, and their respective heirs.—He married Anne, second daughter of Doctor Adam Loftus, Archbishop

* In which the King thus expresseth himself. "As honours and advancements have in all ages been the reward of virtuous men, so we do not find them at any time better placed, than upon such as were well experienced in military affairs, for to them the commonwealth is doubly indebted, as they are excellent ornaments to it in peace, and strong assistance in the time of war. Having therefore taken into our gracious consideration, how worthily our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edward Blayney, Knt., hath deserved of us in both kinds, being as able a counsellor since the peace, as he was a valiant foldier during the troubles of that kingdom, we are pleased, as a recompence of his merits, to make him a Baron of that our realm. These are therefore, &c. (Rot. A. 19 Jac. I. 1. p. d.)

† The Preamble. Cum in omni bene constituta Republica Viri, Prudentiæ et Virtutis militaris Laude præstantes, præ cæteris honorari soleant, et nobilioribus Titulis insigniri, ut qui, fervente bello, Reipublicæ præcipuo sint adjuvamento, Pace vero vigente singulari Ornamento; inde est quod fidelis et dilecti nostri Edvardi Blayney Militis in utroque genere merita dignis præmiis prosequi in animum induxerimus. Qui, ex antiqua et generosa editus familia, a prima juventute Rei militari totum se addixit, in Bellis Belgicis, Hispanicis, et Hibernicis tanta cum laude versatus, ut per omnes Militiæ gradus ad Chiliarchi demum, deinde Monaghani Propugnaculum constituit ei Præsidio communivit; denique Monaghanensi Præfectura suscepta, ea Animi fortitudine et prudentia Provinciam sibi commissam administravit, ut dignum omnino nobis se probaverit, quem in numerum eorum, qui nobis à sanctioribus sunt Consiliis cooptaremus. Sciatis igitur quod nos, in grati Animi nostri testimonium, et quia volumus hunc præfatum Edvardum Blayney Militem, pro suo justo Merito et ex Virtutibus suis, amplioris Honoris titulo et Favoris nostri caractere ornandum, de gratia nostra speciali, &c. (Rot. 19 Jac. I. 1. p. d.)

Archbishop of Dublin, and Chancellor of Ireland; and his Lordship dying 11 February 1629,¹ was buried the 23 in the church of Monaghan, which continued the burial place of the family, until William, Lord Blayney built the chapel of Castle-Blayney, which ever since hath been their dormitory. His issue by her (who had been first married to Sir Henry Colley, of Castle-Carbery, and secondly to the afore-mentioned George Blount, of Kidderminster,² Esq.) were two sons and six daughters.

Henry, his successor.

Sir Arthur Blayney, of Shien-Castle in the county of Monaghan, knighted for his conduct in the battle of Beaumaris; who married Joyce, or Jocosfa,³ daughter and heir to John Blayney, of Gregynnoge-Hall in the county of Montgomery, Esq., as already observed, and had a daughter Elizabeth, and four sons. John the eldest, died young; Edward, (who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Skirmisher, or Scrimshire, of Norbury in Hertfordshire, Esq., and left no issue); Henry, (who married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Doctor Seddan, of the county of Lancaster, and had issue John, Mary, Alice, Joyce, Elizabeth, Bridget, and Margaret); and Arthur, who first married Margaret, daughter of — Forbes, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters, Edward, Richard, Henry, Jane, Elizabeth; and secondly Jane, daughter of — Smothergil, who bore him six children.

Daughter Anne, was married to James, Lord Balfour, Baron of Glenawly, (which title is extinct) in the county of Fermanagh, so created 6 July 1619 (second son of James, Lord Burleigh in Scotland) to whom she was third wife, and had no issue by him, who died in London 18 October 1634, and was buried in the Black-Friars.

Jane, first married to Sir James Moore of Ardee, fourth son of Gerald, Viscount Drogheda; secondly, 10 October 1642, to L.-Colonel Robert Stirling (after Sir Robert) and by him, who died 10 June 1661, and was buried in St. Patrick's, Dublin, where she was also interred 19 September 1689, she had Robert, who died in 1677; Lawrence, Edward, Ellen, who all died unmarried; and Alice, who married Darcy Wentworth, Esq., and by him had a daughter Alice.

Mary, died unmarried.

Elizabeth, died young, before her father.

Martha

¹ Inq. post. mortem.
penes I.L.

² Rot. A^o. 9. Jac. I. 2. p. d.

