

ILLUSTRATIONS,  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,  
or  
**King James's Irish Army List**  
(1689).

SECOND EDITION—ENLARGED.

BY

**JOHN D'ALTON, ESQ., BARRISTER.**

CORRESP. MEMB. S. A. S.,

AUTHOR OF 'THE PRIZE ESSAY ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY, &c., OF IRELAND,' (1830);  
'HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN,' (1838);  
'MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF DUBLIN,' (1838); 'HISTORY OF DROGHEDA,' (1844);  
'ANNALS OF BOYLE,' (1845) &c., &c., &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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## CORRIGENDA,

*(Which the Author requests may be early amended accordingly.)*

### VOLUME I.

- P. 22, l. 5, for 'Marquess,' read 'Earl.'
- P. 50, l. 21, for 'son of the fourth,' read 'grandson of the first.'
- P. 57, l. 4, for 'Justice' read 'Justin.'
- P. 186, l. 10, for 'Claud the fourth Lord Strabane and fifth Earl of Abercorn,' read 'Claud the fifth Lord Strabane and fourth Earl of Abercorn.'
- P. 243, l. 26, for 'ilo Mde Verdon' read 'Milo de Verdon.'
- P. 248, l. 20, dele 'in Queen Anne's time.'
- P. 323, l. 3-4, dele 'it would seem.'
- P. 365, l. 11, dele 'in Tyrone's.'
- P. 424, l. 30, Oliver D'Alton of Mount D'Alton is here truly alleged to have had four sons, but it was error to add that three of those sons, including Christopher the eldest, enrolled themselves in the Austrian army. Two younger brothers were induced to do so, for active and honourable employment, but Christopher continued to reside on the old family property to the time of his decease, an independent and highly respected proprietor.
- P. 445, l. 14, dele 'further.'

### VOLUME II.

- P. 3.—At the close of the Regiments there enumerated add
51. BUTLER'S (RICHARD).  
52. LORD CLARE'S.
- P. 282, l. 4, for 'patrimony' read 'territory.'
- P. 336, l. 27, dele 'by James the First.'
- P. 697, l. 23, dele 'O'Connor.'

This page, though standing the first in the work, was yet the last written; and cannot be closed without thankfully acknowledging the uniform intelligence, attention, and discretion, with which the printer and his staff have carried these volumes through the press.





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# PREFACE

TO

## THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE Author congratulates himself that those *Illustrations*, which he originated in 1855, were so numerous and influentially supported. They are long since out of print, and, having been compiled by the aid of his own manuscript collections (200 Volumes), embraced Memoirs of five hundred families, the ancient aristocracy of Ireland, and filled upwards of 900 pages. Yet, as the genealogical and historical notices therein were, in conformity with the first prospectus, limited to what may be termed the ambit of the Revolution, it was suggested that they thus fell short of what was due to the greatness of the subject, the number and rank of those intended to be there recorded, and the absorbing results of that important crisis to future generations. He was therefore advised, and he very willingly undertook, to extend the field of observation, to enlarge the Memoirs of the Septs and Families by the earliest

attainable information connected with them respectively ; and for that end to glean all that could be embodied, within a reasonable compass, as well from the native annals as from the rolls and records of Public Offices, accredited repositories, and from public and private libraries. That labour, although for some time suspended by a severe domestic affliction, has been he trusts reasonably, perhaps in the view of some wearisomely, accomplished. Many of the surnames in the present roll have, in the vicissitudes that followed close upon this war, sunk into obscurity, as might well be expected ; yet some, that have inherited their names in later days (who shall not be here further identified), have by their individual exertions risen up into consequence and rank, but, from an ungenerous slight of their own immediate humbled ancestors, they are reluctant to encounter a retrospect, where yet would they find models of honour and worth, whose heirship they should be proud to claim.—In the ensuing pages can *they* be found.

This work however, it is to be premised, does not aspire to be a History of the Revolution in Ireland, neither to afford (even with this author's peculiar resources) any officially accredited attestation of pedigrees. Happily that seal of sanction is now intrusted to a gentleman of most valued intelligence and extensive experience. The Volumes here pub-



lished simply preserve in print brief annals of the particular officers commissioned on the ARMY LIST; their individual achievements in the war, and those of the survivors and some of their descendants in the lands of their expatriation; together with such collateral notices of the respective surnames and families as historic retrospects may have recommended for selection. Many facts of high genealogical importance derived from the records of wardships, as the inquisitions *post mortem*, the obits and heirships there stated, the liveries of seisin to such heirs on attaining age, the crowded findings on outlawries for High Treason, which, like the peculiar tenure of their lands, certified the succession of Irish families, for lives renewable for ever,—all these appeared strongly to invite publication. They were floating authentic evidences for identifying pedigrees, and for supplying *excerpta membra* in many controvertible deductions of lineage. On the maturest consideration, however, a mass of such evidences has been put aside, as affording only individual gratification, but being defective in general interest. The task was therefore, in their case, to prune but not to eradicate.

As the present compilation was too 'Irish' to induce a publisher in the sister country (would that a better feeling were forthcoming), and too expensive to engage one in this, without an exaction of heavy personal guarantees, the printing of the volumes

has been undertaken, as were his other works, at the author's sole risk, if risk could now be spoken of, where such aid has been volunteered to him through an indemnity fund, and the engagement of so many copies as herein set forth. Yet it is not without a nervous anxiety that even he, hackneyed though he be in efforts to promote the knowledge of his country, looks forward to the reception this, his last attempt, may be fated to meet ; but of what character it may prove, and whatever errors may be discovered in its multifarious details, he cannot suffer himself to be charged with want of ordinary research ; years of labour and expenditure have been devoted to gather in the materials from which the memoirs have been compiled. He must however, in his own and their vindication, express his regret that an unaccountable apathy 'tabooed' all family documents from his inspection, and ancient *existing* diaries, journals, and correspondence were wilfully withheld from him in Ireland, while the chiefs of English and Scotch Houses, of which respectively many of the officers on this Army List were members, declined answering his genealogical inquiries, as if they were desirous to repudiate any connection of their ancestors with the crownless James.

The Marquess of Abercorn is a noble exception to this ungenerous monopoly. His Lordship honoured the author with the inspection of an ancient gene-

alogical manuscript of high value, that had been preserved in his muniments for nearly two centuries, as well as with a copy of a rare collection of state papers hereafter alluded to (p. 15), the *Negotiations of Comte D'Avaux*, whom Louis the 14th sent to King James, while in Ireland, as an ambassador, 'who has all the qualifications necessary to aid with advice and council as occasion may require, to inform of all that may come to pass in so important an expedition, and to execute with address and ability the orders with which he may be honoured;' the French monarch further referring to the services the Comte had rendered while residing for ten years ambassador in Holland; and with happy significance, his Majesty suggested that 'the said Seigneur D'Avaux will employ all his address to reconcile Protestants and Catholics, so that the former may be persuaded that the others are very far from seeking to commit any violence upon them, and that the King, their master, will always treat them with the same kindness and good feeling, without any religious bias, and that he will make no distinction, except in favour of those who will serve him best.'\*

The assistance derived from this work, and from the examined copy of another Army List of King James, preserved in the British Museum, are acknow-

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\* *Negotiations*, pp. 1, 2.



ledged hereinafter; while it is painful to repeat that, towards the completeness of these *Illustrations*, not any one such or other ancient document, or even a single trust-worthy pedigree has been contributed in the land, whose families it was their object to record. Why they have been, at this age of the world, withheld it is impossible to conjecture.—Some twice ‘SIXTY YEARS SINCE’ the communications of Irish Jacobite families, relative to *their* then immediate ancestors, might, and perhaps in prudence should be, most generally withheld. The convulsions, that had rent society in this country, were then of too recent infliction; the estates of the old proprietors were beheld by their landless descendants in the triumphant occupation of strangers; jealousies, fears, *hopes*, *heartfelt* regrets mingling into visions of outrage, all these were rife results of the Revolution and its consequent confiscations; but, in the lapse of six scores of years, marriages and settlements, purchases and tenancies, wills, mortgages, and leases, operating over the population and their property, have raised up such reactions of interest, such occupancies on the new superstructure, as it would be suicidal to attempt undermining. The historian of Scottish events encounters political junctures, that in their time were equally productive of national disunion, but the Highlander is no longer exasperated by their most touching details. They were the

workings of a conflict gone by, and have softened into cherished associations as of 'auld lang syne.' The master spirit of their chronicles, he who left not a line, in his world-wide authorship, that could sully his memory, has fearlessly projected many heart-stirring visitations of these times, and his countrymen more than participate with the literary world in the chivalry of his narratives, and the classic interest he has shed over every scene he touched. When that illustrious individual, at the close of his life, visited Rome, it is recorded that 'the houses, once occupied by the dethroned Stuarts, and their tombs in that city, were objects of peculiar interest in his eyes.' And yet more is it to be remembered, that our Gracious Queen has visited, as in pilgrimage, the halls and rooms, where the last of that dynasty, nearly a century and an half before, endeavoured to uphold the shadow of a Court. The truly Royal Lady, that now hallows the throne that once was his, exulted not in the destiny that secured her succession, but sympathised with the fallen fortunes of the Prince, who there died a pensioner. Her illustrious sons, when they visited Ireland, evinced a kindred feeling. The Prince of Wales, it is understood, made himself acquainted with many of the scenes of the unhappy war, whose defeated partisans are the subjects of these *Illustrations*; while Prince Alfred, amidst the trying appeals of popular plaudits



and youthful relaxation, was fain to turn aside to look upon the room where, he was led to believe, King James passed his last night in Ireland.

It was intended to have consummated the details of the discomfited host of King James's adherents, by a tabular digest of their respective confiscations, and it has been in point of fact drawn out in a columnar arrangement of about fifty pages, under the respective headings of—

Forfeitors—Acres confiscated—Where situated—Purchasers—Price.

From various prudential motives, however, the publication of such a digest has been abandoned. Materials had been also arranged for illustrating the families of the members of King James's Parliament of Dublin (1689), but, as many of them are identical with those on the *Army List*, the labour may be dispensed with;—the Memoirs of that Army List must be the Author's last work. Yet is he reluctant utterly to cast off from his service those manuscripts, which have mainly enabled him to effectuate his past publications. He would not say with Prospero—

‘Deeper than did ever plummet sound  
I'll drown my books.’

Rather would he covet that they became the property of some public repository; or were distributed in lots, according to their subjects, Historical, Topographical, and Genealogical, amongst persons, whose taste and

industry might deduce from their invaluable mass effective service towards the general, local and family History of Ireland. They are all *indexed* and *classified* in prefatory pages to his *Annals of Boyle*, and may be here more briefly stated as comprising—

*Three* Volumes of Indexes, *small quarto*, detailing references and authorities for illustrating upwards of 2,500 surnames, alphabetically arranged.

*Nine* Volumes of Indexes, *octavo*, affording similar references in aid of the history of Irish localities; directing the inquirer to the historic associations, legal records, and statistics of every Province, County, Barony, and Parish of Ireland, every City, Borough, Castle, Town, Lake, River, &c.; and all details thereof are so alphabetized and arranged that, in a successive investigation from the particular locality to the Parish, the Barony, the County, the Province, no repetitions waste the time of the inquirer.

*One* Volume *Genealogia Generalis*, thick *octavo*, containing directions and aids in searches on family Pedigrees chronologically from the earliest period. This digest classifies the materials for its object and the authorities, by periods, as under the reigns of the successive Sovereigns of England from the Conqueror to the present day, with especial attention to the attainders and forfeitures incurred in the civil wars of Ireland. This portion of the Volume is followed by distinct classifications of collections for more peculiarly provincial pedigrees of Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught; then of Scotch and Welsh pedigrees; and lastly of those of English descent, through each respective County of England.

*Eleven* Volumes *octavo*, giving extracts from MSS. of rare access, as those of Trinity College, the Royal Dublin Society, Primate Marsh, the Surveyor-General's Office, the British Museum, the

First Fruits' Office, the Hanaper, the Rolls, Bermingham Tower, the King's Inns, the Registry Office, and the Tower of London.

*Sixty-eight Volumes octavo*, containing compilations of annals, records, and events, with reference to authorities, chronologically arranged for *distinct* Histories of the several Counties of Ireland, through their respective Baronies, Parishes, and leading localities, with notes of excursions and personal observations in some.

*Two Volumes octavo*.—The first containing complete materials of chronological reference for a History of the Archbishops of Armagh, from the earliest period to the present day; the second a similar collection for Memoirs of the Bishops of Meath. With three other Volumes of Diocesan Digests.

*Thirty-three Volumes, quarto and octavo*, containing chronological notices of Families of Ireland, as well those of the native septs as of the Anglo-Norman introduction.

*One Volume, large folio*, comprising a full list of all the Outlawries that issued from the King's Bench in Ireland for 'treasons,' from 1640 to 1698, alphabetically arranged in columns, under the respective heads of 'Parties' names,' 'places of residence,' 'dates of inquisitions,' and 'places where held.'

*Twenty Volumes Miscellaneous Essays, Excursions in England, Wales, and Ireland, &c.*

*Two Volumes, Copies of sundry Charters, Patents, &c.*

All the foregoing Volumes are, as before suggested, classed in lots, and are ever open to inspection. Their several prices can be named; and it would be most desirable that they should be consigned to those, who may be inclined to apply their information serviceably, whilst their present owner, now almost a septuagenarian, is living, to afford any explanation that may be desired.

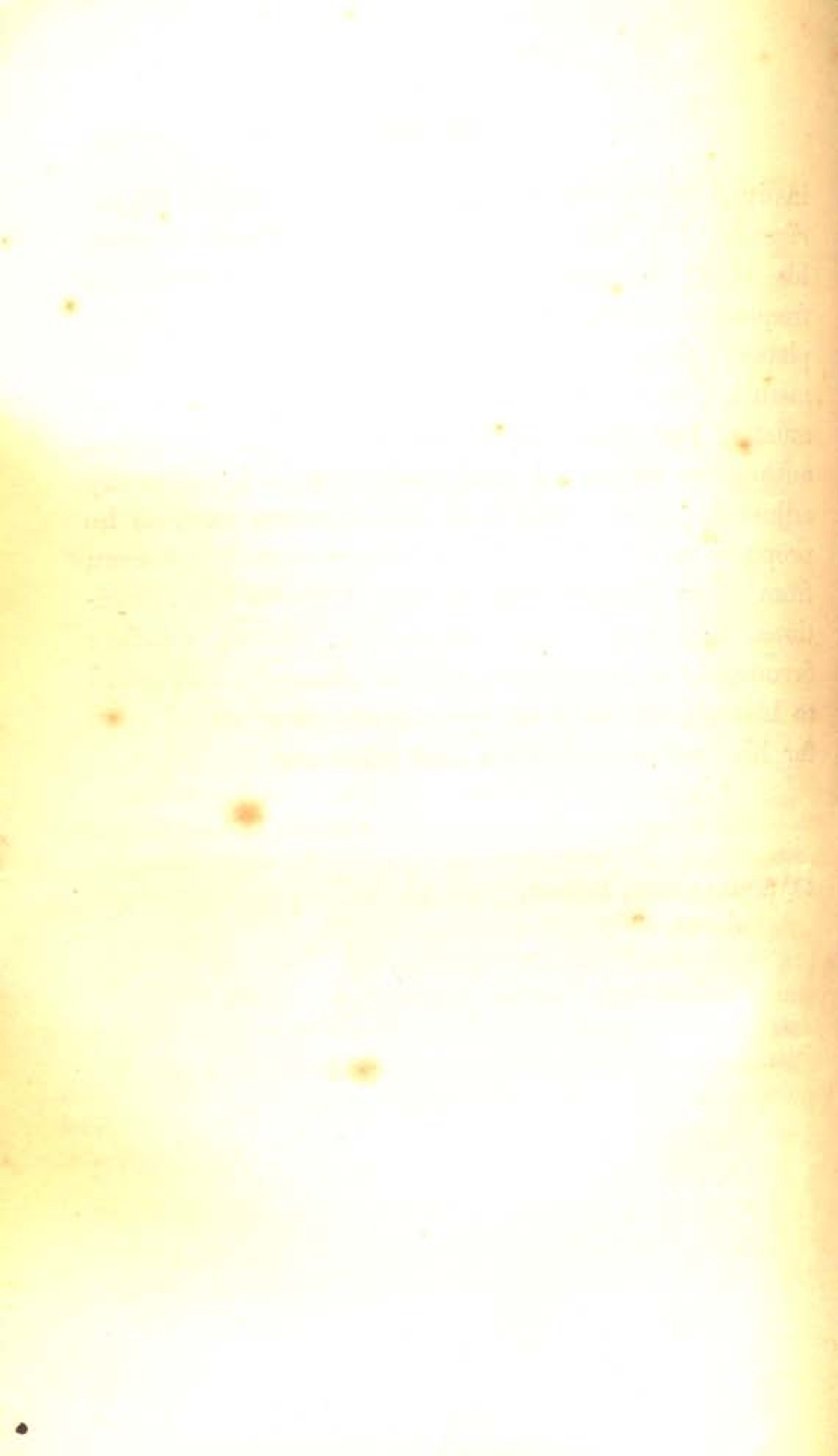
A short word at parting to those who may hereafter read or review the *Illustrations*. Some



inadvertent errors are noted in the page of *Corrigenda*, but the author here especially deprecates his being censured for variances occurring most frequently in the spelling of names of persons and places; they appear conflicting on the respective memoirs, they actually vary in the same regimental muster, but they do so on the several scattered authorities consulted, and could not be legitimately adjusted. The writer here also requests that, as he proposes now to retire from literary circles, and even from those libraries which were hitherto his recreations, that any comments on his labours, whether favourable or the reverse, will be promptly forwarded to himself, whereby an opportunity may be afforded for his last amendments and additions.

JOHN D'ALTON.

48, SUMMER-HILL, DUBLIN,  
*August, 1860.*







## ILLUSTRATIONS

or

### KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST (1689).

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THE Civil War, that commenced in Ireland in 1689, and whose discomfited partizans, their broken fortunes and attainted families, the ensuing pages are designed to record, originated in bitter feelings, generated a century and a half previously, when the relentless arm of one, whom history has truly delineated a Royal Despot, sought to enforce the religion of the Reformation upon that reluctant country. Happily, it is not necessary nor fitting here to enter into unwelcome controversy; enough to rely upon the facts of history, and confidently to assert that in Ireland, legislative persecution was pre-eminently directed to such an object. The declaration of the King's supremacy, the abolition of appeals to Rome, the vesting in the Crown of the appointment to ecclesiastical preferments, not only in the instance of bishoprics, but of those abbeys, priories, and colleges, which were of exclusive Roman Catholic endowment; the suppression of their principal religious establishments on delusive surrenders, the confiscation of their revenues and possessions, their diversion to lay uses, or, what was yet more bitterly felt, their appropriation to the aggrandizement and maintenance of the new, by law established, church, created

feelings of hostility to the English government, that the progress of time but increased.

On Queen Mary's accession, her parliament suspended the action of these penal inflictions,—Queen Elizabeth restored them with the superadded terrors of the Act of Uniformity; and although this last autocratic effort of bigotry was, it may be said, allowed to sleep during her reign, yet, in the times of her successors, it was startled into vigorous operation. The policy of James the First devised, in 1613, a new and more temporal grievance for the Irish people;—that Commission of Grace, as it was styled, which abolished the old tenures of immemorial native use, tanistry and gavel-kind. The uncertain exactions, theretofore imposed upon the tenantry, were, it is true, thereby altered into certain annual rents and free holdings, a change that would at first sight appear beneficial to the people; but, when it is understood that these Irish tenures gave occupants only a life estate in their lands, and that, while these were suffered to exist, no benefit whatsoever could accrue to the crown on attainders;—the new patents, which this commission, as on defective titles, invited the proprietors to take out, gave the fee to the king, the old being for ever surrendered; and thus were they obvious and powerful securities, that, on any act as of constructive treason, the whole interest might be absorbed from the native tanists.—At the same time fell upon the Irish Catholic population, what the Protestant bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in his official return of 1612, designated, “the payment of double tithes and offerings, the one paid by them to *us*, and the other unto their own Clergy.”

In 1626, in the pecuniary exigencies of the exchequer, King Charles was induced to proffer new ‘Graces,’ as a con-

sideration for liberal advances of money from the Irish Roman Catholics. By this device it was provided, that the taking of the oath of supremacy should be dispensed with, and ecclesiastical exactions be modified; privileges which the Deputy Lord Falkland caused to be proclaimed over the country. His successor, the unfortunate Lord Strafford, however, having recommended their retrenchment, the King's intentions were in point of fact superseded; and, while the Catholic members, who sat in the Parliament of 1640, relying on their fulfilment, joined in voting the large supplies required, the King's letter and the order for levying these subsidies contained no recognition of the promised Graces. That Parliament adjourned on the 7th of August, 1641; and it is not to be wondered, that the native Irish and the whole Catholic population were thereupon too nationally excited to an assertion in arms of privileges, their King had promised—had actually *fiated*—but which his Irish Viceroy refused to effectuate. They saw that King over-ruled; they felt that their altars were denounced, their homes invaded, and their titles confounded by alleged defects and deceitful commissions. Is it then to be wondered at, that the ensuing 21st of October witnessed the outbreak of such national resistance, as bequeathed an inheritance of jealousy and disunion to Ireland from that day?

“We declare unto your Lordship,” said the confederate Catholics, in an address framed immediately afterwards on the Hill of Tara, and directed to the Marquess of Clanricarde, “that the only scope and purpose of our taking up arms is for the honour of God, to obtain a free exercise of the ancient Catholic Roman religion, so long and so constantly adhered unto by us and our progenitors in this Kingdom, whereof we are threatened to be utterly deprived, and from



which nothing but death or utter extirpation shall remove us." The attainders and confiscations, consequent upon this war, followed up as they were with peculiar hostility by the Cromwellian adventurers, that were let in upon the island, heaped fresh heart-burnings and unceasing discontent on the Catholic party. On the final success of these invaders, a body of from 30 to 40,000 Irish, plundered of their estates, and unwilling to submit to the revolutionary government, left their country under different leaders, and entered the service of France, Spain, Austria, and Venice; but ever still with the object of aiding the exiled Stuarts, and promoting their restoration to sovereignty. Their services as such were acknowledged *on paper* in a section of the Act of Settlement (14 & 15 Car. 2, c. 2, s. 25). Some, as "having, for reasons known unto us, in an especial manner, merited our grace and favour;" others, as "having continued with us, or served faithfully under our ensigns beyond the seas." But their loyalty to that ungrateful and incompetent dynasty experienced a thrilling disappointment, when the restoration of Charles *restored* nothing to them; nay, worse, when that King confirmed the grants certified for the adventurers and soldiers of the usurper, while even his brother, the Catholic Duke of York, the James the Second of this work, obtained recognition patents for upwards of 150,000 acres, forfeited in various parts of Ireland by the cavaliers who, like those of the following "Army List," fought and fell '*pro aris et focis*.' Loyalty to such a King, the descendant of such a race, cannot therefore be deemed the exclusive or even the paramount incentive of the resistance to King William.

In 1661 the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland preferred to the King their "Humble Remonstrance, Acknowledgment,

Protestation, and Petition," wherein they represented that, "being entrusted, by the indispensable permission of the King of Kings, with the cure of souls and the care of our flocks, in order to the administration of the sacraments; and teaching the people that perfect obedience, which for conscience sake they are bound to pay to your Majesty, we are yet 'laden' with calumnies, and persecuted with severity," and they strongly deprecated "those calumnies, under which our tenets in religion, and our dependence upon the Pope's authority are aspersed; and we humbly beg your Majesty's pardon to vindicate both, by the ensuing protestation, which we make in the sight of heaven and in the presence of your Majesty, sincerely and truly, without equivocation or mental reservation." The Remonstrance then proceeded to enlarge upon the unmerited injuries inflicted upon themselves and their flocks, and prayed the royal protection.

This memorial was accompanied by the "Faithful and Humble Remonstrance of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry of Ireland," in which *they* set forth "the prodigious afflictions under which the monarchy of Great Britain had, before your Majesty's happy Restoration, groaned these twenty years; and out of our sad thoughts, which daily bring more and more sighs from our breasts, and tears from our eyes, for the still as yet continued miseries and sufferings of the Catholic natives of this our unfortunate country, even amidst, and ever since the so much famed joys and triumphs of your Sacred Majesty's most auspicious inauguration;" and the Petitioners, referring to and identifying themselves with the aforesaid Remonstrance of the Clergy, then proceeded to exculpate themselves, solemnly pledged their loyalty, and disclaimed any power of the Pope to loosen their allegiance, or sanction their rebellion. It forms no inapt introduction

to the 'ARMY LIST,' here to give the names of those laymen, who signed that protestation; they will be found in many instances identical, or at least of kindred, with those in the present record:—

Luke, Earl of Fingal;  
 Morrough, Earl of Inchiquin;  
 Donogh, Earl of Clancarty;  
 Oliver, Earl of Tyrconnel;  
 Theobald, Earl of Carlingford;  
 Edmund, Viscount Mountgarret;  
 Thomas, Viscount Dillon;  
 Arthur, Viscount Iveagh;  
 William, Viscount Clare;  
 Charles, Viscount Muskerry;  
 William, Viscount Taaffe;  
 Oliver, Baron of Louth;  
 William, Baron of Castleconnell;  
 Colonel Charles Dillon;  
 Matthew Plunkett, Esq.;  
 Lieut.-Col. Ignatius Nugent;  
 Edward Plunkett, Esq.;  
 Nicholas Plunkett, Knight;  
 Matthew Plunkett of Dunsany;  
 Christopher Plunkett of Dunsany;  
 James Dillon, Knight;  
 Colonel Christopher Bryan;  
 Robert Talbot, Baronet;  
 Ulick Burke, Baronet;  
 Edward Fitzharris, Baronet;  
 Valentine Browne, Baronet;  
 Luke Butler, Baronet;  
 Henry Slingsby, Knight;  
 John Bellew, Knight;  
 Colonel William Burke;  
 Colonel John Fitzpatrick;  
 Colonel Brian Mac Mahon;

Colonel Miles Reilly;  
 Colonel Gilbert Talbot;  
 Colonel Milo Power;  
 Lieut.-Col. Pierce Lacy;  
 Lieut.-Col. Ulick Bourke;  
 Lieut.-Col. Thomas Scurlog;  
 Jeffry Browne of Galway;  
 John Walsh of Ballinvoher;  
 Patrick Bryan;  
 James Fitzgerald of Laccab;  
 John Talbot of Malahide;  
 Thomas Luttrell of Luttrellstown;  
 John Holywood of Artane;  
 Henry, "son to Sir Phelim O'Neill;"  
 Dudley Bagnall of Dunleckney;  
 Henry Draycott of Mornington;  
 Edward Butler of Monehire;  
 Nicholas D'Arcy of Platten;  
 Patrick Sarsfield of Lucan;  
 John Mc Namara of Cratloe;  
 James Talbot of Bellaconnell;  
 Robert Balfe of Corristown;  
 James Talbot of Templeogue;  
 Patrick Archer;  
 Luke Dowdall of Athlumney;  
 Philip Hore of Killsallaghan;  
 James Barnwall of Bremore;  
 James Allen of St. Wolstan's;  
 Thomas Cantwell of Ballymakeidy;  
 John Cantwell of Cantwell's-court;  
 Edmund Dillon of Streamstown;  
 John Fleming of Stahalmock;



Peter Sherlock of Gracedieu ;	William Barry <i>oge</i> (the younger)
Christopher Archbold of Timolin ;	of Rincorran ;
Patrick Moore of Dowanstown ;	Richard Strong of Rockwell's
Nicholas Haly of Towrine ;	Castle ;
Pierce Butler of Callan ;	James Butler of Ballinakill ;
Pierce Butler of Killveaghlegher ;	Anthony Colclough ;
John Segrave of Cabragh ;	Thomas Sarsfield of Sarsfieldstown ;
Richard Wadding of Kilbarry ;	Pierce 'Nangle' (Nagle) of Mona-
Thomas Browne of Clondmetroe ;	nimy ;
Oliver Cashel of Dundalk ;	James Wolverston of Stillorgan ;
Patrick Clinton of Irishtown ;	Michael Bret ;
Captain Christopher Turner ;	Patrick Boylan of Bally-turny-
John Bagot ;	mac-Oris ;
William Grace ;	James White of Chambelly ;
John Arthur of Hogstown ;	Major Lawrence Dempsey ;
Marcus Laffan of Greystown ;	Captain Richard Dempsey ;
Christopher Aylmer of Balrath ;	Edward Nugent of Culvin ;
James Plunket of Gibstown ;	Patrick Porter of Kingstown ;
Thomas St. John of Monkstown ;	Major Marcus Furlong.

During the life time of King Charles, in 1669, eight years after the Restoration, his brother James, Duke of York, conformed to the Roman Catholic religion, being then aged 36.\* In fifteen years after, he succeeded to the Throne, avowedly professing that faith, and his accession was hailed by the great majority of the Irish people, very naturally, as opening a fair prospect for their toleration and protection ; while *he* looked to their island not less sanguinely, as the garrison of his creedsmen and prop of his government. That people in truth was willing to believe that he was the chosen who, after a century of civil and religious persecution, was to rescue them from their slavery, and yet more to

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\* *Clarke's Memoirs of James II.*, vol. 1, p. 440, &c.

reinstate themselves and their families in the possessions which had passed from them to strangers, by reason of their unflinching loyalty to his father. Those, who were enriched by the spoliation, naturally revolted from any interference with the Act of Settlement; but some Protestants and Dissenters were disposed to augur more liberally from a prince, who was favoured by the high church party, in England and Scotland, and who, while allowed to act on the uncontrolled impulses of his own tolerance, had afforded, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, power and protection to half a million of Protestants, refugees from the bigotry of France; men, whose conduct had shown that they were devoted to their religious opinions, and were determined to profess and defend them to the end. A Prince who, in the more liberal construction of his yet undeveloped policy towards Ireland, seemed only anxious to establish religious freedom there, and such it will be seen was the scope of his original instructions to Tyrconnel, when entering on the Vice-royalty.

Happy had it been for generations were such a policy then developed. The best blood of old and time-honoured families had not been squandered at the Boyne and at Aughrim, in Athlone and Limerick; a gallant population of thousands had not been expatriated, to seek on foreign shores their livelihood and their laurels; the violation of the Treaty of Limerick and the execrable Penal Laws of a hundred years would have been unknown.—It may here be observed that, in the second year of King James's reign, the Corporation of Dublin, as in recognition of their sovereign's tolerance, voted that French Protestant refugees should be admitted *gratis* to the freedom of their body; and this order was renewed in 1686, in which latter year

Tyrconnel issued a proclamation for the protection of the Baptists.

In 1687, James, with the object of more assuredly ascertaining the feelings of the Irish towards himself, summoned those officials of that country, whom he considered best qualified to advise, to meet him at Chester, where he arrived on the 27th of August in that year. "As he entered this ancient city, he was received (writes Ormerod) by its corporation in their robes, and was afterwards splendidly entertained by them. He lodged at the Bishop's Palace, from whence he walked next morning (Sunday) through the City to the Castle (the Mayor, bare-headed, carrying the sword before him), heard mass in the Shire hall, and received the sacrament, according to the Romish ritual, in the chapel in the square tower of the Castle. On Monday he went to Holywell; on Tuesday returned to Chester; and the day following closeted several gentlemen, both of the City and County, in order to prevail upon them to approve of the repeal of the penal laws and Test Act; but he met with very little encouragement in that way. On Thursday, September the first, the King left Chester, not much satisfied with the disposition of the people." \* The English historian has made no mention of the interview His Majesty had here with his Irish officials; but Tyrconnel, whom that King had by his earliest exercise of the prerogative created an Irish peer, was there, and in his suite were the Chief Baron, Sir Stephen Rice; the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Sir Thomas Nugent; and other influential individuals of the day, who will appear in subsequent pages. These repre-

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\* *Ormerod's Cheshire*, vol. 1, p. 211.



sented the state of Irish feeling to be, as they thought it, in spirit and strength enthusiastically loyal.

In the preceding year, Tyrconnel had been appointed Viceroy of Ireland, from which time he had devoted his attention to enrolling an army to uphold his Royal master's cause. The result of his exertions is preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, (*Lansdowne Collections*, No. 1,152, p. 229) as follows. The promotions of many, before the day of action, may be traced on the ensuing **ARMY LIST** :—

**A LIST OF COMMISSIONS** received and delivered by Mr. Sheridan since the Earl of Tyrconnel's coming Lord Deputy of Ireland. February 12th, 1687, for the Lord Sutherland, till June 21st, 1687.

Anthony Hamilton, Colonel;  
 Sir Neale O'Neill, Captain;  
 Nicholas Purcell, Captain;  
 William Nugent, Captain;  
 William Hungate, Major;  
 Theo. Russell, Colonel;  
 Theo. Russell, Lieut.-Col.;  
 Walter Nugent, Captain;  
 William Talbott, Major;  
 George Newcomen, Captain;  
 Walter Harvey, Captain;  
 John Burke, Captain;  
 Edward Fitzgerald, Captain;  
 John Hamilton, Lieut.-Col.;  
 Sir Charles Hamilton, Captain;  
 Richard 'Cusack,' Captain-Lieutenant;  
 Symon Luttrell, Lieut.-Col.;  
 Lord Kilkenny-West, Captain;  
 Ullick Bourk, Captain;  
 Francis Carroll, Major;

James Netterville, Captain;  
 Lord Mountjoy, Brigadier;  
 John Gyles, Captain;  
 Daniel Macarty, Captain;  
 Sir Robert Gore, Captain;  
 Robert Nangle, Captain.

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COMMISSIONS OF HORSE.

Daniel O'Neill, Lieutenant;  
 Ullick Burk, Lieutenant;  
 George Barnewall, Cornet;  
 Robert Grace, Capt.-Lieut.;  
 Francis Meara, Lieutenant;  
 Edmond Butler, Cornet;  
 Edward Butler, Capt.-Lieut.;  
 Walter Burke, Lieutenant;  
 John Gaydon, Cornet;  
 Robert Walsh, Cornet;  
 John Nugent, Cornet;  
 John Nugent, Lieutenant

Henry Dillon, Lieutenant ;  
 Renè Mezandier, Lieutenant ;  
 Arthur Magennis, Cornet ;  
 Francis Hamilton, Lieutenant ;  
 Francis Preston, Cornet ;  
 James Purcell, Cornet ;  
 George Gernon, Lieutenant.

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COMMISSIONS OF FOOT.

Henry Edgeworth, Lieut. ;  
 Hugh O'Rourk, Lieutenant ;  
 William Netterville, Lieut. ;  
 John Dungan, Lieutenant ;  
 Jeffrey Connell, Ensign ;  
 Thomas Luttrell, Ensign ;  
 Beverley Newcomen, Ensign ;  
 Francis Slingsby, Lieutenant ;  
 Charles Manley, Lieutenant ;  
 Thomas Colt, Lieutenant ;  
 Anthony Malone, Lieutenant ;  
 Richard Barnewall, Ensign ;  
 Richard Plunkett, Lieut. ;  
 Con. O'Neill, Lieutenant ;  
 John Talbott, Lieutenant ;  
 David Lundy, Ensign ;  
 John Talbott, Ensign ;  
 Arthur Fitton, Lieutenant ;  
 Flo. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant ;  
 Thomas Talbott, Ensign ;  
 Edw<sup>d</sup>. Kindellan, Capt.-Lieut. ;  
 Christopher Barnewall, Lieut. ;  
 Thomas Clayton, Ensign ;  
 Andrew Dorrington, Ensign ;  
 Mountjoy Blount, Ensign ;  
 Nicholas Tyrwhitt, Lieutenant ;  
 Edmond Keating, Ensign ;

Patrick Cheevers, Ensign ;  
 Charles Stuart, Ensign ;  
 Richard Bellew, Ensign ;  
 Henry Sheridan, Ensign ;  
 John Delahyde, Lieutenant ;  
 Daniel O'Sullivan, Lieutenant ;  
 Robert Russell, Lieutenant ;  
 John Macartane, Ensign ;  
 Michael 'Cusack,' Ensign ;  
 John Bellew, Ensign ;  
 Edmund Reyley, Ensign ;  
 George Darcy, Ensign ;  
 John White, Lieutenant ;  
 James Tobyn, Ensign ;  
 John Butler, Ensign ;  
 Geo. Haughton, Capt.-Lieut. ;  
 John Reynolds, Capt.-Lieut. ;  
 John Hogan, Lieutenant ;  
 Benjamin Tichborne, Ensign ;  
 Pierce Butler, Ensign ;  
 Nicholas Rooth, Ensign ;  
 Andrew Browne, Ensign ;  
 James Magee, Ensign ;  
 John Wogan, Ensign ;  
 Richard Barnewall, Lieut. ;  
 George Talbot, Lieutenant ;  
 Thomas Dongan, Ensign ;  
 ——— Bulkley, Ensign ;  
 Hugh O'Neill, Ensign ;  
 William Sheridan, Ensign.

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COMMISSIONS WHICH PAID IN  
 ENGLAND.

Rowland Smith, Captain ;  
 John Roche, Cornet.

COMMISSIONS EXCHANGED, FOR  
WHICH NO FEES PAID.

Jos. Jackman, Lieutenant ;  
Sir Thomas Atkins, Lieut. ;  
Christopher Nugent, Lieut. ;  
Toby Purcell, Major ;  
Mark Talbott, Major ;  
James Bryan, Ensign ;  
Lord Limerick, Capt. Horse ;  
Matt. Bellew, Lieut. Horse ;  
Silvester Mathews, Ensign ;  
David Lundy, Ensign ;  
Daniel O'Neill, Lieutenant ;  
Phil. Terrett, Lieutenant ;  
Morgan Floyd, Captain ;  
Colonel Grace, Governor of Athlone ;  
Colonel Grace, Captain ;  
—— Arundell, Captain ;  
Edward Butler, Captain ;  
Randall Plunkett, Lieutenant ;  
John Taaffe, Captain.

KING'S LETTERS DELIVERED.

Lord Chancellor ;  
Attorney General ;  
Lord Lowth ;  
Sir William Talbot ;  
Colonel Hamilton ;  
Lord Netterville ;  
Lord Bellew ;  
Symon Luttrell ;  
Lord Chief Baron Rice ;  
Sir Harry Lynch ;  
Justice Martin ;  
Lord Viscount Galway ;  
Colonel 'Moor.'

COMMISSIONS NOT DELIVERED,  
STOPPED, OR RECALLED, ETC.

Henry Sheridan, Ensign ;  
Thomas Purcell, Ensign ;  
John White, Lieutenant ;  
Eustace White, Lieutenant ;  
Lord Kilkenny-West, Capt. ;  
James Butler, Cornet ;  
John Power, Lieutenant ;  
Daniel Macnamara, Ensign ;  
Hugh O' 'Roirk,' Lieut. ;  
William Usher, Lieutenant ;  
Calla. McCallahan, Cornet ;  
John Delahide, Ensign ;  
—— Bryan, Ensign ;  
—— Stafford, Ensign ;  
Thos. Nugent, Ensign ;  
—— Fleming, Lieut. Horse ;  
—— Burk, Lieut. Horse ;  
—— Townley, Cornet ;  
Richard Butler, Cornet ;  
John Nugent, Lieut. Horse ;  
Arthur Dillon, Lieut. Horse ;  
Henry Dillon, Lieut. Horse ;  
Roger Jeffryes, Cornet.

LETTERS NOT DELIVERED.

Colonel Richard Butler ;  
Dean Manby.

ADDED in another hand.

Sum due	...	...	£547	2	0
Sums returned	...	...	507	1	7
For return	£39	6	5		
For my lord	394	4	3		
Us	73	18	4		
Clerks	26	0	0		
Signett Office	13	13	0		
Sum,	£547	2	0		



## THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONS DELIVERED OF EACH KIND.

25 Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Brigadiers.

12 Lieutenants of Horse.

8 Cornets.

25 Lieutenants of Foot.

34 Ensigns."

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In the April of 1687, Tyrconnel had been commissioned, to select influential persons throughout the several counties in Ireland, to aid the Commissioners of the Revenue in collecting subsidies for the support of the state. The return of these, so appointed, as well as the above inchoate list, were doubtless laid before King James at Chester by Tyrconnel, when that monarch, still King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, devolved upon him the responsibility of supporting his royal authority in the latter kingdom, and of directing the zeal and energies of its people to his service; and, notwithstanding all they had so recently lost in upholding the Stuarts, "they rendered to Tyrconnel," says Colonel O'Kelly, in the *Excidium Macariæ*, "not only the number of soldiers which he had demanded, *equipped at their private cost*, but every further aid that either their fortunes or their influence could furnish." The consummation of their labours was the ARMY LIST now presented to the public.

The copy published in the first edition of these ILLUSTRATIONS, is preserved in the Manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin, where it is classed F 1, 14. It extends over thirty-four pages octavo. On the two first are the names of all the Colonels; on the four following, the Rolls of Eight Regiments of Horse; on the next four, those of Six of Dragoons, and the remaining twenty-four record the Infantry. The officers of

each company are arranged in columns headed respectively Captains, Lieutenants, Cornets or Ensigns, and Quarter-Masters. Under that of Captains, the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, are classed. Under the others, the entries appear *seriatim*, and in line, as this list was then filled up. It bears no date, but while, on inspecting many of the original commissions, some few, as that of Captain George Chamberlain, are of December, 1688; and a great number on the 8th of March, being near the close of that year, only four days before the King's landing at Kinsale; others are of later appointment, as that of James Carroll, to a Captaincy in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, is of the 30th of July following. It would therefore seem to have been closed, in its present state, soon after August, 1689, and before the whole force was completed.

On this list the Horse had the highest pay, and were therefore classed first of the Cavalry force. The Dragoons, having to do duty on foot as well as on horseback, were lighter troops than the Horse in these times.\* The three first of the Horse Regiments, viz.: Tyrconnel's, Galmoy's, and Sarsfield's, were to consist respectively of nine companies with fifty-three men in each; the five last, of six companies, with the same complement of men in each. Three of the Dragoons, viz.: Lord Dongan's, the first; Sir Neill O'Neill's, the second; and Colonel Simon Luttrell's, the fourth, were to muster respectively eight companies with sixty men in each; the remainder had six companies severally, and sixty men in each.† The Regiments of Infantry were to have each thirteen companies with sixty-three men in every company; and the levies were

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\* *Macariae Excidium*, p. 441, n.

† *Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon*, vol. 1, p. 97.

conducted with such enthusiasm, that the force so projected was to a great extent raised, armed, and clothed in less than six weeks,\* and may be truly said to comprise scions of the whole aristocracy of Ireland at that period, as well of the native Irish septs as of the Anglo-Irish.

Since the publication of the first Edition of these *Illustrations*, a work of rare interest and peculiar authority, of which only twenty copies were printed some time since by the Foreign Office, has been forwarded to the compiler of these volumes by the kindness of the Marquess of Abercorn. It exhibits, to the extent of 756 pages (royal 8vo), "the Negotiations, Letters, and Correspondence of the Comte d'Avaux," who was sent over by Louis the Fourteenth, as his Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of James the Second, while in Ireland; and the collection affords a vast fund of information on the general history of the war of the Revolution there, with necessarily many notices legitimately applicable to the details of these volumes, and which are consequently herein embodied, some being offered in translation as more intelligible to the general class of readers, than the antiquated and in many instances obsolete French, in which the *Negotiations* were penned.

At p. 122, &c., of this interesting work occurs "A Statement of the Army of Ireland, sent to the Court on the 6th of May, 1689," and which seems to have been drawn up as an exhibit for the Parliament of Dublin, whose session commenced on the following day. After a brief notice of the force in the old establishment, it proceeds to set out the existing state of the regiments raised; the respective strength of each, and the weekly charge of the officers and soldiers, com-

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\* *Story's Impartial History*, pp. 5-6.



mencing with the King's Infantry Regiment of Guards, whose force is set down much as hereinafter; next follow the ordinary Infantry regiments, enumerated as thirty-five, composed of thirteen companies, with a supplement of sixty-two men to each. The Horse succeed, seven companies, the three first of which are spoken of as new levies, while all are represented as on pay to the full extent of the numbers so attributed to them, although the subsequent details will show that they were then defective. The Dragoons, adds the "Statement," comprise three Regiments of twelve companies each, having fifty-two men exclusive of non-commissioned officers, and four other Regiments nominally of ten companies each, but in truth not yet filled up; while the Statement adds a Company of Horse Grenadiers, of fifty privates, with a Captain, first and second Lieutenants, and nine non-commissioned officers.

Another document, of not less importance to the present object, has been lately copied from a manuscript in the British Museum (Add. No. 9763); a thin folio, written in French and divided into two parts. It is entitled, *Estat des Troupes du Roy d'Angleterre en Irlande*, 1689; and the parts are respectively headed 'Infanterie' and 'Cavallerie;' the former extends over 49 pages, the latter over 16; in each the surnames of the several officers are given, but the Christian names very rarely. They are classed in columnar arrangement, as in the College List; the numbers of men in each Regiment are there distinctly given, and the Regiments succeed in the alphabetical order of their Colonels' names. This 'Estat' appears to have been drawn up a short time later than that already illustrated, refers to a Review previously taken, and while it adds largely to the families in the old edition, especially in those Regiments of the Earl of Tyrone, Lords Gormanston, Inchiquin, Ken-

mare, Louth, and Slane, with Sir John FitzGerald's, Art MacMahon's, and Edmund O'Reilly's, it gives the details of three not heretofore noticed; viz., Brigadier Maxwell's Dragoons, with Richard Butler's and Lord Clare's Regiments of Infantry; but it wholly omits any mention of the force of Oliver O'Gara, Daniel O'Donovan, Cuconaght MacGuire, Walter Bourke, Felix O'Neill, Hugh McMahon, Denis McGillicuddy, James Purcell, or Lord Hunsdon.

The many additions and alterations, which these documents necessitated, have been in this work embodied throughout the text of the first edition, a task which was attended with great difficulties, as the new muster promoted many on the old to higher rank; and shifted some to other Regiments, than those in which they were so before commissioned; while the introductions were more than all mystified, by the almost uniform omission of Christian names in the British Museum manuscript. And here it is to be remarked, that, in instituting any comparison between the two Army Lists and the Statement of Comte D'Avaux, it is to be borne in mind, that the Original 'Muster Rolls and Books of Entry of the Irish Army,' as they stood at the time of the Battle of the Boyne, were then secured by Folliott Sherigley, who in 1695 petitioned King William's Parliament for a substantial recognition of such service, "as that whereby the officers, who held commissions in James's cause, and who were then the chief landed proprietors of the country, were projected by proof for outlawries and attainders," and he was accordingly subsequently appointed Muster-Master-General.

As the Colonels of the establishment are subsequently given, each at the head of his regiment, it would be idle to display their names here, with the exception of the first two, to whom no regiments are assigned in this list, viz.: Lord Viscount

Dover, and the Duke of Berwick. [They had the command, each, of a troop of Guards, consisting of two hundred privates, all gentlemen; and to them was attached a troop of mounted Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel Butler. The officers of these Guards stood higher, both in rank and pay, than those of other corps; and on the re-forming of the Irish Army in France, after the capitulation of Limerick, the Irish Life Guards were again divided into two troops; the command of the first being then given to the Duke of Berwick, and that of the second to Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan.]

It is due here to remark, that the important and frequently recurring passages, throughout this Second Edition, enclosed, as the last, in brackets, have been supplied by John Cornelius O'Callaghan, the compiler of the *History of the Irish Brigade*, whose research, industry, and honest national feeling, guarantee the authority and value of his communications.