³ Ms. Pedig.

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(1)

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(5) Martha, the second wife of Walter Cope of Drumully in the county of Armagh, Esq.,* whose son and Heir Richard married Elizabeth, daughter of Cornet Richard Whaley, and had three sons, and four daughters; Richard, Robert; Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

(6) Lettice, married to John O'Neile, Esq., son of Henry, and Grandson of Sir John Tirlogh O'Neile, Knt., and had Henry and Lucy, who both died unmarried.

Sir
Henry,
2
Baron.

Sir Henry Blayney, the second Lord, was knighted in his father's life-time, and took his seat in the House of Peers 14 July 1634, ¹ on 31 of which month he was appointed of the committee, to consider what acts were fit to be passed, and what statutes in force fit to be repealed; and the session being prorogued, by reason of the harvest and the assizes, from 2 August to 4 November, he again attended the business of the House.—Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he arrived in Dublin on the very 23 October, in the night, with the news of the surprisal of his house at Castle-Blayney, his wife and children, by the rebels of the county of Monaghan ² †, who, with divers other ladies and gentlwomen,

as

* The said Walter was son and heir to Richard Cope of Drumully and of Ballyblitoge in the county of Monaghan, by Anne, sister to Sir William Walter of Wimbledon in Surry, Knt.; which Richard was third surviving son of Sir Anthony Cope of Hanwell in Oxfordshire, created a Baronet 29 June 1611, and the issue of that marriage were Walter, Robert, Sarah, who all died unmarried, and Richard, mentioned in text. (Lodge Collect.)

† His Lordship, in his examination upon honour, taken before John Watson and William Hitchcock 11 July 1642, informs us, That on 23 October 1641 Arte Roe Mac Sir Patrick Mac Arte Moyle Mac Mahon of the barony of Trough, Esq. with divers other rebels, by force and arms entered into and took his castle of Monaghan; ransacked and despoiled him of his goods and chattels there, robbed and plundered the town of Monaghan; killed divers English Protestants there; and deprived him of his lands and rents, worth 1100l. a year. That by means of the rebellion he was also deprived of, and had lost in arrears of rents, due out of the said lands 550l. sterling: And also, that on or about the said 23 October, the rebel Hugh Mac-Patrick Duff Mac Coll Mac-Mahon, Esq. with several others, forcibly seized and plundered the castle and town of Castle-Blayney, expelled him from the same, and took his Lady, seven of his children, his two sisters, and many of his kindred and servants prisoners; and had ever since received the rents and profits of his other lands, which when the rebellion began were worth 1150l. a year, besides 560l. arrears, due out of the same: And he was also despoiled of his goods and chattels, consisting of horses (besides his riding horses, worth 237l.) and cattle, worth 800l.; plate, worth 500l.; linen, 500l.; Sheep, 135l.; more furniture in his two houses, worth at least 1000 mares; ready money 296l.; due debts 400l.; a library of books, worth 500l.; besides other effects, which he could not remember; they having also burned and despoiled his houses to the damage of 7000l.; so that all his losses then amounted to 13873l. 13s. 4d. at the least, and his future loss by the deprivation of his estate, to 2250l. a year, until a peace was established, and the lands came to be of their former value.

as appears by the government's letter to the privy council of England, were imprisoned, plundered, stripped and spoiled¹. And his Lordship being a commissioned captain of 97 foot (with the pay of 15 shillings a day on the establishment) he kept the little fort of Monaghan with that company, until the fatal battle of Benburb in the county of Tyrone, in which he lost his life, at the head of his men, fighting against O'Neile, 5 June 1646, and was buried at Castle-Blayney².

In January 1623 he married Jane, Daughter of Gerald, Lord Viscount Drogheda, and by her^{*}, who died 22 October, had six sons, viz. Edward, and Richard, successive Lords Blayney; Gerald, John, Lawrence, Robert, who all died young; and five daughters, viz.

Thomazine, married first to Sir Henry Pierce of Shercock in the county of Cavan, Bart., by whom she had no issue; and secondly, to Joseph Fox of Graige in the county of Tipperary, Esq.†.