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## HENRY LORD VISCOUNT DOVER,

*Colonel of the First Troop of Guards.*

PREVIOUS to the time of King James, Dover gave title of Earl to the family of Cary, of which line John Cary, being the second Earl, died without issue male in 1677, and the Earldom became extinct, when Henry Jermyn, (brother of Thomas second Lord Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury, and nephew of Henry the first Baron, who was created Earl of St. Albans on the Restoration), was in 1685 raised to the peerage as Lord Dover, of Dover, and so sworn of the English Privy Council in 1686; at which period it was rumoured he was to



be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in place of the Earl of Clarendon.\* Although his Lordship is styled Viscount in this Army List, there is no evidence of his having been so advanced in the peerage, at least while titles conferred by King James would be constitutionally recognised. He is, throughout the notices here collected, called Lord Dover, and so was in 1687, when nominated a Lord of the English Treasury, and in 1688, a short time before the King's abdication in that country, he was especially selected and confirmed by his Majesty's will, executed at Whitehall in the commencement of that year, to be the confidential adviser of the Queen. He afterwards facilitated the escape of James, and was one of the few who accompanied the royal exile to France and subsequently to Ireland. Not being a Peer of Ireland, he had no seat in the Parliament of 1689 at Dublin, however he was joined in Commission for the Irish Treasury with Tyrconnel, Lord Riverston and Sir Stephen Rice; while his name appears in this Army List, a Colonel, as above, of a Horse Troop of *Guards du Corps* (200 men), but none of his subalterns appear on the Roll.

Early in the summer of 1689 he was sent over to France, to seek supplies, and, on his return from this embassy, while yet at sea, he addressed a letter "to the Corporation of Castlehaven, or any other place where the Captain (Major General Boisselau) may land." "Gentlemen," (it is copied from the original, in possession of the O'Donovan) "From aboard the King of France's ship, here upon the Irish coast for the service of his Majesty of England, with all sorts of ammunition and necessaries, and myself here commanding the King's forces on board. I send Captain la Rue and another

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon*, v. 2, pp. 10 and 25.

to learn what news you can inform us of; therefore, pray send us, with all speed you possibly can, all the news you know, both of the king and the enemy's fleet, that we may govern ourselves accordingly. Gentlemen, your humble servant, Dover." (No date.)

Lord Dover, however, seems to have early taken offence or distrusted James's cause. Soon after his return to Ireland from the above embassy, in June, 1689, the Comte d'Avaux wrote, in relation to him, to the King of France, 'Letters from the west of England say, that there have arrived there, eight vessels disabled, this is very different from what my Lord Dover says here, that they had no fight nor even came near it, that the English had only come to reconnoitre the French fleet, and that after seeing it, as they wished to set sail, they fired a random shot. . . . I take this occasion to say to your Majesty, that all the French complain of my Lord Dover, because he appears to be much estranged from the nation; and he is not more liked by the Irish, having expressed himself more than once to their disadvantage.\* On the 19th of June, 1690, eleven days before the battle of the Boyne, this nobleman applied to Mr. Kirke. "You will be much surprised to receive a letter from me; but, after the many revolutions we have seen in our time, nothing is to be wondered at." He then requests Kirke to use his interest with Marshal de Schonberg, "to obtain a pass for my Lady Dover, myself, and the little vessel we shall go in, and those few servants specified in the within note, to go and stay at Ostend, till such time as I may otherwise dispose of myself." As King William appeared unwilling to accede to this prayer, on account of Lord Dover being excepted out of the Act of

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\* *Negotiations, &c.*, p. 190.



Indemnity, and also outlawed in Westminster Hall, he, on the 12th of July, after the battle of the Boyne, wrote to obtain the interest of a Captain Fitzgerald, to procure a similar passport from that King, "to enable me to go and end my days quietly in England, in which place I will most certainly never more meddle with any affairs whatever, but my own little particular ones."\* Another letter of his lordship, also in the Southwell collection, contains a perfect narrative of his life, stating that he had "served King James faithfully, since he was thirteen years old, till the French thought fit he should not do it any longer." From the context, it would appear that Lord Dover had incurred some taunts from the French allies, and, possibly, displeasure from James. He was soon afterwards allowed to transport himself to Flanders, till a fitting time came for his admittance to England, whither Lady Dover and her servants had a free pass.

He died on the 6th April, 1708, at Cheveley in Cambridgeshire; but his remains were interred, at his own desire, in the Carmelite Convent of Bruges, where his funeral monument styles him Baron and *Earl* of Dover, "a Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel of a troop of King James's Horse Guards, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge."† On his death, without issue, his title became also extinct, and his estates devolved upon his nieces, the daughters of the aforesaid Thomas, Lord Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury. While it is denied that this Nobleman ever had a right to be styled Viscount, there is much reason to conclude that he was created, under the disqualification before alluded to, an Earl. It is well known that his Lady after his decease was called

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\* *Southwell MSS. Catal.*, p. 140.

† *Nichol's Top. and Gen.*, part 12, p. 493.



Countess of Dover in the neighbourhood where she lived, and by her relatives elsewhere.

In 1826 the title of Earl Jermyn was conferred, with the Marquisate of Bristol, on Frederick William, son of the Lord Bishop of Derry (who was the fourth Marquess of Bristol) and grandfather of the present Marquess. The Prelate here alluded to cannot be passed lightly over; he was one of the most remarkable men of Ireland in his day, distinguished for refined taste in literature and the arts, and the unwearied exercise of charity and liberality. His Diocese and the City of his See were much benefited by his taste and munificence; and the influence of his rank and talents was powerfully displayed in the memorable crisis of the political history of Ireland during his Prelacy. The statues, pictures, books, &c., with which he filled the princely residences that himself had erected at Downhill and Ballyscullion, have testified his Lordship's claim to the character of the greatest patron of the arts, in his time, in Europe.

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## THE DUKE OF BERWICK,

*Colonel of the Second Troop of Guards.*

SUCH was the title, which, in deference to the border town, that had for centuries been the great object of many a hard-fought day, James the Second, the son of a Scotto-English monarch, conferred upon James Fitz-James, his eldest but illegitimate son by Arabella Churchill, sister of John Churchill, afterwards the renowned Duke of Marlborough. He was born in 1670, and was sent at the age of seven to France, where he studied in the Jesuits' College, happily

removed from the experience of Court life in the time of Charles the Second. At the age of fifteen he entered into the service of the Emperor of Germany, and in 1686 distinguished himself at the siege of Buda. In the following year he was made a Cornet of Cuirassiers, when his military character was further developed at Essech and Mochals, but the troubled aspect of his father's government recalled him to England, where, at the close of 1687, he was created Baron of Bosworth, Earl of Tinnmouth and Duke of Berwick, his father being then King. On the landing of the Prince of Orange at Torbay, Berwick sought to maintain Portsmouth against him, and only abandoned the design on the express order of that father, whom he afterwards accompanied when, having escaped from the Guards at Rochester, he crossed to France in a small boat, and landed at Ambleteuse, at six o'clock on Christmas morning (1688). The Duke was instantly despatched thence, by the Royal Exile, to Louis XIV., then at Versailles, to pray an asylum in his kingdom. "J'en fus reçu," says the Duke, in his narrative of that interview, "avec toute la politesse et l'amitié imaginables ; et il étoit aisé de voir par ses discours, que son cœur parloit autant que sa langue."\*

Confiding on that reception, and on the subsequent promises of French aid, King James embarked for Ireland, where, on his arriving and learning the state of Ulster, he ordered Berwick off, to strengthen General Richard Hamilton on the east side of the Ban in his design on Coleraine, as well as to sound the state of political feeling in Derry. Of this the Duke formed a very mistaken notion, writing as he did in April, 1689, to his Royal Sire, advising him that it was the opinion of all the General Officers, that "if his

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\* 'Memoir' in *Clarke's James II.*

Majesty would but show himself before that town, it would undoubtedly surrender." The expectation was ill-grounded; and, on the avowed determination of the garrison to hold out, James, who had gone before the town, returned discountenanced to Dublin, to make the necessary arrangements for holding his parliament.\* Berwick remained with but 6,000 men, and only six guns, opposed to a garrison of 10,000 men, with from twenty to thirty pieces of cannon, sometime after aided by an English fleet of thirty sail in the river, with arms, ammunition, provisions, and three regiments on board, under the command of Major General Kirke, commissioned to relieve the place.† While the siege was going on, under the direction of other generals, Berwick, at the head of a detached force, encountered the enemy with success; and having learned in June, in his march towards Enniskillen, with 400 cavalry, that 300 revolutionists were forming magazines at Donegal, in the rere of the besieging army, he marched back in the night, fell suddenly upon the insurgents at break of day, drove them for refuge to a castle, burned their magazine and the town, and brought off 1,500 oxen, cows or sheep, besides 80 horses. Again, in July, advancing from Trellick with a superior force towards Enniskillen, he cut down, made prisoners, or dispersed about 200 of the Enniskillen force, capturing a lieutenant, a captain, two standards with the arms of the fugitives, and also driving within the entrenchment of the town one hundred of the enemy's cavalry, in spite of the artillery from an adjacent fort.‡

At the close of the same year (February, 1689), Berwick

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\* *Clarke's Life of James II.*, v. 2, p. 332.

† *O'Callaghan on the Excidium Macariæ*, pp. 320-1.

‡ *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, pp. 266, 268.



meditated taking possession of Belturbet, "with the expectation of being able to make excursions thence into the enemy's quarters all the winter; but Wolseley, King William's Colonel, suspecting his design, marched out of the town with a considerable body of Horse and Foot, when, meeting the Duke's forces at Tullaghmongan, near Cavan, he forthwith attacked them; and, although Berwick behaved himself with great conduct and bravery, having his horse shot under him, yet was he worsted in the action, and the town was fired by his enemy."

Berwick was afterwards at the battle of the Boyne, at the head of his troop of Guards, and there also "his horse was shot under him, and, as he lay for some time amongst the enemy, he was rode over and ill bruised, until by the help of a trooper he was got off again."\* After that battle the Duke rallied, at Brazeel near Dublin, about 7,000 infantry; of which he sent to acquaint his Royal father in that city, requesting that a convoy of Horse and Dragoons should be sent out to enable him to come in. The King accordingly ordered out six troops of Luttrell's Dragoons, and three of Abercorn's Horse to his relief; but night had dissolved the force which Berwick hoped to keep together—they had all dispersed.

During the first siege of Limerick, (August, 1690) by King William in person, "the Irish Cavalry, 3,500 strong, commanded by the Duke of Berwick, guarded the right bank of the Shannon, and prevented the English from investing or even sending detachments to that side, although the river was fordable in many places."† When that siege was abandoned, and Tyrconnel passed over to his King to

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\* *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 400.    † *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 117.

France, "he," writes Colonel O'Kelly in the *Excidium Macariæ* (p. 72), "established a new form of government in his absence, never before heard of in Ireland; twelve 'Senators' were named to manage the civil affairs, the major part being new-interest men, without whose concurrence the rest could not act. The army he placed under the command of the Duke of Berwick, and, in regard his youth gave him little experience, (he had not then attained 21 years) he appointed a select council of officers to direct him; the Duke leaving" as Colonel O'Kelly, who was no friendly observer of Tyrconnel, insinuates, "his private directions to permit no person of quality to come out of Ireland in his absence, who would be likely to oppose his representations at the Court of St. Germain's." Tyrconnel's appointment of Berwick is dated 4th of September, 1690.

The vessel, that was to take Tyrconnel from Galway, was scarcely out of sight, when the young Duke, at the head of 4,000 foot, 2,000 men at arms, and as many light horse, passed the Shannon and attacked the Castle of Birr; but "on an alarm of the enemy's advance to relieve the place, he decamped, and never stopped till he crossed the Shannon back again, returning with his troops into Connaught; having, (adds Colonel O'Kelly), by that unsuccessful attempt and his shameful retreat, discouraged the army, and disheartened the whole nation of Ireland;" while O'Connor, a later historian of the military memoirs of this country, says, "Berwick's operations, during the absence of Talbot, were directed by the Hamiltons, conducted without skill, and *disheartened the Irish*."\* The authorities however, cited by Mr. O'Callaghan,† clearly establish the necessity of the Duke's retreat; his attempting to keep

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\* O'Connor's *Military Memoirs*, p. 130. † *Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 386, 387.



ground then would but have exposed him to be cut off by a much superior force. Early in 1691 Berwick left Ireland for France, and in that year he served with the French army in Flanders. In 1693 he was taken prisoner by his uncle, Brigadier Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Landen, (where his illustrious companion in arms, Sarsfield, was killed.) Berwick was however soon after exchanged for the second Duke of Ormonde, who had been taken prisoner on the same occasion. In 1695 he married the widow of Sarsfield, the Lady Honora de Burgh, second daughter of William, seventh Earl of Clanricarde. In the chapel of the Castle of St. Germain's the ceremony took place, which she survived but three years.

In 1696, when James, under a delusive impression that the Prince of Orange's affairs began not to wear so favourable an aspect as formerly, meditated obtaining forces from the French King for invading England; the Duke of Berwick was secretly sent over to London to sound the public feeling,—again with ill success. The Continent was destined to be the theatre of his own future actions and renown. After the death, in August, 1701, of his Royal father, whom he attended in his last moments, he devoted himself exclusively to the profession for which he was so eminently qualified; and, placing himself at the head of the Irish Infantry Regiment, which had been embodied in France and styled by his name, was distinguished in the Italian campaign of that year; when his, with Galmoy's, Burke's and Dillon's Regiments of Foot, and Sheldon's Horse, formed part of the army that was led on by the Duke of Savoy at the engagement near Chiari. In 1703, it was incorporated in the Brigade of Piedmont,\* and actively

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 262.



engaged in its conflicts.\* [In 1704 Berwick was appointed Captain-General of the army which Louis the Fourteenth sent to support King Philip against the Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese; and on this occasion he was by that monarch invested with the order of the Golden Fleece.] In the May of the same year, military operations commenced in the Spanish Peninsula, by the entrance of a Spanish and French army under King Philip and the Duke of Berwick respectively, at Salvatierra. In 1705, Berwick's Regiment, together with Burke's and Fitzgerald's (formerly Albemarle's), was engaged in all the battles, which marked the valour and skill of the two great commanders, Eugene and Vendome, who headed the united armies.†

The Brigade, thus concentrated, was called Burke's, commanded as it was by Brigadier-General Walter Burke, and did wonderful execution at the battle on the Retorto and Adda, which O'Connor describes as "the fiercest contest that occurred during the seventeenth century." A second battalion, which was raised at Arras for Berwick's Regiment at the latter period, was ordered to Spain, and in 1706 performed important services there,‡ as it did at the battle of Almanza, in April, 1707. Berwick himself on the latter occasion "led his cavalry to the charge, and utterly broke the mixed line of the allies, so that the fate of the day remained no longer doubtful."§ "His presence of mind," adds O'Connor, "was admirable; as cool, as calm as he would be at a review, he provided for every emergency; wherever the line yielded, he brought up troops from other posts to sustain it; he was every where, leading on, encouraging and exhorting the Spaniards

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, pp. 265, 273.

† *Idem*, p. 299.      ‡ *Idem*, p. 318.      § *Idem*, p. 329.

in their own, and the French and Irish in the respective languages of their countries." Immediately after this splendid victory, which turned the tide of war against the allies, he was made a Spanish Grandee by Philip the Fifth. In the same year, at the siege of Lerida, "one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, the Regiments of Burke, Dillon, and Berwick were distinguished; on the 4th of October, its trenches were opened, Berwick's, Burke's, and Dillon's Regiments mounted them, when the fortress and citadel surrendered."\* In 1708, two battalions of Berwick's, with Crofton's "Irish Dragoons," in the service of Spain, formed part of the besieging army at Tortosa. On this occasion, "the Regiment of Berwick suffered severely, having mounted the trenches many nights;—the Lieutenant-Colonel and several officers and men were killed; and, after twenty-one days' siege, the place surrendered upon honourable terms."† In the July of this year, Berwick himself, being encamped near Douay, received a letter from his illustrious opponent and uncle, the Duke of Marlborough, wherein the latter, perfectly recognizing the kindred, says, 'You may be sure the difference of parties will not hinder me from having that friendship for you, that becomes me towards my relations.'‡

In the early part of 1709, Burke's, Dillon's, and Berwick's Regiments served in Spain under the Marshal de Beson; as they did in 1711 in Savoy, under this Marshal [whose chief exploits, to the conclusion of that war were, his most able campaigns against the Piedmontese and Imperialists for the defence of the French frontier towards Italy, and his capture of Barcelona in 1714. The peace of Utrecht gave him an

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 335.      † *Idem*, p. 337.

‡ *Murray's Marlborough Desp.*, v. 4, p. 113.



opportunity of retiring from the fatigues of service for six years; after which, troubles breaking out between Spain and France, he opened another campaign by the siege of Fontarabia, then that of St. Sebastian, and lastly of Urgal, of all which places he soon made himself master, until in 1720 peace was again concluded]. It is to his character and achievements at this period, and the fields in which he encountered his own uncle, the Duke of Marlborough, that Montesquieu thus alludes, "Telle fut l'étoile de cette Maison de Churchill, qu'il en sortit deux hommes, dont l'un, dans le même temps, fut destiné à ébranler, et l'autre à soutenir, les deux grandes monarchies de l'Europe." In 1733 he was once more called into action, but in the following year this illustrious General was killed at the siege of Philipsburg in Baden, leaving by his aforesaid wife, (who died of consumption in 1698, and was buried at Pontoise, near Paris) one son, James-Edward-Francis, created by Philip the Fifth, Duke of Liria and Xerica, and a Grandee of Spain of the first class; he married Catherine, the daughter and heiress of Pedro Duke of Vargas, in whose right he also bore that title; and, being sent ambassador from Philip to his son Don Carlos, King of the Two Sicilies, he died at Naples in 1738, leaving issue by her, two sons, the eldest James, Duke of Berwick and Liria, Grandee of Spain, and General in the Spanish service, (who was father of Charles B. Pascal Janvier Fitzjames, Marquess of Jamaica, baptised 1751;) and the second son, Duke Peter Fitzjames, called in Spain Don Pedro, who was an admiral in that service.\* He married the heiress of Castelblanco, and had issue.—The old Duke of Berwick, on the decease of his first wife, married Anne, daughter of the first Viscount

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\* *Lodge's Peerage*, v. 1, p. 139.



Bulkeley, one of the maids of Honor to Queen Mary d'Este, and by her had five children: James, who died without issue in the lifetime of his father; Francis, who rose to eminence in the Church; Henry, who also entered into holy orders; Charles, who succeeded to the Dukedom of Fitzjames in France, and from whom the present Duke is descended; and Maria, married to the Duke of Mirandola, a Spanish Grandee of the first class.\* The English Dukedom of Berwick had been forfeited on the attainder of this Marshal, though the title was used by him in his life-time, and sometimes by his descendants, who continued to be successively Colonels of his Brigade, until it was disbanded at the Revolution. The Spanish branch still retains its rank and estates.

The talented Beckford, in his interesting *Sketches of Spain* in 1787, mentions the widow of the above Marquess of Jamaica as then "mistress of the most splendid palace in Madrid, of one of the first fortunes, and of the affairs of her only son, the present Duke of Berwick, to whom she is guardian." "The Duke," he adds, "is only fourteen years and some months old, but he is taller than I am, and as plump as the plumpest of partridges. His manners are French, and his address as prematurely formed as his figure. Few, if any, fortunes in Europe equal that which he enjoys and of which he has expectations; being heir to the house of Alba, £70,000 at least; and in possession of the Varagua and Liria estates. These immense properties are of course underlet and wretchedly cultivated. If able exertions were made in their management, his income might be doubled."

At the battle of Ypres, in 1745, the still Irish names of the *killed* in Berwick's Regiment are Captains Burke, Nangle,

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\* *Jesse's Memoirs of the Court of England*, v. 4, p. 490

Anthony, Cooke, and Higgins; while, in the list of the *wounded*, appear Captain Colclough, and Lieutenants Plunket, Carroll, MacCarthy, and Dease.\*

In 1792 there were in garrison at London, of Berwick's *ci-devant* Regiment, *Lieutenant-Colonels* O'More and Mac Dermott.

*Captains*: — O'Connor, Bryan O'Toole, Richard O'Toole, — O'Gormican, — Cruise, — Reed, — Egan, William O'Mara, Thaddeus O'Mara, John Geoghegan, — Hurly, — Tuite, — Swanton, — Delany, — Gregory, and — Byrne.

*Lieutenants*: — D'Alton, — Kavanagh, — Forbes, — Grace, — Mulhall, — O'Kennedy, Garrett Fitzsimons, — Blake, Richard O'Byrne, — D'Evereux, — Geraghty, — Doyle, — Nagle, Patt Piersse, and Gerard Piersse.

*Sub-Lieutenants*: — O'Sullivan, — MacCarthy, Pat Jennings, Luke Allen, Andrew Elliott, Morris Cameron. While on the French Army List of 1792, the staff of this *ci-devant* French Regiment numbered still in the French service:—

*Colonel*: — O'Connor.

*Lieutenant-Colonels*: — Hurly and — Shee.

*Captains*: — Swanton, — Hussey, — MacCormick, — Doyle, — Roberts, — Nagle, — Delany, Martin Hart, Andrew Mac Donough, — Reed, — Burke, Marcus Laffan, and — O'Flynn.

*Lieutenants*: Luke Allen, — Merle, — D'Alton, — Burke, — Meagher, — Fleming, — Prior, — Nagle, — Revel, — Houdart, — Derenzy, Eugene Chancel, and — Shee.

*Sub-Lieutenant*: Nestor Chancel.

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\* *Gent. Mag. ad ann.* p. 276.



This seems the most apt place to introduce the genealogical evidences, that arise from a commission of the 10th April, 1690, which King James issued for applotting £20,000 per month on personal estates and the benefit of trade and traffic, "according to the ancient custom of this Kingdom used in time of danger." This tax he appointed the following persons, of local influence in the several counties, &c., to assess for three months.

*For the City and County of Dublin:* The Lord Mayor and Sheriff of the city for the time being; Garret Dillon, Esq., Recorder; Simon Luttrell, Esq., Governor of the city; Sir Thomas Hackett, Sir William Ellis, Thomas Whitehead, Lewis Doe, and Thomas Browne, Esqs. Their applotment on the City to be £5,000 for the three months.

*For the County of Dublin:* The High Sheriff for the time being; Simon Luttrell, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of the County; Colonel Patrick Sarsfield, John Talbot of Belgard, Esq., Captain Robert Arthur, Captain Robert Russell, James Hackett, Esq., Christopher Massy, Esq., and Ignatius Purcell, Esq. Their applotment to be £2,391 6s. 9d.

*For the County of Kildare:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Sir Patrick Trant, Baronet; Charles White, Esq., Colonel Charles Moore, William Talbot, John Wogan, Francis Leigh, Esqs., the Sovereign of the Naas *pro temp.*, and Edmund Fitzgerald, Esq. Applotment, £1,643 5s. 3d.

*For the County of Carlow:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Colonel Dudley Bagnall, John Bagot, junior, Patrick Wall, Pierce Bryan, Marcus Baggot, Hubert Kelly, Esqs., the Sovereign of Carlow *pro temp.*, and William Coolie, Esq. Applotment, £726 19s. 3d.

*For the King's County:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Garret Moore, Esq., Colonel Francis Oxburgh, Terence Cogh-



lan, John Coghlan of Tullamore, Edward Baggott, Owen Carroll, Henry Oxburgh, Garret Trant, Esqs. Applotment, £860 17s. 6d.

*For the Queen's County:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Sir Patrick Trant, Baronet; Sir Gregory Byrne, Edward Morris, Oliver Grace, Thady Fitzpatrick, Daniel Doran, John Weaver and John Warren, Esqs. Applotment, £956 10s. 9d.

*For the County of Longford:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Oliver Fitzgerald, Thomas Nugent of Colamber, John Nugent of Killasonna, Robert Sans, Francis Ferrall, Robert Farrell, and Robert Dowling, Esqs. Applotment, £573 18s. 3d.

*For the County of Meath:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Sir Patrick Barnewall, Sir William Talbot, Baronet, Sir John Fleming, Thomas Bellew, Henry Draycott, John Hatch, Adam Crane, and Richard Barnewall, Esqs. Applotment, £2,793 2s.

*For the County of Westmeath:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Garret Nugent of Dysart, Edmund Malone, Garret Nangle, William Handcock, James Dease, Keadagh Geoghegan, George Peyton, and Richard Fitzgerald, Esqs. Their applotment, £1,434 16s.

*For the City of Kilkenny:* The Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs *pro temp.*; Walter Lawless, Henry Archer, Luke Dormer, James Rafter, and John Shee, Esqs. Applotment, £190 17s. 6d.

*For the County of Kilkenny:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Colonel Walter Butler, Colonel Edward Butler, John Grace, Marcus Shee, Harvey Morris, Esqs., the Sovereign of Callan *pro temp.*, Edmund Blanchville, Esq., and the Portreeve of Gowran *pro temp.* Their applotment, £1,932 4s. 3d.

*For the County of Wexford:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Colonel Walter Butler, Patrick Colclough, Walter Talbot,

William Howe, Patrick Lambert, Anthony Talbot, Matthew Forde, and Patrick White, Esqs. Their applotment, £1,434 16s.

*For the County of Wicklow:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Francis Toole, William Talbot of Fassaroe, Ph. Cowdell, William Wolverston, William Hoey, Cromwell Wingfield, Esqs., and Thomas Byrne, Burgess of Wicklow. Their applotment, £688 14s. 3d.

*For the County of Louth:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Sir Patrick Bellew, John Cheevers, Roger Gernon, John Babe, Henry Townley, Patrick Dowdall, and Nicholas Gernon, Esqs. Applotment, £994 16s.

*For the Town of Drogheda:* The Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs *pro temp.*; Thomas Peppard Fitz-George, Christopher Peppard Fitz-Ignatius, Patrick Plunket, Alderman, and John Moore, Esqs. Applotment, £210 9s. 3d.

*For the County of Limerick:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Sir Joseph Fitzgerald, Dominick Roche, John Bourk of Cahirmoyle, John Rice of Hospital, Edward Rice, John Baggott, senior, Henry Wray, Thaddeus Quinn, and George Evans, Esqs. Their applotment, £1,932 1s. 3d.

*For the City of Limerick:* The Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs *pro temp.*; Sir James Galway, Baronet, John Mc Namara, John Rice Fitz-Edward, Robert Herman, and John Leonard, Esqs. Their applotment, £382 12s. 3d.

*For the County of Cork:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Daniel O'Donovan, Daniel O'Sullivan Bear, Daniel Mc Carthy Reagh, Nicholas Brown, Esqs., Sir John Mead, Knight, Sir James Cotter, Knight, Miles Coursey, Charles Mc Carthy *alias* Mc Donogh, Edward Fitzgerald of Ballyverter, Dominick Sarsfield, David Nagle, John Galway, Martin Supple, Esqs., the Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs of the City of Cork *pro*



*temp.*, Andrew Morrogh, Stephen Gold, John Longan, Edward Gough, Esqs., the Mayor of Youghal *pro temp.*, the Sovereign of Kinsale *pro temp.*, the Sovereign of Mallow *pro temp.*, the Sovereign of Charleville *pro temp.*, and John Power of Kellballer, Esq. Their applotment, £683 11s.

*For the City of Waterford:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; the Earl of Tyrone, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nugent, Matthew How, John Nugent, Richard Mansfield, Thomas Sherlock, Pierce Walsh, and Nicholas Power, Esqs. Applotment, £1,292 12s. 9d.

*For the County and City of Waterford:* The Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs *pro temp.*; Richard Fitz-Gerald, Michael Porter, Michael Head, and James White, Esqs. Their applotment, £382 12s. 3d.

*For the County of Clare:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Sir Donogh O'Brien, John Mc Namara of Cratelogh, Donogh O'Brien of Duogh, Daniel Mc Namara, John Mc Namara of Moyriff, James Aylmer, Florence Mc Namara, Samuel Boyton, Esqs., John Mc Namara, Collector, and the Provost of Ennis *pro temp.* Their applotment, £1,798 5s. 6d.

*For the County of Kerry:* The High Sheriffs *pro temp.*; Colonel Mc Carthy More, William Brown, Esq., Sir Thomas Crosby, Knight, Stephen Rice, Daniel O'Donoghue, Ambrose Moore, Esqs., the Sovereign of Dingle *pro temp.*, the Provost of Tralee *pro temp.*, and Andrew Elliott. Applotment, £1,052 4s. 9d.

*For the County of Tipperary, including Holycross:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Colonel Nicholas Purcell, Major James Tobin, John Cantwell, James Kearney, Thaddeus Meagher, Terence Magrath, James Hackett, Ambrose Mandeville, Esqs., the Mayor of Cashel *pro temp.*, the Mayor of Clonmel *pro temp.*, Edmund Ryan, Cormick Egan, Nicholas



White Fitz-Henry, Esqs., the Sovereign of Feathard, and Peter Dalton, Esq. Their applotment, £4,208 16s.

*For the County of Donegal:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Captain Manus O'Donnell, Henry Nugent, John Nugent, Daniel Mc Swine, Captain Daniel O'Donnell, and Captain Hugh O'Donnell. Applotment, £1,951 7s.

*For the County of Tyrone:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; the Provost of Strabane *pro temp.*, the Provost of Dungannon *pro temp.*, Captain Terence Donnelly, Patrick Donnelly, Hugh Quinn, and John Clements, Esqs. Applotment, £1,492 4s.

*For the County of Fermanagh:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Constantine Maguire, Edmund oge Maguire, Bryan Maguire, Constantine oge Maguire, Philip Maguire, Esqs., and Captain Thomas Maguire. Their applotment, £1,013 18s. 9d.

*For the County of Cavan:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Captain Edmund Reilly, Luke Reilly, Philip Reilly, Philip oge Reilly, Francis Bourke, and Thomas Fleming, Esqs. Applotment, £1,090 9s. 6d.

*For the County of Monaghan:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Colonel Art oge McMahan, Captain Hugh McMahan, Captain Bryan McMahan, Captain Farrell Ward, Doctor Henry Cassidy, and Alex. Mac Cabe, Esqs. Their applotment, £1,052 4s.

*For the County of Antrim, including the Town of Carrickfergus:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Sir Neill O'Neill, Cormuck O'Neill, Randall McDonnell, Thady O'Hara, Francis Stafford, and Rowland White, Esqs. Applotment, £2,257 8s. 9d.

*For the County Down:* the High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Phelim Magenis, Murtagh Magenis, Rowland Savage, John Savage, John McArtan, and Toole O'Neill, Esqs. Applotment, £2,011 14s. 3d.

*For the County of Armagh:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*;

the Sovereign of Armagh *pro temp.*; Colonel Owen O'Neill, Turlough O'Neill, Paul O'Neill, Hugh *buy* O'Neill, and Robert Martin, Esqs. Applotment, £1,052 4s.

*For the County of Londonderry and the City of Londonderry and the Town and Barony of Coleraine:* The Mayor and Sheriffs of Londonderry *pro temp.*; Cormuck O'Neill, Conn O'Neill, Art O'Hegan, and John O'Hegan, Esqs. Their applotment, £1,473 1s. 3d.

*For the County and the Town of Galway:* The Mayor, Recorder and Sheriff *pro temp.*; Stephen Deane, Peter Kirwan, John Bodkin, James Browne, Collector; John Kirwan, Thomas Revett, and George Stanton, Esqs. Applotment, £325 4s. 6d.

*For the County of Galway:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Sir Ulick Bourke, Roger O'Shaughnessy, Richard Bourke of Derryraghaghna, Nicholas French, Oliver Martin, Dermot Daly, Laughlin Daly, James Donellan, Richard Blake, and Miles Bourke of Clougheroge, Esqs. Applotment, £2,410 9s. 6d.

*For the County of Roscommon:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Colonel Charles Kelly, Captain Theobald Dillon, Bryan Fallon, Roger McDermott, Cormuck McDermott, Esqs., and the Portreeve of Roscommon *pro temp.* Applotment, £1,501 15s. 3d.

*For the County of Sligo:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Colonel Oliver O'Gara, Henry Crofton, David Bond, Charles O'Hara, John Crofton, James French, John Brett, Esqs., and the Sovereign of Sligo *pro temp.* Their applotment, £1,186 2s.

*For the County of Leitrim:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Gerald Kean, Esq., Colonel Henry O'Neill, Captain John Reynolds, Bryan Geoghegan, Thady Roddy, Lieutenant Jeffry O'Rourke, Esqs. Applotment, £688 14s. 3d.

*For the County of Mayo:* The High Sheriff *pro temp.*; Colonel Garret Moore, Colonel Henry Dillon, Colonel John Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Bourke, George Browne, Esq., Captain Thomas Bourke, Captain John Bermingham, and John Fitzgerald, Esq. Their applotment, £1,555 14s. 3d.

With all powers and instructions for collecting same. *Date*, 10th April, 1690; sixth of our reign.\*

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## ACCOUNT OF THE GENERAL AND FIELD OFFICERS OF KING JAMES'S ARMY,

*Out of the Muster Rolls, 2nd June, 1690.*

Duke of Tyrconnel, Captain-General.

Duke of Berwick, Lieutenant-General.

Richard Hamilton, Lieutenant-General.

Count Lauzun, General of the French.

Monsieur Lery *alias* Geraldine, Lieutenant-General.

Dominick Sheldon, Lieutenant-General of the Horse.

Patrick Sarsfield, Major-General.

Monsieur Boiseleau, Major-General.

Anthony Hamilton, Major-General.

———— ‘Wahup.’

Thomas Maxwell, Brigadier.

John Hamilton, Brigadier.

Will Dorrington, Brigadier.

Solomon Slater, Muster-Master-General.

Robert Fitzgerald, Comptroller of the Musters.

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\* *Harris's MSS.*, vol. 10, p. 166, &c.



Sir Richard Nangle, [Nagle] Secretary at War.

Sir Henry Bond, Receiver-General.

Louis Doe, Receiver-General.

Sir Michael Creagh, Paymaster-General.

Felix O'Neill, Advocate-General.

Dr. Archbold, Physician to the State.

Patrick Archbold, Chirurgeon-General.

This classification of the Field Officers was taken by Dr. King, (*State of the Protestants, App. p. 67, &c.*) from the Muster Rolls drawn up subsequent to the date of this Army List. It is followed by him with a similar detail of the Field Officers of each Regiment, and it is also given in *Story's History of the Campaign* (pt. ii., p. 30). Wherever these names or commissions differ from what appear on the 'List,' the variance is noted in the work; while it is to be observed that the Illustrations of Families are given respectively, at the mention of that representative thereof, who ranks highest on the Roll; and in the present enlarged Edition they contain the earliest attainable information of the respective Families and Septs of the Officers on Commission, as well as of some others, who appear in the work connected with the events of this war in Ireland; such information having been drawn as well from the native Annals, as from Rolls, Records, and other trust-worthy sources.

## KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

*Regiments of Horse.*

	<i>Companies.</i>		<i>No. of Men.</i>
1. RICHARD, EARL OF TYRCONNEL'S,	9		250
2. LORD GALMOY'S, . . . . .	8	338	250
3. COLONEL PATRICK SARSFIELD'S, . . . . .	9	396	250
4. LORD ABERCORN'S, . . . . .	5	214	120
5. COLONEL HENRY LUTTRELL'S, . . . . .	5	228	180
6. COLONEL HUGH SUTHERLAND'S, . . . . .	6	184	135
7. COLONEL JOHN PARKER'S, . . . . .	8	431	400
8. COLONEL NICHOLAS PURCELL'S, . . . . .	12	419	360

The number of the Companies, and force of the men in the respective Regiments, as above and hereinafter interpolated, do not appear in the College Army List; but are taken from the Muster Roll of Reviews held in Ireland, soon after King James's arrival, at the several quarters of the Irish Army in Dublin, Drogheda, Athlone, Galway, Limerick, Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Castledermot, Ross, Kilkenny, Carlow, Carrickfergus, Newry, and Charlemont, up to August, 1689, as preserved in *D'Avaux's Negotiations*, p. 451, &c. From *it* are copied in every instance the numbers in the outward column, those inside being what are stated in the British Museum List.

## REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

## RICHARD, EARL OF TYRCONNEL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Thomas Beatagh.		Peter Casinone.
Dominick Sheldon, Lieut.-Colonel.		Edmund Butler.	John Bryan.
Francis Meara, Major.			
John Roch.	Edmund Nangle.		James Furlong.
John Arthur.	George Barnewall.	Edmund Harney.	Mich. Walsh.
Walter Bellew.	Edmund Keating.	Thomas Bourke.	Ger. Cavenagh.
Chevalier Tuck.	— Kirk.	James Butler.	Mor. Farrel.
Nicholas Cusack.	Charles King.	Robert Nugent.	Tho. Cusack.
John Talbot, Belgard.	Nicholas Barnewall.	Nicholas Taaffe.	Ric. -----
— Crosby.	— Denn.	— Creagh.	— St. Leger.
— Howard.	— Roche.	— Roche.	— Strongman.
	— Butler, <i>Adjutant.</i>		
	— Mac Alister, <i>Quarter-Master.</i>		
	— Power, <i>Chirurgion.</i>		
	— Taaffe, <i>Chaplain,</i>		

with Captains Stevelly and Creagh, and five French officers *a la suite*.

Throughout the work those officers, whose Christian names have not been ascertained, are so taken from the British Museum List.



## RICHARD TALBOT, EARL OF TYRCONNEL.

THE achievements of this noble family are emblazoned in the history of every civilized nation, and, like most of the English Aristocracy, they derive their origin from Normandy, claiming, as their ancestors in far back time, the Talbots, Barons of Clueville in the District of Caux. In 1066, Hugh and Richard Talbot are named amongst the Knights who espoused the cause of William the Conqueror, and as such they appear in Brompton's List and in the ancient *Chronicle of Normandy*. The lines into which they branched in England are fully set forth in the *History of the County of Dublin*, p. 198, &c.

Richard Talbot, having accompanied Henry the Second in the invasion of Ireland, had a grant of the Lordship of Malahide, in the County of Dublin, which has continued in his descendants to the present day. His namesake was Archbishop of Dublin in 1262. In 1311, John Talbot was summoned to attend the Parliament of Kilkenny, about which time the King's Escheator was directed to give up the possession of Malahide, &c., (which had been theretofore in the Crown under the law of wardship, on the death of Milo Talbot the great grandson of the first Patentee,) to Richard, Milo's son and heir, as then of age. He it was who in 1315 distinguished himself under the Lord de Birmingham, on the occasion of Edward Bruce's invasion of this country. On his death in 1329, these estates again vested in the Crown during the minority of his heir. In 1336 Adam Talbot was Sheriff of the County of Dublin. In 1373 John and Reginald Talbot were summoned from that County to attend a Great Council; while in the following year Thomas, son and heir of the aforesaid Richard Talbot, was called to Parliament, as a Peer;

and, as Sir Bernard Burke notes, of the forty-four then so summoned, the name of this Thomas stands fourth, after the Earls of Ormonde, Kildare, and Desmond. In the following year he was directed to prevent the passing of the King's subjects (merchants excepted) out of Ireland from his lordship, Malahide being a sea-port. About the year 1356 died Richard, commonly called Lord Talbot, who is projected to notice by his marriage, and the right which he thereby acquired to a fourth of the whole County of Wexford. On the failure of the male issue of the great Palatine William, Earl Marshal, and the consequent division of his vast estates, Wexford was allotted to Jane, his eldest daughter; her eldest daughter and namesake married in 1247 William de Valence, half-brother to King Henry the Third. This William died in 1296, leaving two sons, who died without issue, and two daughters, who thereupon succeeded to the inheritance of Wexford as co-parceners. Isabella, the eldest of these sisters, married John de Hastings Lord of Abergavenny. Jane, the younger, became the wife of John, Lord Comyn, by whom she also had two daughters, co-parceners in the half of Wexford: the eldest, Elizabeth, married the above Richard Lord Talbot, and she died in 1375. From this Richard lineally descended the first Earl of Shrewsbury.

In 1378 Reginald Talbot was Sheriff of the County of Dublin, at which time branches of the family were established in the Counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Louth, Meath, and Wexford. In 1379 Richard Talbot of Malahide was summoned to a great Council at Baltinglas, and he also was afterwards Sheriff of the County of Dublin.

In 1389 Robert Talbot was a *justice in Eyre* in the County of Kilkenny; while by a writ of 1395, which recites that Richard Talbot, chivaler, (the grandson of the aforesaid



Richard Lord Talbot) with Elizabeth wife of John le Scrop, and Philippa wife of John Halshum, co-heiress of John, son and heir of John De Hastyns, then late Earl of Pembroke, were seised of manors and land, in the County of Wexford in reversion, after two existing estates of dower; King Richard confirmed their title thereto. In four years after, on the death of this Sir Richard Talbot, the King committed to John, son of William Barry, the custody of the manor of Carryk, County Wexford, to hold during the minority of the son and heir of said Richard. In 1403 Thomas, son of Lord Thomas Talbot of Malahide, was Sheriff of Louth, and in 1416 Walter Talbot had a grant from the Crown, of the office of Marshal within the County of Wexford, to hold during his life.

On an Escheator's Inquisition, taken in 1422, it was found that Matilda, late wife of John Talbot, Knight, deceased, had been seised in fee of the manors of Lough-suidy with other manors and lands, and that she died in the previous reign, when——Talbot, her son by said John, was her next heir and under age; while a writ of that Escheator, and in the same year, recites that he had received the homage of John Talbot, Knight, uncle and heir of Ankaretta, who was the daughter and heiress of Gilbert Talbot, Knight, deceased; and the King thereupon ordered delivery to this John of all the castles, manors and lands of said Gilbert, saving the right as of dower of Beatrix, wife of said Gilbert. This Sir John (Lord Furnival) was the renowned warrior, whose exploits in France the inspirations of Shakspeare have even more immortalized. Eight years previous to the above Inquisition he was Viceroy of Ireland (his brother Richard being at that time Archbishop of Dublin), and in 1426 he entered into treaties, by indentures, with sundry Irish Chiefs, who therein declared that they



agreed thereto, purely, freely, and absolutely, and not by force or fear, and they thereby renounced the collection of black rent and of certain annuities, which the King's lieges had theretofore agreed to pay to them; they also gave up prisoners whom they had theretofore captured, and stipulated not to receive or favour Irish enemies or English rebels, giving fines and hostages to guarantee their good faith. In 1442 this Lord Furnival was created Earl of Shrewsbury; in 1446, on the Irish Peerage, Earl of Wexford and Waterford; he died in war in 1453, and was buried at Whitchurch, in Shropshire. In 1454 his son, Sir John, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Ormonde, was named Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in six years after which he fell at the battle of Northampton.

In 1474 an Irish Act of Parliament authorized Gilbert Talbot (then styled of Grafton, having obtained a grant of that manor with the lands, from the Earl of Richmond for his services on the field of Bosworth), to exercise and enjoy the liberties of the County of Wexford with cognizance of pleas. In 1496 Sir Richard Talbot was prior of the mitred house of Kilmainham. In 1537 the Act of absentees devested the liberty of Wexford from the Earl of Shrewsbury, while in 1555 Richard Talbot, described as of Templeogue, was appointed justice of the liberties thereof, a ministerial office, which originated when that seignory had so vested in the Crown, and which continued until James the First broke up the County amongst divers undertakers and natives. This Richard represented Wexford in the Parliament of 1560, as did Patrick Talbot in 1585. At the close of this century a Walter Talbot was in the Queen's service in the war of Munster.

In 1607 John Talbot Knight had a grant from the Crown

of markets and fairs, with court of pye-powder at Louth, and liberty to build houses there for tanning hides and skins; the King selecting said town as a convenient place for that purpose, to benefit his subjects in Ulster. In the following year this Talbot passed patent for sundry lands in the Counties of Dublin and Meath, and, dying in 1513, was succeeded by Richard Talbot his cousin and heir, aged thirty and married; which Richard died in 1640 leaving John Talbot his son and heir, then aged thirty-two and married. In 1614 the King granted to William Talbot the manor of Kilkarty with sundry lands in Meath, and the Castle of Carton, with lands in Kildare, &c. In 1629 the same William, (as it would appear) styled a Baronet, acquired the manor and Castle of Hagards-town in Louth, which he afterwards conveyed in trust to John Talbot of Robertstown in Meath, Richard Talbot brother of said John and Henry Talbot of Templeogue. Said Sir William made his will in 1633, and died in the following year, leaving Robert Talbot, Baronet, his son and heir, aged twenty-six, and married. In 1625 died Walter Talbot of Ballyconnell in Cavan, leaving James his son and heir then aged only ten years. Robert Talbot, who had been Member of Parliament for Wexford in 1613, was one of the Confederate Catholics who afterwards assembled at Kilkenny.

On the attainders of 1642 appear the names of John Talbot of Castletown, County of Kildare, clerk, Gerard Talbot of Naas, Gilbert and Gerald Talbot of Carton, Matthew of Templeogue, George of Malahide, clerk, John and William Talbot also of Malahide, Thomas of Poerston, County Dublin, James of Robertstown, County Meath, clerk; James of Athboy, merchant, and the aforesaid Sir Robert Talbot, styled of Castlesallagh, County Wicklow, Baronet. The latter was, in 1665, under the provision of the Act of

Explanation, restored to his mansion seat, and 2,000 acres, if he were seised of so much on the 21st Oct., 1642; if not, then only to so much as he was seised of. He was the elder brother of the Richard Talbot at present under consideration, both having been sons of William Talbot, a Barrister, by Alison Netterville (who died in 1633). "They," writes Lord Clarendon, alluding to the sons of said William Talbot, "were all of an Irish family, but of ancient English extraction, which had always inhabited within that circle that was called the Pale, which, being originally an English Plantation, was in so many years for the most part degenerated into the manners of the Irish, and rose and mingled with them in the late rebellion; and of this family there were two distinct branches, who had competent estates, and lived for many descents in the rank of gentlemen of quality; and these brothers were all the sons or grandsons of one who was a Judge in Ireland, and esteemed a learned man. The eldest was Sir Robert Talbot, who was by much the best. The second, Peter, was a Jesuit, who had been very troublesome to the King abroad, but afterwards, on the Restoration, rose into Royal favour. The third, Gilbert, was called Colonel, for some command he had against the King; he also had been with the King in Flanders, and was looked upon as a man of courage, *having fought a duel or two with stout men*. The fifth was 'Dick' Talbot." \*

This last individual, the future Earl of Tyrconnel, born to no inheritance but his talent, obtained a commission in the 'Irish' army after the insurrection of 1641, and served during the ensuing Civil War, at the age of seventeen, under the command of his own nephew, Sir Walter Dongan.

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\* *Clarendon's Life of Himself*, vol. 2, p. 362.



Afterwards, banished by Cromwell, he went to Spain with his troops, and thence to Flanders, following the fortune of the exiled Stuarts. He there distinguished himself by numerous acts of bravery, and had been a volunteer in the famous naval engagement between Van Tromp and the Duke of York. By his handsome figure, insinuating address and chivalrous loyalty, he ingratiated himself with that Prince, and, on the Restoration, was enabled to purchase large estates in Ireland. When in 1670 the Irish cavaliers, who had suffered in their assertion of the Royal cause, sought to press upon the attention of Charles the Second their losses and privations, Colonel Richard Talbot was their chosen advocate. Their petition, signed by Lords Westmeath, Mount-Garrett, Kingsland, Dongan, and Trimbleston, and a large body of gentlemen, on behalf of themselves and the Roman Catholics of Ireland, though a well merited appeal, was considered however an assault on vested interests, and in truth amounted to almost a revocation of the Act of Settlement. Too powerful interests were awake to maintain that measure, and the lapse of years, the succession of families, and the transfer of property, have established its conveyances down to the present day. In this, his ardour to advance the claims of his Catholic countrymen, Talbot incurred the jealousy of the Duke of Ormonde, and actually applied such opprobrious language to that nobleman, that he, as Dr. Currie writes, "waiting on the King, enquired whether he should put off his doublet to fight with Dick Talbot."

In reference to grants passed to Talbots after the Restoration, it may be noted that in the above year (1670), John Talbot of Belgard, had one confirmatory of his estates there, 841 acres; while Bernard Talbot had a similar confirmation of 1174 in Wicklow. In seven years after, Sir William

Talbot, Baronet, son and heir of Sir Robert, then deceased, had a patent for 2,000 acres, plantation measure, in Wicklow; and Richard Talbot of Malahide, for 539 in Roscommon; while in 1682 George Talbot passed patent for 3,119 acres in the latter county, to the use of himself and Sarah his wife, remainder to their issue male, remainder to the eldest son of his body, remainder to his heirs and assigns for ever.

In the attack made by the Dutch in 1672 on the English fleet in Solebay, Richard Talbot, the colonel of this Regiment, was taken prisoner. In six years after, he was seized in the gallery of the Castle of Dublin, and committed to close confinement; his brother, the before mentioned Peter Talbot, then the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, being at that time also imprisoned there, under the suspicion of the 'Popish Plot.' The Colonel however effected his own escape to France, and while there in 1679, after long previous courtship, he obtained the hand of the beautiful widow of George Count Hamilton. Her maiden name was Frances Jennings, the eldest daughter of Richard Jennings of Sandridge in Herefordshire, and sister of the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough. Her first husband, son of the fourth Earl of Abercorn, and Colonel of an Irish Regiment in France, was killed in Germany, in 1676; leaving issue by his young widow three daughters, Elizabeth, afterwards married to Laurence, Viscount Ross; Frances, to Henry, Viscount Dillon; and Mary, to Nicholas, Viscount Kingsland. At the Viceregal Court these ladies were distinguished as the three Viscountesses, and were buried together in St. Patrick's Cathedral, as was their mother many years after.

In 1684 Tyrconnel returned from his exile, and King James, on his accession to the throne, promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant-General, as "a man of great abilities and



clear courage, and one, who for many years had a true attachment to His Majesty's person and interest." He also raised him, by patent of 1685, to the Peerage of Ireland, with the titles of Baron of Talbotstown, Viscount Baltinglas, and Earl of Tyrconnel,\* to hold to him and his heirs male, and for want of such issue to his nephew Sir William Talbot of Cartown, Baronet, and his heirs male; and, in case of failure there, to another of his nephews, William Talbot of Haggardstown. The preamble to this patent also lauds the Colonel for "his immaculate allegiance, and his infinitely great services performed to the King, and to King Charles the Second, in England, Ireland, and foreign parts, both by sea and land, in which he suffered frequent imprisonments and many great wounds." Then it was that, being jealous of the support, which the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion had received from his English subjects of the Protestant faith, and fearing the sympathies of those of Ireland in that cause, James at once determined on disarming them; the more especially as the army of Ireland at that time consisted, in a very large proportion, of men of the 'new interest,' as those of Cromwell's introduction were termed; and, while he appointed Tyrconnel's brother-in-law, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he reserved ample powers to the new peer to regulate the existing troops, and place and displace whom he pleased.

"Talbot," admits Harris, the historian of King William, "proceeded in new modelling the army, and began with the officers in the same method, that was designed immediately

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\* The latter title had been originally in the illustrious Irish Sept of O'Donnell, and was subsequently enjoyed by Owen Fitz-William, by a creation of 1663, to him and his heirs, which became extinct on his death in 1669.



before the death of King Charles; which was, to displace all officers, that had been in the Parliamentary or in Oliver's army, and the sons of such. The Duke of Ormonde had directions to proceed in this manner, yet he made no progress in it, under pretence of gaining time to find them out, but in reality because he saw it was to make room for papists."\* Tyrconnel's first movement on his order was directed against the Battle Axe and Horse Guards, whom he disarmed in Dublin. A similar new modelling took place in the Corporations, when various Catholics of this name were introduced into the new charters. James Talbot was a burgess in that to Athenry; James and William Talbot in that to Roscommon; William Talbot in that to Athy; Major William Talbot in one to Banagher. Walter, Anthony, William, Patrick, John, and Charles Talbot were burgesses in another to Enniscorthy; Richard Talbot in that to Swords; while in the charter to Wexford, Walter, Anthony, and William Talbot were appointed aldermen, and Patrick Talbot town-clerk of the borough.

Tyrconnel's annual salary at this time as Lieutenant-General of the Army, was £1,410; that of the Earl of Clarendon, as Viceroy, £6,593 6s. 8d. On the same establishment of 1687-8, Sir William Talbot, Baronet, ranked a pensioner for £500, and Mr. William Talbot for other £50.

The influence which Lord Clarendon might be supposed, at this period, to have over his brother-in-law, could not restrain those indiscretions of his, that ultimately alienated the kingdom from James. At the close of 1686, he was obliged to resign the Viceroyalty, and Tyrconnel was deputed in his place. The Original of King James's Instructions to the latter, on

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\* *Harris's William III.*, p. 106-7.

this his appointment to the government of Ireland, with the seal attached, is, with many other documents—once of that nobleman's title-deeds—now in the possession of his noble kinsman, Lord Talbot de Malahide. The Instructions bear date 10th January, 1686-7.

“Having (says the document), upon serious consultations for the peace, prosperity, and good government of Our Kingdom of Ireland, made choice of you for the effecting these ends, as a person of approved loyalty, wisdom, courage, moderation, and integrity, to represent Our Royal person there, and caused Letters patent to be passed therefor, We doubt not but you will pursue all prudent courses for the good government and increase of the profits of the same; and, for the better enabling you so to do, we give full power and authority unto you, to keep the peace, the laws and commendable customs of Our said Kingdom, to govern all Our people there, to chastise and correct offenders, and to countenance and encourage such as shall do well; and We do also think fit to prescribe unto you some things, which will be necessary for you to observe in your government; and, therefore, We do direct and enjoin you forthwith to inform yourself of the present state of that Kingdom, in all the parts thereof, and what is therein amiss, and by what means the same may be best provided for, and thereof transmit an account,” &c. The King next directs that the spiritual livings in the gift of the Crown shall, as they become void, be filled with orthodox persons; and who may reside upon their benefices. His Majesty's next regard is for the due valuation of Church livings and dignities. “We do well know,” he continues, “how much it concerns the happiness of Our subjects, as well as the reputation of Our government, that there be an equal and impartial administration of justice in Our ordinary Courts, and, therefore, it must be your particular care to enquire diligently into the same,” &c. His Majesty next directs that the Court of Castle Chamber be restored; the officers of the Revenue assisted, and their accounts obtained, that a better valuation of the escheated lands be had, on view and inquisition, and that grants in fee-farm and custodiams be limited. “Our intention and pleasure being, that no additional charge be made to the establishment for that Our Kingdom; but that the surplusage of Our Revenue be laid up in Our Exchequer there, to be disposed as We shall from time to time direct, the first disbursements to be for the



use of the Army. "Whensoever there shall be any letters from us for disposing of any money to public uses, and there shall be other letters at the same time for the payment of any money to any particular persons, in all such cases you shall prefer the public letters before the private." Next are prescribed the conditions on which grants of money or lands, or the abatements of rents, should be conceded. "Then you shall, as soon as conveniently may be after your arrival, order an exact muster to be taken of all Our forces there, so that it may appear if each Regiment, Company, or Troop be effectually of the number it ought to be, and which We allow upon the pay-rolls: . . . and you shall then and there cause the following oath, and *no other*, to be administered to all officers and soldiers of the Army, and to all Governors of Towns, Forts, and Castles; and such of them, as shall refuse the said oath, you are to cashier and dismiss the service." Then follows a simple form of oath, to be true and faithful to the King, his heirs and successors, and to be obedient to his Lieutenant-General, and to the superior officers of the particular department; obeying all orders, and submitting to all such rules and articles of war, as are or shall be established by his Majesty.

The Instructions next proceed to provide against false musters, by frequently changing the quarters of the Troops; and "for the better preventing that great abuse of Officers, in mustering servants, tenants, townsmen, and other uncertain persons, to complete the number of their Regiments," &c. Directs that the army shall be quartered "with least burden and inconvenience to our subjects;" that they shall be kept "orderly in their quarters, according to exact discipline; that the officers be not allowed to keep in their hands the soldiers' pay, after it shall be due; nor shall any officer absent himself without license, subject on default to trial by court-martial." Referring to the frequency of quarrels and duels between the officers of the army there, the Lord Deputy is authorised "to cashier from time to time all officers, who shall send, receive, or deliver any challenge, or give any real affront to another; and Our pleasure also is that such officer so offending shall be further declared incapable of any employment in Our service." Directs an early Survey and Report as to the state of "Our Castles, Forts, and Places; of Our Magazines, Military Stores, Trains of Artillery." "You shall also endeavour to erect and set up, the art of making salt-petre within that Our Kingdom." "You shall in all things endeavour to improve and advance the trade, so



far as it may consist with the laws made and in force for the welfare and benefit of commerce in Our Kingdom of England, and more specially with those which relate to Our Foreign Plantations. And We particularly recommend to you the improvement of the Fishery Trade, and the Linen Manufacture, and to regulate the defects in the packing and curing of beef. You shall give all lawful encouragement to all strangers resorting unto that Our Kingdom," &c. Prescribes renewed care to prevent the transportation of wool to any parts beyond the seas, and the general abuse committed everywhere in Our said Kingdom, by the unlawful making, coining and vending of small money for change. Declares that no particular complaints as of injustice or oppression against him (Tyrconnel) shall be entertained, "unless it appear that the party has first made his address to himself." The places in the Chief Governor's gift are left freely to his absolute disposal; no new offices to be created until the King is acquainted therewith and certifies his opinion. That "no patent for granting lands, money, or for releasing or abating rents, shall be passed in England, without acquainting the Lord Deputy. Licenses of absence also left at his discretion. Prohibits the sale of offices or grants thereof in reversion."

"Having (it concludes) directed your predecessor in that government, to give order for disarming all disaffected or suspected persons there, and to require the Sheriffs of the several counties to give in an account what arms there were in each and in whose hands, and to give order also that the arms, which have been bought up by the several Counties, or were in the hands of the Militia, should be brought into Our stores; Our pleasure is that you inform yourself what has been done in pursuance of these directions, and give such further order as shall be requisite for having the same effectually executed. You are further to give order that the arms, which were taken from Our Catholic subjects in the year 1678, upon Oats' pretended Discovery of a plot, be forthwith restored to them; and, Our intention being that they should be in the same capacity with our other subjects, of being Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, &c., as they were heretofore, and that they should be admitted to all the privileges and freedoms which Our other subjects enjoy in all Ports and Corporations, you are to take care thereof accordingly, and give such orders therein from time to time as shall be requisite. By his Majesty's Command.

"SUNDERLAND P."

In the August following Tyrconnel waited on King James, as before mentioned,\* at Chester; and in the November of the next year, when the Prince of Orange made his descent upon England, that Viceroy, promptly but unsuccessfully sought to secure Derry, from which he had previously drawn off the garrison. In a fortnight after, King James made his will at Whitehall, and therein named this Earl one of those to whom he confided the conduct of his wishes and objects. On the following 14th of March, (1688) when James, after landing at Kinsale, proceeded to Cork, Tyrconnel waited upon him there, and gave him an account of the state and condition of this Kingdom; representing that the diligence of the Catholic Nobility and Gentry had raised above fifty regiments of Foot and several troops of Horse and Dragoons, (defining thus, as accurately as possible, the contents of the present Army List); "that he had distributed amongst them about 20,000 arms, but they were most so old and unserviceable, that not above 1,000 of the firearms were found afterwards to be of any use; that the old troops, consisting of one battallion of Guards, together with Macarty's, Clancarty's, and Newton's [Newcomen's] Regiments, were pretty well armed, as also seven companies of Mountjoy's, which were with them; the other six having staid in Derry with Colonel Lundy and Gust. Hamilton, who were respectively the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of that Regiment; that he had three Regiments of Horse, his own, Russell's, and one of Dragoons; that the Catholics of the country had no arms, whereas the Protestants had great plenty, and the best horses in the Kingdom; that for artillery he had but eight small pieces in a condition to march, the rest not mounted; no stores in the magazines,

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\* *Ante*, p. 13.



little powder and ball, all the officers gone for England, and no money in cash."\* The charges on the Establishment for some of these officers at this period were, for the Earl of Tyrconnel, Lieutenant-General, £1,410; Colonel Justice Macarthy, £680; Sir Thomas Newcomen and Lord Mountjoy, £497 10s. each.

In this the Earl's own Regiment, John Talbot of Belgard (of whom hereafter) was a Captain, while the name was in various ranks commissioned in Parker's Horse, in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, in the King's Own Infantry Regiment, and in those of the Earls of Westmeath, Clanricarde, Clancartie and Antrim; in Lord Slane's, in those of Colonels John Hamilton, Henry Dillon, and Fitz James, as shewn on their respective muster rolls.

On the 24th March, the last day of the year (1688), James entered Dublin, the only Capital which seemed yet willing to hail him as a Sovereign. On this occasion Tyrconnel, bearing the sword of state in a carriage, preceded the King, who followed amidst the plaudits of the multitude, gallantly mounted and accompanied by the Earl of Granard and Lord Powis on his right, and the Duke of Berwick and Lord Melfort on his left. A short time after, he proceeded to Derry, "though the season was very bitter," writes Colonel O'Kelly,† "in order to preserve his Protestant subjects there from the ill-treatment which he apprehended they might receive from the Irish; but he was surprised when,

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\* *Clarke's Life of James the II.*, vol. 2. It appears that King James was entertained on this occasion at Cross-Green House in Cork; one of his pages was William Owgan, who in 1721 was Sheriff of that City; in 1742, its Mayor; and died in 1776, at the advanced age of 95.—*Hibernian Magazines*, of 1776.

† *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 33.



on appearing before the City, instead of receiving their submission," he was assailed with avowed hostility. Returning to Dublin, he, on the 24th of April, summoned his Parliament for May; on the first of which month, anxiously looking back to Derry, he wrote to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, then encamped before that City, "you shall have all I can send you, cannon and mortars, to enable you to reduce that rebellious town; and to make the more noise, Tyrconnel is preparing to go down to you, it being, as you well observe, of the last consequence to master it." \*

At and previous to this Parliament, and for the whole time while he was in Dublin, King James held his Court in the Castle, and thence issued his proclamations. At that memorable Parliament the Earl of Tyrconnel sat as a peer, while in the Commons Mark Talbot was one of the representatives of Belfast; John Talbot (of Belgard) one for Newcastle; James Talbot of Mount-Talbot one for Athenry; William Talbot for the County of Louth; Sir William Talbot, Baronet (then Master of the Rolls), one for the County of Meath, and another William Talbot was one of the members for the Borough of Wexford. This last was of the Ballynamoney (now Castle Talbot) line, son of Walter Talbot who had been High Sheriff of the County of Wexford in 1649.† He was killed at Derry in King James's service.‡ One of his sons, Gabriel, became a priest and superior of a college at Oporto; and another, James, entered the Spanish service.§

\* MSS. T.C.D., E 2, 19.

† MS. in Berm. Tower.

‡ *Graham's Hist. Derry*, pp. 185, 192. See some curious particulars connected with him, in *Walker's Derry*, p. 31.

§ *Burke's Landed Gentry*.

In that Parliament Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, was attainted, while early in the session, Sir William Talbot came up with a message from the Commons, imparting "their earnest wish, that the Bill repealing the Act of Settlement should be passed by the Lords with all the expedition they could, because the heart and courage of the whole nation were bound up in it."

Soon afterwards (17th May), D'Avaux wrote to King Louis "The Duke of Tyrconnel is sick, as much from vexation as by any other cause; he sees with displeasure, that my Lord Melfort takes the ascendant over the mind of the King, and that he governs almost all things in this country. Your Majesty will lose very much if this man should die. If a Frenchman had been made Viceroy of Ireland, he could not be more zealous for the interests of your Majesty."\* Although Tyrconnel is here styled a Duke, his patent did not pass for that title until the 11th July following. In August the Duke of Schonberg landed at Carrickfergus, when, it being debated at the Privy Council whether King James should retire before the enemy, or advance to arrest his march; Tyrconnel, though for some time confined by his illness at Chapelizod, and thus prevented from attending on His Majesty, used such exertions to assemble an army, that by September he collected one, chiefly from Munster, sufficient to stay the invaders at Dundalk, where, or after retiring into Ulster, they lost by disease more than half of the troops they brought over from England.†

On the memorable "July the First," when King James came to the Boyne, "he found Tyrconnel with the right

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\* *Negotiations*, &c., p. 148.

† *Macarixæ Excidium*, pp. 39, 40, 322, 331-6-7

wing of Horse and Dragoons drawn up before Old Bridge;\* and on that day, fatal for the Stuart Dynasty, his and Colonel Parker's Horse suffered most. The former maintained the assault of King William's powerful regiment, the Dutch Blue Guards, at the ford of Old Bridge, "the houses, breast-works, and hedges around which they lined." "Had the French been posted there," writes Story (part 1, p. 80), "it would be more to our enemy's advantage, but the reason of this was that the Irish Guard would not lose the post of honour." Nor did they yield until after repeated charges, "driving the Dutch Guards and Schonberg's Regiment back into the river, with a loss of a great part of their officers."† Of Tyrconnel's Regiment, Nugent (Robert) and Casanone (Peter) were wounded, Major Meara (Francis) and Sir Charles "Tuke," or "Tuck," (*i.e.* the Chevalier in the present list) killed.‡ Yet did not Tyrconnel leave the field, until the King in his retreat had passed the defile of Duleek, when, joining Lausun, he followed the Royal fugitive.§

"Tyrconnel," insinuates O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs*, (p. 109) "was brave in danger, pusillanimous in disaster. In the rout of the Boyne, he viewed the cause of James as hopeless, that of William as triumphant. He had estates and dignities to preserve, and only in accommodation could he see security for them. If James remained, the contest would be prolonged beyond the hope of accommodation. He therefore sent his chaplain to him, to press his flight to France, and to work on his fears of falling into the hands of William." Colonel O'Kelly (*Excid. Mac.*, p. 57) is yet more openly severe against Tyrconnel, accusing him of

\* Clarke's *James II.*, vol. 2, p. 390.

† O'Connor's *Military Mem.*, p. 107.

‡ Idem, vol. 2, p. 400.

§ O'Kelly's *Excid. Mac.*, p. 35.



“domineering and disregard of the Irish;”—“designing not to oppose King William;”—and that he actually “sent his wife, with all his own wealth and the King’s treasure, into France.” That King, however, though he left Dublin a fugitive, avowedly gave expectation that he but sought France to obtain thence such aid, as would establish his power in Ireland, and he committed the conduct of his cause in the meantime to Tyrconnel.

In about forty days after the battle of the Boyne, King William appeared before Limerick; at which time Colonel O’Kelly, with the suspiciousness that too frequently is the sole response to Irish patriotism, charges Tyrconnel with favouring a surrender of the city to, and a treaty with, that King; an object which he relies would have been accomplished, but for the coming in of Sarsfield, and the enthusiasm the presence of that darling of the army excited; and certainly King William, shaken by the results of *his* popularity, abandoned the siege, and returned to England; whereupon Tyrconnel repaired to France to obtain the promised supplies.\* “No sooner was his back turned,” observe the Royal Memoirs,† “than the discontented part of the Army despatched the Bishop of Cork, Colonels Simon and Henry Luttrell, and Colonel Nicholas Purcell to St. Germain, with instructions to solicit his recall, addressing themselves to his Majesty to this effect,—that my Lord Tyrconnel was not qualified for such a superintendence as he had hitherto exercised; that his age and infirmities made him require more sleep than was consistent with much business; that his want of experience in military affairs rendered him exceeding slow in his resolves, and incapable of laying projects which no depending officer

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\* *Clarke’s James II.*, vol. 2, p. 420.

† *Idem*, vol. 2, p. 422, &c.

would do for him;.....they relied that, should he return with the same authority again, it would dishearten the body of the nation. They also complained of the desponding message he sent to the King after the battle of the Boyne, which occasioned his Majesty's leaving the Kingdom, whereas, had he but stayed a few hours longer in Dublin, he had seen such a number of fine troops as would have tempted him not to abandon them; . . . concluding with several personal reflections, particularly against the Duke of Tyrconnel, and indeed against all that had any tie to his interest."

Notwithstanding these calumnious representations, Tyrconnel, in January, 1690, near the close of that year (old style), returned still Viceroy of his country, while the promised supplies, to a nation disunited and hopeless, were in unconfiding doubt parsimoniously dispensed. "The King resolved to support his own authority in Lord Tyrconnel, and hoped to send back the army-ambassadors in such a temper as would make them live easily with him, which cost the King a great deal of trouble and pains, and was lost labour in the end. But it was the King's hard fate not only to suffer by his rebellious subjects, but to be ill-served by his allies, and tormented by divisions amongst his own people; as if his enemies gave him not disquiet enough, but that his friends must also come in to their aid, to exercise his patience and aggravate his sufferings by turns."\*

The supply of provisions, clothes, arms and ammunition, with which Tyrconnel returned from France to Limerick, was certainly very inadequate to the wants of the Irish army, whose privations had increased so much that they had it communicated to their King "over the water," that in case the

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\* *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 422.

expected fleet did not come promptly from France, there would need no enemy to destroy them. Tyrconnel had, however, been making all the preparations he could in the interim, and had distributed the small resources he possessed, as long as they lasted, with as much impartiality as possible; at last, upon the 8th of May, 1691, the French fleet appeared in the Shannon, and in it was St. Ruth, with other French officers, as also those gentlemen who had been in France to solicit the Duke's removal; which, though the King had not yielded to, he however had so far given way to their advice, as to abridge his power in reference to the military affairs, the direction of which was vested so wholly in St. Ruth, that Tyrconnel, who before could have made a Lieutenant-General, had not now power to make a Colonel, (thus accounting for some of the changes which were subsequently made in the Army List). This so lowered his credit in the army, that little regard was had to his authority; but he prudently submitted, and left the whole management of it to St. Ruth, "who seemingly carried fair, but in the bottom was prepossessed against him."\* Tyrconnel, when he found that the French commander brought no money, earnestly applied to King James to procure for the Irish government even a thousand pistoles, and retrenched the necessary expenses of his own family and establishment; but the request could not be granted. The deserted Irish were left utterly to their own resources and exertions, and this at a crisis when individual views were so differing and distracted. "The King," plead the Royal Memoirs, "was forced to work with such tools as he had, or such as were put into his hands by others, which required as much dexterity to hinder their hurting one another, and by consequence

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\* *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 450.



himself, as to draw any use from such ill-suited and jarring instruments."

In the last struggle for the defence of Limerick, Tyrconnel evinced his honour and allegiance. "Though bent with age, and weighed down with corpulency, he assumed no inconsiderable degree of activity in repairing the fortifications of that town, establishing magazines, and enforcing discipline; and made the officers and soldiers (first showing the example himself) take an oath of fidelity to James, embracing a resolution to defend his Majesty's rights to the last, and never to surrender without his consent. He at the same time despatched an express to St. Germain, though such communications were then of difficult transmission, begging speedy succour or leave to make terms. He was powerfully aided by Sarsfield, to whom he had brought a patent creating him Earl of Lucan, and whose intentions (says O'Connor) were always right and zealous for the king's service; but their efforts were unhappily counteracted by treachery and discord, on which the English general relied more than on the number and valour of his own troops."\*

While this veteran patriot was "struggling with the calamitous circumstances of his country, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy on St. Laurence's day, soon after he had done his devotion; and, though he came to his senses and speech again, yet he only languished two or three days, and then died, just when he was on the point of effecting a unity at least amongst themselves, the want of which was the greatest evil they laboured under."† He died in the middle of August, about a month before De Ginkell commenced the siege, and was

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs, &c.*, p. 162-3.

† *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 462.

buried in St. Munchin's Cathedral within the city. There is not a stone to tell where he lies——

“He was a man,” writes Colonel O’Kelly, “of stately presence, bold and resolute, of greater courage than conduct, naturally proud and passionate, of moderate parts but of unbounded ambition. In his private friendships he was observed to be inconstant (and some did not shame to accuse him of it), even to them by whose assistance he gained his point, when he once obtained his own ends.” He “headed the peace party,” says O’Conor, “supported by the Hamiltons, Talbots, Nugents, Burkes, Rices, Butlers, Sheldons, all of English descent, who preferred William as King of Great Britain and Ireland to James as king of Ireland only; and, in despair of reinstating the latter in his ancestral throne, sought to preserve their own possessions by accommodation.”\* Again says O’Conor, “the English praised Tyrconnel as a lover of peace, yet confiscated all his estates; which, if he had lived a month longer, would have been preserved by the Treaty of Limerick.† Sir Bernard Burke in his *Extinct Peerage* (page 698) expressively writes in relation to Tyrconnel; “Of him much ill has been written, and more believed; but his history, like that of his unfortunate country, has been written by the pen of party, steeped in gall, and copied servilely from the pages of prejudice by the lame historians of modern times, more anxious for authority than authenticity. Two qualities he possessed in an eminent degree, wit and valour; and, if to gifts so brilliant and so Irish he joined devotion to his country and fidelity to the unfortunate and fated family, with whose exile he began life, and at whose ruin he finished it, it cannot be denied that in

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\* *O’Conor’s Military Memoirs*, p. 114.

† *Idem*, p. 167.

his character the elements of evil were mixed with great and striking good. Under happier circumstances the good might have predominated, and he, whose deeds are held by his own family in such high estimate, might have shed a wider lustre on his race." All these views of Tyrconnel's character may be closed with the emphatic words which Mason, in his excellent *History of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, breathes over his grave, "Whatever were his faults, he had the rare merit of sincere attachment to an unfortunate master."

He died without issue male, having made his will on the 12th of April, 1683; and a codicil appended thereto on the 24th of that month, whereby, with noble consideration, he directed that his Trustees "shall satisfy and pay unto Michael Moore of Dublin, gentleman, Vice-provost of the College of Grassine in Paris, and Ancient Professor of Philosophy in the University of said City, the sum of £1,000 sterling, for his care taken in the education of the children of the late Lord of Slane." He also bequeathed thereby £400 to Henry Draycott of Mornington, £400 to his nephew Robert Nugent of Dunore, and £200 to James Barnwell of Bremore. This instrument is preserved at Malahide Castle, and is witnessed by Dud. Bagnall, Nicholas Browne, Walter Dongan, and Ed. Burke. There is an eloquence in this attestation—the three first who signed it were subsequently Colonels in King James's service as shown herein. The first, Dudley Bagnall of Dunleckney, was one of those, who preferred the memorable Catholic Remonstrance of 1661 to the newly restored monarch. Nicholas Browne was the son and heir of Lord Kenmare; and Walter (Lord) Dongan was killed heading his Regiment of Dragoons at the Boyne.

William Talbot of Haggardstown, Tyrconnel's nephew, to whom the earldom was limited in remainder by the creation



patent of 1685, assumed that title; but, having been attainted by the description of William Talbot of Dundalk, he, too, pined in poverty at St. Germain. His son attained the rank of a Lieutenant-General in the armies of France, but died without issue, and in him the earldom in this name became extinct.\* Tyrconnel himself left issue two daughters, who married foreign noblemen. He had also two sisters, Frances, married first to James Cusack of Cushinstown, barrister, by whom she had three sons; Captain Thomas Cusack, killed in France; Captain William, killed in Portugal; and Nicholas Cusack, the captain in this his uncle's regiment; with one daughter, Helen Cusack, married to Robert Arthur of Hacketstown, County of Dublin, Lieutenant of Horse. On the death of Cusack, this lady married to her second husband, the Honourable Thomas Newcomen, Privy Councillor, Brigadier of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of a foot Regiment in Ireland, and by him she had also issue, five daughters: 1st, Katherine, married to Simon Luttrell, Lieutenant-colonel of the Regiment of Foot commanded by Sir Thomas Newcomen; 2nd, Alice, married to Major William Nugent, son of the Earl of Westmeath; 3rd, Frances, married to Sir Robert Gore, Knight, Captain of a Foot Company, eldest son of Sir Francis Gore, Knight; 4th, Margaret, the wife of Sir Maurice Eustace of Castlemartin, Baronet, Captain in the Infantry; and 5th, Mary, the wife of Charles White of Leixlip, one of the Privy Council. Frances, Lady Newcomen, died 17th February, 1687, and was buried at Clonsillagh, near Luttrellstown. [*Funeral Entries in Berm. Tur.*]

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\* It was afterwards revived in the Herefordshire family of Carpenter, by a creation of 1761; while Sir John Brownlow, Baron of Charleville, was previously (1718) created Viscount Tyrconnel.

Tyrconnel's second sister, Lucinda, married Edward Cusack of Lismullen, by whom she had Nicholas, a Captain in this Regiment, of whom hereafter, and Patrick Cusack, a Dominican friar, who became Bishop of Meath, and was King James's High Almoner and Grand Chaplain, while he remained in this Country. Tyrconnel's niece, Frances Talbot, daughter of his elder brother, Sir Robert of Cartown, Baronet, marrying Richard Talbot of Malahide, became the ancestress of a lineal succession, at present represented by James, Lord Talbot de Malahide.

It may here be noticed that, on the 14th of December, 1691, George Talbot, described as of the City of Dublin, who had been previously outlawed, obtained a warrant for a *nolle prosequi* on his indictment, grounded on a petition, which stated him an Englishman and a Protestant; that he was in 1681 made Captain of a Company of Foot in Ireland by the Duke of Ormonde, and so continued until the 2nd July, 1690, when he was the first who, after the battle of the Boyne, surrendered himself in Dublin, and gave up at the Castle there, his own and other fire-arms; that he had given protection to Protestants during the reign of James; that, since his surrender, he had behaved himself peaceably and loyally, and had taken the oath of fidelity before the Commissioners; the truth of all which allegations the Attorney-General certified. About the same time, Richard Talbot of Malahide memorialled for a pardon and restitution of his estates, he having been also outlawed. His petition alleged that, while he admitted he had held the office of Auditor-General to King James, he had filled no other office or trust, civil or military, in his time; and relied that when King William, after the battle of the Boyne, was advancing on Dublin, he had surrendered himself in the camp at Finglas, on the 9th July, 1690, and had ever since behaved

himself “ civilly and inoffensively towards that monarch’s government;” the truth and sufficiency of which purgation the Solicitor-General certified, and the prayer was granted.

Another Richard Talbot is noted by O’Callaghan (*Brigades* v. 1, p. 80) as a natural son of the Duke of Tyrconnel, who had served in France from his youth, and greatly distinguished himself at the repulse of King William from before Limerick. After the capitulation of that city, he passed over to France and became a Brigadier in 1694; incurring, however, the displeasure of Louis the XIV., he was thrown into the Bastille in 1696; whence, after a year’s detention, he was released and restored to active service, but never regained his Regiment. He fell at the battle of Luzzara, in Italy, in 1702.

The widow of Tyrconnel and her daughters lived for some time in the court at St. Germain, with the Ex-King, supported by a small pension which Louis XIV. allowed them; but, having established her right to a portion of jointure in 1703, as hereafter noticed, and her daughters being married on the Continent, she resolved on going over to Ireland. The state of her health, however, induced her first to try the efficacy of the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle, and in *Murray’s Despatches of the Duke of Marlborough*, is preserved one of his Grace, from the Camp at Tirlemont, to the authorities of that town, written with the object of procuring attention and welcome for the Lady Tyrconnel then journeying thither. He also wrote to herself, 5th September, 1705:—

“ The first notice I received of your intention to go to Aix, I immediately despatched a trumpet to the French army, who brought me this morning the enclosed pass. I have likewise ordered eight dragoons to attend on you on your coming to the Bosch. These will wait on you to Maestricht, where the Governor will give you another escort on to Aix. I heartily



wish you a good journey, and all the success you can desire with the waters. If I should not be able to have the satisfaction of seeing you at the waters, I hope to have that of meeting you in Holland, before I embark; being with much truth,

“Madam,

“Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,  
M.”

In 1708, she was in Brussels, and only then, it would seem, on the eve of departure. On the 24th of May in that year, Marlborough wrote to his own Duchess:—“When I took leave of Lady Tyrconnel, she told me that her jointure in Ireland was in such disorder, that there was an absolute necessity for her going thither for two or three months, for the better settling of it. As the climate of Ireland will not permit her being there in the winter, she should begin her journey about ten days hence; she said that she did not intend to go to London, but hoped she might have the pleasure of seeing you at St. Alban's. I have offered her all that might be in my power to make her journey to Holland and England easy, as also that if she cared to stay at St. Alban's, either at her going or return, you would offer it her with a good heart. You will find her face a good deal changed, but, in the discourse I have had with her, she seems to be very reasonable and kind.”\* On her return to Dublin, she fixed her residence at Arbour Hill, a healthy and picturesque situation near the Phoenix Park; and there, after founding a Nunnery for poor Clares in the adjacent locality of King-street, this lady, who once adorned Courts and passed through the libertine manners of Charles the Second's days unblemished, closed her life in March, 1730-1, at the advanced age of 92. “Her death,”

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\* *Jesse's Memoirs of the Court of England*, vol. 4, p. 156.

says Walpole, "was occasioned by her falling out of bed on the floor in a winter's night, and being too feeble to rise or to call, she was found in the morning so perished with cold, that she died in a few hours." She is described as then appearing low in stature, and extremely emaciated; without the slightest trace of ever having been a beauty. She was buried, with her daughters by George Count Hamilton, the 'three Viscountesses' before mentioned, *ante* page 50, in a vault of St. Patrick's Cathedral; while a mural slab, on the west wall of St. Andrew's Scotch College at Paris, is her commemoration in a land where she had passed many of her days of joy and sorrow. It records her as having been a great benefactress to that establishment, and as having provided an endowment for the celebration of a daily mass for ever there, for the repose of her soul, and those of her two husbands.

The Talbots outlawed in 1691 were Richard Earl of Tyrconnel, so attainted by seven inquisitions, and by one other as Richard, son of William Talbot, called Lord Tyrconnel; Richard Talbot of Boolis, County Meath; the aforesaid Richard Talbot of Malahide, County Dublin; John Talbot of Dardistown, County Meath; John Talbot of Belgard, County Dublin; John, Patrick, and Anthony Talbot of Wexford; William Talbot of Kilcarty, County Meath, Baronet; William Talbots, otherwise described as of Wexford, of Wicklow, of Fassaroe, County Wicklow, of Haggardstown and of Dundalk, County Louth, and of Straffan, County Kildare; James Talbot, of Templeogue, County Dublin; James Talbot of Mount Talbot, County Roscommon; Brine, or Bruno Talbot of Dublin, (who was James's Chancellor of the Exchequer,\* but he early made his submission to King Wil-

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\* *Story's Impartial History*, part I. p. 65.

liam); Francis Talbot of Powerscourt, County Wicklow; Marcus Talbot of Dublin and of the County Derry. (This last, whom the *Montgomery MSS.* designate "a bastard of Tyrconnel," was, as before mentioned, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Earl of Antrim's Infantry, member of Parliament for Belfast in 1689, and signalized himself by a gallant sally on the occasion of the first siege of Limerick, but was taken prisoner at Aughrim). Charlotte Talbot, a daughter of Tyrconnel, was also attainted, as was Frances his widow. The latter, however, preferred her suit, at the Court of Chichester House, Dublin, in 1700, for her jointure off the lands of Cabragh, County Dublin, forfeited by her late husband, and the claim was allowed. Amongst other lands of the Duke, then sold by the Commissioners, were 335 acres in Kildare, purchased by Bartholomew *Vanhomrigh*, the father of the *Vanessa*, whose memory Dean Swift has cruelly perpetuated. Lucy Talbot sought and was allowed, as administratrix of William Talbot, the benefit of a leasehold of County Roscommon lands.—Jane Talbot claimed, and was allowed, an annuity left by the will of Colonel Gilbert Talbot in 1674, and charged on houses in Limerick forfeited by Sir William Talbot.—Mary Talbot, a minor, sought, by her guardian, James Donnellan, and was allowed, a considerable charge on houses in Dublin, forfeited by James Talbot.—Helen and Margaret Talbot, daughters of George Talbot, deceased, also minors, by Patrick Talbot, their guardian, claimed the reversion of an estate tail in County of Roscommon lands, forfeited by George Talbot, such reversion accruable if their brother James Talbot should die without issue; and their claim was allowed, subject to such contingency; while said James himself claimed and was allowed that estate tail, and Sarah Talbot was allowed a jointure off said lands.—Lastly, Henry Talbot, a



minor, by George Holmes, his guardian, claimed a remainder in Templeogue, and other lands in the Counties of Dublin and Kildare, forfeited by James Talbot; but his claim was dismissed.\*

In the cause of Prince Charles-Edward and his invasion of 1745, a Captain James Talbot and Major Talbot were engaged at Prestonpans, and Brigadier General 'de Tyrconnel' was taken prisoner by the English at sea in 1746.†

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### LIEUT.-COLONEL DOMINICK SHELDON.

OF this surname was Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, who resigned the Archbishopric of Canterbury in 1669, which he had previously held for some years; the name was also established in Leicestershire, and Sheldons are an existing family of respectability at Brailes-House, in the County of Warwick, having been theretofore settled at Beoly in that of Worcester. Ralph Sheldon of Beoly accompanied Charles the Second in his flight to Boscobel, aiding his concealment in the Oak, to the foot of which he and three others attended their Royal master.‡ His son, Edward, accordingly, was one of the first who, on the Restoration, was honoured with the order of the Knighthood "of the Royal Oak," and of this line, it would seem most probable, was Lieutenant-Colonel Dominick. It is true that a Lieutenant William Sheldon passed patent in 1666 as a 'soldier' for 858 acres plantation measure in the County Tipperary, but it cannot be presumed that an immediate rela-

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\* Registries of Claims in Custom House Records.

† *Gent. Mag.*, v. 14, p. 416; and v. 16, pp. 29, 145, 208.

‡ *Burke's Landed Gentry*, f. 1226.

tive of his would be an adherent of James. The surname was even previously known in Ireland, in the County Limerick, where a Miss Sheldon of that place intermarried in the seventeenth century with Mr. Leonard Drew, of a Devonshire family, a branch of which is yet represented in Youghal.\*

The Peerage Books afford strong confirmation of this officer having been of the Brailes-House line, when they record that Arthur Dillon, of the noble line of Costello, at the close of the seventeenth century married a daughter of Ralph Sheldon of Brailes, whom Lodge describes as 'niece of the Colonel,' while O'Callaghan (*Brigades*, p. 100), says she was maid of Honor to the Queen of James the Second. Inquiries on the lineage have been directed to Brailes-House, Viscount Dillon, and others, in vain. It does, however, seem almost certain that the Lieutenant-Colonel was brother to the Ralph Sheldon, whom Sir Bernard Burke in his 'Landed Gentry,' (f. 1226) describes as "of Steeple Barton, afterwards of Weston and Beoly," and as having "died in 1720." In *Clarke's Life of James II.* (vol. 2, p. 252), this Ralph Sheldon is said to have aided that monarch's escape from Whitehall to Feversham.

A Dominick Sheldon had been a Captain to the Duke of Ormonde, (see *post*, at 'Col. Francis Carrol,') while the officer here under consideration is, on the establishment of 1687-8,† set down for a pension of £200 per annum. Colonel O'Kelly represents him as having been "an Englishman by birth, of the Roman Catholic religion, brought into Ireland on the

\* *Burke's Landed Gentry*, f. 106.

† In the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin, is (E 1. 1) the "List of Payments made for civil and military affairs, with pensions in Ireland for one year, beginning 1st January, 1687." It appears to be the original book, a vellum manuscript, signed by the Council in England, and is dated 3rd February, 1687-8, at Whitehall.

accession of James the Second, by Tyrconnel, and by him made Captain of a company of men at arms. He afterwards promoted him to be his Lieutenant, with the command of his Regiment in his absence; and, by his uncontrollable power with James, he (Tyrconnel) procured for this favourite a commission to be one of the General Officers, though still a Lieutenant-Colonel, and got his commission dated before that of Sarsfield, whom he designed to suppress." \*

Early in 1689 Major-General Richard Hamilton and 'Major' Dominick Sheldon, after routing the revolutionists of Ulster at Dromore-Iveagh, appeared with a small Jacobite force before Coleraine; but there "they met with such a warm reception from Major Gustavus Hamilton, who commanded in the town, and spared no charge or pains to make it tenable, that they were forced to draw off with considerable loss, whereby their designs against Derry were retarded." † When his King retired from investing the latter place, 'Major' Dominick Sheldon was one of the officers whom he left before it to continue the siege. He afterwards commanded the Cavalry at the Boyne, and had two horses shot under him.‡ "A gallant charge under General Sheldon at Sheep-house might (says a modern writer) have given a different termination to the fight at the Boyne, but for the prompt heroism of Levison's and Sir Albert Conyngham's Dragoons, who, getting in the rere of their antagonists, jumped from their saddles, lined the hedges on both sides of the road, and, on the return of the enemy from their successful charge, fired on them with deadly effect, while Ginkell, taking them in the rear, completed their discomfiture." §

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\* *O'Callaghan's Macariæ Excid.*, pp. 150-1. † *Lodge's Peerage*, v. 5, p. 175.

‡ *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 400. § *Fitzgerald's Limerick*, v. 2, p. 326.



When Tyrconnel passed over to France to urge the supplies, Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon, with Colonels Maxwell and John Hamilton, constituted the Directory, whom he deputed to advise the Duke of Berwick in the charge of government cast upon him. At the last siege of Limerick, in September, 1691, "when by Clifford's neglect the enemy was permitted to make a bridge of boats there near Annaghbeg, and thus passed over their Horse and Dragoons between the Irish Horse and the town, Colonel Sheldon could only, by advancing the picket, stop the enemy at a pass, till himself would be able to gain the mountains with his horse and foot, and so make their way to Six-mile-bridge, a *manœuvre* which was with great difficulty performed at last; but not being able to subsist there, they were ordered back towards Clare, upon which the enemy passed a great body of Horse and Dragoons over their new bridge, and came before Limerick at Thomond Gate."\* Colonel O'Kelly, with his usual inclination to find fault with any of Tyrconnel's party, unjustifiably upbraids Sheldon for the "want of courage or conduct" which this retreat, according to him, evinced. Pending the treaty for surrendering the town, Colonel Sheldon dined at the English camp, and, after the capitulation, Sarsfield entrusted to him the care of embarking the Irish refugees, "whose departure marks one of the most mournful epochs in our sad history."† Upon his landing them in France, King James wrote him a letter of acknowledgment from St. Germain, adding how well satisfied he was "with the behaviour and conduct of the officers, and the valour and fidelity of the soldiers; and how sensible he should ever be of their services, which he would not fail to reward when it

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\* *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, pp. 463-4.

† *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 192.

should please God to put him in a capacity of doing so."\* Edward Sheldon and ——— Sheldon, Esqs. were subsequently of the Board of Green Cloth at the Court of St. Germain.†

It is somewhat contradictory in Colonel O'Kelly's estimate of Sheldon that, while he censures, as above, that officer's retreat from before Limerick, as discouraging his party from defending the City,‡ he yet insinuates, immediately previous to the sarcasm, that "Sheldon and Lord Galmoy, true Tyrconnelists, wrote (*it is believed*) more comfortably into France than was suggested by Tyrconnel, and that they engaged to hold out to the last extremity in hope of a powerful relief from thence, of men, money, and all other necessities to prosecute the war, which (he adds) if timely sent had certainly preserved Ireland."§

This Lieutenant-Colonel was outlawed in 1691 on two inquisitions, being in one styled of Dublin, in the other of Pennyburn-mill, County Derry. In France, whither he passed over, he ranked Colonel of an Irish Regiment of Horse, styled *par excellence* 'the King's Regiment;' of which Edmond Prendergast was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, (having theretofore held that rank in Colonel Hugh Sutherland's Horse), and Edmond Butler, his Cornet in Tyrconnel's, was appointed Major in the Brigade. In 1701 Sheldon served first in Germany, and next in Italy, where he so distinguished himself against the Baron de Mercy, that he was raised from the rank of Colonel to be a Lieutenant-General, and all the supernumerary officers of his Regiment were put upon full pay. At the conflicts of the Mincio and Po in

\* See this letter in full in *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 63.

† *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 411.      ‡ *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 149.

§ *Idem*, p. 147.

1702 against Prince Eugene, "great glory was acquired by Sheldon's Horse, to which a number of reduced officers were attached as volunteers. These gallant gentlemen, exiled from their native land, reduced to French half-pay scarce sufficient for subsistence, preferred the activity of a camp to the indolence and obscurity of a French provincial town. . . King Louis, to mark his satisfaction at the distinguished manner in which they had acted, raised their pay also to an equality with that of officers of Infantry of the same rank." \* In the July of 1703, at the surprisal and routing of several Imperial Regiments under General Visconti, at Santa Vittoria, by the Duke de Vendome with a superior force, Sheldon, on the Duke's side, signally distinguished himself, and was wounded. The name of his Regiment was afterwards changed to 'Nugent's,' again in 1733 to Fitz-James's, and it was disbanded in 1762.

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### MAJOR FRANCIS MEARA.

THE O'Mearas were a distinguished territorial sept in the Barony of Upper Ormond, County Tipperary, and the name of their principal residence, Tuaim-ui-Meara, is still retained in 'Toomavara,' within that district. In 1615 William O'Meara had a confirmatory patent of Lisseniskey, situate in the same County, with various townlands, markets, and fairs, &c. The only individuals of the name, who appear in the outlawries of 1642, are Dermot Meara, described as "of Dublin," and Catherine his wife. In the commencement of that century flourished Dermot O'Meara, a physician and a

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, pp. 240-1.



poet, who, Ware says in his *Writers*, was educated at Oxford. He wrote a history of the House of Ormond in verse, as also some prose medical treatises. His son, Edmund O'Meara, also a Doctor of Oxford and a member of the College of Physicians of London, having resided for some time at Bristol, had a grant in 1679 of 712 acres in Clare, as had Thomas Meara in 1677 of 879 acres in the same County; the former died in 1680, leaving three sons, William, a physician also; the above Major Francis, his second son; and the third, a Jesuit.\* This Francis was one of the burgesses in King James's Charter of 1687 to Wicklow, and was sheriff of that county in the following year. He was killed at the battle of the Boyne.†

A funeral entry in Bermingham Tower, Office of Arms, records the death of Teigue O'Meara of Lishenuske, County Tipperary, (son and heir of William O'Meara of do., son and heir of Donnell O'Meara of do.,) who had married Honora, daughter of Robert Grace of Courtstown, County Kilkenny; by whom he had issue three sons, Daniel, William, and Patrick, and two daughters. Said Teigue died at Killballykelty, County Waterford, 30th April, 1636, and was interred at Clonmel. Another member of this family, Thomas Meara, was a Lieutenant in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Regiment of Foot; and a Thady O'Meara, having been seised of various lands in the county of his sept, and being an adherent of James, was attainted; when Daniel O'Meara claimed a fee-tail therein; while in a subsequent patent of lands in the same county to John Otway, a saving was contained of the rights of *Theodore* "Maragh" to certain townlands there specified.

At the battle of Lauffield, in 1747, Captain O'Meara was of

\* *Ware's Writers*, p. 190.