(1)

Alicia,

^{*} Her Ladyship was a very great sufferer, and reduced to the utmost distress by means of the rebellion. On Sunday 24 October she, her sons Edward and Richard, Mr. Richard Cope and his wife, Mr. Walter and Anthony Cope, Mrs. Amia Cope, Mrs. Clotworthy, her daughter, Mr. Nicholas Elcock, Mr. William Williams, and others, were brought prisoners into the upper rooms of Carrick-Castle in the county of Monaghan, and left under a guard till 11 o'clock the next day, when they were all sent upon poor garrons to the Castle of Monaghan, and there long confined, until removed to lodgings in that town: An account of which proceedings of the rebels, their surprisal of Carrick-mac-ross, the Earl of Essex's house, of Sir Henry Spotwood's house in that county, their burning divers villages, and despoiling many Protestants, the Lord Blayney carried information to the state.—Lady Blayney continued in very melancholy circumstances, daily threatened with death by the rebels or famine, until the kingdom was reduced by the parliament of England, when a petition of the distressed ladies and gentlewomen was preferred to the said parliament, to obtain some redress to their distresses; and 12 August 1652, the committee for distributions reported, that it was their opinion that there be given to the distressed ladies and gentlewomen residing in Dublin, the sum of 600l.; in 1654 the parliament allowed her 20 shillings a week, payable out of the district of Trym, and 2l. 6s. 6d. a week to six of her children, which was continued, from time to time, until the restoration of the King, after which, several debts being due to her Lord, and a great arrear of pay, stated and allowed at 2653l. 10s. 3d., several lands were set out in satisfaction thereof pursuant to the acts of settlement. (Council Off.)

† Her children by him were Henry; Penelope, married to Hugh Morgan, Esq., as before mentioned, Mary, Jane, and Catherine.—Henry Fox, Esq., married first Jane, daughter of Robert Oliver of Clonodfoy in the county of Limerick, Esq., by whom he had Edward, Joseph, Robert, Charles, and Jane, who all died young; and secondly in 1691 Frances, daughter of George Lane, Lord Viscount Lanesborough (who died in August 1684, sister and heir to James,

¹ Temple.² Lodge Collect.

- (2) Alicia, first married to Thomas Sandford of Sandford Court, by whom she had Charles; Blayney; and Penelope, who married Robert Nangle of Ballycosky, and had Thomas, and Penelope. Charles the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Latham of the county of Tipperary, and had Elizabeth, and Thomas, from whom descended the late Charles Sandford of Sandford Court, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq., who died without issue by his wife Mary, sister to Harry Smith, Esq., barrister at law, and recorder of Drogheda. He was succeeded at Sandford Court, by his brother Warren Sandford, D. D. ¹—The said Alicia married secondly—Langrish of Knocktopher in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.
- (3) Mary, first to—Morton of the county of Meath, Esq.; secondly, to Major Charles Meredyth of Mooretown, eldest son of Sir Thomas, and she dying in January 1675, was buried in St. Peter's church, Drogheda, having had issue Charles, who died unmarried; and Henry Meredyth, Esq., who married Mary, daughter of Francis Butler of Belurbet, Esq.
- (4) Sarah, to the Rev. Doctor Bladen, and was grandmother to Martin Bladen of Albury-Hatch in Essex, Esq., of the privy council in Ireland, member of parliament for Portsmouth, commissioner of trade and plantations who died 15 February 1745; and great-grandmother to Sir Edward Hawke, knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the blue flag, member of the British parliament for Portsmouth, and after created Lord Hawke.
- (5) Jane, to John Gorges of Somersat-House near Coleraine in the county of Derry, Esq., and dying suddenly in Dublin 28 January 1681, was buried near her brother Richard, Lord Blayney, in St. Michan's church*.

Edward,

James, Lord Laneshorough, who died in August 1724) and by her, who departed this life in December 1713, he had three sons, and three daughters, viz. George Fox-Lane of East-Horsley in Surry, and (in right of his marriage) of Bramham-Park in Yorkshire, Esq., member of parliament for the city of York, who 12 July 1731 married Harriot, daughter and heir to Robert Benson, Lord Bingley, (and had one son Robert, born 5 August 1732) James, who died at Horsley in October 1753; Denny, Henrietta, who both died young; Frances; and Jane.