† *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 400.

the wounded in Clare's Brigade. He was living in 1793, when he resided with his son, General Felix O'Meara, Commandant of Dunkirk. This latter individual went into the French Service in 1755, being then but eighteen years of age, and was immediately received into Rothe's Regiment. In the same year hostilities commenced in Europe, by Admiral Boscawen's taking the *Alcide* and *Le Lys*, French ships of war; and preparations were made for land actions on both sides. The Irish regiments embodied in France were sent to garrison Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Ardres, on that frontier of France nearest to England, as it was the policy of the French King to oppose the Irish troops to those of England. Here O'Meara, sharing in all the services of his regiment, gradually rose, as vacancies occurred. In 1778, when the force to which he was attached was incorporated in French regiments, he, then a Captain, had the same rank given him in that of Auvergne, which was the second in military estimation of all the Infantry of that country. After the breaking out of the Revolution in France, O'Meara, being then a Lieutenant-Colonel, resigned his commission under Royalty, and, embracing the Republican movement, received a fresh commission from the National party. He fought under General Dumourier, afterwards under General Dampierre, and was subsequently raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, with the defence of Dunkirk confided to him.\* There he married a young lady with a fortune of 80,000 livres. Three younger brothers of his were also officers in the French service.† One of this sept, William O'Meara, was aide-de-camp of Marshal Lannes, who died in his arms, mortally wounded at the battle of Esling.‡

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\* *Gent. Mag.*, 1793, p. 449.

† *Anth. Hib.* v. 2, p. 239.

‡ *O'Reilly's Irish Abroad and at Home*, p. 199.

## CAPTAIN JOHN ROCH.\*

THIS Memoir has been relieved, as were some others, of many *genealogical* notices which had been collected in manuscript, but they, failing to interest the leading members of the family, were not likely to be acceptable beyond that circle. David de la Roche, son of Alexander de Rupe, alias de la Roche, was the founder of this ancient Norman family in Ireland. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, by the Princess Joan his wife, daughter of King Edward the First.† From that marriage descended a race that acquired the lordship and territory of Fermoy, in the County of Cork, a district hence known as the Roches' Country. During the reign of that English monarch, several Royal letters were addressed to members of this family, requiring their aid and personal service in the Scottish wars; summonses were afterwards directed to them to attend the earliest Irish Parliaments; and, about the year 1320, George de la Roche, who had been theretofore twice cited as a Baron to Parliaments held in Dublin, was fined 200 marks for non-attendance. David, son of Alexander de la Roche, was also a member of this Parliament; four years after which the Sheriff of Cork was commanded to levy from him, the accustomed aid for his knights and free tenants, on his eldest son being made a knight.

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\* This and many other surnames appear in the following pages variously spelt, the orthography, given herein, being always that of the documents, records, or authorities cited.

† *Burke's Landed Gentry*, f. 1132.



In 1344 the King summoned Lord Roche, by the style of "Capitaneus des Rocheyns," to attend him in the wars in France. This nobleman was, according to Lodge, John, Lord Roche, who intermarried with Eleanor, daughter of the second Lord Kerry, by whom he had the first Countess of Kildare, mother of the first Countess of Carrick, mother of the first Earl of Ormond.\* In 1377 John Roche of Fermoy had summons by writ to Parliament,† as he had again in 1381. In the latter year the Royal command, to furnish men and arms to a hosting, was, amongst others of the County of Cork, directed to David, son of William Roche, and to Redmond, son of John Roche. In six years after, on the death of John, son of David de la Roche, Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin, to whom Richard the Second had virtually made over all Royal prerogatives in Ireland, committed to the custody of Gerald Fitz Morice, Earl of Desmond, all said John's estates in the Baronies of Fermoy and Muskerry, to hold during the minority of his son and heir, John the younger. In 1421 Maurice Roche, Lord Fermoy, was constituted by the King Sheriff of the County of Cork. It may be here remarked, that in these centuries, the Lords Roche of Fermoy are, in the Annals, Ecclesiastical Records, and official documents, universally recognised in their character of Irish chieftains, as well as of Anglo-Irish peers, by the style and title of "Capitanei suæ nationis;" and their inheritance is designated the Roches' Country, not only in the ancient maps of Ireland, but in the Acts of Henry the Eighth, Elizabeth, and even down to the time of Cromwell.

David Roche, Lord Roche, surnamed the Great, sat in

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\* *Lodge's Peerage*—1st Edition—vol. 2, p. 103.

† *Burke's Extinct Peerage*, f. 711.

Parliament as Viscount Roche of Fermoy in the reigns of Edward the Fourth and Henry the Seventh.\* He was one of the Peers whom the latter Sovereign invited to the entertainment at Greenwich, where Henry caused Lambert Simnel to attend as a menial.† Before and after this year, the mayoralty of Cork was repeatedly filled by a Roche. An original letter of 1556, from the Clergy, &c. of Kinsale to Queen Mary, recommending Patrick Roche for the then vacant See of Cork and Cloyne, is preserved in the Cottonian Collection of the British Museum. In Perrot's memorable Parliament of 1585, Viscount Fermoy attended on summons, while Philip Roche sat there as member for Kinsale. Soon after the attainders consequent upon the Desmond rebellion, John, son of Dominick Roche of Limerick, emigrated to Rochelle; as did Maurice and John Roche, two sons of John Roche of Ellenfinchtown, in December, 1601, with Juan de Aquila, for Spain,‡ where it is believed the name still exists. About the year 1630, the Reverend Mr. Roche, President of the College of Douay, and subsequently Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross in Ireland, founded an establishment for Irish priests at Antwerp, where they were supported "partly by the alms given at masses, and partly by the benevolence of the people;" but Harris, in his account of such Irish establishments, attributes this foundation to a Mr. Laurence Sedgrave.

The family were ever warm adherents of the Stuarts. David, Viscount Fermoy, who, after suffering heavily by the Desmond rebellion, had received, in 1611, a grant from King James of the manors of Downegroe, Glanner, and Bealaghaghie in Cork, is recorded to have lost in the Royal cause, in the war of 1641,

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\* *Burke's Extinct Peerage*, f. 692.

† *Bermingham's Remarks on Baronages*, p. 54.    ‡ *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 426.

estates worth £50,000 *per annum*. He was himself banished, with a Regiment of which he had the command, to France, where he died. Amongst those attainted in 1643, were this Viscount Fermoy, and eighteen of the name of Roche, all in the County of Cork. Amongst the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, in 1646, sat Maurice Roche, Viscount Fermoy, with the Peers; and David Roche of Glanaure, John Roche of Castletown, and Redmond Roche of Cahirdowgan in the Commons. When Ireton took Limerick in 1651, Alderman Jordan Roche, Edmund Roche, Esq., and David Roche were three of the twenty-four excluded from mercy; and Cromwell's Act "for settling Ireland," which was passed in the following year, excepted Maurice Roche, Viscount Fermoy, from pardon for life and estate.

After witnessing and sharing many of the visitations of the civil war, George and John Roche withdrew in exile to Flanders, where they found their Prince, for whom they had suffered so much, also a fugitive and a wanderer. It is recorded of them that, with their kinsman Viscount Fermoy, they shared their military pay with Charles,\* a "service which," adds Sir Bernard, "the monarch overlooked at the Restoration." The reproach was supererogation in the annals of that race. Even the Declaration of Royal Gratitude, spread out in the Act of Settlement, names of this family only Captain Miles "Roache," of the County of Cork, "for services beyond the seas." A Lieutenant William Roch however had, in 1670, a confirmatory grant of 133 acres, and James Roch of 229, in Clare; as had Dominick Roch of 1,367 in Galway.

In King James's Charter of 1687 to Cork, Patrick and John Roch were appointed Aldermen, and Edmund Roche a

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\* *Burke's Landed Gentry*, Sup. p. 280.



free Burgess. In that of the same year to Limerick, Dominick Roche, Esq., and Thomas Roch, merchant, were named Aldermen. The former was by King James, on his arrival in Ireland, created Baron Tarbert and Viscount Cahiravahilla.\* Roches were also then appointed on the municipal rolls of Kinsale, Cloghnékilty, Mallow, Wexford, Middleton, Fethard, and Charleville. In the pension list of 1687-8 appear entries of £150 per annum for "Lord Roche's children," and of £100 per annum "for the now Lord Roche."

In the Parliament of Dublin sat David Roche, Viscount Fermoy (as on out-lawry reversed) amongst the Peers. He was afterwards drowned at Plymouth in the great storm of 1703, and was succeeded in the title by Ulick Roche,† who, dying without issue, was succeeded by John Roche of Ballendangan, "who," writes Smith in 1745,‡ "is now in the service of the king of Sardinia, and has no issue. He was, during the late war, in the service of that King, in the rank of a General Officer, and is a great favourite of the Prince. He was sent at different times to prevent the French and Spaniards from crossing the Alps into Italy, distinguished himself in a brave defence of Augusta; and, when compelled to surrender Casal, the French and Spanish Generals paid him all military honours, and entertained him nobly in their camp. After being a prisoner for some time, he returned to the Sardinian service."

Besides the above Captain John Roche and the two other Roches in this Regiment, the name was commissioned in Lord Galway's Horse, and in the Infantry Regiments of Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord Kilmallock, Colonels Thomas and Richard Butler, Dudley Bagnall, Owen Macartie, Gordon O'Neill.

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\* *Ferrar's Limerick.*

† *Nicholl's Peerage*

‡ *History of Cork*, v. 1, p. 345.

Charles O'More, Lords Clare and Kenmare, Sir Michael Creagh, and Major-General Boisseleau. The outlawries of 1691 present the following Roches of that period: Philip Roche of Dublin, of Brickfields, County of Cork, and of Poulenelong, in the same County; James Roche of Ballymontagh, County of Kilkenny, and of Feartagh, County of Cork, (who however had the benefit of the Articles of Limerick); David Roche of Aghane, County of Wexford, and of Curraheen, County of Waterford; with Michael Roche, Richard and Maurice Roche, John, Joshua, Theobald, Patrick, Dominick, and Andrew Roche, all of the County or City of Cork; Edward of Ballyadow, County of Wexford; Redmond of Killehaly, County of Waterford; and Stephen of Curwaragher, County of Cork. This latter, on his attainder, retired to Kilrush, County of Clare; and afterwards to Pallis, in the neighbourhood of his brother-in-law, William Apjohn. They had married two sisters, Anastasia and Catherine Lysaght, daughters and co-heiresses of William Lysaght.\*

At the Court of Chichester House, in 1700, Catherine Roche, *alias* Lavallier, widow of Edward Roche, claimed against the then proprietor of Trabolgan, Francis, son of said Edward, her jointure thereof; but her petition was dismissed; as was that of Clara Roche for a jointure off the County of Cork lands, forfeited by Philip Roche.

It may be mentioned that amongst the Southwell MSS. some years since offered for sale by Thomas Thorpe, of Covent Garden, London, were curious College Accounts of Lord Roche, from June, 1711, to December, 1712. His tuition in dancing, fencing, and riding, quadrupled in amount the charges for the mathematics, French, &c. Four dozen of gloves for

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\* *Old Family MSS.*

him cost forty-eight shillings, a pair of leather breeches a guinea and sixpence, and there was due to the perriwig-maker twelve pounds, Lord Roche being then a mere boy.\* The education of this young lord seems to have resulted from a petition of Lady Roche, forwarded in October, 1703 (on her failure of relief at the Court of Claims,) by Mr. Canton Haly on her behalf, to Mr. Secretary Southwell; wherein she entreated "certain monies to send Lord Roche's children on sight for England, who are in a most forlorn condition; which will be one everlasting deed of charity, and an eternal obligation upon the family."† The Civil Establishment was, previous to 1715, charged with pensions, each of £100 *per annum*, for Ulick Lord Roche and for Eleanor Roche; to each of which entries a Committee of the House in that day attached significantly—'Qœre if a Protestant?'

### CAPTAIN THE CHEVALIER TUCK.

THIS officer so appears on the British Museum Copy of King James's Army List, but the name is not mentioned on the Roll of the 1691 attainders. An Edward 'Took' passed patent in 1666 for upwards of 3,000 acres in the Queen's County, as did his nephew and heir, James Took, for other lands there; while the name of Timothy Tuck, senior, appears on the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' officers.

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\* *Southwell MSS. Catal.*, p. 192.

† *Idem*, p. 244.



## CAPTAIN NICHOLAS CUSACK.

INDIVIDUALS of this ancient name have been summoned to Irish Parliaments or Great Councils as lords of Killeen, Gerardstown, Dunsany, and Culmolyn. The origin of the surname is by some considered French, by others, who were ambitious to naturalize it, Irish; but, waiving any controversy on the distinction, it may be here stated that so early as in 1160, Geoffrey Cusack appears on record, a donor of vestments to the Abbey of St. Mary, in Dublin. In 1285 Manus O'Connor defeated Adam Cusack and the English of the west of Connaught, at Ballysadare in Sligo, where many were slain, and Colin Cusack, brother of Adam, was taken prisoner. These brothers were of the Killeen line. In 1295 died Sir Andrew Cusack, who was ancestor of the Gerardstown family. In 1303 Walter de Cusack was one of the Irish magnates invited to serve King Edward in the Scottish war; in 1309 he had special summons to the Parliament of Kilkenny; in which latter year he was constituted a *justice in eyre* within the County of Dublin. Having married Amicia, widow of Nigel le Brun, without first obtaining the King's license therefor, he had been fined £100; but, in 1318, as said Amicia had no dower by her first husband of lands held under the King, this fine and some Crown debts which Walter then owed, were forgiven. He died without issue early in the reign of Richard the Second. Sir John Cusack, styled Baron of Culmolyn in right of his wife Joan, sole daughter and heiress of Nicholas, son of Simon de Geneville, had issue by her Sir Simon Cusack, his eldest son, who was in 1375 summoned to Parliament as such Baron. In the suc-

ceeding centuries other Cusacks filled the highest judicial posts in Ireland; and were not less distinguished in the succession of Prelates, Abbots, and Priors; on the Rolls of the Privy Council, the Sheriffs, Mayors, &c.; Thomas Cusack was the first Mayor of Dublin, in 1409.

Of the old manor of Dangan, a locality associated with the memory of Ireland's great Duke, where his boyhood was spent, Thomas Cusack was seised in 1386, and in the following year his title therein was confirmed by Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin, under the extraordinary powers with which he was invested by Richard the Second. In 1388 Geoffrey, the son of this Thomas, conveyed his estates, including the manor of Dangan, to Trustees. In 1390 Simon Cusack settled upon his son John the manor of Dangan, to hold to him and his heirs male, rendering an annual rent of £40 during his life. Soon afterwards, Sir Richard de Wellesleye acquired, by marriage with a member of the Cusack family, the lordship of Dangan, and such interest in him and his descendants is recognised in a succession of patents. At the battle of Agincourt in 1415, Sir Thomas Cusack (then lord of Dunsany) fought in the retinue of Sir William Bouchier. He remained in France after that day, and greatly distinguished himself. He attended Giles of Brittany in his embassy into England, and on his return was taken prisoner by the garrison of St. Michael, but was released by the Duke of Brittany, who sent the Chancellor to his assistance.\*

Throughout all the persecutions of the Irish Catholics in the seventeenth century, this family espoused their cause; and in the Civil war of 1641, six were attainted for such their

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\* *Sir Harris Nicholas's Agincourt.*

adherence, four being described as of Meath, and two of Wicklow. In the Supreme Council of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, sat James Cusack, who was therefore especially excepted from pardon for life and estate in Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652 'for settling Ireland.' The declaration of Royal gratitude, displayed in the Act of Settlement, only mentions Mr. Thomas Cusack of Carrick, in the County of Kildare. In 1671 Adam Cusack was Chief Justice of Connaught, and was in the following year appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas. In five years afterwards Christopher Cusack had a confirmatory patent for the Castle and Lands of Rathaldron, &c., 678 acres, in Meath; as had John Cusack in 1679 for 967 acres in Clare, and 64 in Roscommon, while Maura, relict of James Cusack, and John, their son, passed patent for 250 acres in the latter county. King James's new Charters of 1688 placed this name on the Municipal Rolls of Navan, Trim, Swords, and Kilkenny.

Reverting here to the direct lineage of the above Captain Nicholas, Sir Thomas Cusacke, Knight, described as "of Cushingstown, but afterwards of Lismullen," was, in 1542, appointed Master of the Rolls; in ten years after which he was raised to be Chancellor, "the King having been informed of his wisdom, learning, good experience, and grave behaviour;" in which high office Queen Mary continued him, "having received advertisement and report of his good behaviour, industry, and diligent service, exhibited unto us and our dear brother;" and at this time he acted as one of the Lords Justices. He resigned office in 1555, and died in 1571. Of his daughters it must be premised that one married Sir Henry Colley, of Castle-Carbery, in Kildare, from whom descended the Duke of Wellington; another became the wife of Gerald Wellesley, then lord of Dangan,



whose lineal descendant, Gerald or Garret, left his estates to the aforesaid Colley family, provided the inheritor took the name and arms of Wellesley, this Wellesley blood having been derived from Alison Wellesley, who was the mother of the above Chancellor, Sir Thomas Cusack; and in right of this descent the arms of Cusack were carried at the funeral of the Duke. Sir Thomas was himself held in the highest favour by the English Government, and many of his letters, on the state of Ireland during the reign of Henry the Eighth, have been printed on the late Record Commission. Edward Cusack of Lismullen, his lineal male descendant, married, as before mentioned (*ante* p. 68), Lucinda, sister of the Duke of Tyrconnel, and he had by her, besides Patrick, King James's grand chaplain, the Captain Nicholas here under consideration. In the Parliament of 1689 he sat as one of the representatives of Trim, while Navan was represented by Christopher of Corbally, and by Christopher of Rathaldron, as was Kells by Bartholomew Cusack. On the occasion of the Capitulation of Limerick, Nicholas Cusack, then a Colonel, was an executing party of the Civil Articles. He was attainted in 1691 with fourteen others of the name in Meath, Kilkenny, and Down Counties respectively. At the Court of Claims Robert Cusack petitioned for and was allowed a remainder in tail in various lands and premises in the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, &c., of which Nicholas the forfeiting proprietor had been seised in right of his wife.

Besides Captain Nicholas, the Cusacks that held commissions in this Irish war, were, John and Adam of the Lismullen line, Ensigns in the Royal Regiment of Infantry; Bartholomew of the Rathaldron, and Christopher of the Corbally line, Captains in Lord Slane's; Robert, a Lieutenant in Clifford's Dragoons. In Maxwell's was a Captain Cusack; in Mount-

cashell's Infantry was a Lieutenant Cusack; a Cusack was the Chaplain in Lord Galmoy's Regiment of Horse; and a James Cusack is mentioned, in *Sir Bernard Burke's Landed Gentry*, as having fought for King James at the battle of the Boyne, and he is there shown to have been lineally descended from the before mentioned Edward, of Lismullen, who married Tyrconnel's sister, and to have been the direct ancestor of the present eminent surgeon, James William Cusack, of Merrion-square.

In the Brigades on the Continent Richard Edmund Cusack was distinguished at Minden, Malplaquet, and Maestricht. His brother, Gerald-Alexander, signalized himself at Fontenoy and Lauffield; and a younger brother, Charles, died a Knight of St. James, and a Captain-General of Spain.

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### CAPTAIN JOHN TALBOT OF BELGARD.

HE had been one of the Chiefs of the Pale, who attended the great meeting at Swords, in 1641, and in the declaration of Royal gratitude emblazoned in the Act of Settlement, he, being there described as of Belgard, a Lieutenant, was included, "for reason known unto us, in an especial manner meriting our grace and favour." For these services he further obtained a restoration of about half his estates, which had been seized by the Usurping Powers: of these however he deemed it prudent to take out a fresh patent in 1670, which expressly included Belgard. He was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Newcastle in the Parliament of 1689, and, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wicklow, and Commissary-General over this and four other

Counties, he raised and equipped a Regiment of Cavalry at his own expense, fought at its head at the battle of the Boyne, and at Aughrim; and, having been included in the Articles of Limerick, this fine old soldier thereby effected the preservation of his estate. At his advanced age he declined to emigrate, and, retiring to Belgard, passed the remainder of his days in the ease and comfort of a competent fortune, with the consciousness of having served his King and Country to the utmost of his abilities. He married a daughter of Sir Henry Talbot of Mount-Talbot and Templeogue, and, having no male heir, he sought, for his daughter Catherine, a suitable alliance in the noble family of Dillon, which took place in 1696 by her marriage with Thomas Dillon of Brackloon, grandson of Theobald the first Lord Viscount Dillon of Costello-Gallen.\*

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### CAPTAIN — HOWARD.

THIS noble name does not occur again on the Army List, nor is it in the attainders of that period; but it does appear, in four individuals, who obtained adjudications as in right of the "1649" officers.

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### LIEUTENANT THOMAS BEATAGH.

IN the Fourteenth century, and long after, this name (which in truth seems to have been of Danish origin, and anterior to the English invasion,) is traced in the history and records of

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\* *D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dublin*, p. 708.



Meath. In 1345 Simon Betagh was one of those impowered 'to treat with and reform' the Irish of that County. In 1382 Henry Betagh was appointed one of the two guardians of the peace in the Barony of Kells there. In eight years after it is recorded that this Henry sued out a licence from the Crown, to enable him to send his daughter Matilda to be nursed by an Irishwoman; as did Robert Beatagh in 1405 for a similar liberty for the nursing of his daughter Katherine, in the family of Mahon M'Cabe 'an Irishman, our enemy:' and in 1408, William, son of Henry Betagh, styled 'of Moynalty,' had the same leave, for the putting his daughter, Elizabeth, to nurse with the wife of Hugh O'Reilly, 'an Irishman.' In 1494 William Betagh of Moynalty (probably grandson of William of 1408), was amerced 100 marks for absenting himself from a Parliament held at Trim before Lord Gormanston, to which he had been summoned. In 1556 died James Beatagh of Walterstown, County Meath; leaving William his son and heir then aged 30 and married. At the close of this century William Betagh of Moynalty was married to Anne daughter of the sixth Lord Killeen; and in 1610 Edmund Betagh, as son and heir of Christopher of Moynalty, deceased, had livery of his estates according to the law of wardships. About the year 1627 he settled the Castle of Moynalty and other premises in Meath to the use of Patrick his son and heir. In that year died William, son of Nicholas Beatagh of Walterstown aforesaid, leaving Patrick his son and heir, then aged 40 and married.

The outlawries of 1642 included the names of the aforesaid Edmund Betagh, with Edmund Betagh, junior, and James Betagh, all of Moynalty, Robert *muyle* 'Beatagh,' and Patrick Beatagh of Newtown, all in Meath. The minutes of Courts-Martial held in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, in 1651-2-3,

record those held on 20th March, and 23rd April, 1652, on Captain Francis Betagh and other Betaghs.

Of the grants confirmed on the adventurers in 1666, one to Thomas Taylor (ancestor of the Marquess of Headfort) of lands in the County of Meath, contains a saving for Henry Betagh, Christopher, Richard, Lucas, James, Mary, Anne, Ellenor, Margaret, and Jane Betagh, all children of Patriek Betagh, of such rights as their said father had in certain lands therein specified, and which had been decreed to them in 1663. A similar saving of their rights was reserved in another patent of Meath lands to Nicholas Moore, as also in patents to James Stopford, Edward Stubbers, and Henry Morton, all concerning lands in that County; while in 1670 Patriek Betagh had a confirmatory grant of 246 acres in Meath, as had Laurence Betagh and Ismay his wife of a small allotment in Roscommon in 1677; Henry Betagh of 379 acres in Galway, and Alexander Betagh of 92 in Roscommon, both in the last year.

The new Charter, granted by King James to the Borough of Kells, contains the names of four Betaghs, burgesses, viz.: Francis, Thomas, William, and Henry; and Thomas Betagh was appointed Town-clerk. On this Army List Lord Gormanston's Regiment of Infantry had one company, whose Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign were Beataghs.

The outlawries of 1691 have '*Thomas Beatagh of Moynalty*,' who seems identical with this Lieutenant; and Francis Beatagh is also an outlaw, described as of the same locality. William Betagh, senior, and William Betagh, junior, styled of Lisalkey, County of Down, were also attainted at this time.

The case of Mr. Francis Betagh of Moynalty, as iniquitously affected by the Acts of Settlement, is especially recorded in *Mr. O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, where it is stated that his grandson, the Chevalier de Betagh, was a Captain in Fitz-

James's Regiment of Horse, previous to the battle of Fontenoy, and was living with the title of Count in 1775.\* It appears from the notes in *Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. 1, that some members of the Moynalty Beataghs settled at Mannin, in the County of Mayo, where a daughter of Captain Gerald Dillon, becoming the wife of James Betagh, was the object of one of Carolan's poetical effusions.

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### LIEUTENANT CHARLES KING.

It would seem that this officer was a relative of George King, theretofore proprietor of the town and manor of Clontarf, whose house and town Sir Charles Coote burned and wasted with his wonted cruelty. The outrage, which, as Borlase writes, was "excellently well executed," was attempted to be justified by an allegation that Mr. King had been one of the gentlemen of the Pale, who had previously assembled at Swords, and who had further abetted the pillaging of a ship. This King was immediately after attainted, a reward of £400 offered for his head, and his estates, comprising the manor and island of Clontarf, with Hollybrook, were granted to John Blackwell, a favourite of Oliver Cromwell, who assigned to John Vernon, the ancestor of the present proprietor.† Lodge relates that Captain James Brabazon, son of Sir Anthony Brabazon, was killed in 1676 by a *Charles King*.‡

The attainders of 1642 have but one of this surname, *George King*, described as of Galtrim, County of Meath. Those of

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\* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 94.

† *D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dub.* p. 89.

‡ *Archdall's Lodge's Peerage*, vol. 5, p. 274.



1691 exhibit only John King of Boyle, and Henry, otherwise Martin King, of Galway; either of whom appears to have been a Lieutenant in Fitz-James's Infantry; while another of this name was an Ensign in Lord Gormanston's. A Thomas King was Prebendary of Swords in 1703; and in 1776, a Charles King was one of the Representatives of that Borough.

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### CORNET EDMUND BUTLER.

THE notices, applicable to this great historic name, are collected at the ensuing Horse Regiment of Viscount Galmoy; it may, however, be here observed, that this officer appears to have been the same Edmund Butler, who, when Dominick Sheldon, the aforesaid Lieutenant-Colonel, obtained a Cavalry Regiment, was appointed the Major therein, as his old companion in arms.\* The gallant services of that force on the Continent are hereinbefore briefly alluded to, under the name of 'Sheldon.'

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### CORNET EDMUND HARNEY.

HE appears to have been of the County of Wicklow, and, although his own outlawry is not mentioned on the roll of attainders, there do appear there Matthew and Thomas Harney, both described as of Wicklow.

The name of 'Herny' (John, and Margaret his wife,) is of record in the Chancery Rolls of Ireland in 1325; and in 1381, Thomas 'Herny' was an officer of the Customs in Waterford and Cork.

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 197.

## QUARTER-MASTER PETER COSHARE.

ALTHOUGH this officer's name is thus spelt on the Trinity College Army List, it was altered to Casinone in the first Edition of the *Illustrations*, on the authority of the Duke of Berwick's Memoir, who, in his Report of the wounded at the battle of the Boyne, names Casinone, an officer of Tyrconnel's Regiment; while *Walker's Diary* (p. 60) says, 'Quarter-Master Casinone' was killed at the previous siege of Derry. There seems little doubt that he was the same person, to whom the Comte D'Avaux, in a letter of 14th May, 1689, to M. de Louvois, alludes as 'a French officer named Cassenaue, who, arriving yesterday from the fleet, told us that there was an engagement between it and that of England, in the Bay of Bantry; and that the former had time to disembark all her goods and passengers for Ireland, before entering into the combat: we expect with anxiety the result.' And, in a subsequent despatch of 9th August, 1689, D'Avaux wrote, 'I ought to mention to you that the King of England (so *he* of course styles James), has engaged in his service le Sieur de Cassenaue, and has given him the office of an Exempt of the Guard, and His Majesty is well pleased at the manner he acquits himself.'—(*Negotiations, &c.*, pp. 156 and 359.)

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## QUARTER-MASTER JOHN BRYAN.

SIR Thomas Loftus, who died in 1636, left with other issue a daughter Jane, who had married John Bryan of Whiteswell,

*alias* Bawnmore, and had issue by him four sons, the youngest of whom, John Bryan,\* seems identical with this Quarter-Master. Alderman James Bryan, of Jenkinstown, was one of the Representatives for the City of Kilkenny in the Parliament of 1689; and a Walter Bryan, described as of Akipp, in the Queen's County, was attainted in 1701.

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### QUARTER-MASTER — ST. LEGER.

THIS surname, St. Leodegar, is derived from France, through Robert St. Legere, Knight, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, settled in Kent, and became the founder of this noble family. So early as in the year 1308 it appears on record, that Nigel le Brun, the King's Escheator, was then commanded to deliver to Johanna, daughter and heiress of Hugh Purcell, deceased, (who had held an estate *in capite*), and to her husband, William de St. Leodegar, her lands, which had been held by the law of wardship during her minority, then just expired. In forty years after Richard de St. Leodegar, Archdeacon of Dublin, had license of absence from Ireland for a journey beyond sea. About this period William de St. Leodegar was seised of estates in fee, within the Barony of Bargy, adjoining Carlow, and, on his death, John de St. Leodegar succeeded thereto. This John had a treasury order for fourteen pounds (a large sum in those days), on account of his military service in warring for five weeks, with two horsemen and eighteen hobillers, against the O'Mores of Slievemargy. In 1392, on the death of Thomas de St.

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\* *Archdall's Lodge's Peerage*, vol. 7, p. 355.



Leodegar, styled "*Baron of Bargy*," his lands, which he held of the Crown, were committed to the custody of Geoffrey de Valle, Knight.

In 1537 Sir Anthony St. Leger was appointed by King Henry the Eighth one of the Commissioners for letting the Crown lands in Ireland; he was subsequently, on five several occasions, Lord Deputy of this Kingdom. His son, Sir Warham, was Chief Governor of Munster in 1565, and *his* son, Sir William, was Lord President of that Province in 1627, and was one of the Representatives of the County of Cork in the Parliament of 1639. His eldest son, another William, fell at the battle of Newberry, in 1644, when his brother John, of Doneraile, succeeded to his estate. John's second son was a Baron of the Irish Exchequer in 1715, while his eldest son, Arthur, was in 1703 created Viscount Doneraile, and was ancestor of those who have since borne that title.

In the meantime a branch of the name had sprung up in Kilkenny, where Thomas St. Leger of Cloghela died in 1527, leaving William, his son and heir. The family was afterwards settled at Ballyfennor, or Fennorstown, in that County, where James St. Leger died in 1597, and Robert, his son, died there in 1635, leaving James, his son and heir, then only ten years of age. In the Civil War of 1641 this James led a troop of what some historians will call "Irish rebels." Amongst those attainted in 1691 were Geoffrey St. Leger of Disart and Newtown, in the aforesaid county, with James, his son, Patrick St. Leger, and Anthony, son of George. The above Quarter-Master, it may be concluded, was one of these; while in reference to George, the father of Anthony, an Inquisition *post mortem* taken in 1626 shows that Redmond, the father of that George, died about the year 1625,

seised of the manor of Tulloughanboge, with other lands also in Kilkenny, and leaving George, his son and heir, then aged twenty-two years, and married.

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### QUARTER-MASTER — STRONGMAN.

THIS surname does not appear a second time on the Army List, nor at all on the attainders of that period; a Captain John Strongman however was one of those in whose favour an adjudication was made as a "1649" officer after the Restoration, an event which suggests that this Quarter-Master may have been a relative of his.

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### QUARTER-MASTER — MAC ALLESTER.

AT so early a date as 1176 Giolla an Coimde Mac Allister was one of the witnesses to King Roderic O'Connor's endowment of the religious house at Tuam. This Annal of the Four Masters is not however referable to the Scottish sept of Lochaber, and the name is not projected on Irish record for many succeeding centuries. It does not even appear on the denization rolls of the Ulster Plantation, nor on the forfeitures of 1641. In the confiscations of the Jacobites in 1691, two of those outlawed are described as Randle M'Allister of Ballycastle and of Moss-side, with Dionysius of Tullyliobe, both in Antrim.

The arrival of this sept from Scotland into Ireland is, in the history of Ulster, assigned to the coming over of the Mc Con-

nells, when many of their achievements are chronicled connected with the Glynnns of Antrim. Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, has a very full notice of the origin and lineage of this sept; and of one, Alexander Macalester, the lineal ancestor of the present Chief, he says, "he was a good and loyal subject, was present at the battle of Killicranky under Dundee, and afterwards joined the force commanded by Major-General Buchan, which was totally routed at Cromdale, 1 May, 1690; but, having escaped the slaughter with a remnant of his followers, *he passed over to Ireland, where he obtained a commission, and was present at the battle of the Boyne.*" It seems not unlikely, from the Regiment in which the above Quarter-Master was commissioned, and which was particularly signalized at the Boyne, that he was identical with this Alexander.



## REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

## PIERS, LORD VISCOUNT GALMOY'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Richard Oxburgh.	Ambrose Carroll.	John Kelly.
Laurence Dempsey, 1st Lieut.-Col.	Mathew Cooke.	Anthony Dulhunty.	George Cooke.
[Charles Carroll, 2nd Lieut.-Col.]			
Robert Arthur, Major.	James Mathews.	Morgan Ryan.	— Russel.
Henry Fleming, brother to Lord Slane.	George Gernon.	Jeffry Burke.	Piers Butler.
Lord Baron Trim- leston.	Patrick Kearney.	Roger O'Connor.	Robert Molloy.
Michael Bourke.	Laurence Fitzgerald.	Lewis Welsh.	Geffry Burke.
Edward Butler.	Edmund Butler.	James Purcell.	James Butler.
James Bryan.	Mathew Roche.	John Smith.	James Shee.
Piers Butler.		Thomas Dwyer.	Charles O'Connor.
[Denis O'Kelly.]		Oliver Welsh.	
— Oxburgh.	— Purcel.	— Dwyer.	— Purdon.
	— Allen, <i>Adjutant.</i>		
	— Ryan, <i>Quarter-Master.</i>		
	— St. John, <i>Chirurgion.</i>		
	— Cusack, <i>Chaplain.</i>		

With four Captains and five Lieutenants, Frenchmen, and two Barrack-Masters (Irish), Hagan and Maguire, ranking as officers *a la suite*.

## PIERS BUTLER, LORD VISCOUNT GALMOY.

OF this great historic family, whose annals in the biography of but one individual have extended over three large folio volumes, the notices for this work must be necessarily circumscribed.

The influence and conduct of the great Ormonde prevented the attainder of many of his name in 1642; only James Butler, Lord Dunboyne, Richard, Viscount Mountgarret, and John Butler, an obscure miller of Westpalstown, County Dublin, appear upon that Roll of Outlawries. Some individuals of the name however attended the memorable assembly of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, in 1646. Of the Temporal Peers on that occasion were Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarret; Piers Butler, Viscount Ikerrin; and Edward Butler, Viscount Galmoy; while of the Commons were Edmond Butler of Idough, Piers of Banshagh, James of Swyneene, John of Foulsterstown, Piers of Barrowmount, Piers of Cahir, and Walter Butler of Paulstown. The aforesaid Lord Mountgarret was not overlooked in Cromwell's Act for settling Ireland; he, with James Butler, Earl of Ormonde, was especially excepted from pardon for life and estate.

The Act of Settlement of 1662, in its clause of Royal Gratitude for services rendered to the exiled Royalists beyond the seas, includes the names of Viscount Mountgarret, Viscount Ikerrin, Viscount Galmoy, and Lord Dunboyne; with Ensign Walter Butler of Shanbally, Ensign Pierce *duff* Butler of Tipperary, Ensign Theobald of Barnane in said County, Lieut.-Colonel William of Ballyfooky, Captain Stephen, Captain Walter, Captain Theobald, and Ensign

Thomas Butler. The same Act contained also savings from its confiscations, of the estates of Colonel Richard Butler, of Thomas Butler of Kilconnel, of — Butler, son of Theobald, son of James Butler of Derryluscan, County of Tipperary, and of Richard Butler of Ballynakill, in same County; of Lord Dunboyne's and Lord Mountgarret's, and also a saving for James (then) Duke of Ormonde and his Duchess, of their lands. The latter were further confirmed in "their parts of the regicides' estates, excepted out of the Duke of York's confirmation."

In May, 1686, the above Viscount Galmoy was added to the Privy Council.\* On the establishment of 1687-8, James Butler, Viscount Ikerrin† is mentioned as having an allowance of £235 4s., as Captain of the Grenadiers, with an addition of £100 charged on the pension list; while the Lord Baron of Dunboyne is set down on the latter list for another £100. In King James's New Charters of 1687 *et seq.* the name of Butler appears on the Municipal Rolls of Dublin, Clonmel, Cashel, Ballinakill, Kilkenny, New Ross, Callan, Gowran, Thomastown, Wexford, Derry, Fethard, Old Leighlin, Enniscorthy, and Knocktopher.

On the present Muster Roll:—In this Regiment, besides the Colonel, Edward and Piers Butler were Captains, Edmund Butler a Lieutenant, and Piers and James Butler Quarter-

\* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 400.

† "He died of the small pox in London on 26th October, 1688. His third son Richard, although also an officer in King James's service, passed over to France in April, 1689, and was therefore prohibited from coming home by the Act of 9th Will. III.; but, upon his petition and his avowed willingness to take the oath of allegiance, Queen Anne granted him licence to return in 1703; in four years after which he died unmarried."—*Lodge's Peerage*, v. 2, p. 316.



Masters; and Butlers were placed in commission on Abercorn's, Sarsfield's, and Purcell's Horse; on Lord Dongan's, Sir Neill O'Neill's, and Clifford's Dragoons; and on the Infantry Regiments of the Earl of Tyrone, Sir Michael Creagh, Cormuck O'Neill, the Earl of Clancarty, Lord Kilmallock, John Grace, Dudley Bagnall, Major-General Boisseleau, Owen Mac Carty, John Barrett, Colonels Thomas and Edward Butler. Previous to the forming of this Muster Roll, a George Butler was Captain in Colonel Fairfax's, a then existing Regiment; and of him the Earl of Clarendon, in January, 1685, wrote, that he had "served abroad when the late King had forces in Flanders, and had as good a character as any young man can have;" but he was killed in the following year, by Captain Twisleton of Sir Thomas Newcomen's Regiment.\*

At the close of the year 1688, Lord Galmoy came to Belurbet, and made an unsuccessful attempt to besiege the Castle of Crom; he was repulsed by the Enniskilleners, who had thrown succours into it.† This Peer was one of the Privy Council, who a short time previously caused proclamations to issue from the Council Chamber of Dublin against meetings of disaffected persons, "in a riotous and warlike manner assembled;" who, according to informations received by the Lord Deputy, "have taken upon them to fortify themselves by possessing of places of strength, and dividing themselves into Troops and Companies, providing themselves of arms and ammunition;" and the Lord Deputy and Council thereby ordered all persons so assembled to disperse, or that directions shall be given to proceed against any defaulters as for high treason. In further relation to this family, it may be here

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 1, pp. 207, 336.

† *Hamilton's Enniskilleners*, p. 10, &c.

noted that a Regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Butler, was one of those sent by King James to France in exchange for the French auxiliaries.

In the Roll of the memorable Parliament of Dublin (1689), appear of this name in the Upper House the above Viscount Galmoy, Viscount Mountgarret, Viscount Ikerrin, Lords Dunboyne and Cahir; while in the Commons sat Walter Butler as one of the representatives of the Borough of Callan, Richard for that of Gowran, Walter of Munfine for the County of Wexford, Richard for the County of Wicklow, Theobald of Strathnagallen for Enniscorthy, James of Grangebeg for the County of Tipperary, and Richard for the Borough of New Ross.

On the 4th of July, in the year of this Parliament, Lord Viscount Mountgarret led the forlorn hope of Horse against Derry, when he was taken prisoner. "The besieged took three colours of Colonel Butler into the town, and have them."\* It may be added that, after the Revolution, in October, 1692, Lord Galmoy laid claim to his seat in Parliament, and took the oath of allegiance, but, being required to take that of supremacy, he refused so to do, declaring it was not agreeable to his conscience, whereupon he was excluded.†

Crossley, in his *Peerage of Ireland*, published in 1725, has an absurd story, that this Lord Viscount Galmoy was obliged to do public penance in St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, "for some insolent or ill action committed by him in that Church, but that he afterwards left Ireland with King James." As the latter part of this story is erroneous, the whole may be considered apocryphal. Lord Galmoy, so

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\* *Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS.*, p. 188.

† *Graham's Derriana*, p. 37.

far from going off with King James, remained with his Regiment to the last, was taken prisoner at Aughrim, and, having been exchanged, was one of the contracting parties on the Irish side to the Treaty of Limerick, 3rd October, 1691.

In the outlawries of 1691, *et seq.*, Viscount Galmoy was attainted on six inquisitions in Dublin, Westmeath, Kilkenny, Wexford, Tyrone, and King's County.—Richard Viscount Mountgarret on four, in Kildare, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Londonderry.—Three were taken on Peter, Lord Dunboyne, in Dublin, Clare, and Meath.—One on John Butler, son of Lord Galmoy.—On James Butler in the latter County.—On Tobias and Theobald in Dublin.—In Wexford on Walter, senior and junior, and Edmund of Munfine, Richard of New Ross, Edward of Leckan, and James of Ballyborough.—In Kilkenny on Walter of Callan, Edmund of Ballyragget, Edward of Flemingstown, William of Bramblestown, Edward, son of Edward of Fiertagh, Richard of Low Grange, Peter of Kilkenny, Edward, son of Richard of Kilkenny, Piers of Coolmanan, and on Thomas and Richard of Garryricken.—In Tipperary, on James Butler of Grangebeg.—In Carlow, on Richard of Rahalin, and Edward of Dunganstown.—In Waterford, on Edward and John of Ballynaclogh; on Tobias of Knockanebuy, James of Kilcorr, and William of Munvehogg.—In the Queen's County, on Richard and Edward of Kilderrick, and on William of Carran; and lastly, in the County of Roscommon, on James Butler of Coneragh. Lord Galmoy's forfeitures alone comprised nearly 10,000 acres plantation measure in the County of Kilkenny, and about half that quantity in the Barony of Bantry, County of Wexford. Theobald Butler, seventh Baron of Cahir, was also outlawed, but his



attainder was reversed in 1693, and his Lordship restored to his estates.\*

While King James was in Dublin, on the 10th of May, previous to the battle of the Boyne, he gave licence to the Lady Butler and her sisterhood of the order of St. Benedict, to found a Nunnery in that City for themselves and their successors, under the name and style of "the Abbess and Convent of our Royal Monastery of St. Benedict, called Gratia Dei."

The Duke of Ormonde of this day (according to Clarendon),† after King James had retired to bed at Andover, 26th November, 1688, turned over to William. He was subsequently of his suite, when he landed at Carrickfergus; and soon after the battle of the Boyne, says Story, his Majesty dined with him at his Castle of Kilkenny. The Duke was subsequently wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Landen in 1693, fighting on the English side.‡ At the Court of Claims in 1700 George Butler claimed an estate tail in Ballyraggett, County of Kilkenny, forfeited by Edmund Butler; he also sought and was allowed a remainder in tail in Cranagh, County of Kilkenny, forfeited by Edward Butler; James Butler claimed a similar remainder in Tipperary lands, late the estate of James Butler, but his petition was dismissed. Another James Butler, a merchant, claimed the absolute fee of various lands in the County of Carlow, forfeited by Viscount Galmoy. John Butler, as surviving devisee and Executor of Colonel Walter Butler of Garryricken, sought and was allowed a mortgage affecting Tipperary lands of Lord Dunboyne; and Walter Butler petitioned for and was allowed mortgages affecting

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\* *Burke's Peerage*, p. 434.      † *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*.

‡ *Rawdon Papers*, p. 377.

Lord Galmoy's estates in the County of Kilkenny; while Theobald Butler, 'Counsellor at Law,' was a claimant on lands forfeited by 'the late Lord Clare.'

The name of this last claimant is entitled to especial notice, deeply and influentially as he was projected in the affairs of the period. He was the advising Counsel in all the negotiations for the Capitulation of Limerick, and an executing party to the Civil Articles. Accordingly, when, in violation of these Articles, the "Act against the further growth of Popery" was devised, he, with Sir Stephen Rice and Counsellor Malone, appeared at the Bar of the Irish House of Commons, to protest against its provisions, as a direct attempt to infringe on one or other of these Articles, which he held in his hand, presented to the House, and commented upon with thrilling but ineffective eloquence.\* He was buried in St. James's Churchyard, Dublin, the great Catholic burial-place at that time and long subsequently; where, in the centre of the graveyard, a tall monument was erected, with a large mural slab inserted, and inscribed with his commemoration.

Sir Piers Butler, the fourth Viscount Ikerrin, was knighted and constituted a member of King James's Council, for which distinctions and his services to that monarch he was attainted, but afterwards obtained a reversal thereof, and in October, 1698, took his seat in the House of Peers. In 1716 the Bill was brought into the Irish Parliament for extinguishing the ancient Palatinate of Tipperary, and for vesting in His Majesty the royalties and estates of James, Duke of Ormonde. The Act was accordingly soon after passed, and a reward of £10,000 was therein offered to any person, who would seize or secure

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\* Dr. Curry gives full notes of his arguments, *Hist. Rev.* vii. pp. 237, 386 to 397.

him if he attempted to land in Ireland. This was the Duke alluded to, *ante* p. 109, as having early espoused the cause of King William.

The Abbé Geoghegan, in his *Histoire de l'Irlande*, acknowledges that the accounts, which he gave of the Revolutionary war of this period, were amongst other sources derived from a journal left by the late Edmund Butler of Kilcop, who was Marshal-General of the Cavalry of Ireland, and was the more worthy of credence as he had himself seen what he wrote of. He died, adds the Abbé, in 1725, at Saint Germain-en-Laye, Field Marshal of the Cavalry in the French service. On the first formation of the Irish Brigades in France, this Edmund Butler was a Major in what was styled the 'King's Regiment;' while the above Lord Galmoy was Colonel of the 'Queen's Own.' René de Carne, a Frenchman, was his Lieut.-Colonel, and James Tobin his Major. This latter Regiment comprised two squadrons, four companies, six Lieutenants, and six Cornets. For the services of this Brigade on the Continent in 1701, and the succeeding years, see notices *ante*, page 27, at Berwick's, with which this co-operated. In the movements of the Italian campaigns of 1703 and 1706, Galmoy's Regiment was likewise distinguished.\* In 1715, it was drafted into Dillon's.

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### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LAURENCE DEMPSEY.

THE O'Dempseys were, in remote time, Chiefs of Clan-Maoilughra (Glenmalira), a territory extending over part of

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\* See *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 234, &c.



the King's and Queen's Counties; and, on the Chancery Rolls after the English invasion, are recorded sundry licenses and mandates to the Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland, to treat and parley with the sept of 'O'Dymsy.' When Edward the Second meditated his invasion of Scotland in 1314, he directed a special letter missive to 'Fyn O'Dymsy,' for his aid; while in 1354 Edward the Third issued his mandate to the Bishop of Kildare, on the petition of the clergy and people of that Diocese, requiring him to make solemn and public excommunication of the Coghlands and Dempsys, who were in the habit of invading them, with standards unfurled, and great crowds of accomplices. In 1389 the Earl of Kildare was commanded to lodge, in the Castle of Dublin, Connor, son of Donagh 'O'Dymsy,' an Irish enemy, whom he held in his own prison.

In 1580 Queen Elizabeth granted to Owen, son of Hugh O'Dempsie, various lordships, manors, castles, and lands in the King's and Queen's Counties, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body; and, for default of such issue, remainder to Terence, son of Hugh O'Dempsie; remainder to Dermot, son of Hugh, with certain other remainders, and ultimate reversion in the Crown.

Necessarily passing over many annals of this once powerful family, it appears that in 1615 James the First ordered a surrender to be received from Terence O'Dempsey, of premises in the King's and Queen's Counties, with the object of regranting same to him on English tenure, viz., to himself in tail male, remainder in tail male to the above Dermot, son of Hugh O'Dempsey, reversion still in the Crown. In 1637, Bryan, son of Hugh Dempsey, died, leaving Hugh, his son and heir, then aged eight years; whose estates were claimed by the Viscount Clanmalier. An entry, on the Journals of

the Irish House of Commons states, that on the humble petition of Lysagh Dempsie, a very poor man, who had been arrested by order of the House, it being considered that he had been four years imprisoned and was very poor, he was ordered to be discharged, without fees for diet, lodging, or otherwise.