* She had issue by him, who died in October 1680, one son Henry, and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Frederick Hamilton of Somersat, Esq.; Amy, first wife to Henry Loftus of Loftus-Hall in the county of Wexford, Esq.; and Penelope, wife to Lieutenant James Galland, whom his brother

Edward the third Lord Blayney, took his seat in parliament 9 September 1661¹, and that year was made *C. Rot.* of the county of Monaghan; but died in London unmarried, in 1669, and was succeeded by his only brother Richard, the fourth Lord, who 5 August 1656 was appointed² by Oliver Cromwell, keeper of the rolls of the peace within the county of Monaghan, and by commission, dated 7 July 1658 (being the escheator of the county of Tyrone) was empowered, with others, to inquire what estate, right and title the protector had, or ought to have of any, and what lands, and other hereditaments within the said county, by virtue of any acts or ordinances of parliament, or of him and his council, or by reason of attainder, or any other way; who were then possessed thereof; by what title and from whom they derived; Which commission was executed by an inquisition, taken at Strabane 9 August that year. On 9 February following he was appointed by Richard Cromwell, escheator of the province of Ulster, and was returned member for the county of Monaghan to the first parliament after the restoration.

Edward.
3
Baron,
Richard,
4
Baron.

Pursuant to articles, dated at Peckham in Surry 9 March 1653, * he married to his first wife Elizabeth † eldest daughter

brother left in remainder to his estate, after the failure of his issue, pursuant to his will, dated 14 March 1695) by him she had John, an officer of foot; Richard; and Penelope.—Henry Gorges, Esq., the son, married first Alicia, daughter of Dudley Colley, of Castle-Carbery, Esq., by whom he had a daughter Jane, who died unmarried; and secondly Jane, daughter and co-heir to Richard Coote, Esq., (son of Charles, the first Earl of Mountrath) widow of Sir William Evans of Kilreene near Kilkenny, Bart., and dying in 1695, left her (who remarried first with Jervais Pryce, Esq., and after with Major William Billingsley) with child of a son, named Henry, who 7 October 1716 married Frances, daughter of John Ball of Loughross in the county of Armagh, Esq., and died in February 1726, having issue by her, who died in 1740, two daughters, Elizabeth, and Jane, the younger of whom dying unmarried, the elder became heir, and was married 7 May 1748 to Ralph Gore of Barrowmount, Esq., member of parliament for the city of Kilkenny. [Prerog. Off. and Lodge.]

* His brother Edward, Lord Blayney, having by two indented deeds bearing date 9 and 18 September 1648, and by his deed-pole, dated 23 January 1653, sold to the said Thomas Vincent all his estate for the sum of 4600l., and covenanted for 4600l. more, to levy a fine before the end of the ensuing Michaelmas Term; his Lordship by this prudent marriage recovered the estate of his family, for by the said articles it was agreed (first) That he should become bound to Alderman Vincent in a bond of 2000l. to be forfeited to the said Alderman, if his mother did not give to him all the title, estate and interest,

† She was great-aunt to Richard Vincent of New-Abbey in the county of Kildare, Esq., and aunt to the late Joshua Paul of Dublin, Esq. [Collect.]

¹ Lords Jour. I. 277.

² Rot. O'Cromwell, 1655, 1656. 2. p. d.

daughter to Thomas Vincent, merchant and alderman of Dublin, and in 1661 member of parliament for the town of Monaghan, and by her, who died 1 January 1668, and was buried in Monaghan, had five sons and five daughters. His second wife was Jane, daughter of John Malloch, and his Lordship deceasing 5 November 1670, was buried in St. Michan's church, having no issue by her, who became the wife of Hugh Montgomery of Carrow in the county of Monaghan, Esq., died 22 October 1686, and was buried the 26 in the vault on the right hand of her Lord, under the large stone within the rails of the chancel.—His children were, Vincent, who lies buried in Camberwell church, Surry, under a monument, erected by Mr. Vincent, to the memory of his wife Joanna, daughter of Thomas Burges of Horby in the same county, with this inscription relating to him;

In her Grave, at the foot of this Pillar, is
Interred Vincent Blayney, Son to Richard and
Elizabeth Blayney; he was Son to Henry, Lord
Blayney, and the eldest daughter of Thomas
and Joanna, Vincent. He was born the 17, and
Buried the 29 of March 1654-5.