The Clan continued Lords of this their recognised territory, until the attainders of 1641 and 1688 shook them from their inheritance. Amongst those denounced on the former occasion were Lewis Dempsey of Basketstown, Robert of Ballybeg, James of Tully (clerk), Dominick also of Tully, Edmund 'Dempsie' of Kildare, and Henry Dempsy of Ballybrittas, all in the County of Kildare. In the Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, in 1646, Edmund O'Dempsey, Bishop of Leighlin, was of the Spiritual Peers; while of the Temporal was Lewis O'Dempsey, Viscount 'Clanmalier;' and Barnabas Dempsey of Clonehork was of the Commons. Cromwell's Act of 1652 excepted the above Viscount Lewis, as also Lysagh O'Dempsey, described as of the King's County, from pardon for life and estate; and the Declaration of Royal Gratitude, promulgated in the Act of Settlement (1662), includes only an 'Ensign Phelim Dempsey.' In 1662 Thomas Vincent, a member of the Irish House of Commons, complained to that House, of a riotous resistance by Maximilian, Edward, and Peter Dempsey, against certain persons, whom the petitioner had employed to fell and saw timber in his woods on several lands of the Queen's County; whereupon the Sheriff of that County was ordered to quiet Vincent's possession, and the offenders were summoned to attend the House. In the List of Pensions on the Irish establishment, 1687-8, appear the names of Mrs. Anne Dempsey for £150, and of Mr. James Dempsey for £50, *per annum*.

Besides Colonel Laurence Dempsey, — Dempsey is in this Army List a Captain in Fitz James's Infantry; Thomas, a Lieutenant in Sarsfield's Horse; while two other Colonels of the name were in the service, though not in this List, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dempsey (of whom hereafter), and another Colonel James; of which latter the Earl of Clarendon writes to the Earl of Rochester, in January, 1685:—"The *Providence* is cast away upon the coast of Carlingford, and but one man of all the Company saved. In her were Colonel Dempsey's horses and servants, and all his goods, which, I doubt, will almost undo the poor man."\* And again says the same Earl:—"I have known him for many years, and always for a man of honour, and a good officer; and I do not in the least doubt his integrity and sincerity."† This Colonel James, early in life, after Cromwell's successes, had abjured his country, and, retiring to the Continent, offered his services to Charles the Second; but, not being retained by him, he was placed on the army of the Prince of Conde. On the Restoration he also returned, and in a memorial, of record in Bermingham Tower, he represented the above facts, and prayed, but unavailingly, for a provision in the Act of Settlement to restore his estates. In the April ensuing the above shipwreck, he arrived in Ireland.‡ His name will be found included in the subsequent extract of 1688 outlawries.

King James's Charters of 1687 have Charles Dempsey a burgess in that to Kildare, and James Dempsey, the Colonel, in that to Athy. In his Parliament of 1689 sat Maximilian O'Dempsey, then Viscount Clanmalier, the great-grandson of

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 214.

† *Idem*, v. 2, p. 130.

‡ *Idem*, v. 1, p. 341.



Sir Terence O'Dempsey, who was knighted in May, 1599, by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; he was in 1631 created Baron of Philipstown and Viscount Clanmalier, and died in the following year. His son and heir, Anthony,\* was the father of Lewis, above mentioned, who also died in 1683, when Maximilian, the Peer of King James's parliament succeeded. This Sovereign constituted him Lord Lieutenant of the Queen's County.

On Sunday, the 22nd June, 1690, (eight days previous to the battle of the Boyne), King James gained what was construed an omen of success, in a skirmish with a detachment of his Royal rival's forces, which had been despatched to reconnoitre what lines of march would be most advisable for King William's advance; and, "it being observed," say the Royal Memoirs, "that every night the latter sent a party to a pass called the Half-way Bridge, to press a guard of Horse and Dragoons, which King James had there, between Dundalk and Newry, this King ordered out a party of Horse and Foot, under the command of Colonel Dempsey and Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-gerald, to lie in ambuscade, and if possible to surprise them; which was performed with such success, that the enemy's force of 200 Foot and 60 Dragoons fell into it at break of day, and were most of them cut off; the four captains that commanded and most of the subalterns being either killed or taken prisoners, with the loss of a few common men. On the King's side, only Colonel Dempsey himself was wounded; but he died in two or three days after." His namesake, Viscount Maximilian, died in the same year with the Colonel, s.p., as did his widow (who had been one of the co-heiresses of John Bermingham of Dunfiert) within a

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\* *Crossley's Peerage*, p. 115.

few years after.—Lieutenant-Colonel Francis distinguished himself in the defence of Limerick, where, in the last days of the siege (22nd Sept. 1691), he, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hurley and Major Matthew French, was taken prisoner, as was also Colonel James Skelton, who died soon after of his wounds.\* The outlawries of 1691 exhibit the names of Laurence Dempsey of Drynanstown, County of Kildare, and Colonel James ‘Dempsey’ of Moone, in said County; the latter forfeited a moiety of the manor of Moone therein, and upwards of 300 acres in the Barony of Moydow, County of Longford. He also lost on his attainder certain interests in Meath, off which his widow, Honora Dempsey, and his daughter Mary sought respectively jointure and portion at the Court of Claims, but both their petitions were dismissed.

William Dempsey, ‘a Roman Catholic,’ one of the state prisoners taken in the service of Prince Charles-Edward, was executed at York in 1746:† and an obituary of 1771 says, that in the May of that year, Major O’Dempsey died at Dresden, an officer of the Saxon Guards, and Chamberlain to his Serene Highness the Elector of Saxony, adding that he was ‘the last in remainder of the ancient family of Lord Viscount Clanmalier;’ while Dr. Mac Dermott, in his notes on the *Four Masters* (Geraghty’s Edition, p. 248), suggests that a Terence O’Dempsey, alleged to be of this family, settled in Cheshire, and died in 1769, leaving issue still extant in or about Liverpool.

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\* *Story’s Impartial History*, part 2, p. 225

\* *Gent. Mag.* v. 16, p. 614.

## CAPTAIN LORD BARON TRIMLESTON.

ONE of the Knights, who accompanied the Conqueror into England, was Le Sieur de Barneville,

Barneville et Berners,

Cheyne et Chalers,

as old Bromton quaintly links the Roll of that warlike importation. The family was early distinguished in the Crusades, and extended itself over large possessions in England. At the commencement of the thirteenth century, John Barnwall was lord of Kilbrue in Meath; while Ulfran de Barneville was seised of lands near Balrothery, and also of estates in 'the Vale of Dublin,' which his posterity held until the reign of James the First, when they were granted principally to Adam Loftus. In the previous annals of the Pale, this family was much projected; members of the name were frequently summoned to Parliaments and Great Councils, and were selected for the highest judicial situations.

On the death of Reginald 'Bernvall,' about the close of the fourteenth century, the King committed to Wolfran Bernwall and another, the custody of his estates in the County of Dublin; viz., Balrothery, Ballybredin, Ballydungan, Bremore, Mullinarath, and Ballythermot; as also of Drymnagh, Camyel, Tyrenure, and Tullagherony; while the right of Katherine, the widow of said Reginald, to dower thereoff, was specially reserved.

In 1435, Christopher Barnewall of Crickstown was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, (his mother was daughter of the celebrated Lord Furnival, the first Earl of Shrewsbury). In 1461, Nicholas Barnewall was



appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; he was the lineal ancestor of the present Sir Reginald Aylmer Barnewall, and brother to Robert Barnewall, who in the following year was constituted a Lord of Parliament by the above title, Baron of Trimleston, to hold said dignity in tail male. In 1487, Christopher, the second Lord, was one of the Irish magnates who, deceived by the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, assisted at his coronation in Christ Church, Dublin; but soon after, on unreserved submission, he received his pardon. In 1504, this Lord, under the command of the Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, defeated the Lord of Thomond, Ulick Burke, O'Carrol, and others of their party at the great battle of Knocktow, near Galway.\* In 1534, John, the third Baron of Trimleston, was raised to the woolsack; and three years after was selected to open a parley with O'Neill, on which occasion he succeeded in making peace.

In 1568 Edward Barnewall of Drymnagh conveyed to Trustees the manors of Drymnagh and Ballyfermot, with two-thirds of the manor of Ardee, to hold to the use of himself for life, remainder to his wife, Elizabeth, for her life, if she survived him, remainder to their son and heir, Marcus, in tail male, remainder to his second son, John, in tail male, with divers remainders over.

Sir Christopher Barnewall of Turvey was at this time the popular leader of the Irish Parliament; he died at Turvey in 1575, "the lamp and light as well of his house as of that part of Ireland wherein he dwelt; zealously bent to the reformation of his country; measuring," adds the record, "all his affairs with the safety of conscience, as true as steel, close and secret, fast to his friend, stout in a good quarrel, a great householder,

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\* *D'Alton's Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 181.

sparing without pinching, spending without wasting, of nature mild, rather choosing to pleasure where he might harm, than willing to harm where he might pleasure.\* Within the old church of Lusk, near the family mansion of Turvey, stands a noble monument commemorative of him and his lady, who afterwards married Sir Lucas Dillon of Moymet, County of Meath. The tomb was erected in that section of the religious house, which, since the Reformation, was appropriated for the service of the Established Church. Sir Christopher is represented on the monument in a rich suit of armour, his head bare, and his hands joined over his breast in a devotional posture, his feet resting on the body of a greyhound. His Lady lies beside him, her cap round, her ruffles high, her gown thickly plaited round the waist, puffed on the shoulders, and richly embroidered; her petticoat is designed as of cloth of gold, and from her girdle hangs a chain of superior workmanship, to which is appended a scapular two inches square; at her feet, which can scarcely be distinguished, is placed a lapdog. Her hands, like those of her husband, are crossed devoutly on her bosom, and the head of each reposes on an embroidered pillow: the sides are sculptured with armorials of the Dillons and Barnewalls.† The whole of this fine piece of sculpture was smothered up since the Reformation, by the steps and platform into a pulpit, which rested on the face of the monument, and were so when the work cited below was drawn up. A new church has been since erected, and the monument now stands relieved of the disfiguring woodwork, outside the walls of the new edifice, but perhaps not less exposed to mutilation and decay.

In the Parliament convened by Sir John Perrot, which the

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\* *Annals of the Four Masters.*      † *D'Alton's Co. Dub.* p. 415.

native chiefs were for the first time invited to attend, Lord Trimleston sat as a Baron, while John Barnewall was one of the Representatives for Drogheda, Robert Barnewall for Ardee, and Richard Barnewall for the County of Meath. The above John of Drogheda contributed, in 1593, one archer on horseback, to the hosting at Tara. In 1605, Sir Patrick Barnewall, the active agent of the Recusants, was, on account of his zeal in their service, sent over to London, and committed to the Tower.\* In 1607 James Barnewall of Bremore and Elizabeth his wife, who was the daughter and heiress of Marcus Barnewall, then late of Drymnagh, had livery of his estates; as had Peter, the brother and heir male of said Marcus, and son and heir male of Edward Barnewall also late of Drymnagh, of certain other lands. A very remarkable letter of King James, in favour of this Peter, issued in 1613. It stated that Edward Barnewall, father of said Edward, had been seised of Drymnagh and Ballyfermot in the County of Dublin in tail male, and had issue Marcus and Peter; that Marcus leased Drymnagh for years to Sir Adam Loftus, reserving the timber trees; that Marcus also leased Ballyfermot to Robert Newcomen; that said Marcus, dying, left Peter his next heir, who had livery; and that, because Peter would not grant a new lease to Sir Adam, who had cut down the great trees in view of Peter's house, Loftus and Newcomen joined with James Barnewall, who had married Marcus's daughter, to disinherit said Peter; and for that object have obtained a renewed interest from James (of Bremore); with sundry other charges against Sir Adam and Robert. Whereupon the King expressed his disapprobation (if Barnewall's statement prove true) of Sir Adam, being one

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\* *D'Alton's Co. Dub.*, p. 306.



of his Council, 'intermeddling in buying litigated titles; directed that Peter should be admitted to his traverse, and that the King's name shall not be used to colour pretended titles, to the oppression of the subject.'

In 1617 Patrick Barnewall of Shankill, County Dublin, had a grant of sundry tithes in Carlow and Wicklow Counties. At the hill of Crofty, when the Civil War of 1641 first broke out, on the summons of Lord Gormanston, who had taken an active part in the politics of the day, Lord Trimleston, five other Peers of the Pale, Sir Patrick Barnewall, and Patrick Barnewall of Kilbrue, with one thousand others of its leading gentry, were, according to a preconcerted arrangement, there met by Roger Moore and others, the leaders of the Ulster movement, attended by a detachment of their forces; when an interesting parley took place.\* Soon after this Barnewall of Rathesker, a Colonel of the Irish army, and Deputy Custos Rotulorum of the County Louth, was taken prisoner by Lord Moore, in an action at Tullyallen, and his Castle, with a great store of provisions, was plundered; while Patrick Barnewall, of Kilbrue, one of the most considerable gentlemen of the Pale, a venerable old man, a lover of quiet and highly respected in his country, having surrendered himself to the Earl of Ormonde and received a safe conduct from Sir William Parsons, was nevertheless, upon his arrival in Dublin, imprisoned and put to the rack; 'which' adds Leland 'he endured with so steady an avowal of his innocence, and such abundant evidence was offered in his favour, that the Justices were ashamed of their cruelty, and, to make some amends to the unhappy gentleman, he was permitted to reside in Dublin, and his estate protected from

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\* See *D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 457.

the general havoc of the soldiery.' It was then that, affecting a show of confidence in these Palesmen, the Lords Justices and Council directed a commission for the government of the County of Dublin, to Nicholas Barnewall, who was of the Turvey line, and had represented that County in the Parliament of 1639.

On the attainders of 1642, are the names of Matthew Barnewall of Bremore, County of Dublin; Sir Richard Barnewall and Christopher Barnewall of Creekstown, County of Meath; William of Stephenstown; George of Seneschalstown, County of Wicklow; Richard and Francis of Lispobel, County of Dublin; Andrew Barnewall of Lusk; Andrew of Kilbrue; Richard of Trimlestown; Simon of Cooledarry; Richard and Robert of Rossetown; James of Rathregan; George of Sprucklestown, County of Meath; and Gerald of Robertstown, ditto. Amongst the Confederates of Kilkenny in 1646 were George Barnewall of Creekstown, Henry Barnewall of Castlerickard, James and the aforesaid Sir Richard Barnewall of Creekstown. This last was denounced by Cromwell's Act of 1652, and transplanted into Connaught; but the Act of Settlement provided for the restoration of his estates, as also for those of Lord Trimleston, who had been likewise denounced by Cromwell. These two Barnewalls were included in the Royal Thanks' Clause of that statute; and Lord Trimleston, the better to assure his title, passed patent in 1667 for his capital house and lands of Roebuck, &c., 3,239 acres statute measure in Dublin and Meath Counties; in ten years after which, Robert Barnewall, who was then Lord Trimleston, had a grant of 2,633 acres in Galway.

In King James's Charters, John Barnewall was named Recorder of Dublin, Matthew Barnewall one of its Aldermen,

and Nicholas a Burgess. Barnewalls were likewise appointed on the municipal rolls of Carysfort, Swords, Trim, Kells, and Maryborough; Lords Trimleston and Kingsland sat amongst the Peers, in the Parliament of 1689; while in the Commons, Francis Barnewall of Woodpark, County of Meath, was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Swords; and Sir Patrick Barnewall one for the County of Meath. In the Pension List of 1687-8, the name of Lord Trimleston appears for a pension of £100 *per annum*. In Lord Gormanston's Infantry Peter Barnewall was the Lieutenant-Colonel, while the name was otherwise commissioned in the King's Own Infantry, in the Infantry Regiments of the Earl of Westmeath, Fitz-James, Lord Slane, and Colonel Charles O'More; as well as in Tyrconnel's Horse and Simon Luttrell's Dragoons. At the siege of Derry, a Captain and an Ensign Barnewall were killed.\*

The attainders of 1691 include Matthew, Lord Trimleston, George Barnewall of Westown, son of the Countess Dowager of Fingal, with Bartholomew and Patrick of Creekstown, and fifteen other Barnewalls. The descendant of Lord Trimleston however obtained in 1795 an absolute reversal of the outlawry which affected the title in his line. At the Court of Claims, Bridget Barnewall claimed a rent-charge on Trimlestown; Thomasina Barnewall, *alias* Preston, claimed an estate in fee in King's County lands, forfeited by Sir John Barnewall; Eliza Barnewall, dower off all the lands forfeited by Matthew Barnewall; Cicely Barnewall, *alias* Hussey, widow, jointure off forfeitures of Dominick Barnewall. On the latter forfeitures, John Barnewall claimed interests on behalf of himself and five children of his second brother; his claims were,

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\* *Walker's Derry*, p. 61.



however, dismiss; while John Barnewall, "called Lord Trimleston," claimed and was allowed a remainder in tail, and Mary Barnewall a portion, on Trimlestown, forfeited by Matthias, the tenth Lord Trimleston, [who fell in action against the Germans in 1692, being then a Lieutenant in the Duke of Berwick's Troop of Irish Horse Guards]. A Committee of the Irish Commons, in their Report of the Civil Establishment of 1715, mention an existing annual pension of £100 to Sir George Barnewall, (probably George of Westown above alluded to), during pleasure, a papist; the consideration stated being—a numerous family.

On the formation of the Irish Brigade in France, Alexander Barnewall was constituted Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Clare's 'Queen's Dismounted Dragoons,'\* while, about the same time, Lord Trimleston had three sons in foreign service, Thomas in France, James in Spain, and Anthony, who went into Germany, at the age of seventeen, in General Hamilton's Regiment of Cuirassiers. He was engaged in every battle against the Turks until cut down at the battle of Critzka, in 1739.

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### CAPTAIN DENIS O'KELLY.

THIS young officer was, as particularly noted in Mr. O'Callaghan's ably edited *Excidium Macariæ*, the son and heir of Colonel Charles O'Kelly of Screen, County of Galway, its compiler. That father, was the eldest son of John O'Kelly, born in 1621, educated at St. Omer; and when, in twenty

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\* *O'Conor's Military Memoirs*, p. 198.

years after, the great Civil War broke out, he was called over to Ireland to support the royal cause, he, by his services on that momentous occasion, so deeply incurred the odium and hostility of the usurping powers, that in prudence he expatriated himself to Spain, bringing with him thither two thousand of his countrymen. In that country he, for a time, served the interest of Charles the Second, whom he afterwards followed to France, where a Regiment was formed chiefly of his own officers and Irish soldiers, and which he was commissioned to command. Thence he returned to Spain, on Charles being obliged to seek protection there; and remained in the latter country until the Restoration, when he came to live in England. In 1674, on the death of his father, (said John O'Kelly), he succeeded to the family estate of Screen. In the new Charter of 1687, granted to Athlone by James the Second, this Charles O'Kelly was nominated one of the Burgesses; and, in the Parliament of 1689, he sat as one of the members for the County of Roscommon. In the summer of that year, he was commissioned to raise a Regiment of Infantry for King James, to be commanded by himself, with his brother John (who was at the same time one of the Representatives of the Borough of Roscommon) as his Lieutenant-Colonel. His Regiment does not appear in this Army List, nor was it long kept up; but Colonel Charles's eldest son, the above Denis, was transferred to Lord Galmoy's Horse, as above.

When affairs in Ulster were beginning to wear an untoward aspect, Colonel Charles, though then sixty-eight years of age, was selected by Brigadier Sarsfield to oppose the enemy in Connaught, with such force of the country militia as he could collect. With this object, he advanced to Boyle, but was there overthrown with considerable loss by Colonel

Thomas Lloyd, popularly styled "the little Cromwell." Story says,\* that the Colonel was here taken prisoner, "with forty more officers and a body of about 8,000 cattle." From that period certainly no mention is made of him or any of his family, until the battle of Aughrim, where the horse of this Captain Denis was shot under him. After the surrender of Galway, when the attention of King William's Brigadier was directed to the Isle of Boffin, then held with a garrison for King James by Colonel Timothy Reyrdon (O'Rierdon) as its governor, and its capitulation was necessitated, one of the articles prescribed that Lieutenant-Colonel John Kelly, and all the inhabitants of said island, shall possess and enjoy their estates, as held under the Act of Settlement; and the said Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Richard Martin, were given as sureties for the due ratification thereof. After its surrender he retired to his family residence, where he devoted his remaining years to literature and religion, his first patriotic labour having been the *Excidium Macariæ*, often cited herein. The family estates of this branch of the O'Kelly's were secured by the Treaty of Limerick; and consequently, on the death of the Colonel, which took place in 1695, Captain Denis succeeded to it. Under a suspicion of being concerned in a plot to restore the House of Stuart, he was committed to the Tower in 1722; but, by an order of Council, was admitted to bail in the following year; and, appearing upon his recognisance within a few months after, was fully discharged. He had married in 1702 Lady Mary Bellew, daughter of Lord Bellew and niece to Lord Strafford, by whom he had a son, Thomas O'Kelly (who died in 1704), and daughters. The father survived to 1740, when with him the

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\* *Impartial History*, part I., p. 25.



male line of Colonel O'Kelly became extinct. Denis Henry Kelly of Castle Kelly is the lineal male descendant of John O'Kelly, styled of Clonlyon, the brother of Colonel Charles.

Ten of the O'Kelly's were attainted in 1642, in the Counties of Kildare, Meath, and Dublin, while of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, were Daniel O'Kelly of Colangeere, and John O'Kelly styled of Corbeg. The Act of Settlement provided that Colonel *John* Kelly of Scrine should be restored to his estate; and the clause declaratory of Royal Gratitude for services beyond the seas, includes the names of Ensign Kelly and Captain *Charles* Kelly of Scrine.

In 1686, John O'Kelly of Clonlyon, the before-mentioned brother of Colonel Charles (ancestor of the Castle Kelly line, as well as of a junior branch which settled in France, known as Counts O'Kelly Farrell), was Sheriff of Galway, as was Edward Kelly of Dublin, in the following year. In King James's Charters, individuals of this name were placed on the Municipal Rolls of Dublin, Carlow, Athlone, Tuam, Athenry, Castlebar, and Roscommon. On the present Army List Kellys ranked officers also in Colonel Henry Luttrell's Horse, in Lord Dongan's and in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, and in the Infantry Regiments of Lords Bellew, Boffin, Clanricarde, Slane, and Galway, Sir Maurice Eustace, Colonel O'Gara, Sir Michael Creagh, and Heward Oxburgh. A Lieutenant Kelly was killed at the siege of Derry;\* and in the list of general and field officers taken at the battle of Aughrim, a Major Kelly is particularly noticed.†

The attainders of 1691 comprise twenty-five influential proprietors of this name. At the Court of Claims, in 1700,

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\* *Walker's Derry*, p. 60.

† *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 137.

Timothy Kelly claimed a fee in County of Roscommon lands, forfeited by Hugh Kelly,—dismist; John Kelly petitioned for a leasehold interest in the County of Galway, forfeited by the Earl of Clanricarde,—dismist; William Kelly and Clare his wife sought to recover a jointure off lands in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon, forfeited by Laurence Kelly,—dismist; while in the latter lands Francis and Margaret ‘Kelley,’ minors, claimed by their guardians certain remainders,—disallowed. Mary Kelly claimed and was allowed her jointure off Roscommon lands forfeited by Fergus Kelly. Denis Kelly claimed a leasehold in County of Roscommon lands,—disallowed. Edmund Kelly, as son, heir, and administrator of Colonel Edmund Kelly, claimed and was allowed a freehold in County of Galway lands, forfeited by Lord Viscount Galmoy. John Kelly, junior, by John Kelly his father, sought a remainder for years in Roscommon lands forfeited by Loughlin Kelly; while John, son of Daniel Kelly, claimed and was allowed the fee of said lands. Hugh Kelly of Cultraghbeg claimed the fee thereof, forfeited by Hugh Kelly of Ballyforan; but his petition was dismist. Bryan Kelly claimed, as surviving brother of Hugh Kelly, who was heir of Loughlin Kelly, an equity of redemption affecting Galway lands, forfeited by John, son and heir of Edmund Kelly. Hugh Kelly, a minor, claimed and was allowed a remainder in tail in Galway lands forfeited by Hugh Kelly of Ballyforan; while Bryan Kelly, as eldest son of said Hugh, claimed and was allowed an estate tail in said lands, which comprised Ballyforan, &c.; and Mary Kelly, *alias* Donnelan, claimed jointure off Galway lands forfeited by Edmund Kelly,—dismist.

So much has been published concerning this ancient Irish sept in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, and in the *Hy Maine* of the

Irish Archæological Society, that it would not be justifiable to transfer their details to these pages. It may be remarked, however, that the Chancery Records yet further illustrate the annals, possessions, and lineage of this family, even from the year (1314) when Edward the Second directed his special missive to Gilbert O'Kelly, *Duci Hibernicorum de O'Many*.\*

### LIEUTENANT MATTHEW COOKE.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition taken on his attainder as of Painstown, County of Carlow. George Cooke, a Quarter-Master in the same company of this Regiment, was, it may be presumed, a relative of Matthew. The only individual of the name outlawed in 1642, was Thomas Cooke, described as 'of Beldoyle.' Other Cookes, projected to notice about that time, were John Cooke, a Justice of the Bench during the Commonwealth; and Colonel George Cooke, whose relict and children the Act of Settlement confirmed in their estate; it also saved the right of — Cook, an infant, 'grandchild to Sir John Cook,' in lands of Feartry, County of Wicklow. In the Roll of the (1649) officers, many of this name are entered.—In 1666 Captain Robert Cooke had a confirmatory grant of 901 acres in Westmeath, increased by 97 additional acres in 1670. In 1667 Captain John Cooke had a like grant of 1,152 acres in the same County; as had a Lieutenant John Cooke of 176 in Limerick; while, in 1670, Edward Cooke acquired, on similar title, 359 acres in Tipperary.

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\* *Rymer's Fædera*.



In King James's Charter to Carlow, William Cook was a Burgess, as was Peter Cook in that to Fethard. Amongst those attainted in 1691 were Marcus Cooke of Cradany, the above Matthew of Painstown, both in the County of Carlow; and John Cooke of Ballyhaurigan, County of Kerry; one of whom was an Adjutant in Lord Abercorn's Horse; while another, — Cook was a Captain in Maxwell's Dragoons, and in his own company a second of the name was Cornet. On these lands of Painstown, with which Lieutenant Matthew was so connected, William Cooke was a claimant for the fee under a conveyance of 1684, witnessed by the said Matthew, and of which the late proprietor was Dudley Bagnall. His claim was allowed, as was also that of Thomas Cooke for the fee of forfeited lands in the County of Cork.

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### LIEUTENANT GEORGE GERNON.

THE name of Gernon appears of Irish record and history from a very early period. When Edward Bruce invaded Ireland in 1315, Roger Gernon and John Gernon his brother were of the King's lieges who vigorously opposed his incursion. Early in the reign of Edward the Third, the said Roger and John, styled of Killingcoole, were summoned to attend John D'Arcy, the Irish Justiciary, with arms and horses in his expedition to Scotland; the latter (John) Gernon was in eight years after (1344) appointed a Justice of the Bench, while in 1374 Robert Gernon was summoned to a Parliament. In the ensuing year Robert Gernon, styled of Drumcoe, was a justice *in eyre*. In 1399 Stephen Gernon was Constable of the Castles of Carlingford and Greencastle,

and Roger was a like justice *in eyre* in 1410. In 1414 Roger Gernon of Gernonston, had livery of his manors of Donaghmain and Gernonston, with the lordship of Farney, of which his father, said Roger the elder, had been theretofore seised under a grant from Edward the Third.

In 1558 Sir James Gernon of Killincoole, knight, granted to George Gernon of Dunmoghlan and others in trust, the manors of Killincool and Gernonston, with the advowson of the Church of Gernonston; and, on the following day, he made his will, leaving a life interest, in almost the whole lands, to his wife Dame Anne Plunket, with divers remainders in tail male. This Deed of Settlement and will were subsequently, on the petition of Nicholas Gernon of Miltown, put upon record, 'in as much as he derives an estate of inheritance under said will, from three of the daughters of Sir James Gernon, and that the originals are in the possession of Nicholas Segrave of Ballyhack, son and heir of one of Sir James's daughters.' The George Gernon (named as a Trustee in the Deed of 1558), died, in 1570, seised of the Castle of Agher and other premises in Meath, leaving Anthony his son and heir, then aged 28.

In 1682 George Gernon had a grant of 777 acres in Roscommon in tail male, with remainders to Patrick and Edward Gernon successively in tail male, remainders to Ellis Gernon, Bridget and Una Gernon successively, and to their heirs male, as limited in the last will of their Grandmother, Jane Gernon *alias* Hall, dated in 1664. In 1685, on the marriage of Nicholas Gernon of Miltown, in Louth, with Anne, daughter of Peter Nottingham, the said Nicholas settled his estates, to the use of himself for life, and, after his decease, to his sons in tail male, and, in default of such his issue, then remainder to George Gernon of Dunany, son

of Roger Gernon in tail male. This George was the Lieutenant here under consideration, who was also seised of estates in the County of Roscommon, the fee of which was claimed before the Court at Chichester House in 1703, by Edward Gernon. George was one of the Catholics admitted to the freedom of Drogheda under the new Charter of 1685. In that to Drogheda Hugh and Bartholomew Gernon were Aldermen, and, in that to Ardee, James Gernon was named Provost, Hugh Gernon a Burgess, and Thomas Gernon Town-clerk. Martin Gernon was one of the Burgesses in that to Belfast. Hugh, the Burgess of Ardee, was one of its Representatives in the Parliament of 1689.

On this Muster Roll were also commissioned John Gernon, a Lieutenant in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry, and — Gernon, a Captain in Lord Gormanston's.

The outlawries of 1691, besides that of Lieutenant George, record the names of Nicholas Gernon, of Julianstown, County of Meath, who had died at the close of the year 1689;\* Hugh Gernon of Ardee and Killingcool, Thomas Gernon of Dublin, *George*, as 'son of Roger' Gernon of Dunany, Bartholomew of Drogheda, Patrick and Edward also of Dunany, Richard of Stabannon, Martin of Crookedstone, and Nicholas of Clough, County of Antrim. The greater part of the Gernon estates were granted in 1694 to Colonel Henry Baker, who did such service for King William at Derry; they were the subject of a petition in 1698, on behalf of John Baker, a minor, to the Irish House of Commons, for a Bill to enable him to raise money to discharge his brothers' and sisters' portions, out of the Louth estates, which were so granted to said Colonel Henry, and which were formerly the estate

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\* Inquisition, 3 Will. & Mary, in *Canc. Hib.*



of Nicholas Gernon, an Irish Papist, who died in rebellion; and the petitioner further prayed, that in such Bill remainders to Irish Papists might be barred. The claims at Chichester House were, Patrick Gernon's for a remainder in tail in Killingcoole and other Louth lands forfeited by Hugh Gernon; and his claim was allowed; Edward Gernon's for a similar remainder in Dromiskin and other Louth lands forfeited by Nicholas Gernon; disallowed, and the above Martin of Crookedstone claimed various interests affecting the lands of Sir Neill O'Neill in Antrim; dismissed.

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### LIEUTENANT PATRICK KEARNEY.

O'DUGAN, in his *Topography of Ireland*, locates the sept of O'Cearney in that part of Meath (Westmeath) called Teffia. A clan of the name is placed near Kinsale in the County of Cork on Ortelius's map, and they also appear to have been territorial in the Baronies of Tulla and Bunratty, County of Clare. The elder family of this name, those of Teffia, took the cognomen of Sionnach (Fox), by which English appellation one of the family got the title of Baron of Kilcoursey in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1095, Carbrie 'O'Kerny' was Bishop of Ferns. In 1198, Giolla Criost 'O'Cearney' was elected Abbot of Derry-Columbkille, 'by the Chiefs and Clergy of the North of Ireland;' he was afterwards appointed Bishop of Connor, to which see James O'Kerny was raised in 1324.

In 1571, a John Kerny is commemorated as one who, in connection with — Walsh, then Chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, first introduced Irish types, and was

himself author of the earliest catechism printed in that language. About the year 1601 he died. In 1615 Patrick Kearney, of Ballyknock, in Tipperary, surrendered to the Crown the lands and mills thereof, with other possessions in said County; while in 1679 Bryan O'Kearney had a confirmatory grant of 103 acres in Clare.

The above Lieutenant Patrick was of this Ballyknock branch; thus: Daniel Kearney of Ballyknock in the middle of the sixteenth century, married Alice, daughter of William Butler; his grandson the aforesaid *Patrick* Kearney married Ellen, daughter of Teigue 'Currane' of Mohernan in the same County, and died in 1641 at the advanced age of eighty. *His* son, Brien Kearney, also before mentioned, whom Patrick survived, left two sons, Donogh and Edmund: the eldest, Donogh, married Alice, daughter of Patrick Comerford of Modeshill, and had by her three sons, PATRICK, the above Lieutenant, *Michael*, and Nicholas, and a daughter.

The attainders of 1642 present but William Kerney of Wicklow, while, amongst the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, was only James O'Kearney of Ballyluskey. In 1684, Sir Richard 'Carney' was appointed Ulster King of Arms, and, on the 5th of June in that year, was empowered to hold an heraldic visitation through this kingdom. (He continued in office until 1698.\*) In the New Charters of King James, John Kearney was Town Clerk in that to Dublin, as also in that to Carlow. Thomas Kearney was appointed Sovereign in that to Kilmallock, in which a *Patrick* Kearney was a Burgess. Denis Kearney was a Burgess in that to Fethard, while a *Patrick* Kearney was Recorder and Town Clerk. Philip Kearney was Town Clerk in that to

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\* *Lib. Hib.* vol. 1, p. 85.

Blessington, Denis Kearney in that to Thomastown; and in the Charter to Cashel *Patrick* Kearney was named an Alderman, and Edmund, John, Paul senior, and Paul junior were Burgesses therein. In the Parliament of Dublin (1689) Dennis Kearney was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Cashel; while, amongst the officials of the King's Bench, Bryan Kearney was Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

A few months before the battle of the Boyne, King James appointed *Patrick* Kearney to the office of 'Comptroller of the Pipe and second Engrosser of the Great Roll of the Pipe of the Exchequer of Ireland.'\* In this Army List, — Carney was a Lieutenant in Colonel Grace's Infantry, as was Michael Kearney in Colonel Purcell's Horse, and he would seem to be the second son of Donogh by Alice Comerford, and brother to Lieutenant Patrick. It is mentioned in King James's Memoirs that, before Schonberg had landed in Ireland, a Sir Charles 'Carney' was by order of that King stationed at Coleraine with one or two Regiments, and another higher up upon the Ban water, to secure this river; that, on Schonberg's landing, he was ordered to retire, "for fear of being cut off by the enemy;" and that ultimately he commanded the reserve at the Boyne.† The attainders of 1692 name ten Kearneys in various Counties. At the Court of Claims, Anstace Kearney, as widow of Edmund Kearney, sought dower off County of Cork lands forfeited by James Kearney; but her petition was dismissed. Richard Kearney, as "only son or executor" of Daniel Kearney, claimed and was allowed a freehold remainder in estates in Tipperary, forfeited by Sir John Everard of Fethard; while

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\* *Rolls Office Index, James II., f. 72.*

† *Clarke's James II., vol. 2, pp. 372, 397.*



Mary Kearney, *alias* Comerford, and James Kearney, administrators of Bryan Kearney, claimed and were allowed leaseholds in said lands.

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### CORNET ROGER O'CONNOR.

IN the first Edition of this Work the family of O'Connor, one of the most noble and historical in the annals of Ireland, was illustrated, in deference to the mode of arrangement then pursued, in connection with *Major* Thady O'Connor, in Colonel O'Gara's Infantry. There has, however, since been discovered a striking variety in the lineage of the several septs of O'Connors that had extended over Ireland, two of them tracing their lineage from distinct Royalties; and individuals from the principal of these Houses having held commissions in the different Regiments of this muster; the original memoir has been, therefore, necessarily broken up, and the records adapted to the respective families.

Commencing with the Connaught line of Ballintubber:—When Henry the Second filled the throne of England, Turlogh *mor* (the great) O'Connor was the acknowledged supreme Monarch of Ireland; and he dying in 1157, Murkertach O'Loghlen filled that government for nine years, when, in 1166, Turlogh's eldest son, Roderic O'Connor, was received by the people of Ireland as their Supreme Ruler. In 1172 occurred the memorable invasion of this country by King Henry the Second, in three years after which that Monarch, aware of the power and paramount importance of the O'Connors of Connaught, concluded a concord with Roderic, who was then accounted their chief, and whose

ancestors, from *Conchobair*, son of "Teige of the Tower," who died King of Connaught A.D. 971, had, as far as respected popular elections could establish their domination, filled this provincial throne. By the concord Henry agreed that the native Ruler should continue king there, doing suit, nevertheless, as a liege-man to him, and that he should enjoy the land of Connaught as he had held it before the invasion. In a few years after, William Fitz-Adelm de Burgh, whom Henry had previously deputed to receive the submission of Roderic, managed to obtain a grant of a large portion of Roderic's dismembered territory, and his immediate descendants were thenceforth styled Lords of Connaught; his present lineal representative being the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Roderic died in 1198, at the advanced age of eighty-two; soon after which his line appears to have become extinct, but the honour of the name continued, with an assumption of royalty, which the sovereigns of England, in a great measure, recognised. In 1240, Felim O'Connor, a nephew of Roderic, styling himself King of Connaught, complained to Henry the Third of some encroachments made by Walter de Burgh and his adherents on his acknowledged territory; whereupon the latter (writes Sir John Davis) "ordered his Deputy to remove the de Burghs and to establish the *King* of Connaught in quiet possession of his kingdom." This Felim was the founder of the fine Abbey of Roscommon. In 1265 Hugh O'Conchobyr (as the surname is more vernacularly spelt), who was the son of Felim, and King of Connaught, addressed the same English Sovereign, to facilitate, by his sanction, the election of a Bishop of Achonry, lying within his (Hugh's) province. In 1302, Edward the First invited Hugh O'Connather, as one of the influential magnates of Ireland, to aid him in the Scottish War; and Edward the

Second sought similar service in 1314 from O'Conagher, "*dux Hibernicorum de Connaught*."

In 1315, another Felim O'Connor, being recognised Ruler of Connaught, proffered his aid in repelling the invasion of Edward Bruce. The annalists still style him King of Connaught, and especially record that, in the following year, he led his native forces against those of William de Burgh, when, on the hard fought field of Athenry, he sustained an awful defeat. There was slain there on that day (say the annalists) 'Felim himself, a man from whom the people of Ireland had the greatest hopes; Teigue O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-maine, and twenty-eight other chiefs of the O'Kellys; Manus, son of Donal O'Connor, tanist of Connaught; Dermot Mac Dermot, heir to the Lordship of Moylurg; Murtogh, son of Teigue Mac Dermot; Murtogh, son of Fergal Mac Dermot; John, son of Murrough O'Madden; Dunogh O'Mulloy, with many of his people; Murrough, son of Murrough Mac Mahon, with a hundred of his people; Fergal, son of John *galgadh* (valiant) O'Ferrall; William, son of Hugh *oge* O'Ferrall; Thomas, son of Awlave O'Ferrall, with many other native chiefs of Connaught.' Felim, the first commander (add the annalists), 'was only twenty-five years of age when he fell: and Roderick *na-bfeadh* (of the woods), son of Donagh, son of Owen, son of Roderic, was appointed to the sovereignty of Connaught.'

The plea Rolls of Edward the Second and Edward the Third prove that at this period the O'Connaghurs, of Connaught, were, as a sept, enfranchised and enabled to take the benefit of the laws of England, without requiring any individual licence—a privilege which was extended only to four other septs:—The O'Neills of Ulster, O'Melaghlin of Meath, O'Briens of Thomond, and Mac Murroughs of Leinster.



About the close of the fourteenth century, as suggested by the Four Masters, the succession to this sovereignty having been disputed between two descendants of Turlogh *mor*, each of whom bore his Christian name, and were hence distinguished by a cognomen, taken from the colour of their hair, (very usual in Irish and Scottish families); one Turlogh was designated *dun* (brown), the other *ruadh* or *rue* (red); and it was prudently agreed that their disputed territory should be moietywise divided between them, and from the period of this partition their respective descendants bore those distinctive appellations, while the Royal supremacy continued to be not less contested.

A report to Government of the chief leaders of Connaught, in the time of Henry the Eighth, and their available military strength, mentions O'Connor "as Lord of a portion of that province," with a musterable force at his command of 120 horse, 160 Gallowglasses, and 300 Kerns. To the National Parliament, convened in 1585, by the Lord Deputy Perrot, at Dublin, went the O'Connors of Roscommon, with the chiefs of their tribes—namely, the son of O'Connor *dun*, *i.e.*, Hugh, son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen *caoch* (blind), son of Felim *geangach*; O'Connor *rue*, *i.e.*, Teige *oge*, the son of Teige *buidhe*, son of Cathal *rue*; O'Connor-Sligo, *i.e.*, Donal, son of Teige, son of Cathal *oge*, son of Donal, son of Owen, son of Donal, son of Murtoigh. No other O'Connors appeared at this great national assembly; and although Hugh, on this occasion, represented the line of O'Connor *dun*, his father was still living, but too infirm in health to attend at this Parliament. He died in four months after its session, at Ballintubber, and was buried in the tomb of his ancestors, at Roscommon; whereupon Hugh became the acknowledged

chief of the sept, and the lineal male representative of Turlogh *mor* O'Connor, King of Ireland, father of Roderic. In such character he compounded for the family estates with the Lord Deputy Perrot, in the same year, and was afterwards knighted by the Earl of Essex, in 1599; soon after which he was returned to Parliament, the first knight of the shire for the County of Roscommon. He married a daughter of O'Ruarc, of Brefney, and died in 1632, at a very advanced age.

About the year 1821 a pedigree was lodged in the Ulster Office of Arms by the late respected Owen O'Connor, of Belanagare, and certified by him to be correct, according to his belief; and he signed it as "O'Connor Don." This document states that Sir Hugh O'Connor left, at his death, four sons:—I. Calvach O'Connor Don, of Ballintubber, (who was described, in Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652, as Charles); II. Hugh *oge*, of Castlerea; III. Charles, styled of Belanagare; and IV. Bryan *roe* O'Connor, of Corrasduna. An inquisition, taken at Roscommon, on the 26th of March, 1632, finding the death of Sir Hugh O'Connor and the several estates whereof he died seised, names Charles O'Connor *dun* his heir at law, then aged forty years, and married. Another inquisition, taken some years previously, finding the estates of which Sir Hugh was then seised and those whereof his sons, Charles O'Connor *dun* and Hugh *oge* O'Connor were seised, finds, amongst others, that Sir Hugh was then seised, in fee, of the lands of *Beagh*, *Cloonykearny*, and *Cloonyvindin*, being the estates hereinafter mentioned as having been forfeited by his son, Captain Bryan O'Connor, and also by his grandson, the above Cornet Roger O'Connor. No other member of the Roscommon O'Connors, either of Ballintubber, Castlerea, or Belanagare

appears holding a commission in this Army List, and as the individual officer here under consideration was the son of Captain Bryan O'Connor, his lineage only is pertinent to this memoir. In truth, in the pedigree above alluded to, the issue of the eldest son, whom it calls *Calvach*, is stated to be extinct; while from other sources it is found that Hugh *oge*, the second son, died in 1635, leaving two sons, Daniel and Hugh. The former followed Charles the Second in his exile, and on the Restoration was only able to obtain a grant of Cloonalis. He died in 1667. Hugh, his brother, who had been a member of the Confederate Catholic Assembly, on the extinction of his elder brother's line, took out a fresh patent for the Castle, Bawn, and lands of Ballintubber, in 1683. Cloonalis ultimately vested in Alexander O'Connor *don*, by the will of his brother Dominick, whom he survived, and under that will it passed to the Belanagare family, on the decease of Alexander O'Connor, without issue.

Bryan O'Connor of Corrasduna, to whom his father Sir Hugh had given the lands of *Beagh*, *Cloonykearny*, and *Cloonyvindin*, forfeited same in 1641, but, by a decree of the Court of Claims at Athlone in 1655, the two first denominations were adjudged to his widow, Mary O'Connor, for life, with reversion to her son Roger in fee, which decree was turned into a royal patent in 1676, for a fee farm grant to her son, the above-named Cornet Roger O'Connor. He married Elizabeth O'Shaughnessy, of the ancient sept of Gort, alluded to in this work, but, being attainted in 1691, and his said estates again confiscated, he and his wife retired to France, taking some of their daughters with them, and leaving the two younger with their only son, Owen, then very young, in the care of an humble follower of the family. He (Roger) had risen in this war of the Revolution



to the rank of Major, and ultimately became a Colonel, when, by his influence, he raised a regiment of 22 companies, hereafter alluded to. All those facts, his original rank in Lord Galmoy's Horse, and his coming over to France at the head of the regiment he had so raised, are set forth in a memorial, which, in the pressure of his fallen fortunes, and of a family then with himself at Paris, he was necessitated to prefer to the French King. He therein feelingly expresses his disappointment at being reduced from a Colonelcy, which he had risen to in King James's service, to the rank of a Captain in his then regiment, in which, however, he had served unceasingly, and without reproach, for twenty-five years past, with an allowance of only forty-five sous per day, for his whole dependence; and he therefore prayed that, in consideration of his birth, his name, his descent from the last Kings of Ireland, the military rank which he had held, and the heavy charge of supporting his family in Paris, he might have such a promotion or pension as it would please his Majesty to dispense. The answer to the application was an appointment of Colonel O'Connor to the command of the third brigade of the reformed officers of the Irish infantry regiment of Lee.

Roger died about fourteen years after at Douay, leaving the aforesaid Owen, his only son, and several daughters, two of whom became Chanoinesses in France; another married Louis, Marquess de Vienne, and their son, when twenty-two years of age, came over to become acquainted with his Irish relatives, when he died of the small-pox at Miltown, the seat of his cousin, Thomas O'Connor, Esq. Margaret, another daughter of Colonel Roger O'Connor, was married to Redmond Fallon, of Ballina House, in the County of Roscommon, as stated in an ancient pedigree of the O'Fallons, and at the memoir of that surname hereafter.

Owen O'Connor of Corrasduna (Roger's son), married Catherine, daughter of Major Edmund MacDermot, of Emla, in the County of Roscommon, and, dying in the year 1766, left issue by her four sons and three daughters. The sons were—

I. Roderic O'Connor of Ballycaher, in the County of Roscommon, whose existing male descendants are—1, Roderic O'Connor of Galway, Esq., in whose custody the commissions and memorial of Colonel Roger O'Connor, above-mentioned, now remain, and 2. Patrick O'Connor of Dundermot, in the County of Roscommon, Esq., J.P.

II. Thomas O'Connor of Miltown, in the said County of Roscommon, Esq., whose existing lineal male descendant now is Roderic O'Connor of Miltown, Esq., J.P., and Barrister-at-Law.

III. Denis O'Connor of Willsbrook, in the County of Roscommon, Esq., whose existing lineal male descendant now is Michael O'Connor of Willsbrook aforesaid, Esq.

IV. Bernard O'Connor, in holy orders.

I. Catherine, m. Hugh O'Connor, Esq., brother of Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, Esq.

II. Mary, m. Joseph Plunket, of Castleplunket, in the County of Roscommon, Esq.

III. Sabina.

The compiler of these *Illustrations* regrets that, in the present memoir, he has not felt himself at liberty to enter into any detail of the O'Connors of Belanagare. That family is one which he has been ever led to respect, and every link of its succession would embellish his pages; a series of learned historians, unflinching, unpurchaseable patriots, and honest senators; but not a name of their certified line appears commissioned on this Army List. True it is that Major Owen

O'Connor, described as of Belanagare, in the County of Roscommon, received, in a clause of the Act of Settlement in 1665, an acknowledgment of the Royal Gratitude of Charles II. *for services beyond the seas*, and is said to have been appointed by James the Second Governor of Athlone, but he does not seem called into action on Irish ground, was taken prisoner in England, and died in his confinement at Chester in 1692 without issue male. He had a brother styled Charles *oge*, of Belanagare, and there certainly stands in the above Muster of Galmoy's Horse, Charles O'Connor as Quarter-Master; but, as far as can be at present ascertained, he was identical with that Charles O'Connor of the Sligo branch, who was denounced by Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652.\*

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\* This surname of O'Connor, O'Conor, &c., has been the subject of some orthographical skirmishes, and such variances of the spelling occur throughout the present work. These, however, result more especially from the necessity of citing literary productions, which have been published by authors of the varied nomenclature, and not from any adoption of either theory—*Non nostrum est inter vos tantas componere lites*.



## REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

## PATRICK SARSFIELD'S (EARL OF LUCAN).

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	John Geydon.	George Haughton.	James Plunket.
(Almericus) Lord Kinsale, Lieut.- Colonel.	James St. John.		Thomas Taaffe.
Roger McKettigan, <i>Major.</i>			
René de Carné.	Thomas Leicester.	Christopher Fitz Gerald.	Thomas Lilly.
Daniel O'Neill.	René Mazandier.	James Purcell.	William Synnott.
John Bourke.	George Mayo.	Edmund Morris.	
Thomas Burke.	Thomas Dempsey.	Patrick Dillon.	William Meagher.
Francis Nagle.	Richard Tyrrell.		Sylvester Devenish.
	— Sarsfield.	Richard Tyrrell.	Edward Dowdall.
Murtogh O'Bryan.	Edward Butler.		
John Macnamara.	Piers Butler.	Thomas Bourke.	
	— St. 'Archange' <i>Adjutant.</i>		
	— Lane, <i>Quarter-Master.</i>		
	— Macarty, <i>Maal des Logis reformé.</i>		

## COLONEL PATRICK SARSFIELD.

THOMAS DE 'SARSEFELD,' 'premier porte-banniere du Roi Henri II. A.D., 1172,' is said to be the first who brought this surname into Ireland.\* In 1302, King Edward the First invited Thomas and Stephen de 'Saresfeld' to aid him in the Scottish wars. In 1345 John, son of Stephen Sarsfield, was one of the guardians of the peace in the County of Cork; at which time Henry, son of David Saresfeld, resided in that County. During the same reign, a branch of the family settled in Meath, one of whom, after some generations, styled, 'of Lucan,' sent two archers to the hosting of Tara.

In 1554 Patrick Sarsfield was Mayor, and William Sarsfield was one of the Sheriffs of Dublin. This William was Mayor of that City in 1566, in which year he, being described as of Lucan, was knighted by Sir Henry Sydney, for his services against Shane O'Neill. He was seneschal of the Royal manor of Newcastle in 1591, and died in 1613, John Sarsfield being then his son and heir apparent, who died before 1618. In 1609, Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Premier Baronet of Ireland, and Chief Justice of Munster, was one of the three Commissioners whom King James assigned to demarcate the municipal boundaries of Cork. In 1609 he was appointed Second Justice of the Irish Court of King's Bench; in 1610 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, and in 1612 had a grant from that Monarch of the Castle of Carriglemlary, with thirteen plow-

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\* *Burke's Landed Gentry*, p. 119.

lands, license to export corn and victuals raised on the premises free of all customs, with tithes, fisheries, courts of pie-poudre, and the usual tolls, liberty to empark with free warren, &c.; said Sir Dominick being therefor bound to plant ninety families on the lands. All these premises are stated to have come to the Crown by the attainder of Philip, son of Edmond Roche. In 1627, this Royal favourite was unadvisedly created Viscount Kinsale, a locality which had for centuries given a title in the Peerage, with unbroken succession, to the ancient and noble family of De Courcey; whereupon John Lord Courcey, existing Baron of Kinsale and Gerald his son, petitioned the King and Lords of the Council in England, against Sarsfield's assumption of the dignity. This petition was referred to the Judges, who transferred the question to the Earl Marshal of England, from whose Report it appeared that the De Courceys had from time immemorial been styled Barons of Kinsale and Ringrone; and he held that to have two titles standing, one of the Barony in De Courcey, and another of the Viscounty in Sarsfield, would be an ill-confounding of titles of honour, and that therefore Sir Dominick, though he may retain his rank, should take his title from some other place in Ireland, or be called Viscount Sarsfield; whereupon he took that of Kilmallock. In 1630 died Patrick Sarsfield, leaving Peter his son and heir, who was outlawed in 1642, by the description of 'Peter Sarsfield of Tully, County Kildare.' In 1678 Michael, Elizabeth, and Robert Sarsfield had a confirmatory grant of 704 acres in Roscommon, as had John Sarsfield in the following year of 1438 in Clare.

Patrick, son of the aforesaid Viscount Kilmallock, had two sons, William of Lucan, who married Marie, sister of the Duke of Monmouth; and Patrick, the Colonel at present



under consideration. This latter "was in personal appearance of a tall and manly figure; he had been an Ensign in France in Monmouth's Regiment, and a Lieutenant of the Guards in England." \* When James came over to Ireland, he accompanied that King, ranking as a Brigadier-general, and by his own influence embodied this noble body of Horse; soon after which, by the death of his elder brother William, *s.p.m.*, he succeeded to the family estates, then considered of the value of £2,000 *per annum*. Another Patrick Sarsfield was a Burgess in King James's Charter to Middleton, while Dominick and James were Aldermen in that to Cork, and John a Burgess in that to Limerick.

In the Parliament of 1689 sat Dominick Sarsfield, Viscount Kilmallock, of the Peers. He had a Regiment of Infantry in this service, as shown hereafter; while, in others of this List, James Sarsfield was an Ensign in Colonel Thomas Butler's, as was Joseph Sarsfield in Colonel Charles O'Brien's, in which Ignatius Sarsfield was a Captain. This Ignatius was the son of Patrick Sarsfield of Limerick, theretofore Governor of Clare; his descendants, of kindred collateral to Colonel Patrick, bore the title of Counts of Sarsfield in the French army.

Early in the Irish campaign, after Mountcashel's defeat before Enniskillen, Sarsfield, then "a young Captain beloved by the soldiery," was stationed with some troops at Sligo, for the defence of Connaught from the Ulster adherents of William. He was subsequently ordered to remove thence to maintain Athlone, and it was about this time (21st October, 1689) the Comte D'Avaux, writing from King James's camp at Ardee to the Minister of War in France, thus speaks of

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs.*

Sarsfield:—C'est un gentilhomme distingué par son mérite, qui a plus de crédit dans ce royaume qu'aucun homme que je connoisse; il a de la valeur, mais surtout de l'honneur, et la probité à toute épreuve, et c'est un homme sur qui le Roy pouvoit compter, et qui ne quitteroit jamais son service. Il a servi en France en qualité d'Enseigne dans le Regiment d'Hamilton, et depuis a esté Lieutenant des Gardes du Corps du Roy en Angleterre, et est le seul qui ait combatter pour son service contre le Prince d'Orange; et lorsque sa Majesté Britannique fut arrivée en Irlande, j'eus toutes les peines du monde à le faire faire Brigadier, quoyque M. de Tirconnell s'y employast fortement sans que j'y parusse le Roy disant, que c'estoit un fort brave homme, mais qui n'avoit point de teste. My Lord Tirconnell ne laissa pas de l'envoyer dans la Province de Connaught, avec une poignée de gens. Il a levé pres de deux mille hommes par son crédit, et avec ces troupes là, il a conservé toute la Province de Connaught au Roy.\* Then, in reference to a proposal submitted to Louis the XIV. to the effect, that, until Lord Mountcashel should be able to get out of prison, Sarsfield, who was nominally second, should be placed first in command of the Irish Regiments designed to be sent to France, D'Avaux adds in regard to such arrangement, 'Je croy qu'il seroit d'une grande utilité, parceque c'est un homme qui seroit toujours à la teste des troupes, et qui en auroit grand soin; et si Makarty ne pouvoit sortir de prison, vous auriez toujours en Sarsfield un bon commandant, à qui les autres Colonels de la première qualité voudroient bien obeir, ce qu'ils ne feroient pas pour un autre'.†

Sarsfield was at the battle of the Boyne; and at the first

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\* *D'Avaux's Negotiations*, &c., p. 519.

† *Idem*, 520

siege of Limerick, while Major-General Boisseleau had the command of the Garrison, the Duke of Berwick and Colonel Sarsfield were next under him. The latter, pending the siege, (on the 12th August) surprised, at Kelly-na-Mona, a convoy that was conducting to the besiegers provisions and ammunition. On this occasion says O'Callaghan, (*Green Book*, p. 115, 2nd Edition), 'the Irish took eight pieces of heavy battering cannon, of which two were eighteen, and six twenty-four pounders, five mortars, with twenty-four carriages, one hundred and fifty-three wagons of artillery-ammunition, twelve carts laden with biscuit, eighteen tin boats for the passage of rivers, four hundred draught horses, and one hundred troopers' horses, fully accoutred with pistols, &c., at the saddle-bow.' Sarsfield spiked their cannon and exploded their ammunition. On the 27th of August following King William directed his last assault upon that City. On the 31st he raised the siege, having, according to the accounts from his own camp, suffered to the extent of 2,148 men, killed or wounded.\* In a few days after he sailed from Duncannon for England, while Sarsfield, after he had executed the above brilliant movement, re-entered Limerick amidst the triumphant shouts of his fellow-soldiers, thenceforth more than ever their idol; and, encouraged by his daring exploit, those, who were wavering before, abandoned all thoughts of capitulation.†

When the Duke of Tyrconnel went to France, Sarsfield was one of those whom he put in commission to direct the inexperienced Duke of Berwick; to whom, as before-mentioned, he had entrusted the command of the army. Soon

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\* O'Callaghan's *Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 375, 379.

† Clarke's *James II.*, v. 2, p. 416.



afterwards the Duke and he attacked the Castle of Birr, the family residence of Sir Lawrence Parsons, ancestor of the present Earl of Rosse. The projected siege of this place was however necessarily abandoned, for the reasons before suggested (*ante* pp. 26-27), but the Duke and Sarsfield soon after succeeded in defeating the attempts of the Williamites, to cross the Shannon at Lanesborough, Jamestown, &c. The latter is represented by Colonel O'Kelly, in the *Excidium Macariæ*, as suspecting Berwick about this time of treacherous correspondence with his uncle Colonel Churchill, in King William's service.

Tyrconnel, when he returned from France, brought with him a patent from King James, creating this officer Earl of Lucan, Viscount of Tully, and Baron of Rosberry; titles which King William's Chaplain, Story, seems willing to concede to him, even after the conclusion of the campaign. 'Lord Lucan,' he says, 'for so we may venture to call Lieutenant-General Sarsfield, since the Articles of Limerick do it.' King James then also constituted Sarsfield a Colonel of his Life Guards, and Commander-in-chief of the Forces in Ireland. [In the ensuing events of the campaign he was present at the siege of Athlone and the battle of Aughrim. On the latter occasion, though placed at the head of a fine body of Horse, he was so circumstanced, that when St. Ruth, the Commander-in-chief, fell, he was disabled from acting, as one that had no special orders; an error to which, the loss of the battle by the Irish has been very justly attributed. He was wholly ignorant of the plans of his commander.] Yet, though a foreigner was thus placed over him by the French King, no jealousy induced him to abate his zeal for the cause he had espoused; and when, on Tyrconnel's death, D'Usson, the senior officer, assumed the command of Limerick, "Sars-

field attended to all the details, superintended the repair of the fortifications, the providing of ammunition and stores, watched the motions and defeated the designs of the peace party. His vigilance and activity admitted of no relaxation, and his ardour inspired the troops with confidence." \*

After his long opposing the capitulation of Limerick, it excited much astonishment that Sarsfield ultimately joined those who advocated it. Colonel O'Kelly could not see any justification for this change of opinion, and is the more inclined to impeach it, as, pending the arrangement of the terms for surrender, this General dined with the Duke of Wurtemburgh in the English camp; but O'Conor, in his *Military Memoirs*, (p. 174) defends Sarsfield's motives in a manner that would leave without stain the memory of this truly illustrious Irishman. At a very advanced state of the siege, "his constancy gave way, he apprehended probably that some of the gates or works would be betrayed to the enemy, that the whole garrison would be involved in the horrors of a town taken by storm, and that no terms could in that case be made for the religion or the nation. Overpowered by such considerations, he ultimately acquiesced in the wishes of the majority." The Treaty, that he sought, proposed for the Irish nation indemnity for the past, free liberty of worship, security of titles and estates, admission to all employments civil and military, and equal rights with the Protestants in all the Corporations. Such he wished the Treaty to be, and such he construed the Articles of Limerick, to which he was an executing party. He had however been himself previously attainted on several Inquisitions taken in Dublin, Kildare, Cork, and Kerry; Lady Honoria Sarsfield, his wife, was also

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\* O'Conor's *Military Mem.*, p. 167.



outlawed, as were Daniel and David Sarsfield of Sarsfield's Court; while a John and a William Sarsfield were allowed the benefit of the Articles of Limerick.

At the Court of Claims, Francis Sarsfield claimed and was allowed a fee in lands at Saggard, County of Dublin, forfeited by Patrick Sarsfield; and in all his other estates in the County of Kildare, &c.—Dominick, James, and Patrick Sarsfield, minors, claimed, by their father Dominick Sarsfield, an estate tail in Cork lands, of which he was the late occupant;—disallowed. Patrick Sarsfield, in behalf of his son John, a minor, claimed an estate tail in Cork lands, forfeited by the said Patrick;—allowed, after the decease of John's father and mother. Said Patrick Sarsfield also claimed an estate tail in Lucan, Rathbride, &c.;—dismissed.

On the surrender of Limerick, Sarsfield sedulously urged the removal of many of his old comrades to France, with a sanguine hope of such aid from King Louis as would secure their triumphant return.\* “The Irish officers,” says Harris, “went on board with the best of their forces on the 22nd of Dec. 1691, and with them Sarsfield embarked to seek a fortune in a strange country, when he might have remained an ornament to his own; but he was actuated by a strong bias to what, in his opinion, was the true religion, and by the false principle of honour and loyalty to a Prince, who had made it the whole business of his reign to overturn an established constitution.” He landed in due course at Brest, with a considerable portion of 19,059, then expatriated Irishmen; all of whom King James reviewed and regimented;† while he appointed Sarsfield to the command of the second troop

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\* *O'Connor's Military Mem.*, p. 189.

† *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 64.



of Irish Horse Guards, that of the first having been committed to the Duke of Berwick.

During the short interval that he outlived the Stuart Dynasty, he addressed various letters, signed by himself as Earl of Lucan, to De Ginkell, Earl of Athlone; in which he set forth the displeasure of Louis the Fourteenth, by reason that "the articles of the capitulation of Limerick had not been punctually performed," and requiring that the delay to so doing should be removed with all imaginable despatch. These communications passed in the year 1692. In the following year, he fell on the field of battle. "This year," (1693) says O'Connor, "is memorable in the annals of the Irish Brigade, for the death of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. He had been instrumental in bringing over a great part of the Irish army to the service of France, and had the command of the troops destined for the invasion of England. After the destruction of the French fleet off La Hogue, the Irish troops marched to Alsace; and Sarsfield, at the close of 1692, was ordered to join the French army in Flanders under the Duke of Luxembourg; in 1693 he was killed in the battle of Landen, at the head of a French division. He fell leading on the charge of strangers; his contemporaries long deplored the loss of this gallant officer, and his memory is still cherished with enthusiastic admiration in his native country."\* "Patrick Sarsfield," writes a recent biographer, "may be quoted as a type of loyalty and patriotic devotion. In his public actions firm and consistent, in his private character amiable and unblemished; attached, by religious conviction and hereditary reverence for the 'right divine' of Kings, to the falling House of Stuart, he drew a sharp sword

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 222.

in the cause of the Monarch he had been brought up to believe his lawful sovereign, and voluntarily followed him into exile when he could wield it no longer."\* Arminius was never more popular among the Germans than was Sarsfield among the Irish. He has obtained a tribute of eulogy even from Lord Macaulay.

He had married the Lady Honoria de Burgh, daughter of the Earl of Clanricarde, and by her had one son, who fought under his illustrious stepfather, the Marshal Duke of Berwick, in Spain, and was honourably provided for by King Philip the Fifth. An only daughter of Sarsfield intermarried with the well-known Baron Theodore de Newburg, styled King of Corsica. His widow married the Duke of Berwick in 1695, by whom she had issue, as before mentioned. Soon after his death, King James appointed Donough McCarthy, Earl of Clancarthy, his successor in the command of the second troop of Guards.† A Captain Peter Drake of Drake-Rath, County of Meath, who left Ireland on the fall of James the Second's cause (two of his family were included in the attainders of that period), says in a diary kept by him, "From Paris I went (in 1694) to St. Germain, where I met with Mrs. Sarsfield, mother of Lord Lucan, and her two daughters, Ladies Kilmallock and Mount Leinster; the eldest of whom, Lady Kilmallock, was my godmother. These ladies, though supported by small pensions," adds the Captain, "received me with great generosity, and treated me with much good nature."‡

The only existing male representative of the illustrious name of Sarsfield now in Ireland appears to be Dominick Ronayne Sarsfield of Dough-Cloyne, County Cork, the lineal de-

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\* *Dublin University Magazine*, November, 1823.

† *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 135.      ‡ Cited, *Idem*, p. 334.

scendant of Dominick, the above "minor" claimant. William Sarsfield, the aforesaid brother of the Earl of Lucan, had, by the Duke of Monmouth's sister, a daughter, Charlotte, who, after the attainder and forfeitures of her uncle, obtained a grant of some of his estates, and marrying Agmondesham Vesey, son of the Archbishop of Tuam, had by him two daughters — Henrietta, who married Cæsar Colclough of Tintern Abbey, in Wexford; and Anne, the wife of John Bingham of Castlebar, who was the ancestor of the *present* Earl of Lucan. In 1709 this Agmondesham Vesey petitioned the Irish House of Commons, setting forth his marriage with said Charlotte, and praying, in consideration of his having borrowed £1,000 for the payment of her father's debts, and of the great expenses which he had incurred in prosecuting and maintaining the right of him and his children to her said father's estate, that a Bill should be passed, empowering him (who was only tenant for life) to charge said estate with a sum not exceeding £2,000; and such a Bill was passed accordingly.

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### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALMERIC DE COURCY, LORD KINSALE.

THIS noble family claims alliance with most of the Royal Houses of Europe; paternally through the Dukes of Lorraine, and maternally through those of Normandy. Robert de Courcy accompanied William the Conqueror to England, distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, and partook largely of the spoils of the conquest, in grants of estates in Somerset and Oxford Shires. His lineal descendant, Sir John de Courcy, having been signalized in the wars of Henry the



Second in England and Gascony, was sent into Ireland in 1177, as an assistant to William Fitz-Adelm in the government of that country, and he it was who, having obtained from King Henry the Second, while in Ireland, a grant of Ulster, with the naïve proviso that he should first subdue it by the force of his arms, invaded that province with twenty-two Knights, fifty Esquires, and about three hundred foot soldiers; where he did such "service in the English interest," that the Annals of the North during his visitation are but a chronicle of successful carnage. His course was traced by ruined districts, depopulated villages, desecrated churches; not, however, without founding sundry other religious houses in atonement as at Neddram, the Black Abbey, Iniscourcy, Tobberglory, &c. His achievements acquired for him the dignity of Earl of Ulster, but, afterwards incurring the displeasure of King John, he was only released from its infliction, on succeeding against a French Champion in a wager of battle, concerning the very important political question of the day, the Royal right to Normandy. John then also conferred upon him that privilege, which has been since sometimes asserted by his descendants, of wearing the head covered in the presence of Majesty. Henry the Third rewarded his son Miles more substantially with the Barony of Kinsale.

In 1302, Nicholas de Courcy was one of the Magnates of Ireland who attended, on summons, Richard de Burgo in the wars of Scotland.\* In 1345, Johanna, the widow of Milo de Courcy, had an assignment of her dower. Their son, Milo de Courcy, junior, had, in 1357, license to alienate the manor of Rhynrone, which he held of the King, *in capite*. In the

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\* *Burke's Peerage.*

following year Nicholas de Courcy was Sheriff of the County of Cork, and he was also seised of lands in that of Waterford.

In 1614, the King directed the payment of an annual pension of £150 English to Gerald Courcy, son and heir apparent of John, Lord Courcy, on the surrender by the latter of a pension to the same amount held by him, and in consideration of the said Gerald having willingly conformed to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church.

The Lieutenant-Colonel here under consideration was Almericus de Courcy, the twenty-third in the succession of that ancient Baronage. He succeeded to the title in 1669, being then only five years old, and was sent early to Oxford; where his education was conducted under the eye of the famous John Fell, Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Oxford; whose letters in 1677-8 represent his young Lordship as "addicted to the tennis court, proof against all Latin assaults, and prone to kicking, beating, and domineering over his sisters; . . . fortified in the conceit that a title of honour was support enough, without the pedantry and trouble of book-learning."\* One of these sisters, Ellen, was married to Sir John Magrath, of Attivolan, County of Tipperary, (who was created a Baron under singular circumstances hereafter alluded to at that name). This Lord's first position in King James's service was as Captain of a Troop of Horse; he was afterwards raised to this Lieutenant-Colonelcy in Sarsfield's Regiment, and enjoyed the continuance of a pension which had been previously granted to the 22nd Lord by Charles the Second. He sat as a Peer in the Parliament of 1689; while in the Commons, on that occasion, Miles de Courcy was one of the Representatives of Kinsale. The latter was a Captain in

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\* *Catal. Southwell MSS.*, p. 391.

Major-General Boisseleau's Infantry, as was also Garrett 'Coursey' and another Garrett Coursy, a Lieutenant.

The Baron was attainted in 1691, but the outlawry having been subsequently reversed, he, in October, 1692, took his seat in the House of Peers of Ireland, and sat a second time in 1719; at the close of which year (Feb. 9th) he died, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He left no issue, whereupon his cousin-german, Myles de 'Coursy,' the Captain in Major-General Boisseleau's Foot, succeeded to the title.\*

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### MAJOR ROGER "M'KETTIGAN."

THIS Sept was anciently the territorial proprietors of Clandiarmada, a denomination still recognisable in the parish of Clan-dermot, County of Derry, over which County and that of Donegal the name is still extant. The Four Masters record the death of Diarmid M'Eitigan, Chief of Clandermod, in 1132; of Teigue, the Chief thereof, in 1215; of Gilcriest Mac Etigan, Vicar of St. Patrick's, of Elphin, and a Canon-chorister; and of Cathal Mac Edigan of the said Church, in the great plague, which raged over Maghera-Connaught, in 1488. The surname is borne by the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, Dr. Daniel 'Mc Gettigan.'

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### CAPTAIN RENÉ DE CARNÉ.

HE being one of the French Officers, as was Lieutenant René Mezandine, they and others of that nation in the Roll

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\* *Crossley's Peerage*, p. 208.



are not within the scope of the present *Illustrations*. Of this Captain René de Carné, however, it may be observed that, on the formation of the Irish Brigade, called the Queen's Own, he was appointed its Lieutenant-Colonel, as before mentioned, *ante* p. 111.

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### CAPTAIN FRANCIS NAGLE.

THIS is one of the families that branched from Gilbert de Angulo, who came into Ireland with Strongbow, and altered the name into Nangle in the County of Meath, and Nagle in Cork. The founder of this latter branch was Richard, second son of Jocelyn, and grandson of said Gilbert de Angulo, who settled at Killossan in the County of Cork. A Manuscript Book of Obits, &c., in Trinity College, Dublin, (F. 3, 27) gives links of the lineage of the Nagles of Monanimy, County of Cork, for nine generations in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The attainders of 1642 include the names of Richard Nagle and John Nagle of that place. The Declaration of Royal Gratitude from Charles the Second, for services beyond the seas, makes special mention of Pierce Nagle, also of Monanimy. In King James's New Charters to the Corporations of Ireland, David Nagle was an Alderman in that to Cork, wherein Peter Nagle was a Burgess. In one to Mallow, Piers, David, and Edward were Burgesses; in another to Dungarvan, Peter and Andrew were named Burgesses, and William Nagle, Town Clerk. James was Town Clerk in those to Trim and Belturbet; (he was afterwards Cursitor and Engrosser of Writs in the Chancery). In that to Charleville, David, Piers, Richard, John, and James Nagle were named Burgesses; while last in one to Youghal, Piers,

Andrew, and William Nagle were Burgesses; and SIR RICHARD NAGLE an Alderman.

This latter individual, the most memorable of his name at that period, (often called 'Nangle' in Lord Clarendon's Letters) "a lawyer, a Roman Catholic and a man of the best reputation for learning as well as honesty amongst the people,"\* was knighted on being appointed King James's Attorney-General for Ireland. Tyrconnel, who particularly admired his shrewdness, brought him with him to England in June, 1685; whereupon the Earl Powis, Lord Bellasis, and other Lords were so exasperated that they would have him expelled from London immediately; as it was, some time elapsed before he was admitted to kiss the King's hand. Soon after which it was arranged that he should, by way of a letter to a friend, denounce the great injustice and oppression of the Acts of Settlement, with an expectation of opening a way to their repeal; the time being now thought favourable for that purpose, when the King, who, while Duke of York, had always patronized the attempt, avowed himself ready to countenance it with all his power, and no Parliament was at present sitting to control his proceedings. In May, 1686, he was appointed one of King James's Council, when Lord Clarendon, in a letter to the Duke of Ormonde, thus commented on the selection: "I do a little wonder to find Mr. Nangle's name among them, though he be a very honest and able man. Yet it is very extraordinary to have a practising lawyer a privy councillor; and will be not very decent for him to follow his practice or to quit his profession; I

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 273. King says he was originally designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood.—*State of the Protestants*, p. 73.

believe he will not like it. I am sure he had no mind to be a judge, and I believe he will be as little pleased with this preferment." \* Again continues the same noble author, "I have not heard it was yet ever done, but to Sir Francis Bacon, when he was Attorney-General; and to satisfy his ambition, by the credit he had with the Duke of Buckingham, or rather by importunity, he was made a Privy Councillor, but never appeared afterwards in Westminster Hall, unless the King's business required him.†—Nangle (Nagle) however declined the honour, and the King accepted his resignation.

In a few months after this, in pursuance of the aforesaid arrangement, Nagle, according to Lord Clarendon, wrote the letter (October, 1686) to Tyrconnel, 'with great virulence and rancour, and not without a considerable share of sophistry and cunning.' He laid the scene at Coventry, and introduced it as the fruits of two sleepless hours there, whence it took the name of 'the Coventry Letter;' whereas it was the labour of so many weeks in London. In this letter he endeavours to show some nullities and invalidities in the said Acts, and confidently affirmed that it was not for murder or rebellion, but for religion that the estates of the Irish were sequestered, and mainly insisted on the inconvenience that would accrue to the Popish interest by the continuance of these Acts. His invectives against King Charles the Second were so virulent, that he dared not to own his production; but in Ireland gave out that he would 'arrest any man in an action of £10,000,' who should presume to father it on him. Yet afterwards, when Speaker of James's Irish Parliament, he pleaded it as a merit, and the Repeal of the Acts was urged, founded on

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\* *Singer's Correspondence, &c.*, v. 1, p. 411.

† *Idem*, p. 417.



his arguments." \* His presence at the Conference which King James held at Chester, in 1687, was thus necessitated; and accordingly, in the Rolls Office of Ireland is preserved a license of absence to Sir Richard Nagle for one month, under the Lord Deputy's warrant, dated 18th August, 1687, nine days before the King came up to Chester.

On the assembling of the Parliament of Dublin in 1689, he was elected their Speaker.† He sat as one of the Representatives of Cork, and was, as might be expected, one of the most violent impugners of the Acts of Settlement; he it was in truth who framed the Bill for their repeal. In the summer of that year, on the retirement of Lord Melfort, he was, by the Duke of Tyrconnel's interest, appointed Secretary of State, as well as Secretary of War to His Majesty. After the defeat at the Boyne, he was one of the Council whom King James, on his arrival in Dublin, convened to advise proceedings. "They were all unanimously of opinion that he should lose no time in going to France, otherwise he would run a great risk of being taken by the enemy, who they believed would be there next morning."‡ When, after the first siege of Limerick, Tyrconnel went over to St. Germain's, he was accompanied by Sir Richard Nagle, the duty of Secretary of State being confided in his absence to the newly created Lord Riverston; he returned with the Duke in January, 1690, and, on the death of that great man, he feelingly laments the event in a letter, August, 1691, to Lord Merrion, as "a fatal stroke to this poor country, in this nick of time, the enemy being

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\* The original letter was sold in the Southwell MSS.—See *Thorpe's Catalogue*, pp. 223–4.

† *Somers' State Tracts*, v. 11, p. 407.      ‡ *Clarke's James II.*, p. 401.

within four miles of the town," adding, "he is to be buried privately to-morrow, about ten of the clock at night. As he appeared always zealous for his country, so his loss is at this time extremely pernicious to this poor nation."\* In the too confident contemplation of his death, a Royal Commission had been fore-drawn, providing that the Government should, in such event, be administered by this Sir Richard Nagle, Francis Plowden, Commissioner of the Revenue (who brought it over), and Baron Gawsworth the Lord Chancellor, as Lords Justices, with the usual forms.† Sir Richard was attainted by no less than seven Inquisitions. Immediately on his outlawry, an order of the Government issued, "requiring such persons as might have papers or books of his in their custody at the Castle of Dublin, to deliver same to George Clarke, the new Secretary of War."‡

In the mean time, Sir Richard preferred adhering to the fallen fortunes of the Stuart, rather than to compromise with the new government. At the court of St. Germain's he still filled the office of 'Secretary of State for Ireland,' while his son James married in that country Margaret, daughter of Colonel Walter Bourke of Turlough, in Mayo, one of the Officers of this list hereafter alluded to, and whose commission to a Colonelcy was signed by James the Second at St. Germain's, in 1693. Colonel O'Kelly speaks of Sir Richard as "a person of ability and parts, generally believed an honest man;"§ while the Duke of Berwick, in his able memoir, says, "he was a courteous man, of good sense, and well skilled in his profession, but by no means

\* *O'Callaghan's Excidium Macariæ*, p. 472.

† *Idem*, pp. 478-9.

‡ *Clarke's MSS. T.C.D.*, Letter cclii. § *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 106.

versed in the affairs of state." Besides the above Captain Francis Nagle, — Nagle was a Captain in Colonel Richard Nugent's Infantry; Garrett 'Neagle' was a Lieutenant in Lord Kenmare's; as was Ignatius Nagle in Lord Slane's; in Colonel Gordon O'Neill's, Arthur Nagle was a Lieutenant, as was David Nagle in Sir John Barrett's. This David was one of the Representatives of Mallow in the Parliament of 1689. The Nagles attainted in 1691, were Sir Richard, as before mentioned, John Nagle of Dublin, James and David of Carrigeen, County of Cork, Andrew of Youghal, Piers of Annakissy, Garret of Drumminstown, Richard of Shanballymore, all in the County, and Peter of the City, of Cork. Sir Richard's forfeitures extended over nearly 5000 acres in the baronies of Fermoy and Duhallow in this County, also much in Waterford. David Nagle claimed and was allowed an estate for lives in Cork lands; while James Nagle, by Michael Kearney his guardian, claimed certain rights in the Cork lands forfeited by Piers of Annakissy, and was allowed same after the death of Piers. Joan Butler, alias Everard, also claimed the benefit of an assignment of the equity of redemption in premises forfeited by said Piers.

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### CAPTAIN JOHN MAC NAMARA.

THIS Sept were Chiefs of the territory now known as the Barony of Tulla, with part of that of Bunratty, County of Clare; and enjoyed the rank of hereditary marshals of the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond. They were very powerful, and had many castles. In 1402, Quin Abbey was founded in this County for Franciscan friars by Shedagh Cam Mac



Namara, Lord of Clan-Cuilein; who appointed it the burial place for himself and his posterity.\* In 1408, Henry the Fourth granted to Margaret, daughter of 'the Mac Namara,' of the Irish Nation, that she and all her issue might be free, and use the English habit and law; and, in 1496, the Castle of Feyback was taken by the Lord Deputy from Eugene Mc Namara.

In 1543, the Privy Council of Ireland transmitted a recommendation to the King, advising his Majesty that "an Irish Captain, called Shedagh Mac Namara, bordering on O'Brien's lands, and possessing those of Clan-Cullen in Thomond, sought to be advanced to the honor of Baron of Clan-Cullen, with his place in Parliament, offering, if he obtained such distinction, to hold his territory by Knight's service; and, for that the said Mac Namara is a man, whose ancestors have in those parts always borne a great sway, and one that for himself is of honest conformity, and whose lands lie wholly on the 'furside' of the Shannon, we beseech Your Majesty to regard him, but so as not to entitle him or his heirs to any land or dominion on this side of the Shannon."†

On the occasion of Perrot's Conciliation Parliament of 1585, "there went thither Turlogh, son of Teigue, son of Conor O'Brien, and the Lord of the western part of Clan-Cullen, namely, John Mac Namara, *i. e.*, John the son of Teigue, as one of the Knights of Parliament for the County of Clare." So say the Four Masters, whose Annals abound with notices of this ancient Sept. In 1605, George Sexton had a grant of the wardship of Donogh, son and heir of Donell Murrough Mc Namara, then late of Ballinechinsie, in the County of Clare. At the time of its Plantation, according to a 'State' of

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\* *Annals of the Four Masters.*

† *D'Alton's County Dublin*, p. 162.

that County then drawn up, Donogh and Rory Mac-na-Mara were seised of castles at Fertan and Garrowarragh. Donogh had also a castle at Killaloe, as had Rory's sons at Island-Cahir; Thomas Mac-na-Mara's son at Moyentallon; John Mac Na Mara at Cappagh, at Dangan, and at Danganbreak, and Donell Mac-Na-Mara of Cruthaghlanel. Daniel Mac Namara of Doone and John Mac Namara of Moriorsky were of the Supreme Council that assembled in 1646 at Kilkenny. This last had livery of his estates in the County of Clare, out of the Court of Wards in 1637, from which, having been ousted in the civil war of 1641, he was, by a clause in the Act of Settlement, restored to his principal seat with 2,000 acres of land; and the same statute, in the Declaration which it contains of Royal Gratitude for services during the exile, names this Mac Namara as one who, "for reasons known to us, in an especial manner merited our grace and favour." In 1680 another John Mc Namara passed patent for 949 acres in Mayo, as did Donogh Mac Namara for 163 in Clare, while John Mac Namara of Cruttilagh or Cratloe was Sheriff of the latter county in 1686-7, and one of its representatives in the Irish Parliament of 1689, having previously obtained, in October, 1685, a patent from King James for erecting the lands of Cratillow into a manor. In that King's New Charters, Thomas Macnamara was a Burgess in the one to Limerick; as were Florence and John in another to Ennis. Florence Macnamara was one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Clare, and he was a Captain in Lord Clare's Dragoons, in which John Macnamara was likewise a Captain, and Laurence and Daniel Macnamara were Quarter-Masters. Hugh Macnamara commanded a troop of Grenadiers in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry; Miles was a Quarter-Master in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's; while in Colonel Charles

O'Brien's, Donogh and Thady Macnamara were Captains, and a second Donogh a Lieutenant. Teigue Macnamara, of the Ayle line of this Sept, raised an independent troop for King James's service after the battle of the Boyne,\* with which he garrisoned the Castle of Clare, and held it until the capitulation of Limerick; in the Articles for which he, being included, saved his estate and removed to the old family mansion at Ayle.†

The Captain John here in commission, rose to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the service. He married to his first wife the Lady Elizabeth O'Brien, eldest daughter of Murrough, first Earl of Inchiquin, by a daughter of Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster. She died in 1688,‡ when it would appear he married a second time the relict of Richard Southwell, Esq., father of Sir Thomas Southwell, afterwards Lord Southwell.§ John was outlawed, but was subsequently adjudged within the Articles of Limerick. Others of the name then attainted were Florence Macnamara of Dromore, Donogh of Mohir, Thomas of Limerick, and John of Ralshine, County of Limerick.

At the Court of Chichester House, John Macnamara, styled of 'Creevagh,' claimed and was allowed a mortgage affecting estates of Lord Clare; as did John, the son, heir, and executor of his father James, the benefit of a mortgage affecting said estates, and his claim was also allowed. Teigue Macnamara claimed, in right of his wife, an interest in lands in the County of Clare, the forfeiting proprietor of which was Redmond Magrath,—disallowed; as was another claim of his

\* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 2, p. 514.

† *Burke's Landed Gentry*, p. 813.      ‡ *Archdall's Lodge*, v. 6, p. 18.

§ *Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS.*, p. 241.



to a freehold in Clare lands, forfeited by Lord Clare, and which Teigue claimed, in right of his father, John Macnamara, to whom they had been leased, and who died in 1690.

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### LIEUTENANT JOHN GAYDON.

AN Inquisition, taken *post mortem*, 6th July, 1613, at Naas, finds that John Gaydon, *alias* Gayton, died in 1596, seised in fee of a castle, lands, tenements, &c., in the town of Irishtown, formerly called Ballyspedagh, in the County of Kildare; and also of the Castle, &c. of Straffan, &c. in said County, and of the lands of Hatton and Ardrosse therein; and that his heir is Nicholas Gaydon, now aged thirty-eight years, and married; who is in occupation of said premises, which he holds in common soccage of the heir of a certain John Fannyn, son and heir of John Fannyn, Knight.\* The outlawries of 1642 record only of this name John 'Gaydon' of Irishtown; while those of 1691 exhibit an outlaw in the same words of description, identical with the Lieutenant at present under consideration, and who, it is shewn by the British Museum Army List, had been early promoted to a Captaincy. An ancient pedigree of the Eustace family, stating that a John Eustace, described as of Mechlin, was the representative of the Mainham Eustaces, says, that his mother was Bridget, sister of *John Gaydon*, the grand-nephew of Tyrconnel, and who, after the capitulation of Limerick, entered the service of the French King and became a Lieutenant-General, while his brother Sir Richard Gaydon was Lieutenant-Colonel of Dillon's Regiment there.

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\* *Inq. in Canc. Hib.*

This latter officer was created a Roman Senator by the Pope in 1719, for his co-operating with Sir Charles Wogan, Sir John Missett, Sir John O'Toole, and others, in carrying off the Princess Sobieske, the betrothed of 'James the Third,' to, her husband.

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### LIEUTENANT JAMES ST. JOHN.

THIS name is of record in Ireland in the fourteenth century, and in the seventeenth was one of tenure at Mortellstown in the County of Tipperary; of which place it will be remembered was Thomas St. John, who signed the Petition of 1661, (*ante*, page 7;) — St. John was Army-Surgeon in Galmoy's Regiment of Horse, while another, whose christian name is alike unknown, was a Quarter-Master on Henry Luttrell's; but nothing worth relating has been discovered of these individuals or of the name, except that, at the Court of Chichester House in 1703, a *James* St. John claimed and was allowed an estate for lives in Carlow lands forfeited by Dudley Bagnall. A Lieutenant St. John is said to have submitted to the Government of King William; and it is not unlikely that *this* officer was the person, as well by the absence of his name from the Roll of Attainders, as by the presumption that he was the above claimant. His name appears to be also now extinct in Ireland.

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### LIEUTENANT THOMAS LEICESTER.

THIS name, in various modes of spelling, is traced in Irish records from Edward the Third. In 1357, John 'de Leces-

tere,' was nominated Attorney-General for Ireland. In 1402, William 'Lyster' was appointed to the office of 'Water-Bailly' of Ulster, with a Clerkship of the Escheats in said County; he had also a grant of lands in the County of Dublin, for the term of his life.

At its dissolution, the Religious House of Kilcormick, in O'Mulloy's country, (the King's County) having vested in the Crown, was granted by James the First, soon after his accession, to Robert Leycester, Gent., with sundry lands in said County. He subsequently passed patents more extensively for Castles, Abbeys, Chiefries, and Lands in the several Counties of Wicklow, Westmeath, Kildare, Dublin City, Limerick, Sligo, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Tyrone, with licenses for fairs and markets, &c. The estates in the King's County (some of which, as Killishell, were parcel of the estates of the O'Connors of that County, attainted) remained in his descendants until forfeited by the above Lieutenant Thomas. His forfeitures in that County alone comprised two thousand three hundred acres; his father, John Leicester, also forfeited considerable interests therein. A Funeral Entry of 1684, in the Office of Arms of Dublin, describes this latter individual as "John Leicester of Kilcormick in the King's County, son of Robert, son of Robert, son of John, son of John. The first mentioned John died last day of March, and was buried 10th of April at Ballyboy in said County. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Tyrrel of Simon's Court, County Westmeath, second son of Richard Tyrrell of Kilbride; by whom he had issue one son, Thomas (the above Lieutenant), and two daughters, Mary and Joane." This Funeral Entry is, as required, testified by Edward Tyrrel, brother [in law] of the deceased. Lieutenant Thomas was, therefore, it would appear, the great grandson



of Robert, the patentee of 1604, who, from an examination of the lineage of the Leicesters of Toft Hall in Cheshire, was probably one of the younger sons of Sir George (who died in 1612), by Alice, eldest daughter of Peter Leicester of Tabley. The Inquisition, taken on his attainder, describes him as late of Ballyboy in the King's County, and to have been seised of about one thousand acres in that County, including Corraghmore, Ballycollane, Gurteen, Dune, Killeshill, Kilduff, and the town and lands of the Monastery of Kilcormick, with a mill, market, and fair to the latter appertaining.

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### LIEUTENANT GEORGE MAYO.

THIS surname does not occur again in the List, nor does it at all appear in the Roll of Outlawries; where however, some Meaghs and Meyaghs do; while Sir Algernon Mayo, described as of Rogerstown, was attainted in King James's Parliament of 1689.

On the Chancery Rolls the name of 'Mayowe' appears, as in Kerry, in the fourteenth century. That of 'Mayhew' also occurs in Irish Records of about the same period; and, in a Roll of Amerciaments of Fines laid upon Sheriffs, Mayors, Seneschals, &c., of record in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, is one of Geoffrey 'Mayhoo' in 1428.

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### CORNET GEORGE HAUGHTON.

NEITHER does this name appear again on the List, nor in the attainders of the period. On the 21st of December, 1690,

Thomas 'Haghton' was appointed to the office of Second Sergeant at Arms, and on the 28th March following had a grant of the office of Clerk of the Crown and Peace of the County of Dublin.\* A certain George Haughton obtained, in the time of Charles the Second, a fiat for a grant of the Manor, Town and Lands of Barne, in the County of Longford; but died in 1682, before obtaining possession, leaving George Haughton, junior, his son and heir, then presumptive representative, a minor of but five years of age. It is just possible that, in the enthusiasm of the period, he, though only thirteen years of age at the time of the opening of this civil war, may have been the above Cornet George. George, junior, was, during his life, involved in litigation concerning the said Manor of Barne, and died in 1732, seised of two other manors, that of Bormount in Wexford, and Kilthorpe in Rutlandshire, England.† It may be here remarked that, in 1667, Thomas 'Haughton' had a confirmatory grant of 1,646 acres in Wexford.

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#### QUARTER-MASTER THOMAS LILLY.

THIS name occurs not again on the List, nor in the Outlawries.

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#### QUARTER-MASTER WILLIAM SYNNOTT.

THIS family is descended from an ancient and honourable stock of Norman extraction. They were, from the time of

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\* Rolls Office.

† Appeal Cases.

Henry the Second, possessed of lands in Ireland, especially in Wexford, the County where the Invasion first found footing. In 1365 John 'Synath' was one of the influential proprietors of that County, directed by the Crown, according to the custom of the time, to elect its Sheriff; in nine years after Nicholas, son of this John, had a grant of the Chief Serjeantcy of Wexford; at which time John Synath, described as of Cleyland in that County, was constituted a guardian of the peace therein. In 1409 Thomas Synot was one of those commissioned by the Crown to inquire what arrears were due to Art McMorrough, of an annuity, in the nature of black mail, payable to him.

After the Desmond war Sir John Synnot passed out of Ireland to foreign parts.\* In 1583 Queen Elizabeth granted the Castle and lands of Rosgarland, in Wexford, to Richard Synnot, which he, in four years after, demised to his son James. In King James's settlement of Irish estates he granted the fee of these lands to Sir Oliver Lambert, who, for valuable consideration conveyed them over in the following year to Walter, the son of the aforesaid James, also in fee.

In 1604 Sir Lawrence Esmonde had a grant of the wardship of Martin, son and heir of Walter, who was son and heir of Richard Synnott of Ballybrennan in the same County, *durante minoritate*. This Martin died in 1618, leaving his son and heir Walter, then aged 18, and he, dying in 1637, was succeeded by Richard his son and heir, aged 16; Walter had three other sons, John, James, and William, and three daughters. In 1616 five members of this Sept, namely Michael of Rahincormockmore, James of Oulartbrewy, John of Cooleadon, Jasper of Boobymore, and John, son of Pierce

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\* *Manuscripts T.C.D.*, E 3, 15.



Synnot of Ballinagee, all in Wexford, surrendered their estates to the King, with the object of taking out more certain titles. In 1607 *William Synnott* of Ballyfernock had a grant of various lands in the County of Wexford, "with certain custom sheep, and certain '*akates*' upon and in O'Murrough's country, where the said lands lie; with all other customs, which came to King Edward the Sixth by the attainder of Donell O'Murrough." This grant was subsequently renewed to his son Walter Synnott; and, in 1617, various other members of this Sept had grants in Murrowes' territory from the Crown.\*

In 1649, David Synnot was Governor of Wexford, when that town was besieged by Cromwell; and in its gallant though unsuccessful defence he lost his life. In 1650, Oliver Synnot came over in commission from the Duke of Lorraine, on the occasion of his Grace's memorable proffer of aid to the Royal cause.† This same Oliver, it would appear, was in the following year Commander of the Fort of Ardkyn in the Isle of Arran.‡ The Roll of those to whom, as in right of the '1649' Officers, adjudications were decreed on the Restoration, present the names of Jasper, John, Nicholas, Richard, and William Synnott. From the *Landed Gentry* of Sir Bernard Burke (f. 1347), this Quarter-Master William would seem to have been of the Ballytramon line, while Nicholas Synnott was an Ensign in Colonel Charles O'More's Infantry. In King James's Charters, Dominick Synnot was an Alderman in one to Waterford; Richard a Bailiff in another to Wexford; and, on the Establishment of 1687-8, a James Synnot was placed for a pension of £50.

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\* *Pat. Rolls in Canc. Hib.*

† *O'Connor's Hist. Address*, part II. p. 446.

‡ *Hardiman's Galway*, p. 319.

The outlawries of 1691 comprise the names of eight Synnott's in the County of Wexford, one in Waterford, and another in Leitrim.