Henry-

rest, which she had by jointure or otherwise, to any part of his father's estate, so purchased from his brother. (Secondly) That within eight days he should take to wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the said Thomas Vincent. (Thirdly) The said Vincent did promise and engage to give to him the whole estate of land in the county of Monaghan, which he had purchased from his brother, as a marriage portion with his said daughter. (Fourthly) The said Vincent did engage within one year, if demanded, or at any other time when called for, to perfect such deeds and writings, for the settling the said estate upon them and their heirs for ever. And (Fifthly) he promised to give them two years diet for themselves, four servants, and two horses.—By indenture, dated 11 February 1654, in consideration of the performance of the said articles, and of the payment of 500l. a-piece to the other three daughters of the said Thomas Vincent, Judith, Susanna, and Mary, when they should be married, or attain the age of 21 years respectively, he confirmed all the said estate to him and his assigns for the term of 2000 years, his Lordship covenanting to perform the same, and that his wife Elizabeth should receive 500l. a year for her dower.—And by another indenture, dated 25 November 1656, his mother and Vincent vested the estate in Ralph Willis, and John Exham, of Dublin, Esqrs., as trustees to the following uses, viz. that her Ladyship should have a rent-charge of 80l. English for life; remainder to the said Richard and Elizabeth for life; remainder to the heirs of their bodies.—On 24 January 1661, he purchased from Anthony Springate, of Plumton in Suffex, Esq., for the sum of 300l. the Ballybetagh of Ballyclanare, consisting of 16 tates and containing 1600 acres, in the barony of Monaghan; and the tates of Ballydrumkirke, being 330 acres, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan. Cromwell's Rolls, and Lodge.

Henry-Vincent his successor; Edward, Thomas, both died young; William, who succeeded to the title; Jane, first married to ——— Holmes, Esq., and had no issue, and secondly, to Blayney Owen of Newgrove in the county of Monaghan, Esq., (by whom she had an only son Nicholas, of Monaghanduffe and Newgrove, Esq., who had several children); Sarah, to Maurice Annesley of Little-Rath in the county of Kildare, Esq.; Elizabeth, first to ——— Harpur, and after to captain Henry Owen of Ballindrumney in Meath, but died without issue by either, in 1725; Joanna, and Mary, both died infants.

Henry-Vincent, the fifth Lord Blayney, in 1678, was captain of a foot company; and during the Lord Tyrconnel's modelling the army and preparing to invade the north, the Protestant nobility and gentry having supplied themselves as well as they could from Scotland with powder and other requisites to resist his attacks upon them, and foreseeing that their preparations for their necessary defence, would incense the government and draw down an army, associated in the several counties for their mutual preservation, those of Armagh and Monaghan chose the Lord Blayney to command in chief all the forces, raised and to be raised for the Protestant service there. After which, his Lordship suddenly fell into the town of Armagh with a strong party, in order to secure that frontier garrison, which he did, by disarming the Irish dragoons; and then posting himself there, he found, at a general rendezvous of the county, about 1800 men indifferently well armed: And here he caused K. William and Q. Mary to be proclaimed with great solemnity, as he did at Hillsborough and other places, and sent the proclamation to Charlemount, requiring the Irish to surrender themselves and their arms by the 10 of April 1689. —At this time near 3000 of the enemy being garrisoned in the fort of Charlemount, within five miles of Armagh, and attempting to plunder the Protestants, he had daily skirmishes with them, in which he constantly prevailed, to their considerable loss, until 13 of March, when being informed that his castle of Monaghan was taken by the Irish, and that all the forces of the country had retreated to Glaslough, where they were besieged by the enemy; that Sir Arthur Rawdon had quitted Loughbrickland, and that the Irish army under L.-General Hamilton had possessed that place, he called a council of war, wherein it was resolved to march the next day to relieve the besieged at Glaslough, which if they could effect, to proceed then through Dungan-
gannon

Henry-
Vincent,
5
Baron.

gannon to Antrim, to join their friends there. But Lady Blayney, and the besieged in Glaslough, being relieved by Matthew Anketell, Esq., a gentleman of undaunted courage, at the expence of his life, his Lordship continued at Armagh, until Colonel Lundy failing his expectations, by sending him no reinforcements, and the enemy in a manner surrounding the town, he was obliged to quit it, and force his way to Coleraine, with seven troops of horse and eight companies of foot, with which he narrowly escaped from the garrisons of Charlemount and Mountjoy, who had notice of his march, and endeavoured to intercept him at Ardea-bridge, where he killed 155 on the spot, besides several that perished in the water.

After K. James came into Ireland, his Lordship was invited by him to embrace his service, with the promise of a pardon for what was passed, and of his favour for the time to come; to which he returned answer, "That he had now, he thanked God, a King upon whose word he could depend, but never would on *his*, without his sword in his hand."—After this (like many other Protestants) he was obliged to seek a refuge in England from the calamities, which overspread this unhappy country, where he ended his days; and for his most eminent and distinguished services, in defence of the religion, laws, and liberties of his country, was attainted in that King's parliament 7 May 1689, and had his estate of 1100*l.* a year sequestered; since when the family hath been favoured with a pension from the crown.

He married Margaret Moore, eldest sister to John, the first Lord Tullamoore, and dying in August 1689, was buried at Monaghan, having had issue by her, (who remarried 1 October 1691 with Charles Dering, Esq., * auditor of the Exchequer, and died 1 May 1725,) two daughters, Elizabeth,

* He was the second son of Sir Edward Dering of Surenden-Dering in Kent, Bart. commissioner of the treasury in the reign of Charles II.; died in July 1719, and was buried in the church of St. Anne, Westminster, and the deceasing 1 May 1725, was there also interred, having had issue eight sons and two daughters; Charles, who died unmarried in 1728; Edward; James; Edward; Henry; Matthew; Hyde; John; Mary; and Catharine, who all died young; except the second Edward, Henry, and Catharine, of whom Edward was pursuivant of the Exchequer, Clerk of the Council in Ireland, and died 9 March 1734; Henry, the younger son, married first Mary, widow of Chidley Coote, Esq. by whom he had a son Chidley, and a daughter Mary, married to Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Cary, son and heir to Mordecai, Bishop of Killalla, and he married secondly in 1752 Anne, daughter of Captain Godfrey of Colraine, and widow of Counsellor French; and Catharine the daughter, became the wife of Rev. Daniel Jackson of Tullamoore. (Lodge edit. 1754. IV. 221. n.)

Elizabeth, who died in 1692, when five years old; Elinor, born 14 May 1689, was married 14 February 1709 to Nicholas Mahon, Esq., counsellor at law, and died 10 June 1743.*

To Henry-Vincent, Lord Blayney, succeeded his only ^{William,} surviving brother William, the sixth Lord, who felt the like treatment from K. James's parliament, being attainted ⁶ as resident in England; and having his estate of 300l. a year sequestered and his house plundered, he also suffered a considerable loss in his goods and cattle. After the revolution he returned to Ireland; was made governor of Sligo; and 5 October 1692 took his seat in K. William's first parliament 1, and 2 December 1697 signed the declaration and association, then freely entered into, in defence of his Majesty's person and government; also in the first parliament of Q. Anne, he delivered his writ and took his seat 14 November 1703 2.—In 1686 he married Mary, eldest daughter of William, the first Viscount Charlemount, widow of Arthur Dillon of Lismullen in the county of Meath, Esq., and departing this life 3 January 1705, was buried in Castle-Blayney chapel, having issue by her, who died 8 August 1724, and was there buried, two sons, Henry, who died a child; Cadwallader, his successor; and four daughters.

Jane, born in 1688, was married in January 1719-20 to John Clarke of Portadown in the county of Armagh, Esq., and dying there in August 1745, had issue by him, who died in January 1728, Thomas, who died in 1743; Blayney, and Mary, who died unmarried.—Mrs. Clarke by her will, made a few days before her death, left her niece Mary, sister to Lord Blayney, and wife to John Campbell, Esq., a considerable real and personal estate 3. (1)

Alice, born in 1694, was married in February 1719-20 to Francis, eldest son of Edward Lucas of Castle-Shien in the county of Monaghan, Esq., member of parliament for the town of Monaghan, and by him, who died in May 1726, and was buried in Tyhollan-church, she had Edward; William; Francis, who succeeded his grandfather, and was member (2)

* By him, who died 15 January 1729, she had two sons and two daughters; Nicholas Mahon, Esq. who married Mary, sister to Charles, the eighth Lord Blayney, died by a fall from his horse in June 1739, and was buried at Castle-Blayney, leaving one daughter Elinora-Carolina, married to Joseph Corry of the county of Monaghan, Esq.; Blayney, who 16 September 1742 married Joan, youngest daughter of Captain John Weller of the Dublin Yacht; Elizabeth, Lady Blayney; and Elinor.

¹ Lords Jour. I. 447.

² Idem. II. 18.

³ Lodge.

member of parliament for the town of Monaghan, Thomasine, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

- (3) Elizabeth, born in 1696, was married in 1718 to Joshua Johnston of Armagh, captain of a company of invalids, and had seventeen sons and one daughter, of whom survived William, George, Cadwallader, Robert, Joshua, Boulter, and Gabriel.

- (4) Anne, died a child.