### QUARTER-MASTER SYLVESTER DEVENISH.

THE Norman surname of 'Le Devenys' is of the earliest introduction into Ireland. In 1302, Nicholas 'Deveneys' had military summons for the Scottish war. In 1308, William 'de Devenys' was one of the Justices of the Irish Bench; and in the same year, John 'Le Devenys' had livery of seisin of his lands there, as holding *in Capite* from the Crown. In 1356 Maurice and Nicholas Devenys were of the influential proprietors of Kilkenny, who in that year elected John, son of Oliver de la Freyne into the Shrievalty of their County. In 1488, Richard Devenys did homage to Sir Richard Edgecombe at Kinsale.\* In 1509, Peter 'Devenish' was a prebendary of Saggard, in St. Patrick's Cathedral; and, while in that office, witnessed the surrender of the possessions of Glendalough to the See of Dublin.†

An old Family Pedigree, however, derives *this* Quarter-Master from Sir John Devenish of Hellenleagh in England, a descendant of whom, Edmund Devenish, came to Ireland in 1512, and married a daughter of Sir Roland Penthony. Their eldest son George, the first of the family born in Ireland, built the large mansion in the town of Athlone, (hence known to a very recent period as Court Devenish) where he settled; and, marrying Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, was the lineal ancestor of the above Sylvester, as well as of George

\* *Harris's Hibernica*, part II. p. 36.

† *D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin*.

and Thomas Devenish, who were attainted with him in 1691, all being described as 'of Athlone, County Westmeath.' From said George, likewise sprang the existing family of Devenish of Rush-hill and Mountpleasant, in the County of Roscommon. Edmund, who married Miss Penthony, had by her a second son, James, who was seised of premises in the County of Dublin, in 1637, and was the ancestor of Major-General John James Devenish, in 1728 Governor of Coutray in the Low Countries; while in 1678 William Devenish, of the Roscommon lineage, had a confirmatory grant of 63 acres in that County; and, about the close of this century, an Edward Devenish married a daughter of Mr. Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

It is to be observed that a Major Devenish is noted in the *Rawdon Papers* (p. 355) as having been killed in this campaign, in William's service; while a despatch of the Duke of Marlborough in 1716, from the camp before Dundermond, mentions that a Colonel Devenish had proffered to bring over an Irish regiment to the Allies from the service of the 'Enemy,' a proposal which was afterwards entertained.\*

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### QUARTER-MASTER — LANE.

THIS name does not appear on the attainders of 1691; that of O'Leyne does on those of 1642, and in the List of the adherents of the Stuart, on whose behalf decrees were obtained for remuneration after the Restoration, as of the '1649' officers, &c., appear the names of Sir Richard Lane, Thomas Lane, William Lane and Major Lane.

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\* *Murray's Marlborough Despatches*, v. 3, p. 117.



## REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

CLAUD HAMILTON, EARL OF ABERCORN'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	— Clinch.		— O'Dwyer.
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Lieutenant-Colonel.			
Thomas Corbet.			
Major.			
Gerald Aylmer.	Nicholas Bellew.	John Hurlin.	— O'Neale.
John Rice.	— O'Bryen.	Thomas Hiffernan.	— Butler.
Gerald Dillon.	Thomas Bourke.	Charles Redmond.	
Bryan Geoghegan.	William Luby.	— Geoghegan.	— Jennings.

— Cook, *Adjutant.*— Dowdal, *Chaplain.*— FitzPatrick, *Surgeon.**Officers a la Suite.*— 'Burgain' and Prendergast, *Captains.*— Blackston and 'L'Espiné,' *Lieutenants.*— Roberts, *Cornet.*

COLONEL CLAUD HAMILTON, EARL OF  
ABERCORN.

OF the Illustrious House of Hamilton, the present Marquess of Abercorn is chief, "he being," as Douglas writes in his most trustworthy *Peerage of Scotland*, "the undoubted heir male of that great and noble family, a family who have equally distinguished themselves in the field and at the Council Board, and have been no less memorable in the histories of foreign nations than in the Annals of Scotland." They claim descent from Bernard, a noble of the blood Royal of Saxony, kinsman and second in command to Rollo, the renowned Duke of Normandy, at the close of the ninth century. Humphrey, the great grandson of this nobleman, lived in the eleventh, founded and endowed the Abbey of Preaux, in that Province, and was there buried; his son, Roger de Beaumont, was one of the council who encouraged William the Conqueror to invade England; and Roger's eldest son, Robert, married the grand-daughter of Henry the First, King of France, commanded the right wing of the Conqueror's army at the great battle of Hastings, and was created Earl of Leicester in 1103. Robert, the younger, on whom the Earldom of Leicester was settled by the patent, was the second son of the first Earl, and he, dying, in 1168, was succeeded by Robert, styled "de Blackmeimes," who died and was buried in Greece on his return from the Holy Land in 1190. His sister, having been married to the Earl of Pembroke, was mother of 'Strongbow.' The eldest son of the last named Robert died, in 1204, without issue; his second son, Roger, was Bishop of St. Andrew's, and died in the same year; and his third son, William, having been born at Hambledon in Leicestershire, took his surname 'de Hamilton' from that place, and was the more especial

stock of the widely extended families of the more modern appellation. About the year 1215, having gone into Scotland to visit his sister, who was married to the Earl of Winton, he was there well received by the Scottish King, under whose favour he settled there, and intermarried with the daughter and representative of the Earl of Strathern. His son, Sir Gilbert, married Isabella, niece to Sir Robert Bruce, and their son particularly distinguished himself, in 1314, at Bannockburn, on which field he was knighted.

It is of family tradition that Sir Gilbert, the younger son of this knight, having spoken in honourable terms of Robert Bruce at the Court of King Edward in 1325, received a taunting insult from John de Spencer, and a rencontre was the consequence, in which the latter fell. Hamilton, thereupon, a stranger as he was, apprehensive of court influence and resentment against him, fled for Scotland; when, being closely pursued into a forest, he and his servant changed clothes with two wood-cutters, and, taking their saw, were cutting through an oak tree when their pursuers came up. Perceiving his servant's attention too much fixed upon them he hastily reminded him of the part he was to act, by the word '*through*;' rebuked by which presence of mind, the servant resumed his work, the pursuers passed unsuspectingly, and Sir Gilbert adopted the call '*through*,' with the oak tree and saw, as his motto and crest. Such were the armorials of the Earl of Abercorn, and the many Hamiltons that succeeded, of that stock. Soon after Sir Gilbert's arrival in Scotland, he obtained, as a recompense for what he had forfeited in England, a grant of the barony of Cadzow in Lanarkshire, thenceforth called Hamilton.\* In 1348, Sir David 'Hambleton,' grandson

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\* See *Archdall's Lodge's Peerage*, v. 5, p. 88. *et seq.*



of Sir Gilbert, of Cadzow, accompanied King David Bruce to the battle of Durham, where he was taken prisoner with his Royal Master; but having been soon after ransomed, he was one of the 'Magnates Scotiæ,' who assembled at Scone to acknowledge John, Earl of Carrick, eldest son of King Robert the Second, to be undoubted heir to the throne. In 1445, Sir John Hamilton, grandson of the before mentioned Sir David of Cadzow, was joined with the Earl of Angus in the command of the Royal Army, on the memorable occasion when the Earl of Douglas was totally routed at the battle of Abercorn. He had issue three sons—1, James, his eldest; 2, David, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Blackburn, Allershaw, Ladyland, Green, and others; 3, Thomas, ancestor of the House of Raplock, from which issued those of Terrence, Darryther, Stanheuse, Woodhall, Ackenhead, Duken, and Barnes, with several flourishing branches in Ireland, of which the chief is the Earl of Clanbrassil, from whom descended the Viscount Limerick.

It may be here observed that from William, the next brother of the above Sir John, who fought at Abercorn, descended the Hamiltons of Rathgate, in Linlithgow; while Robert, the third brother, was ancestor of the families of Brentwood and Eldstown, out of which branched the Hamiltons of Barncluith, the Lord Belhaven, and the Hamiltons of Rosehall, Peneaitland, and Wishaw. George, the fourth son, was founder of the family of Boerland, in Ayrshire; and David, the fifth, was ancestor of that of Bardowre.

In 1474 Sir James Hamilton, Lord Hamilton of Cadzow, the lineal descendant of William, who first assumed the name, was married to the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James the Second (King of Scotland), and widow of the Earl of Arran. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married the Earl of

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Lennox and Darnley, and was thus the ancestress of James the Second of England; while their grandson, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, was, in 1543, chosen, by the unanimous consent of Parliament, Protector of the young Queen, Mary, and Governor of Scotland. This election was ratified by an Act of Parliament in the following year, when he was declared second person of the realm, and next in succession to the Crown, on the failure of issue of Queen Mary. In these influential characters, this Earl soon after sought to negotiate a peace between Scotland and England, that was to be confirmed by the marriage of the young Queen with Prince Edward, son of Henry the Eighth; and, on the failure of that project, and the breaking out of war between these two nations, the Earl set on foot the marriage of his Queen with the Dauphin of France; in consideration of his services in which matter the French King created him, in 1549, Duke of Chatelherault, assigning to him and to his heirs, for the support of that dignity, the fee of lands of the value of 30,000 livres *per annum*. In 1555 he resigned his high trust of Governor of Queen Mary to her mother, who had been, during Mary's absence, appointed Regent of the kingdom; and then it was that his past administration received the approval of the Parliament, and he was again declared presumptive heir to the Crown of Scotland, on failure of Queen Mary and the issue of her body. The present Marquess of Abercorn, it may be remarked, now claims the title of Duke of Chatelherault, as heir male of this James, the first Duke.

Having so far written of this noble family in Scotland, its introduction into Ireland in the time of James the First, before suggested, and its rapid and honorable extension over that kingdom to the time of the Revolution, are

subjects of more native interest, and more identified with the scope of this work. In 1608, Hans Hamilton, a descendant of the Lords of Cadzow, having been the son of James Hamilton (by Isabella Blackwood), the son of William Hamilton (by Margaret Baillie), son of James Hamilton, son of Thomas of Raploch (by Helen, daughter of Sir Henry Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, ancestor of the Earls of Morton), the son of John Hamilton, of Cadzow; died, in the reign of James the First, minister of Dunlop in Scotland; in the churchyard of which parish is a tombstone, commemorating him as having served the cure of that parish for forty-five years; his marriage with Janet, daughter of James Denham, Laird of West Shields, and his death on the 30th of May, 1608, leaving issue by her, six sons—James, Archibald, Gawen, John, William, and Patrick; and one daughter, Jeane, married to William Muir, of Glanderstown. An inscription, in verse, follows this, in which it is said of them:

“Blest with the height of favours from above,  
 Blood, grace, and (blest memorial) all men's love;  
 A fruitful offspring, on whom the Lord hath fixed  
 Fortune, with virtue and with honor mixed.”

&c., &c., &c., &c.

James Hamilton, the eldest son of this Hans, was the first of the family who settled in Ireland in his father's life-time, having been sent thither with James Fullarton, by James the Sixth, afterwards the First of England, to encourage his adherents and secure his interest in that country. The more prudently to effectuate which object, and not to obtrude the real motives of their mission, they assumed the character and office of school-masters, and actually presided over that Grammar-school where Primate Usher received his rudiments, and from which he entered Trinity



College under said James Hamilton, then a Fellow of this University. King James, on his accession to the Crown of England, rewarded the services of this his agent by extensive grants of lands in the County of Down, and conferred on him successively the honor of Knighthood and the titles of Viscount Claneboy and Earl of Clanbrassil, which title became extinct on the failure of his line in his grandson Viscount Claneboy. The Earl also acquired considerable estates in the County of Louth, by assignment from Sir Nicholas Bagnal, and, having invited his brothers from Scotland to participate in the advantages which his rank, property, and influence gave him in Ireland, five of them accordingly came over. Of these, Archibald, the second son of Hans, became the ancestor of the Hamiltons of Killileagh\* and Killough; Gawen, the third son was ancestor of Robert Hamilton of Kildare; John Hamilton, the fourth son, settling in Armagh, married Sarah, daughter of Sir Robert Brabazon, and from their union sprang the Hamiltons of Mount Hamilton, County of Carlow, those of Sheep Hill, County of Dublin, and of Rock-Hamilton, County of Down. William Hamilton, the fifth son of Hans, was ancestor of the lines of Bangor, Tyrella, Balbriggan, and Tollymore; as was Patrick Hamilton of the Hamiltons of Granshaw and Mount Clithero, some of whom returned to Scotland, while others are yet established in the Barony of Ardes.

A James Hamilton had, in 1605, grants from the Crown of manors, rectories, granges, tithes, and fisheries in the Counties of Meath, Kildare, and Queen's; as also in those

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\* The venerable patriot of other days, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, was of this House, having taken the latter surname from his maternal ancestry.

of Down and Antrim, Londonderry, Carlow, and Roscommon; with further accessions by patents of 1608, 1611, 1612, and 1615, in Westmeath, Cork, Louth, Armagh, Tipperary, Dublin County and City, and Fermanagh; while Robert Hamilton passed patent for considerable estates in the latter County; as did John, of Ballyrobert, for tracts in Cavan and Armagh. Sir Claud Hamilton became seised of upwards of 3,000 acres in Cavan, as were Alexander and other members of this family of different other estates therein.

In 1613 the King's mandate issued to call to the Irish House of Lords by writ James, Earl of Abercorn; with Lord Henry O'Brien, eldest son of the Earl of Thomond; Lord Audley, Lord Ochiltree, and Lord Burleigh; and it was thereby directed that the Earl of Abercorn shall hold the same place and precedence of an Earl, as he does at the King's Council table and elsewhere. This nobleman had, in the same year, a grant of the wardship of the son and heir of Randal MacDonnell, 'if at the time of said Randal's death he shall be a minor;' the Earl being bound in the usual way, to educate his ward 'in the English religion and habits;' this patent was, however, subsequently surrendered by Lady Marion, Countess of Abercorn. In 1616, fifteen Hamiltons from Scotland had patents of naturalization; viz., Robert, two Hughs, Patrick, two Johns, two Jameses, four Williams, with Malcolm, Claud, and Archibald.

In 1618 James, eldest son of the first Earl of Abercorn, 'who,' says the patent, 'was of the family of the Earls of Arran and Marquesses of Hamilton in Scotland, and of the Dukes of Castle-Herault in France, was created Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane; to hold to him and his heirs male, and in default thereof to the heirs male of the Earl of Abercorn.' The dignity, it is stated, was so granted in

consideration of the Patentee's services in planting a colony of brave men, professing the true religion, in Strabane Barony, and erecting many well-fortified Castles for the defence of Ulster. This honour was however, on his Lordship's petition, transferred to his next brother, the Honourable Claud Hamilton, who had married a daughter of the first Marquess of Huntly, and died in 1638, leaving by her Sir James, his eldest son, Lord Strabane, then only two years old, and who was drowned in 1655; when the title devolved upon Claud, the fourth Lord Strabane, and fifth Earl of Abercorn, he having been the son and heir of George Hamilton (the brother of James) by a sister of Richard Fagan of Feltrim, hereafter mentioned, a Captain in the Royal Regiment of Infantry; and this Earl Claud was the Colonel of the present Regiment of Horse.

In 1639 died John Hamilton, seised of estates in Armagh and Cavan, Hans his son and heir being then aged 19. His estates in Cavan were adjudged escheated to the Crown, by reason of his refusing to take the oath of supremacy and his underletting to mere Irish (the old occupants), contrary to the directions of the Plantation. In 1667 William, styled of Loughcurrine afterwards of Kinard in Tyrone, had a confirmatory grant of upwards of 5,000 acres in that County, 10,222 in Longford, and 1,649 in Armagh. A Captain William Hamilton had about the same time a grant of certain premises in Dublin and Galway, with 5,290 acres in Clare, and 624 in Longford; as had a Lieutenant-Colonel William Hamilton in 1675 of 524 acres in the King's County. In the said year (1667) Sir Hans Hamilton, Knight and Baronet, had a grant of 3,012 acres in Down, as he had in the following year of 2,316 in Armagh; while Sir George acquired in 1668, 165 acres in Cork, much enlarged by



accessions in 1670, as well as by many townlands in Tipperary, Limerick, and other parts of Ireland, which in five years after he mortgaged to his second son, Sir George Count Hamilton, for a sum, which remaining unpaid, in 1703, the Countess of Tyrconnel, who had been the widow and executrix of Count George, obtained a grant of said lands there, discharged of the mortgage. On the Roll of those who obtained at the Restoration adjudications in their favour, as in right of the '1649' Officers, appear the names of Captains Alexander, Andrew and Archibald Hamilton, Captain Francis, Cornet Gawen, Lieutenant-Colonel Hans, Lieutenant Hugh, Captain James, Colonel John, Captain Robert, the before mentioned Lieutenant-Colonel William Hamilton, &c., &c.

Other sons of James, the first Earl of Abercorn, besides James the second Earl, and Claude the Third, were Sir William Hamilton, who died *s. p.*, and George of Dunalong, created a Baronet of Ireland in 1660, for his services to the Royal cause. His issue will be alluded to hereafter. The Acts of Settlement and Explanation, in 1662-5, contained a saving for arrears due to this Sir George, and also an appropriation of one-third of the estate of Sir Nicholas Plunkett for him. In 1673, he was commissioned by the Earl of Essex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the King's order, to recruit a Regiment of Infantry for the service of France, which was ultimately raised and did active duty under Turenne on the Rhine, in that year and the ensuing.\* It was called from him the Regiment d'Hamilton, and after his death in 1676, was drafted into the German Regiment of Furstenberg.

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\* *O'Conor's Military Memoirs*, p. 87.

The Colonel at present under consideration attended King James from France to Ireland; on his arrival in Dublin, was sworn of the Privy Council, and sat in the Parliament of 1689.\* His Lordship is honourably spoken of by the Comte d'Avaux, as 'un my Lord Abercorne, que la Reyne pourra connoistre, et au raport duquel le Roy d'Angleterre m'a dit qu'il donnoit la mesme creance, qu'à ce qu'il auroit ouy des oreilles.' He was engaged in Lord Mount-Cashel's unsuccessful expedition against the Enniskilleners, and was wounded on that occasion. On the 28th of April, 1688, when James Hamilton, who afterwards succeeded to the Peerage, had brought arms and ammunition into Derry, this Lord Claud, says Walker, in his work on the siege, (p. 23) "came up to our walls, making us many proposals and offering his King's pardon, protection, and favour, if we would surrender the town; but these fine words had no place with the Garrison." After the defeat at the Boyne, when the Duke of Berwick sought to rally about 7,000 foot at Brazeel, near Dublin, three of the troops, sent out by King James to cover his retreat, were of Abercorn's Horse. This Colonel himself subsequently embarked for France, but lost his life on the voyage. He was attainted in 1691, the earliest act of his alleged treason having been assigned to the 1st of March, 1688. The Inquisition held on his outlawry at Strabane, finds him to have been seised of an immense tract of townlands in the County of Tyrone, with sundry chief rents and tenements. On his attainder, the estates and title of Strabane became forfeited, but the Earldom descended to his brother Charles, who, further obtaining a reversal of Lord Claud's outlawry, succeeded

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\* *Somers' State Tracts*, v. 11, p. 434.

to the restored title of Strabane, and died in 1701 without issue, when the honours and estates devolved upon his kinsman,

### JAMES HAMILTON:

WHO had been in the military service and confidence of James the Second, but, espousing the cause of William, took, as before suggested, a distinguished part at the siege of Derry against his former master.\* He arrived in that city on the 20th of March, 1688, from England, with arms and ammunition for the citizens, and a Commission for Colonel Lundy to be Governor; whereupon William and Mary were proclaimed the sovereigns in that city. In June, 1690, previous to the battle of the Boyne, this James Hamilton was recommended to the especial notice of Sir Robert Southwell, then King William's Irish Secretary, by a letter from Colonel Fitz-patrick, in which he said, "the bearer hereof, Colonel James Hamilton, married the Earl of Monmouth's sister; he has the best estate of all the Hamiltons in the North of Ireland, is a very rational and well affected gentleman, and as such I recommend him to you. *If there be any occasion to employ such men*, you will find him an honest sober man.† On the death of Colonel Claud, Earl of Abercorn, in 1701, this latter individual succeeded to the titles, and in 1706 took his seat in the Scottish Parliament. Ireland however was his usual place of residence, and of that realm he was in December, 1701, created Baron Mountcastle and Viscount Strabane. He had married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert

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\* *Burke's Peerage*, p. 2.

† *Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS.*, p. 179.



Reading, Baronet, of Dublin, by whom he had nine sons and four daughters, and died in November, 1734.\*

There were various other Hamiltons concerned at each side in this unfortunate Civil War. On James's side were also,

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARD HAMILTON,

OF whose policy, the Commissioners, who were sent over to St. Germain's to complain of Tyrconnel, expressed great dissatisfaction,† they considering it temporising. His name appears on the establishment of 1687-8, as one of the Brigadiers on annual pay of £497 10s. He was a Roman Catholic, the fifth son of the aforesaid Sir George Hamilton of Donalong, and uncle of James sixth Earl of Abercorn. He had served with considerable reputation in France; but was banished from that country on account of his unpardonably aspiring addresses to the Princess de Conti, the daughter of the French king. He was the officer whom Tyrconnel entrusted with the command of 2,500 men, to make head against the rebels in Ulster, and whose partial success against them at Dromore, and forcing them back to Coleraine, was the first auspicious intelligence which King James learned on his arrival in Dublin. *He* forced the pass at Cladyford, "his horse swimming across the water, because the enemy had broke the bridge:"‡ and had afterwards the important confidential command of the army besieging Derry. On the 15th June, 1689, he caused the boom to be drawn across the Foyle, to prevent the entry of expected vessels for the relief

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\* *Burke's Peerage*, p. 2.

† *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 423.

‡ *Idem*, v. 2, p. 331.

of that city. It was by his advice King James took the precaution of stationing Sir Neill O'Neill, with his Dragoons, at the ford of the Boyne near Slane,\* and on the day of the battle he led a Regiment of Infantry to the very margin of that river, to oppose the passage of King William's forces. In the last charge, he was routed, wounded, and taken prisoner. On the close of the campaign, he betook himself to France, where, in 1696, at Calais, the Royal Exile, under some expectation of an invasion for the assertion of his restoration, confirmed him Lieutenant-General of his forces, and in a few days after appointed him Master of the Robes.† Leslie says that throughout his service in Ulster he zealously protected the Protestants, and kept his soldiers under strict discipline.‡

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### JOHN HAMILTON,

ALSO a son of Sir George, was, by reason of his military experience abroad, entrusted with the command of an Infantry Regiment in this Army, as hereafter noticed.

Another officer of the name and service, but not commissioned on this Roll, was—

### COLONEL ANTHONY COUNT HAMILTON,

THE second surviving son of Sir George Hamilton of Dunalong. He had passed out of Ireland to France during the visitation of Cromwell, but, on the Restoration, he also

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\* *D'Alton's Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 323.

† *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 543.      ‡ *Leslie's Answer to King*.

returned, and, after the accession of James the Second, was created a Privy Councillor in Ireland, and Governor of Limerick, with a pension of £200 *per annum*. He was also appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry (the details of which are not given on this List), and was finally named Major-General of the forces under Lord Mountcashel, designed to reduce Enniskillen. About a mile however from Lisnaskea he was drawn into an ambush, assailed in front and flank by superior numbers, himself wounded, and with the Regiment he commanded (Clare's Dragoons), utterly routed.\* His wound did not nevertheless incapacitate him from further service, but at the Boyne he was taken prisoner and only released by the interest of the Queen, on the representations of the Duke of Devonshire and 'la belle Hamilton,' his sister, who became Duchess of Grammont. This most accomplished of the Irish Jacobite Cavaliers, was the author of *Memoirs of Grammont*, an attractive record of scandalous reminiscences. He died at St. Germain in 1720 aged 74.

A more remarkable and truly gallant individual of this name was

### GEORGE COUNT HAMILTON;

THE eldest surviving son of Sir George of Dunalong, and of him it may be said that, having been, some years previous to this Civil War, banished on account of his persecuted creed from the Court of Charles the Second, he commanded an Irish Regiment under Louis the Fourteenth, and was engaged in the campaigns of 1673-5 under Marshal Turenne. In the latter year when Turenne fell by a cannon ball, the French army was saved from utter destruction by this gallant Irishman,

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\* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 31, &c.



as very fully and graphically detailed in *O'Connor's Recollections of Switzerland*. In 1676, he was serving under the Prince de Condé; but on the march towards Sauverne, was killed in the neighbourhood of Zebernstiege, with a large part of the three Regiments which he commanded, and but for whose gallant conduct the French would, as on the former occasion, have been entirely cut down. In 1665 he married the beautiful Frances Jennings, sister to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, by whom he left three daughters, as before mentioned, *ante* p. 50.

Although this noble family appear thus influentially maintaining the Jacobite cause, yet so numerous were the Hamiltons, who espoused the cause of King William, even before his coming over to Ireland, that, in King James's Parliament of May, 1689, no less than forty-six of the name were attainted or otherwise proscribed. Colonel Gustavus Hamilton particularly distinguished himself for William at the battle of the Boyne; and yet more signally by wading through the Shannon, and storming the town of Athlone, at the head of the English Grenadiers. He was ancestor of Viscount Boyne, and his widow, Margaret Hamilton, memorialled the Irish House of Commons in 1697, setting forth, that her said husband was one of the first who took up arms for the preservation of the Protestant interest in this Kingdom; and that, being chosen Governor of Enniskillen, he borrowed and expended several sums of money for fortifying the town and buying arms, for which he gave bond and judgment, and that now his estate is actually extended for the same; wherefore she prayed the House to take into their consideration her husband's service, and the miserable condition of herself and her five children; for whom provision was made accordingly.

George Hamilton, fifth son of the Earl of Selkirk, likewise

distinguished himself at the Boyne under William, as well as at Aughrim in 1691, at Steenkirk in 1692, and at Landen in the following year. By reason of all which and other military achievements, he was in 1695 advanced to the Peerage as Earl of Orkney, and had grants of a considerable proportion of the private estates of King James in Ireland. In 1704, he acquitted himself heroically at the Battle of Blenheim; in 1706, was at the siege of Menin; in 1708, commanded the van of the army at the passing of the Scheldt, assisted at the siege of Tournay, was at the battle of Malplaquet, and rendered numerous other services, which were rewarded with a succession of honors to the time of his death in 1736.

In 1691, Henry Hamilton of Bailieborough, (lineal ancestor of James Hans Hamilton, Esq., of Sheep-Hill, one of the present Members of Parliament for the County of Dublin), was killed on the walls of Limerick. The outlawries of this year exhibit the names of the above Earl of Abercorn, Darby Hamilton of Athlone; John, Richard, and Anthony Hamilton of Dublin; Robert of Hamilton's-Bawn, County of Armagh; and Richard and John Hamilton of Pennyburn-Mill, County of Londonderry. In 1693, a petition was got up on behalf of the British Protestants of Ireland, setting forth their services in establishing English Government, and suggesting that, as intentions were avowed by certain outlawed exiles, of bringing writs of error to reverse their attainders, the petitioners therefore prayed securities from the Legislature against any such attempts. This document was signed by James Hamilton, M.P. for the Borough of Tullamore, by another James Hamilton, one of the Representatives of the County of Down, and by Hans Hamilton, M.P. for Killileagh.\*

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\* *Rawdon Papers*, pp. 372-3.

At the Court of Claims in 1700, the charges which were sought to be established against this Earl of Abercorn's estates were, by William Hamilton, who claimed, and was allowed, as "grandson and heir of William, who was son and heir of William Hamilton," a fee farm by descent in the Tyrone lands forfeited by the Earl. James Hamilton, senior, claimed and was allowed sundry other interests therein, as was also John Hamilton; while Lady Elizabeth, Baroness Dowager of Strabane, claimed dower thereof; and many creditors and sub-lessees petitioned for the benefit of their several interests. Colonel Gustavus Hamilton also sought and was allowed the amount of sundry bond-debts against this estate.

In relation to the Balbriggan Hamiltons, (sprung from William, the fifth son, as before mentioned, of the Reverend Hans Hamilton,) Alexander, who, from the year 1739 to 1760, represented the Borough of Killileagh in the Irish Parliament, became the purchaser of Balbriggan, which passed on his decease to his son, the Honorable George Hamilton, member of Parliament for Belfast, afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer, and yet more distinguished for public spirit in promoting the trade and welfare of his country. He died at Oswestry in 1793, and was buried in the family vault at Balrothery. Alexander had another son, Hugh, a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Dean of Armagh, next advanced to the See of Clonfert, and afterwards to that of Ossory. On the Baron's death, the Balbriggan property descended to his son, Alexander Hamilton, who was a member of the Irish Parliament, as representative of Belfast, at the time the Union was sought to be carried; and the Earl of Belfast, in whom was the patronage of that borough, favouring the movement, Mr. Hamilton resigned his seat and the lucrative office of



Cursitor of the Exchequer, rather than support that measure.\* On his death, in 1808, the Reverend George Hamilton succeeded to Hampton Hall, and from him, who died in 1833, it passed to *his* son, George Alexander Hamilton, heretofore a member of Parliament for the City, and afterwards for the University of Dublin, now financial secretary of the Treasury. He is a lineal descendant in the twenty-fifth degree from Bernard, the nobleman of Saxony noticed as the founder of the Family of Hamilton; and this branch of a long line of ancestry could not be more proudly represented in honour, integrity, and honesty of purpose than by George Alexander Hamilton.

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### MAJOR THOMAS CORBET.

THIS surname is traced on Irish record from the time of Edward the Third, in which reign John 'Corbett' was 'Constable' of the Castle of Limerick. It is not, however, associated with the character of achievement that marks the chief families of this 'List.' In 1655, Miles Corbett, one of the Regicides, of whom a full account is given in *The History of the County of Dublin*, (p. 194) was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, and was subsequently one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal of Chancery, while in 1671, Samuel 'Corbett' had a grant of 734 acres in Wexford.

The above Major Thomas rose in the war to be the Lieutenant-Colonel of Fitz-James's Regiment of Infantry; and he it was, who, according to Story, "came to De Ginkell,

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\* *Sir Bernard Burke's Landed Gentry.*

and proposed the bringing over Tyrconnel's and Galmoy's Regiments of Horse, and out of them to make one good regiment to serve their Majesties in Flanders," provided he should have the command.

Another — Corbet was appointed Major of Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, as noted *post*.

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### CAPTAIN GERALD AYLMER.

THIS family, (which claims descent from Ailmer Earl of Cornwall, who lived in the reign of King Ethelred,) settled in the County of Kildare at the close of the thirteenth century; and in 1415, the King committed the custody of certain premises in that county to Richard Aylmer of the Lyons lineage, who was constituted a guardian of the peace there in 1422. About the commencement of the sixteenth century Richard Aylmer was appointed Chief Sergeant of Kildare. He was then residing at Lyons, which had long previously been the ancestral seat of the elder stock. From him in the direct line descended George Aylmer, hereafter alluded to as a Captain in Colonel Roger Mac Elligott's Infantry. Gerald, the third son of Richard, settled at Donadea, was knighted in 1605, became a Baronet in 1621, and died in 1634; his line being still represented by Sir Gerald-George Aylmer of Donadea Castle, Premier Baronet; while another, that of Balrath or Dollardstown, was founded by the Right Honourable Gerald Aylmer, Knight, second son of Bartholomew Aylmer of Lyons. He was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland in 1528; promoted to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1534, in which latter year, when

on the occasion of the Battle of Bellahoa, where the forces of the Pale defeated O'Neill, he was, with Talbot of Malahide, and the Mayors of Dublin and Drogheda, respectively knighted on the field; and, as Cox observes, "well they merited the honour for their good service in obtaining so great a victory, which broke the power of the North and quieted the borders for some years."\* In 1537, by a royal order, reciting the evil results of the rebellion of the Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, whereby divers manors and lordships of the King, on the marches of the English Pale, were wasted, the demising of which to good subjects, upon reasonable rents, would tend much to the relief and the wealth of the whole country; this Chief Baron was, with six other persons appointed to a commission to effectuate such object, by making leases for 21 years, &c. In 1539 he had a grant of the manor and lordship of Dollardstown in Meath, with the castle, water-mill, and lands thereof; also of Staffordstown, Knockdrummon, and Lusk, in the County of Dublin, (the estate of William Bathe, attainted in the Geraldine rebellion,) together with the reversion of the Castle of Kilbride, &c. In 1553, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. His descendant, Matthew Aylmer, a distinguished naval officer, was, in 1692, appointed Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron, and sent to the Mediterranean, where he acquired great reputation by his management in arranging treaties with the various states of Northern Africa. He for some time represented Dover in Parliament, and was raised to the Peerage of Ireland in 1718, by the title of Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath, a dignity which still exists. Of his line was the above Captain Gerald.

On the dissolution of Monasteries, Nicholas Aylmer

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\* *D'Alton's Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 193.



acquired parcels of the possessions of the respective religious houses of Monasterevan and Naas, County of Kildare, and of the Commandery of Knights Hospitallers of Killure, County of Waterford. Garret Aylmer was one of the gentry who attended in 1641 the meeting on Crofty Hill, and he was of those who, on the Restoration, obtained an adjudication in right of a '1649' officer.

The Act of Settlement (1662) contained a saving for Sir Andrew Aylmer of Donadea of his estate, while the clause of Royal Thanks therein, for "services beyond the seas," includes the name of Captain Garret Aylmer. In 1666 FitzGerald Aylmer, then a minor, had a confirmation to him, as son and heir of this Captain Garret, and grandson of Philip FitzGerald of Allen, in Kildare, of certain lands, which had been granted four years previously to his said father; and he further had in 1670 a specific patent, conveying to himself upwards of 9,000 acres in Kildare and 1,600 in Sligo, while James Aylmer acquired 212 in Clare.

In Colonel Roger Mac Elligott's Infantry, George Aylmer was, as before suggested, a Captain, and Peter Aylmer a Lieutenant.—At the siege of Derry in 1689, Sir Garret Aylmer was taken prisoner, nor was he released on exchange until May 1691.\*—The Aylmers attainted in the last year were *Gerald* or Garret Aylmer of Balrath, George Aylmer of Caronstown, Christopher and Richard of Seneschalstown, Garret of Lyons, George of Dublin, Garret of Pennyburnmill, County of Derry, Knight, and Lady Ellen Aylmer of Sallins. Sir Gerald Aylmer was held entitled to the benefit of the Articles of *Limerick*, as were also Peter Aylmer and Colonel George (of whom *post*).—In 1705, a 'Mr. Aylmer,'

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\* *Story's Impartial History*, part 2, p. 76.

having memorialled for leave to return to Ireland, his petition was referred to Sir Richard Cox, who at the close of September in that year writes, "I don't see any great difficulty in it; he must by Act of Parliament pay 40 shillings per annum to a Free School, and his license costs about 30s. to the several officers; and it cannot be of any consequence, that a few silly fellows may be suffered to eat potatoes and spend their money in their native country." A few days after he writes, "I won't burn my fingers about Aylmer; if there be any difficulty in it, let it alone."

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### CAPTAIN JOHN RICE.

THIS name is recognised in Ireland since the thirteenth century. In 1294, John Rice was Lord Treasurer there, and in 1322 Walter 'Reisch' was Provost of Cork. Subsequently the name appears amongst the Corporate Officials of Waterford and Limerick. In the former City James Rice was Mayor in 1469, soon after which he erected a chapel at the north side of the Cathedral, in which he and his wife, Katherine Browne, were buried.\* Philip Rice was one of the Bailiffs of Limerick in 1477, Nicholas in 1507, and Walter in 1510, the latter was Mayor in 1520. In 1522 John Rice was one of its Bailiffs, as was David in 1533, Nicholas in 1569, Walter in 1577, and another David in 1601 and 1611: while a curious journal of an expedition of Sir William Pelham, Lord Justice of Ireland, to 'the Dingel' in 1580, preserved in the State Paper Office,† mentions amongst the then existing principal families of 'Dingle' the *Rices* and *Terantes* (Trants),

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\* *Smith's Waterford*, p. 174.    † *Communicated by Archdeacon Rowan.*

all which evidences prove the establishment of this family in Munster long before the confiscations of the great Earl laid open his vast territory for Queen Elizabeth's colonization of Undertakers.

In 1592 died Dominick Rice, styled of Dingle-i-couch, leaving Richard his son and heir, then a minor, and who had livery of his inheritable estates in Kerry in 1603. When the Spaniards first landed at Smerwick Bay, near Fort del Or in that County, they found there (according to the relation of Philip O'Sullivan) a small fort built by Peter Rice. Stephen Rice, of Dingle, represented the County of Kerry in the Parliament of James the First, and a Roger Rice sat therein as one of the members for the Borough of Askeaton. The aforesaid Stephen married Ellen Trant, and died in 1622, as commemorated by an old gravestone in the churchyard of Dingle, whereon it is stated that his age at the time of his decease was 80 years, and that his 'loyal wife,' Ellena Trant, who died five years before him, lies there also.—His eldest son and heir, James Rice, styled of Ballinruddell, first married Eleanor, daughter of Robert White of Limerick, and secondly, Phillis Fanning of Limerick, by which last wife he left issue eight sons and three daughters. *His* son, James, having, by survivorship, succeeded to the family estate, was attainted in 1642, and his confiscation was granted to Robert Reading and the Countess of Mountrath, from whom it subsequently passed by purchase to the Mullens family. This James appears however on the Restoration to have obtained an adjudication in his favour, as one of the '1649' officers. His son and heir, Edward Rice, (who was one of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646), married Alice, daughter of Sir William Sheircliffe, one of Cromwell's officers, and passed patent in 1682, by the description of Edward, son and heir of



James Rice Fitz-James, for a small allotment in Kerry, with a fishing weir on the river Lawne.

Stephen Rice, another son of said James, by Phillis Fanning, was in 1685 appointed a Privy Councillor, and in 1686 a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, though 'a papist,' his taking the oath of supremacy having been dispensed with.\* In the following year he was made Chief Baron, and knighted, was of Tyrconnel's suite in the interview with King James at Chester, and was the chief agent in representing to His Majesty such an aspect of Irish feeling as he thought he was justified in offering. On Tyrconnel's departure for France, Sir Stephen Rice was left by him, joined in commission with Sir Richard Nagle, for the government of Ireland; and it is said that the unexecuted patents for making him, Sir Patrick Trant, and Robert Grace, Peers of Ireland, were found at Dublin Castle on King William's arrival there.† Sir Stephen was attainted in 1691, but adjudged within the articles of Limerick. His exertions, in opposing the passing of the unfortunate Bill "to prevent the further growth of Popery," are alluded to *ante*, at p. 110. After the Revolution he remained in Ireland in possession of a large property, died in 1714, and was buried in St. James's church-yard, Dublin, with many of his fellow labourers in the Stuart cause, and more especially beside Sir Toby Butler. By his will, he left his estates chiefly to his eldest son, Edward Rice; but, as Sir Stephen died 'a Papist,' these estates would have passed in gavel had not Edward conformed, which he did, and died himself in 1720,‡ having erected a costly monument over

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\* *Clarendon's State Letters*, v. 2, p. 420.

† *Memoirs of the Grace Family*, p. 42.

‡ *Howard's Popery Cases*, p. 71, &c.

his father's grave: he left issue one son, Stephen, who died an infant, and one daughter, Mary. The other sons of Sir Stephen, by his wife, Mary Fitzgerald, were James and Thomas,\* with a daughter, Honora, married to James Daly. His lady survived him, and was executrix of his will. In 1739 an Act passed through the Irish Parliament, for settling the several manors, &c., in the Counties of Kildare, Tipperary, and Kerry, which had been late the estates of Sir Stephen Rice, and of Edward Rice, his eldest son, deceased, in conformity with the last will of said Edward and the marriage settlement of James, second son of said Sir Stephen: and also for securing to Mary Rice, spinster, daughter and heiress of said Edward, a portion of £7,000 off said estate.

In King James's new Charters, Francis Rice, merchant, was a Burgess in the one to Dublin; while in that to Limerick, John Rice Fitz-William, John Rice Fitz-Edward, and the above Sir Stephen Rice were Burgesses, the latter being also named an Alderman in the Charter to Waterford. Peter Rice was a Burgess in one to Ennis, as was Robert in another to Kinsale. In the Parliament of 1689, Edward was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Askeaton, as was Edward, son of James Rice of Ballinleggin, County of Limerick, (who had been previously Sheriff of Limerick) one of those for the Borough of Dingle-i-couch.

Of the *few* contemporaneous documents that have been sent in to aid those *Illustrations*, one connects with the above Captain. It is an order from the Colonel of this Regiment to Alderman John Leonard of Limerick, directing him to pay to Captain John Rice the sum of £175; "being the proportion that comes to him for the 'mounting' our two

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\* *Archdall's Lodge's Peerage*, v. 2, p. 54.

troops, he 'given' you his receipt for it." The order is dated 9th of March, 1689, three days before the King landed at Kinsale, and the receipt is indorsed 14th, two days after that event. Another John Rice was a Captain in Colonel Charles O'Bryan's Infantry, and either of these Johns appears identical with the Colonel John Rice, who, after the surrender of Limerick, brought in to King William a Regiment of Horse, on the faith of being received into the establishment on English pay.

The Rices attainted in 1691 were Edward Rice of Askeaton, the aforesaid Edward, son of James Rice of Ballinleggin, John Rice of Clonee, County of Carlow, John Rice of Limerick, merchant, and David of Dingle, County of Kerry; while Nicholas and Thomas Rice were adjudged within the Articles of Limerick.—Edward Rice forfeited a fishing weir and some lands and tenements in Kerry, with very large estates in Limerick; portions charged upon which were claimed by his only daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Arthur, and by others. Claims were also made at Chichester House by Thomas Rice for a leasehold mortgage on Kerry lands, forfeited by Nicholas Skiddy; the deed creating the incumbrance was witnessed by Dominick Rice, Thomas Rice, &c., and the claim was allowed. Thomas Rice and Mary his wife claimed and were allowed a portion, charged by the will of her father James Rice on Kerry lands forfeited by Edward Rice. John, son of William Rice, claimed and was allowed a freehold interest in lands in the County of Limerick, forfeited by Nicholas Browne and Helen his wife. Piers Arthur and Mary his wife, late widow of Edward, son of James Rice, claimed her jointure off the lands of Ballyneety, in the County of Kerry, forfeited by said Edward.

James Rice, before mentioned as the second son of Sir



Stephen by Mary Fitzgerald, married Susanna, daughter of Sir Henry O'Brien, and died in 1733, leaving issue by her, two sons, Stephen and Francis. The former succeeded at Mount-Rice, and died in 1755, leaving issue Stephen, junior, who married the daughter of Joshua Meredith.\* From Thomas, the third son of Sir Stephen, who became a Barrister, Lord Monteagle is descended.

In 1790, the Right Honourable James Louis Count Rice, of the Holy Roman Empire, sold the lands of Dingle to George Nagle.

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### LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LUBIE.

THE British Museum Army List classes this officer, the Senior Cornet, in the Earl of Abercorn's own Company of his fine Regiment of Horse; and he so ranked when that Muster was drawn up. That he was afterwards promoted to a Lieutenancy by Tyrconnel is proved through his Commission, still preserved in the hands of his lineal descendant and namesake, William Lube, Esq., of Summer Hill, Dublin, and Parsonstown House, County Kildare. Although this family has been recognised for many years before the Revolution, within that County, they were originally of the proscribed O'Connor-Faley Sept, previous to the reduction of Leix. Baptist and John 'Luby' were of the (1649) Officers, to whom, for their fidelity to the martyred King, remuneration was awarded on the Restoration.

The above named Lieutenant William distinguished himself throughout this war, fought at the Boyne and Aughrim (at

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\* *Archdall's Lodge's Peerage*, v. 3, p. 205.

which latter place he had his horse killed under him), and ultimately at Limerick until the Capitulation; in consequence of which, in 1698, he preferred his claim to the Commissioners, for immunity under the celebrated Articles, there entered into; when "it having appeared that he the said William Lubie was at the Horse Camp beyond Ennis, on the 3rd day of October, 1691, and had surrendered, he was adjudged included therein, with all the benefits and advantages thereof," and such his adjudication is recorded in an original Report of the period, preserved in the manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin. He did not long survive this recognition of his last services, but, dying in 1703, was buried in the old Church of Cloncurry, in the Chancel of which a mural monument commemorates his grave, near the home of his ancestors, and where many of his descendants have been since interred.

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### CORNET THOMAS HIFFERNAN.

THE O'Heffernans possessed a territory about Corofin, in the County of Clare, called from them Muintir-Ifernain, from which stock a branch was transplanted to the Barony of Owny and Arra, County of Tipperary. "Their war-cry," says Ware,\* "was 'Ceart-na-suas-aboe,' *i. e.* 'the cause of right from above,' alluding perhaps to their crest, which was an armed hand, couped at the wrist and erect, holding a broken sword, all *proper*, signifying, as it would seem, that there was no justice to be expected from the sword, but from the protection of Heaven." Hardiman, in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, has preserved a poem written about a century

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\* *Antiquities*, p. 163.

since, much in the spirit of that war-cry as Ware interprets it, and by an O'Heffernan, William 'dall,' (the blind). The poem is entitled 'Cliona of the Rock,' and, while the editor says this William "composed many other poetical pieces which are deservedly popular," he adds, "if he had left no other than 'Cliona,' it would be sufficient to rescue his name from oblivion."\*

The Four Masters record the death of Madadain O'Heffernan, Chief of Clan-Cruain, in 1047, and an engagement, in 1150, between Turlough O'Brien on the one part, and the O'Carrols and O'Rourkes on the other, wherein many of the latter party and the son of O'Ifernan were slain. They also make mention of the Clan-Hiffernan at 1170. In 1543, Æneas O'Hiffernan, who had been an Hospitaller and Preceptor of Any, in the County of Limerick; was presented to the See of Emly on the nomination of King Henry the Eighth.†

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### CORNET CHARLES REDMOND.

THE origin and lineage of this family are so largely given in *Sir Bernard Burke's Landed Gentry*, that reference to that work will best satisfy inquiry. On Ortelius's map, the Sept is located in the Barony of Forth, County of Wexford. This Cornet Charles was a Burgess in King James's Charter to Enniscorthy. He was attainted in 1691 by the description of Charles Redmond of the City of Dublin, Gent.; as were Alexander and Richard Redmond as of Dunganstown, and

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\* *Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy*, v. 2, pp. 25 & 125.

† *Ware's Bishops*, p. 499.



John Redmond of Askenmuller, in the County of Wexford. In the *Southwell Collection of State Manuscripts* were "papers said to have been found about prisoners taken by Colonel Wolseley, discovering the design of the Papists' meeting at Mullingar, and among them letters to Captain Redmond, *whom Wolsely hanged.*"\*

After the Revolution some members of the family are traceable in the French and Spanish services.

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\* *Thorpe's Catal. of Southwell MSS.* p. 182.

## REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

## HENRY LUTTRELL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	—— Barnewall.	—— Collins.	—— St. John.
Sir James Moclar.			
Lieut.-Col.			
—— St. Croix.			
Major.			
John Connor.	Bryan Kelly.	Thady Connor.	John Ash.
Harvey Morris.	—— Morris.	Edmund Power.	William Fanning.
Redmond Morris.			
Lord Dunsany.	Gerrard Evers.	Ralph Evers.	Thomas Carew.
Walter Lawless.	James Lawless.	Joseph Cripps.	David Fanning.
John Oxborough.	Tady Connor.		
—— Barry, <i>Adjutant.</i>	—— M'Donnell, <i>Chaplain.</i>	—— White, <i>Surgeon.</i>	

*Officers a la Suite.*

—— Nugent, *Captain*; Kennedy and Carpenter, *Lieutenants.*

## COLONEL HENRY LUTTRELL.

THE estate of Luttrellstown, beautifully situated in the vale of the Liffey, was, after the English Invasion, granted by King John to Sir Geoffrey Luttrell,\* the descendant of an ancient Norman family, several of whom were amongst those who fought with the Conqueror at Hastings. From him this estate, so royally conferred, took its name, and for centuries was inherited by his descendants. In 1236 Robert Luttrell, then Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was sworn Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—In 1534 Sir Thomas Luttrell, styled of Luttrellstown, was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and to the exertions and care of this wise Judge, posterity has been indebted for the preservation of the public records and rolls of Chancery, which he found piled in a ruinous tower of Dublin Castle, at a considerable distance from St. Patrick's, where the Courts were then kept. By an order of Council he effected their removal to the Library of that Cathedral, where the Clerk of the Hanaper was ordered “to provide presses, chests, doors, locks, and all other necessities, as well in said Library as in the better portion of the Tower, for their safe custody.”† He died in 1553, leaving James his son, then aged only eight months, and who died within three years after. Simon his brother succeeded, who died in 1596, leaving Thomas his son and heir then aged 22 and unmarried. In 1611 the King granted to this Thomas certain premises with three water mills in Dublin. In 1613

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\* *D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dublin*, p. 569.