Cadwallader,

7
Baron.

Cadwallader, the seventh Lord Blayney, was baptised in St. Peter's parish 21 April 1693, and left under the guardianship of his mother, and in the last parliament of Queen Anne, took his seat 25 November 1713¹ was appointed *L. L.* and *C. Rot.* of the county of Monaghan; governor of the town of Sligo; and sworn of her Majesty's privy council.—On 7 February 1715 in the first parliament of K. Geo. I. the house of peers directed the Lord Chancellor to attend the L. J. with their desire, that they would recommend his Lordship to his Majesty's favour and protection, that he might be provided for in the new levies, then to be raised in Ireland; but that interposition not taking effect, his Lordship, in consideration of his having conducted himself with a becoming zeal and firm attachment for the service of the King, had the grant of a pension of 182l. 10s. od. a year upon the establishment: Notwithstanding which, his Lordship, by the impoverishment of his fortune, being disabled to live suitably to his quality, or to exert his endeavours so far as he was desirous for his Majesty's service, the King by privy seal, dated 13 June 1720, ordered an addition of 300l. a year for five years from the feast of the Annunciation, of which he had a grant, the 30 of that month², which 19 April 1725 was further continued, for that (as the King expresseth himself) he had given constant proofs of his zeal and fidelity to his person and government, and that without such a support he would be disabled from living suitably to his quality.—In 1723 an act of parliament passed to enable his Lordship to sell part of his estate, for the discharge of debts and incumbrances, in pursuance of which, the manors and lands of Knockanin, Camaghy, &c. in the county of Monaghan, were vested in Sir Ralph Gore and other trustees, to sell so much thereof, in one year from 1 February 1723, as might be sufficient to discharge the debts therein particularly mentioned, for which purpose they sold several denominations of the premises.

On

¹ Lords Jour. II. 419.

² Rot. Canc. 6^o. Geo. I. 2^a. p. d.

On 22 April 1714 he married, in the castle of Dublin, to his first wife, Mary, daughter of James Touchet, Esq., second son to the Earl of Castlehaven, and niece to Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, then L. L. of Ireland, and by her, who died in September 1721, and was buried at Castle-Blayney, had three sons and two daughters, viz.

Charles-Talbot, } who both succeeded to the honours.
 Cadwallader, }
 William, died a child.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(1)

Daughter Mary, born 16 March 1716, was first married in December 1736 to Nicholas Mahon, Esq., as before observed; and secondly, in 1743, to John Campbell of Dublin, Esq., related to the family of Argyle, by whom she had four sons and three daughters; Cadwallader, born in May 1744, John, a lieutenant in the army; Charles-Blayney; Mountney; Mary-Anne; Margaret; and Elizabeth.

Martha, died in her infancy.

(2)

In September 1724 his Lordship married to his second wife, Mary, daughter and heir to Sir Alexander Cairnes of Monaghan, Bart., (who represented that town in parliament, and died 30 October 1732) and dying in Dublin 19 March 1732, was buried the 24 at Castle-Blayney, having no issue by her, who in 1734 remarried with Colonel John Murray, member of Parliament for the county of Monaghan, who also left her a widow 29 June 1743, (when he died on his journey from Dublin to Monaghan) having had issue by her Ladyship who survives him, five daughters, viz. Frances, married 29 February 1752, to William-Henry Fortescue, created Earl of Clermont; Elizabeth 29 May 1754 to the right honourable Lieutenant General Robert Cuninghame, member of parliament for Monaghan, and of his Majesty's most honourable privy council; Mary, who died in 1744; Anne married in 1761, to the right honourable Theophilus Jones; and Harriot married 29 November 1764 to Henry Westenra, Esq.¹

Charles-Talbot, the eighth Lord Blayney, was born 27 Charles-January 1714, and after receiving his education in St. Talbot, John's college, Cambridge, returned to Ireland; was appointed governor of the county of Monaghan; took his seat in parliament 17 February 1735²; and entering into holy orders at Clogher 24 August 1738, was made in September 1739 a prebendary in the metropolitan church of Armagh; presented 21 December that year to the rectory and vicarage of Mucknoe in the diocese of Clogher; on 14 August 1740 to those of Conubar and Combar in the

8
Baron.

¹ Collect.

² Lords Jour. III. 333.

the diocess of Derry; and in April 1750 to the Deanery of Killaloe.

In November 1734 his Lordship married Elizabeth¹, daughter of the aforesaid Nicholas Mahon, Esq., one of his Majesty's council at law, by his wife Elinor, daughter of Henry-Vincent, the fifth Lord Blayney, and had issue by her Ladyship, who died at Castle-Blayney in April 1756, an only son Henry-Vincent, born at Castle-Blayney 28 December 1737, who died 30 March 1754; and his Lordship 15 September 1761, was succeeded in the title by his brother

Cadwallader,
9
Lord.

Cadwallader, the ninth Lord, born in 1720, who entered into the army as a lieutenant, and by his conduct at the taking of Cape Breton, obtained a captain's commission, whence 25 February 1747, he was promoted to a majority; and 26 June 1753 to the command of a company in the Coldstream regiment of guards. On the decease of his brother, he was Col. of a regiment of infantry; in November 1766 was appointed Colonel of the 38 regiment of foot, having been made a Major General 26 March 1765.—He sat first in the house of peers² 10 December 1761; married 22 December 1767, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Tipping of Beaulieu in the county of Louth, Esq., by the daughter and heir of William Aston, Esq., of Beaulieu, and deceasing 13 November 1775 was interred at Castle-Blayney, having had issue by his Lady, who died in December 1782, two sons, Cadwallader-Davis, and Andrew-Thomas³, also two daughters, viz. Sophia married in 1788, to John Armstrong, of the county of Fermanagh, Esq.; and Mary.

Cadwallader-Davis, the tenth Lord, died 2 April 1784, aged 15 years, and was interred at Castle-Blayney; being
10
succeeded by his only brother

Andrew-Thomas⁴, the eleventh and present Lord, who was born 30 November 1770.

11
Lord. TITLE.] Andrew-Thomas Blayney, Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan.

CREATION.] So created 29 July 1621, 19. Jac. I.

ARMS.] Diamond, three horses heads, erased, pearl.

CREST.] On a wreath, a horse's heads, couped, pearl, bridled, Ruby, having his forehead covered with armour, and a spike in the midst like *that* of a target, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two horses, diamond, with bridles, saddles and hoofs, topaz.

MOTTO.] INTEGRA MENS AUGUSTISSIMA POSSESSIO.

SEAT.] Castle-Blayney in the county of Monaghan, 51 miles from Dublin.

¹ Ulster. ² Jour. IV. 223. ³ Ulster. ⁴ Idem.

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Page 19, *l. penult*, read Frances; and Lucy who. *p. 26, l. 5*, for to read for. *p. 33, l. penult*, read Elizabeth, second surviving. *p. 35, l. 7*, read whose family name of Temple. *p. 55, l. 6*, after issue add his Lordship died in Dublin 28 April 1789 and was interred in Christ-church. *p. 72, l. 22*, for charge read charged. *p. 76, l. 1*, after Emly add died in April 1789; *ib. l. 33*, dele hath. *p. 77, l. 12*, add his Lordship died of an apoplexy at Gowran 1 January 1789. *p. 83, l. 12*, dele. son. *p. 87, l. 2*, after Meath read who died in 1697. *p. 88, n. l. 21*, read the honour and estates. *p. 91, l. 10*, read issue a son born in January 1788. *p. 111, l. 29*, for fell into read in. *p. 141, l. 4*, read K. Richard I. *p. 143, n. l. 22*, read constabulario. *p. 164, reference 1*, read Baron of Louth. *p. 172, l. 1*, for Eenet read Jenet. *p. 179, n. l. 24*, for said read aforesaid. *p. 185, n. l. 24*, for horse read horses. *p. 189, n. l. 6*, for 1758 read 1785. *p. 219, l. 19*, for present read late. *p. 235, ARMS.]* Six coats quarterly, 1st pearl, a cross ruby, with the effigies of our Saviour thereon, topaz, borne in memory of one of the family fighting against the Turks; 2nd topaz, a chief indented saphire; 3rd ruby, three covered cups, topaz, both for the name and office of Butler, and both differenced with a crescent; 4th ermine, a saltire ruby, in memory of his ancestrix, Catharine of Desmond, by whom a great part of the estate accrued to the family; 5th per pale indented, topaz and ruby, for Birmingham; 6th pearl, an eagle diamond, between three crosses pattee ruby, for Morrys. *p. 254, n. l. 9*, read married Elizabeth. *p. 320, l. 38*, read a horse's head.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. The second fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third fact is that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace. The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty. The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality. The tenth fact is that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

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