† *D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 190.



he was one of the Representatives of that City in Parliament, and died in 1634, leaving Simon his son and heir (Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons hereinafter introduced), and the above Colonel Henry, his younger son. Those of the name attainted in 1642 were Robert Luttrell, of Girstown, and Oliver Luttrell of Tankardstown, County of Meath; while it may be mentioned that a Francis Luttrell an estated gentleman of Somersetshire, was on the Restoration knighted of the order of the Royal Oak.

Colonel Henry was ancestor of the Lords Carhampton, and, having acquired military experience by serving in some campaigns in France, he was, on King James's arrival in Ireland, appointed Governor of Sligo, and in the Parliament of Dublin was one of the Representatives of the County of Carlow. Graham, in his *Derriana*, (p. 29), ranks him as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Horse, as does the article in *Somers' State Tracts* (v. 11., p. 398); but the variance arises from Colonel Hugh Sutherland's Horse being there placed between Sarsfield's and Abercorn's, not as here; the number of the Horse Regiments is the same. Previous to the battle of the Boyne when King James had fallen back upon Ardee, he despatched Sarsfield with this Henry Luttrell's Horse, Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, and Charles Moore's and O'Gara's Infantry, to retard the advance of King William. This Regiment was afterwards sent to relieve Sarsfield in Connaught, against whom his enemy was advancing from Ulster. Colonel Henry Luttrell's conduct on this occasion is much commended, as that, mainly by his exertions, Sarsfield was enabled to take possession of Sligo, "the very key of Connaught on that side." When the 'Young Ireland' party of that day, in jealousy of Tyrconnel's policy, despatched the deputation to St. Germain's, Henry Luttrell was one of those on the mission

chiefly entrusted with their complaints, as before-mentioned at 'Tyrconnel,' (*ante*, p. 61). "He," in truth, "and the native Irish used all exertions to undermine the power of Tyrconnel, and denounce his adherents to public scorn." It was he, they said, that fled to Galway on the approach of William to Limerick, and during that first siege supplied only beans and oats to the garrison, while wheat was abundant in the Commissariat. 'He was,' says O'Connor, 'represented as a coward, and was, in fact, believed to be such by the war party. It was with the hope of refuting these too popular opinions, that Tyrconnel passed over to St. Germain, there to urge his defence before James; judiciously giving out that he had that Monarch's orders to repair to France, to give an account of affairs in Ireland.\*' The result has been before alluded to.

The defeat at Aughrim, relies Burke,† was popularly attributed to Henry Luttrell's defection; in corroboration of which, the Williamite Diary of the last siege of Limerick, preserved in the *Harleian Collections*, vol. 7., p. 481, says, at the 18th August, 1691, "We had an account this day that Henry Luttrell had been lately seized at Limerick, by order of the French Lieutenant-General, D'Usson, for having made some proposals for a surrender of the place; and that he was sentenced by a Court Martial to be shot; upon which our General sent them word by a trumpet, that if they would put any man to death for having a mind to come over to us, he would revenge it on the Irish." He was in truth on the clearest evidence found guilty by Court Martial, and sentenced to remain in prison until King James's pleasure could be known; but, on the intermediate reduction of Limerick, having been released, he was mainly instrumental in enlisting the Irish

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 122.

† *Peerage*, p. 1120.

over to the English interest.\* Whereupon he was put upon the new Establishment for a yearly pension of £500; yet was he, together with a Thomas Luttrell, both described of Luttrellstown, County of Dublin, outlawed in 1691; as were Oliver Luttrell of Tankardstown in Meath (whose estate was granted to Colonel Slade and others), Robert Luttrell of Simonstown, County of Kildare, and William Luttrell of Dublin, junior.

Simon Luttrell and his wife were likewise attainted; but Colonel Henry Luttrell, having obtained a custodiam grant to him of his brother's lands, had in 1694 a patent of exemption from the rent, except the quit rents which were payable thereout under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. A letter of his to the Lord Lieutenant in 1699 was in the *Southwell Collection*, written in reference to his sister-in-law, Colonel Simon's lady, who had returned into Ireland "by an old pass of Lord Romney;" and he therein begs that he may have permission "to make use of the outlawry against her, in case she should give me trouble by an attorney. She is a very intriguing woman, and it was thought, when she went for France, she went on a very intriguing message. I am sure I heard my Lord repent mightily the giving her a pass; and I need not tell your Lordship that there will be nothing left undone by the Jacobites here to perplex me in this affair."†

In April, 1693, this Colonel had license from the Crown 'to raise fifteen hundred papists in Ireland, and to transport them into the service of the Republic of Venice,' then engaged in war with the Turks. In 1702 he was appointed a Major-General in the Dutch army, with a Regiment, and nominated

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 188.

† *Thorpe's Catal. of Southwell MSS.*, p. 104.



to command on a military enterprise of importance; but, on the death of King William, he retired to his country seat at Luttrellstown, where he thenceforth chiefly resided,\* until, in October, 1717, he was shot in his sedan chair, while passing through the streets of Dublin. On a motion of the Irish House of Commons in that year, 'in regard there is reason to suspect that the murder was done by Irish papists, on account of this Colonel's services to the Protestant interest of the kingdom, it was resolved that the Lord Lieutenant be addressed to proclaim a reward for the discovery of the person concerned therein, when £1,000 was offered accordingly; and in 1723 a petition was presented to that House, by Henry Segrave, John Arthur and Nicholas Plunkett, Esqrs., with Barbara Delamere, widow, as next friends and relations of this Henry Luttrell, as well on behalf of themselves, as of Robert and Simon Luttrell, infants, sons of said Henry, 'praying that Thomas Grace, now a prisoner for debt, may be excepted out of the Act for relief of Insolvent Debtors, in regard he was concerned in the murder of said Henry, and hath avowed his hatred towards the said minors.'—Colonel Henry left by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Jones of Halkin, in Flintshire, two sons, Richard, who died, *s. p.*, and Simon, who succeeded his brother in Luttrellstown, and was created Earl of Carhampton in 1785. *His* only son, John, died in 1829, without issue, when the title became extinct. O'Callaghan, in reference to this Colonel and his descendants, says, "He was a bad man, the father of a bad man, and the grandfather of a bad man."† Of Henry himself O'Connor writes, "He was possessed of great talents, and was one of the best officers in the Irish army; but recklessly bent

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\* *Burke's Peerage*, p. 1120.

† *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 397.

on pushing himself forward by the popularity of Sarsfield, and by raising him to the chief command. He had served in France with distinction; but was so eager of personal advancement, that he would shrink as little from infamy as from danger, to promote his fortunes."\*

### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR JAMES MOCLAR.

HE was outlawed in 1691, being described as "of the City of Dublin, Knight." The family, which was then and previously chiefly located in the County of Tipperary, seems to have been connected with the Luttrells, Edward Moclare being also in commission as Major in Colonel Symon Luttrell's Regiment of Dragoons.—In Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, John Moclare was a Captain and James Moclare an Ensign.

### CAPTAINS HARVEY AND REDMOND MORRIS.

THIS name was introduced to Ireland in the person of Harvey de Monte Maurisco, who accompanied the Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow) thither, and was by him appointed Seneschal over the vast territory he had acquired on his marriage with Eva, the heiress of Dermot Mc Murrough. This Harvey was the early founder of the noble Cistercian Religious House

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 121; and more fully *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 196, &c.

of Dunbrody, which he filled with monks from Bildewas in Shropshire; and in the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury he closed his days. In 1335 John Morice, Knight, was despatched to England by the Irish Council on urgent business, and had a Treasury order, as well for money expended on his journey thither, as for services rendered by him in Munster. In the following year, being Justiciary of Ireland, he summoned a Parliament at Dublin, but, although he was the Representative of the King, he had not the confidence and did not command the co-operation of the country. It was on this occasion that the Earl of Desmond proved the extraordinary influence *he* possessed over all classes of the Kingdom: feeling indignant at Sir John Morice's proceedings in relation to himself, he invited the Nobles and Prelates to meet him at Kilkenny; and there, while the Justiciary was unable to procure a sufficient attendance in Dublin, the Earl saw assembled at his invitation the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commons of Ireland, who joined him in a remarkable Remonstrance to the King against the proceedings of Sir John and his Irish ministry.\*

In 1447, D. *Redmond* Morris, a native of Munster, ecclesiastically styled Cardinal de Castres, died at Rome. It is said that, in his honour and to perpetuate his Christian name in that province, the Morris families of Castle-morres, Latragh, Knockagh, and Rathlin, in the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, have constantly preserved the 'Redmond' in their respective lines.

Amongst those who obtained adjudications in their favour, after the Restoration, were the names of Ensign Jasper Morris, Quarter-Master Thomas, and Captain Samuel Morris;

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\* *Red Book of the Exch. in Ch. Rememb. Off.*



while the Act of Settlement contained a saving of the rights of John 'Morish' as a Trustee in Wexford lands, and the declaration of Royal Gratitude therein, for services beyond the seas, includes the name of Captain Neal Morris. In 1666, Thomas Morris had a grant of 1,239 acres in Tyrone, as had Harvey Morris of the Castle of Kirrehill, with 850 acres, in Kilkenny, and 80 in Tipperary; Samuel Morris and Sarah his wife, of 168 in Meath; Captain William Morris of 1,509 in Cork; Margaret Morris, in 1677, of 171 in Galway; and, in 1684, in virtue of the Commission of Grace, the aforesaid Harvey Morris passed patent for the Castle, Manor, and land of Castle Morris, with 3,588 acres in Kilkenny. A 'Mr. Morris' was on the pension list of 1685, for £500 *per annum*.\* In 1687 Edmund Morris was Sheriff of the Queen's County, which was represented in the Parliament of Dublin by Edward Morris, while the above Harvey Morris was one of the Members for the Borough of Knocktopher, County of Kilkenny.

Captain '*Redmond*' Morris rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in this Regiment, as appears by the warrant for his pardon, dated 28th June, 1701, wherein it is recited that he "had served in the Irish Army as Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Henry Luttrell's Horse; that, on the surrender of Limerick, he came over to our service in said regiment, until it was broke; that being afterwards reduced to a low condition, he was necessitated, contrary to his own inclination, to go into France and enter into the French King's service, in order to a subsistence for himself and his family; that, being desirous to return into Ireland, which was his native country, he humbly prayed for a license to enable him so to do, which was allowed; but being advised that he cannot

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 658.

live there with security, without a free pardon, he prayed for this also," and it was thereby accordingly granted.\* In 1703 a private Act was passed to prevent the disinherison of Redmond Morris, as was in two years after a further Act, to enable John Morris, an infant, son and heir of Redmond Morris, Esq., deceased, "to *make* a jointure on any woman he shall marry, and for relief of the younger children of said Redmond, and for amending and explaining some clauses in the first Act." This legislation originated in a petition of Lieutenant-Colonel Redmond Morris, of 30th September, 1703, in which he set forth that he was the eldest son of Sir John Morris of Knockagh, County of Tipperary, Baronet, a Roman Catholic; who, by reason of the Petitioner being a Protestant, threatened to disinherit him, and he therefore prayed relief from the legislature to prevent his being so disinherited, and for a maintenance for himself during his father's life.†

Captain Harvey Morris was a younger son of Sir Redmond of Knockagh. He had previously purchased the Castle and site of Derrylough, in the County of Kilkenny, near Knocktopher, which had been forfeited by a member of the Comerford family, and granted by Cromwell to one Matthew Westmoreland, a Lieutenant in his army. The grandson of this Harvey Morris was created Viscount Mountmorris of Castle-morris. — Edmund Morris was also an officer in this service, but not on the present List. He was killed at the battle of Aughrim, and his estate was granted in 1696 by King William for services to Richard Fitzpatrick, who was, in 1715, elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron Gowran of Gowran,

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\* *Harris's MSS.* vol. 10. p. 308.

† *Irish Commons Journals*, v. 3, p. 24.

and took his seat in Parliament in the November following. The estate of this Edmund Morris was situated at Grants-town in the Queen's County, off which dower was claimed by Anne Morris as his widow, as were portions by Mary and Anne, his daughters, but their petitions were dismissed; while another part of his estate was sold by the Commissioners in 1703 to Amyas Bush of Kilfane.—Amongst those outlawed at this time was also Edward Morris, styled of Maryborough, in the same County; he was a Captain in Colonel Nicholas Purcell's Horse; while another of the name was Captain in Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry, and a third, Maurice, was a Cornet in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons.

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### CAPTAIN LORD DUNSANY (PLUNKETT).

THIS name, of Danish origin, was, after centuries from the time of its first establishment in Ireland, ennobled in the person of the Earl of Fingal, from whom branched the Barons of Dunsany and Earls of Louth.

In 1316 Thomas Plunkett, styled 'de Louth,' was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, while Richard Plunkett had summons to Parliament by writ in 1374, and again in 1377 and 1381. He was afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and in 1388 was appointed Lord Chancellor. In 1385 Walter Plunket was a *Justice in eyre*. In truth few names have held higher place in Irish judicial preferments than this, even to William Conyngham Plunkett, the illustrious Chancellor, who died but a few years since. In 1461 Thomas Plunkett was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Alexander Plunkett, Lord Chancellor in 1492; and



in 1559, John Plunkett of Dunsoghly, Knight, was Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

In 1403 license was granted to enfeof Christopher Plunket in the manor of Tullaghogue, to hold to him in tail male, with successive remainders to William, son of John Plunket, and to Richard, brother of said William, in tail male respectively, and ultimate reversion in fee to Richard, son of John Plunket of Beaulieu, for ever. In 1409 John Plunket was a *Justice in eyre*. In two years after Christopher Plunket and Johanna his wife had leave of absence from Ireland for one year. In 1419 Walter Plunket had livery of the manors of Beaulieu, Kerreston, and Tallonstown, with various other lands in Louth and Meath. In 1425 the King committed to the custody of Christopher Plunket two-thirds of the manor of Demor, to hold during the minority of Edward, son and heir of the late Earl of March. This Christopher was, about the same time, Sheriff of Meath, while Nicholas Plunket, Knight, was Treasurer of Ireland. Christopher's son and namesake was, in 1435, constituted Constable of the Castle of Dublin, and he it was who contested with Agnes, Countess of Kildare, certain rights in the manor of Carthyn, (Carton) when the Deputy and Council directed that said manor should be held over by the Treasurer of Ireland, to abide the result of the litigation. In 1593 George Plunket of Bewley sent three archers equipped on horseback to the hosting of Tara, as did Alexander Plunket of Kera-neston, Edward of Castlelunney and Richard and James of Newhouse, all in Louth, one each.

In 1611 Sir Christopher Plunket, Knight, had a grant of various premises in the Counties of Dublin and Meath, as had Luke Plunket, Baron of Killeen, in Cavan and Meath the premises comprised in the grant to the latter having been

created the manor of Courtown; while William Plunkett in 1617 passed patent for sundry townlands, mountains, and fisheries in Wexford. In the reign of James the First, James Plunket was elected Bishop of Kilmore, but was not consecrated. 'He lives,' says a Report of that day, 'by privy tithes and his function.' The Act attainting the Earl of Tyrone in 1612 included in its penalties Christopher Plunkett, described as late of Dungannon. At the Assembly of 1641, on Crofty Hill, Lords Louth and Dunsany were present. The Attainders of the following year included of this name, the Earl of Fingal, James and George Plunkett of Killeen, Michael Plunkett of Feltown, Nicholas of Killeallan and Balrath, Robert of Athboy, merchant; Christopher of Girly, Thomas of Clonecatt, Alexander of Jackstown, Patrick and Henry of Grange, Richard of Dunshaughlin, John of Castlearron, Robert of Rathmore, and Henry of Iskeroon, all in the County of Meath; John Plunkett of Durre, clerk; 'Garrauld' Plunkett of Gardoge, County of Kildare, and Robert Plunkett of the Grange of Portmarnock, County of Dublin. This townland of Portmarnock had been, on the invasion, granted by Henry the Second to the Abbey of the Blessed Virgin in Dublin, an endowment which Pope Clement the Third confirmed. On the dissolution this place was demised to the Earl of Ormonde, and the reversion was subsequently granted to Sir Patrick Barnewall. In 1633 Richard Barnewall of Crickstown, Knight, son and heir of said Sir Patrick, conveyed all these premises, castles, lands, and messuages to Luke Plunkett, then of Dublin; whose son William was, with other members of the family, attainted in 1642. He died seised thereof in 1662, and was buried in St. Audoen's Church in that city. It appears from the family papers, that this William "had

been at school when the war commenced, and that he afterwards remained in the town of Portmarnock, and had always been faithful and loyal to His Sacred Majesty, yet, for that he was of the Romish religion, he had been, during the *distemper* of those times, kept out of possession of his estates of Portmarnock and Carrickhill." He died in 1682, when Thomas Plunket succeeded to Portmarnock.

Amongst the Confederate Catholics who assembled at Kilkenny in 1646, Christopher Plunkett, Earl of Fingal, and Oliver Plunkett, Baron of Louth, were of the Peers; while in the Commons sat Nicholas Plunkett of Balrath. Cromwell's Act of 1652, "for settling Ireland," excepted from pardon for life and estate the aforesaid Lords Fingal and Dunsany, and Nicholas Plunkett; but the Act of Settlement, in the clause, declaratory of Royal Gratitude, includes the names of both these Lords, while it restored Lord Dunsany to his estates; Sir Walter Plunkett to his; Sir Nicholas Plunkett to two-thirds of his; and it provided that Mabel, Countess Dowager of Fingal, should have lands set out to her to the yearly value of her jointure; the civil establishment was afterwards charged with a pension of £100 *per annum* for the Lord Dunsany. In 1681 Oliver Plunkett, then Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, was hanged at Tyburn, denying to the last various charges of treason, that had been alleged against him.\*

Besides the above Captain Lord Dunsany, there appear upon this List, in Colonel Sarsfield's Horse, James Plunkett a Quarter-Master; in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, Oliver Plunkett a Captain; in the King's Own Infantry, Walter Plunkett a Lieutenant, and John Plunkett an Ensign; in

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\* *Rawdon Papers*, p. 244.



Fitz-James's, Garrett Plunkett a Lieutenant; in Colonel Richard Butler's, — Plunkett was a Captain; another of the name was an Ensign in Lord Gormanston's (he was a Captain at the siege of Limerick); another Plunkett was Lieutenant in Lord Kenmare's Infantry, and in Lord Louth's Henry Plunkett was a Lieutenant, as was George Plunkett in Sir Walter Creagh's, and Walter in Colonel John Hamilton's. The two latter having been promoted to Captaincies, one of them may be identical with the Captain Plunkett reported in contemporaneous accounts as killed at the siege of Derry, and the other with a second Captain there wounded. Lord Louth was himself at that siege.

The Earl of Fingal and Lords Dunsany and Louth sat in the Parliament of Dublin, in which Sir Walter Plunkett of Rathbeale was outlawed, while those three noblemen were more effectively attainted in 1691, as were Christopher Plunkett of Lagore and Killeen, Richard Plunkett of Rathregan, Gerald of Curraghstown, the aforesaid Thomas of Carrickhill and Portmarnock, William and Francis of Tullaghmoge, Oliver of Onganstown and Oldcastle, Nicholas of Killeen, Edward of Gibbonstown, Angel Plunkett of Rathmore, Thomas of Dirpatrick and Newcastle, Alexander of Pichels-town, Edward of Girly, John and Richard of Croskeele, Patrick of Leitrim and Tankardrath, Thomas of Tallonstown, and Peter of Knockveagh, all in the County of Meath, Edward Plunkett of Kilrush, County of Westmeath; George and the aforesaid William Plunkett, also of Portmarnock, County of Dublin; Matthew Plunkett of the City of Dublin, Oliver Plunkett, son of Matthew Lord Baron Louth, Thomas Plunkett, second son of said Lord, Patrick Plunkett of Castlelumney, Simon and Richard of Priorstown, Randall of Greenhill, Thomas of Ardkeenagh, and Patrick and John

of Castleplunkett, County of Roscommon.—The Earl of Fingal, however, having been attainted erroneously by the name of Lucas, his real Christian name being Peter, that outlawry was reversed in 1697. The Lord Dunsany was included in the Articles of Limerick, whereby his estates were also protected for him; “neglecting, however, the forms necessary to re-establish himself in the peerage,” neither his Lordship nor his immediate descendants had a seat in the House of Lords.\*

At the Court of Claims, Margaret Plunkett claimed a child's portion off the County of Roscommon lands of Patrick Plunkett of Castleplunket, but her petition was dismissed for non-prosecution. The above-mentioned Thomas Plunkett, and Catherine his wife, claimed an estate for life to Thomas, and a jointure to Catherine on the lands of Portmarnock and Carrickhill, forfeited by the aforesaid William, son and heir of Luke Plunkett; their claims were also dismissed as being already before Parliament; while George Plunkett, and Johanna his wife, who had been the widow of said Luke, claimed and were allowed the benefit of her jointure thereof.†

In 1707 the Honourable Charles Plunket petitioned the Irish House of Commons, alleging that he, being the only Protestant son of the late Lord Louth, had been on that account prejudiced in his title to the remainder of his father's estates; and he thereby prayed a Bill for his relief. Other members of the family opposed the passing of this Act, it went through the Parliament however, subject to certain amendments, suggested at the instance of Matthew Fortescue, in behalf of Matthew Plunket commonly called Lord Louth,

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\* *Burke's Landed Gentry*, p. 342.

† *D'Alton's County of Dublin*, p. 179.

and his three sisters, all minors.—At the battle of Lauffield in 1747, 'Watt' Plunkett of Clare's Brigade was wounded.—In 1774 General Plunket was a Commander in the Austrian service, and Governor of Antwerp; three of his sons served at Belgrade with distinction for the Emperor. One was killed at the breach in 1789, another at the lines of Mannheim in 1796, a third at the battle of Arcola, while a fourth became a Dominican friar. To the first of these sons the Emperor himself (Joseph the Second), alludes in letters to General D'Alton, 'Your two letters were delivered to me by Captain Plunkett, with whose conversation I am much charmed; he appears to be a young man of great discernment and extensive information.'—And again, it being rumoured that this young man had been killed at Belgrade, the Emperor wrote 'Captain Plunkett, whom I announced to you as dead, has not yet expired; but his wounds are so dangerous, that we dare not hope for his recovery.'

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### CAPTAIN WALTER LAWLESS.

So early as the year 1285, Thomas 'Laghles' appears on Irish record as Constable of Connaught. In 1312 Richard Lawless was Mayor of Dublin, and in 1318 Hugh Lawless, Knight, and others, his adherents, were commissioned to parley with the Irishry of the south-eastern parts of the Pale, the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and MacMurroughs.\* In 1346 Robert Lawless was appointed Guardian of the Peace, in the County of Dublin, with powers to assess and array therein. In 1354 Stephen 'Lawless' succeeded to the See of Limerick;

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\* *Rot. Pat.*, 13 *Edw. II.* in *Canc. Hib.*



and in 1431 another Stephen Lawless was the mitred Abbot of the splendid religious House of the Blessed Virgin at Dublin. In 1386 King Richard, at the 'instance of William Laweles,' Nicholas *carragh* Laweles and Simon Laweles merchant, all of the County of Dublin, committed to James Laweles, the custody of the lands in le Bree (Bray), which William Archbold had then lately held of the Crown. In 1409 King Henry granted to John Eytelay the lands in Old Connagh, Kilrothery, Corkragh, and Shanganagh, which had been the estate of Richard Lawles, to hold same during the minority of Aveline his daughter and heiress.

In 1550 died Walter Lawless, a Burgess of Kilkenny, and then the holder of Talbot's-Inch, in that County, under the See of Ossory. His son and heir was Richard, whose heir was, according to family respect, another Walter. This last had a grant in 1608 of the manor of Clonmel, with burgages and a weir; of the manors of Kilsheelan, Lisronagh, and Kilfiacle, in the County of Tipperary; and of the manors of Damagh and Callan, in Kilkenny, with certain chief rents and customs, "a certain yearly custom of 'plows,' viz., one plow for one day every season within the town of Callan; the custom of 'ryping' hooks every harvest yearly upon the burgesses and inhabitants of said town, (excepting the chief brethren or 'Cunsell' of Callan), a custom of ale, &c., out of every ale 'brued' to be sold in the town aforesaid, &c." He had also the Castles of Callan, Killmacoliver, Tullaghmayne, and Balydonnell, all in said County, and was seised of premises in Gowran, under the Earl of Ormond, with the aforesaid lands under the See of Ossory. This Walter, who had married a daughter of Robert Roth of Kilkenny, died in 1627, leaving Richard Lawless his son and heir, then of full age, but unmarried. He however soon afterwards married

Margaret Den of the old family of Grenan, and their issue was the above Captain Walter, with another son Thomas. Walter inherited Talbot's-Inch and other estates in Kilkenny, of which County he was at one time Sheriff; and, marrying Anne, sister of James Bryan of Jenkinstown, had by her two sons, Richard and Patrick, who with their father were engaged in this service. A James Lawless was likewise a Lieutenant in this Regiment; he was Town Clerk, Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Kilkenny; while an Edward Lawless was an Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry.

The aforesaid Patrick Lawless, Captain Walter's son, was taken prisoner at Aughrim;\* he was then a Major. Leaving this country on the Revolution, he took refuge in Spain, where in the middle of the last century he held high rank in the army of his Catholic Majesty, and was Governor of Majorca. In the Inquisition of 1691 on his attainder, he was described as of Colmanstown in the County of Dublin; his father, Walter, being expressly named as of Talbot's-Inch and Brownstown, as were Walter's other sons, Richard and John. There were also then attainted Thomas and Dominick Lawless of Dublin, and James, son of Adam Lawless of Kilkenny City. The Thomas, here mentioned as of Dublin, was the younger brother of Walter, who married a daughter of James Butler of Kilkenny, and settled at Puck's Castle in County of Dublin.

The Earl of Clarendon, while Viceroy of Ireland, makes mention in 1686 of a Major Lawless, who had been quartered at Kinsale, holding that rank in Colonel Macarty's Regiment; he died in this year at Cork, whereby a pension of £200 *per*

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\* *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 137.

*annum* reverted to the Crown.\*——At the Court of Claims in 1700, those preferred, as affecting the estate of the above Captain Walter, were Anne's, as his widow, for her jointure—allowed; and one of Thomas Lawless for the amount of a bond debt charged on same and on the inheritance of Richard his son. A portion of these estates was sold in 1703 to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company; the other portions, within the Liberties of Kilkenny, to Griffith Drisdale and Amyas Bush of Kilfane, while the fee of Talbot's-Inch reverted to the See of Ossory.—In the Cathedral of Kilkenny are monuments to many members of this family.

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### LIEUTENANT GERALD EVERS.

THIS family name is found at a very early period after the Invasion connected with Meath. A close Roll of 1373 purports to provide for expenses of Robert 'de Evere,' a clerk of the Exchequer in Ireland, in his journey to England on the business of the Bishop of Meath, who was then Treasurer of Ireland. In 1386, the Marquis of Dublin committed to Robert Evere (probably the same individual), the custody of the mills of Trim, Ardmulchan, &c., which, by reason of the death of Edward de Mortimer and the minority of his heir, Roger, were then in the seisin of the Crown.†——In 1498, Robert Evers, an Englishman, was Prior of the great mitred Abbey of Kilmainham,‡ and in that year John, son and heir of Richard Cadell of the Naul,

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, v. 2, pp. 351-5-8.

† *Rot. Pat.* 10 Ric. 2, in *Canc. Hib.*      ‡ *D'Alton's Co. Dub.*, p. 622.



granted to John, son and heir of Thomas Evers of Sydan and Alice Delamare his wife, sundry estates in the County of Meath, which said Richard formerly had from said Thomas, to hold same to John and Alice and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to William Delamare and Genet Bath his wife and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to Patrick Bath, brother of said John Evers, and Catherine, daughter of Stephen Bath and the heirs of their bodies respectively, remainder to the right heirs of said John and Alice for ever.—In 1631, Thomas Evers, Mayor of Dublin, married Edith Mortimer, of another Meath family; he died in the following year, and was buried in St. John's Church, Dublin.

The Attainders of 1642 include the names of Alexander and James Evers of Ratain; Patrick of Bellardin, and Edward of Noshingstown, all in the County of Meath. Those of 1691 were of the above Gerald Evers, described as of Moyrath, County of Meath, Randolph alias Ralph Evers of Tokeroane, do. (a Cornet in this Company,) Matthew Evers of Galmoystown, County of Westmeath, Charles Evers of Ballinralline, Queen's County; and Christopher Evers of Bellardin, aforesaid. One of these outlaws was a Lieutenant in Charles Cavanagh's Infantry, and another an Ensign in Colonel Edward Butler's. The estate of Christopher, comprising about 300 acres, was purchased in 1703, with other possessions, by John Asgill of Dublin, (the same Asgill, it would appear, whose singular opinions on a future state and other subjects are alluded to in the Biographical Dictionaries). Cicely Darcy, otherwise Evers, claimed an estate for life thereon, but her right was not admitted; neither was that of Gerald Evers for a remainder in tail therein; while, at the same Court, Mary Evers, as relict and administratrix of William Evers, deceased, and Matthew Evers, son and heir

of said William, claimed and were allowed sundry interests in County of Westmeath lands, forfeited by Sir John Nugent.

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### CORNET JOSEPH CRIPPS.

‘CRIPPS’ does not occur elsewhere on this Army List, but this officer in his attainder of 1691, is described as ‘of Killerney, County of Kilkenny, Gentleman.’ The name is now traceable only in the County of Limerick, in connection with that of Villiers.

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### QUARTER-MASTER, THOMAS CAREW.

ONE of this name was an Ensign in Colonel MacCartie's Infantry, and a Roger Carew, described of Ballyheney in Wexford, was attainted in 1691; but no reliable notice of the lineage of either has been discovered.

At the close of the reign of King John, Raymond ‘de Karreu’ granted the Church of ‘Stacklorgan,’ with the advowson and the land around it, as an endowment to Christ Church, Dublin; and about the same time he gave to the noble monastery of St. Thomas-a-Becket in said city, a burgage in Dungarvan, as also the Church of St. Colman of Cork, and those of ‘Matre,’ Caroulton, and Tullagh Rathen, with all their appurtenances, and the whole tithes and ecclesiastical dues thereto appertaining.\* In one of the Genealogical Manu-

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\* *King's MSS.*, p. 180

scripts of Trinity College, Dublin, (F 3, 27), is a pedigree of the Carews of Garryvroë, for twelve generations; but it closes with Robert Carew of Garryvroë, who died in 1633, and the Christian name of Thomas does not appear on the whole line.

— CARPENTER, A LIEUTENANT, *a la Suite*.

THIS surname does not appear on the Attainders either of 1642 or 1691; but, in the Adjudications to those who fought for King Charles the First until his decapitation, commonly styled 'the 1649 officers,' and which were decreed to them after the Restoration, are the names of Captain Philip and Lieutenant Thomas Carpenter.



## REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

## HUGH SUTHERLAND'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-masters.</i>
Colonel			
Lord Brittas.			
Edward Prendergast, Lieut.-Colonel.	Dermot McAuliffe.	John Bourke.	John Hynes.
William Cox, Major.			
Cornelius Callaghan.	Godfrey Conyngham.	William Verdon.	James Butler.
Drury Wray.	James McDonnell.	John Prendergast.	— Ryan.
James Bryan.	Matthew Roth.	Francis Bryan.	— Maguire.
Toby Matthews.	William Matthews.	John Ryan.	Thomas Matthews.
	Edmond Walsh.	Edward Danter.	John Walsh.
	— Oglethorp, <i>Adjutant.</i>		

## COLONEL HUGH SUTHERLAND.

EARLY in this Campaign he was constituted a Brigadier, and, while the siege of Derry was pending, was despatched with two Regiments of Infantry, one of Dragoons, and two troops of Horse, to 'straiten' Enniskillen on the side of Belturbet; while Colonel Sarsfield, with whom he was to correspond, was stationed within twelve miles of that town with three troops of Horse, one of Dragoons, and three battalions of Foot. On Sutherland's arrival for this object at Belturbet, he received an order from Marshal Rosen, then at Derry, to proceed to Omagh, to protect the Irish blockading army in that direction.\* Accordingly, on the fifth of July, Berwick wrote to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, the Irish Commander at the Camp before Derry. "I marched yesterday morning from Newtown-Stewart, and, joining Colonel Sutherland at 'Omey,' I marched hither my advanced guard, cut off several of their sentries, and pushed a great many of the Rebels' party with such vigour as they beat with thirty Dragoons three Troops of Horse of theirs, which were drawn up at a distance from us."† Colonel Sutherland was engaged at the Boyne, and, though he was wounded, his Regiment suffered little, "having to do only with the enemy's horse, which he soon repulsed."‡

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\* *O'Callaghan's Green Book*, p. 267.† *Manuscripts T.C.D.*, E. 2, 19.‡ *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 400.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL  
EDWARD PRENDERGAST.

THIS name came into Ireland with 'Strongbow,' who induced Maurice de Prendergast to accompany him in the Invasion, and made over to him a tract of country, called Fernegenelan, to hold by the service of ten Knights.\* In 1207, King John, having found the Barons of Leinster and Meath opposed to giving effect to the Royal *writs of right*, &c., sent mandates to Walter, Hugh, and Robert de Lacy, Lords of Meath and Ulster; to Richard de Tuite, Philip de Prendergast, &c., wherein he expressed surprise "that they should attempt establishing a new form of trial without his assent, or seek his Justiciary to deliver to them, without his orders, what had been taken at the hands of the Crown by royal precept; and he commanded them not to 'default' towards him, their Lord, and declared with God's and his rights he will acquire, according to time and place."† In 1229, King Henry summoned Gerald de Prendergast, as one of the 'Fideles' of Ireland, to a military muster at Portsmouth for service in Brittany; and again, in 1244, for the Scottish war. This Gerald, being Patron of the Abbey of Canons Regular at Enniscorthy, made a grant thereof to be a cell to the noble House of St. Thomas-a-Becket in Dublin.‡ A List of the Barons and Knights of Richard de Burgo's Palatinate in Connaught, in 1242, names this Gerald de Prendergast as one.§ In 1278, Geoffrey de Prendergast sued Paganus de

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\* *Ware's Ant.*, v. 1, p. 191.      † *Rot. Pat. Tur. Lond.*, 8 Jac. 1.

‡ *King's MSS. Dub. Soc.*, pp. 178-9.      § *MS. in Trin. Coll. Lib., Dublin.*



Hinteberg for the estate of his mother Alienora, in the County of Limerick, by wager of battle. It was fought accordingly with all legal formalities of the day, and the appellant gained the battle and the lands.

In 1326 Geoffrey de Prendergast was one of the Commissioners of array for the County of Kilkenny, as he was for Tipperary in the same year. In 1356 King Edward committed to Thomas de Hameldon the custody of the manor of Drongan, of which Philip de Prendergast had died seised, to hold during the minority of Robert, his son and heir. In two years after John, son of Gerald Prendergast, was appointed a guardian of the peace in Tipperary, with power and commission to raise men at arms therein. In 1414 Robert Prendergast was Abbot of the mitred House of the Blessed Virgin in Dublin, and, in the Parliament of 1585, Edward Prendergast was one of the Representatives for the County of the Crosses of Tipperary. In a MS. Volume of the Royal Dublin Society's Collection, entitled *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, occurs (at page 384) a transcript of an extraordinary deed, by which the Lady Eleanor Butler, being a co-heiress to the title of Baron of Cahir, affected to convey same to Sir Thomas Prendergast,\* about the time of Charles the Second.

Of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, in 1646, was James Prendergast of Tullivellan; and the Royal Declaration of Gratitude, contained in the Act of Settlement, includes Ensign John Prendergast, the same individual, it would seem, who was a Cornet in this Regiment. In 1677 Jeffrey Prendergast had a confirmatory grant of 1,104 acres in Mayo, as had Walter Prendergast of the Castle of 'Kinkelly,' with 136

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\* Possibly the Sir Thomas hereinafter alluded to, in connection with the O'Shaughnessy estates.

acres, in the same County. This name is especially commissioned in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, where Geoffrey Prendergast was a Captain, Walter and Robert Prendergast, Lieutenants, and James Prendergast an Ensign. The latter James was outlawed in 1691, by the description 'of Harristown, County of Kilkenny;' as was another James as of Butlerstown, County of Wexford. Thomas Prendergast of Ballyfernogue, and Nicholas Prendergast of Enniscorthy, were then likewise attainted, and a Geoffrey Prendergast, at this time forfeited estates in Galway and Mayo; one of these appears to have been an Ensign in Colonel Thomas Butler's Infantry.

After the Revolution, this Lieutenant-Colonel Edward passed into France, and was there appointed to the same rank in Colonel Sheldon's Regiment of Horse.

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### MAJOR WILLIAM COX.

THIS name does not otherwise appear in the Army List or attainders, nor has any notice, that could identify him or his family, been discovered. In 1608 a *William Cox* had a confirmatory grant of 409 acres in Limerick, as had Henry Cox, in the following year, of the Castle and part of the Hill of Duncormick, with 218 acres in Wexford; while one of the subsequent adjudications on the 1649 officers is for a Captain Richard Cox; a namesake of whom, the most remarkable individual of the name at the period of the war, was of the Williamite politics,—Richard Cox, of Wiltshire descent; who, in September, 1690, was appointed a Justice of the Irish Common Pleas, *vice* Justice Denis Daly, hereafter alluded to.

He was knighted in the following year, promoted to the Chief Justiceship in 1701, and in 1703, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, from which he was *preferred* to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1711. The manuscript Diary of Primate Narcissus Marsh, (preserved in the public Library in Dublin which bears his name), contains at the 26th of April, 1693, an interesting notice of Judge Cox:—"This evening, at six of the clock, we met at the Provost's lodgings in Trinity College, Dublin, in order to the renewal of our philosophical meeting, where Sir Richard Cox, one of the Justices of the 'King's Bench,' read a geographical Description of the City and County of Derry, and of the County of Antrim, being part of an entire Geographical Description of the whole Kingdom of Ireland, that is designed to be perfected by him; wherein also will be contained a Natural History of Ireland, containing the most remarkable things to be found that are the product of nature." This work, however, never was printed, though others from his pen have been. In October, 1706, Sir Richard was created a Baronet, and died in 1733, of apoplexy, leaving issue. Ware, in his *Writers of Ireland*, gives forty-four pages illustrative of his life and times.

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### CAPTAIN DRURY WRAY.

NEITHER does this name appear elsewhere upon the present 'List.' The family was originally seated within the Bishopric of Durham, and subsequently possessed estates in Richmondshire, County of York. From it descended Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, who was a member of all the Parliaments of



Queen Mary's reign, and, in that of Elizabeth, was Speaker of the House of Commons. He was ultimately constituted Lord Chief Justice of the English Queen's Bench, in which high office he died, in 1592. His son, Sir William Wray, was created a Baronet; and the above Captain Drury Wray, his descendant and heir male, was the sixth in the succession. He had a grant in 1674 of 596 acres in Tipperary and 48 in Limerick, but was attainted in 1691, and his estates consequently sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures; those in Limerick partly to John Berry of Ballinacargy, and partly to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company; while the Rectories and Rectorial tithes which he possessed were, according to the policy of the Settlement, granted to the See of Limerick for the augmentation of vicarages.

At the Court of Claims, Major Christopher Wray, the eldest son of Sir Drury, claimed and was allowed a reversion in fee, after his father's decease, in various lands in Limerick, and also in others in Cork. He preferred his claim as by descent, being the eldest son and heir to his mother, Anne, daughter of Thomas Casey, of Rathconnor, County Limerick, by Bridget, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Dowdall, Knight; he also claimed and was allowed an annuity off said lands. Major Wray offers one of many instances of the sad domestic severance which this war effected, fighting as *he* did at the Boyne for King William. He afterwards served in the wars of Flanders, Spain, and Portugal, as Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Farrington's Regiment; and eminently distinguished himself at the attack of Ostend.\* His father, Sir Drury, dying in 1710, he became the seventh Baronet.

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\* *Burke's Landed Gentry, Sup.* pp. 246-7.

## CAPTAIN TOBY MATTHEW.

THIS noble family is located in Ortelius's map in the Barony of Eliogurty, County of Tipperary. On Irish law records the name appears from early in the commencement of the fourteenth century; in the fifteenth, King Henry the Fourth committed to Thomas Matthew, of the County of Meath, the custody of various lands therein, and in Drogheda;\* and in 1612 the office of Serjeant at Arms and Marshal of the Four Courts was conferred upon Morgan 'Matthewe' of Dublin.

The attainders of 1642 have, of this family, only David Matthew of Castlemore, County of Cork. In the Assembly of Confederate Catholics, Emir 'Matthews' sat amongst the Spiritual Peers as Bishop of Clogher.—In 1666 Theobald or Toby Matthew of Thurles, had a grant of about 800 acres in Tipperary, as had George Matthew of about 6,000; and in King James's Charter to Cashel, William Matthew was a Burgess, as was James Matthew in that to Carlingford, (he was a Lieutenant in Galmoy's Horse,) and Francis Matthew in that to Ardee.

A funeral entry, preserved in the British Museum, says that 'George Matthew of Thurles, in Ireland, son and heir of Edmund Matthew of Raydor in Wales, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pointz of Gloucestershire, Knight and Baronet, and relict of the Right Honourable Thomas Butler, Viscount of Thurles, aforesaid, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter, viz.: *Toby* the eldest, George the second, and Frances the only daughter. Said George senior

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\* Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. IV. in Canc. Hib.

departed this life at Tenby, the —— day of October, 1636. The truth of this statement is verified by Lady Thurles.\* The Toby, mentioned in this entry, appears to have been the patentee of 1666, and the Captain here under consideration. He was thus the descendant of David Matthew, the great Standard-Bearer of Edward the Fourth, whose monument is still to be seen in the Cathedral of Landaff, and whose issue were Lords of Raydor, in Glamorganshire, as also of Landaff. Of his residence in Thomastown, in the County Tipperary, the Earl of Clarendon wrote in 1686, "I came hither last night where I have been most kindly used. It is a very fine place and the most improved of any situation I have ever seen since I came into this kingdom; especially considering that it is but sixteen years since he first sat down there, when there was no house upon it."\*.....His estate Lord Clarendon styles, "of the new interest," thus distinguishing it from those of the old native Septs. More extended details of the singular hospitality lavished at Thomastown by his heir in the following century, (when it became a hotel for all who chose to visit it, where each guest might have a separate room and meals; and a distinct department, called a tavern, was appropriated for the use of the less temperate;) are given in the biography of Dean Swift, who, during the early part of his residence in Ireland, was a visitor there.

Amongst those outlawed in 1691, was this Toby Matthew, styled of Thomastown, County of Tipperary, Esq., on whose estate the right of Catherine Matthew, his widow, for a leasehold interest, preferred on behalf of herself, and her children, Theobald, Mary, Frances, Catherine, and Neville Matthew, was allowed by the Commissioners at the Court of

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon*, v. 2, p. 6.



Claims.—Others of this name then outlawed were William Matthew, also described as of Thomastown, Gent.; James Matthew of Carlingford, above mentioned; Patrick and Sylvester Matthew of Dublin, Blackhall-Andrew Matthew of Melleslant, clerk; James Matthew of Charlestown, County of Louth; and George Matthew of Carlow; while Patrick and Sylvester forfeited lands in the Barony of Cremorne, County of Monaghan, which were sold by the Commissioners of the forfeited estates to William Fortescue of the County of Louth.—One of those then attainted was a Cornet in Clifford's Dragoons.

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### LIEUTENANT GODFREY CONYNGHAM.

THIS name does not appear elsewhere on the Army List, nor at all on the attainders; while a doubt of this officer's adherence to King James is raised by the fact, that at the Court of Claims in 1703, a 'Lieutenant Godfrey Conyngham' claimed and was allowed sundry leasehold interests affecting lands in the County of Cork, forfeited by Donogh, Earl of Clancarty. On this occasion also, a James, son of Andrew Conyngham, petitioned for premises in Strabane, while Josias 'Cunningham' claimed and was allowed a freehold in the County of Antrim.—[A Sir Albert Conyngham was Colonel of a distinguished Ulster Regiment of Dragoons in William the Third's army, during this Irish war, until cut off by a party of the Jacobite garrison of Sligo, in September, 1691;] and another Colonel 'Cunningham' is stated to have fought for King William at the battle of Aughrim.\*

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\* *Rawdon Papers*, p. 357.

## CORNET WILLIAM VERDON.

THE subordinate rank of this officer here, evinces how much this once illustrious family had then declined from its early and influential character. Previous to the Invasion of Ireland by Henry the Second, the chivalrous family of De Verdon was settled at Alton, where is now the splendid seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. From thence, in 1184, Bertram de Verdon accompanied Prince John to Ireland, and was appointed Seneschal of the Pale, with a grant of the Barony of Dundalk, the Lordship of Clonmore, and other estates in the County of Louth. In his time the Borough of Dundalk was incorporated, and there he founded a Priory for the order of Cross-bearers. Nicholas, his son and heir, succeeded to these estates, and died, leaving issue only a daughter, who married Theobald le Botiller. Their son, John de Verdon, assumed the family name of his mother, and he it was who founded, in the time of Henry the Third, the Gray Friary at Dundalk. His son, Theobald de Verdon, was present at the Parliament of Westminster in 1275, where he gave the important consent, that the same customs should be payable upon wool, wool-fells, and hides shipped from the ports of his Liberties in Ireland, in the same manner as had been granted by the Archbishops, &c., of England upon wool, wool-fells, &c., exported therefrom. In two years after and subsequently, he was engaged in those expeditions against Wales, which extinguished the struggles of *that* country for independence. In 1288, he was besieged in the Castle of Athlone, by Richard de Burgo, the 'Red' Earl of Ulster, who then pretended title to the Lordship of Meath.

He had frequent military summonses to King Edward's wars from that period, as one of the 'Fideles' of Ireland. In 1299, he was called on, as a Baron, to do service against the Scots, as was his son Theobald, the younger, in the same year, 'by reason of his father's declining health.'

In 1310, this younger Theobald succeeded to the estates and honours of his father, then deceased. In three years after, he was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, and died in 1314, leaving only female issue, "who," as Baron Finglas remarks in his *Breviate*, "being married to noblemen who dwelled still in England, took such profits as they could get for a while, and sent small defence for their lands in Ireland; so as, within few years after, all their portions were lost except certain manors within the English Pale, which Thomas, Baron of Slane, and Sir Robert Hollywood, Sir John Cruise, and Sir John Bellew purchased in King Richard the Second's time; and this hath been the decay of half of Meath, which did not obey the King's laws this hundred years and more." The name of De Verdon continued however to be represented in Louth by the male descendants of other sons of the founder. At the Parliament of York, in 1319, the King granted to Nicholas de Verdon, (who was one of the next heirs male of John, who first, as before mentioned, assumed the name,) the manor of Mandevilleston, County of Louth; which had come to the Crown by the surrender of Ralph Pippard. In 1335, John Mde Verdon, another of those male descendants, received a Royal Mandate to attend John D'Arcy, the Justiciary, with arms and horses in his expedition for the King's aid against Scotland.\* In 1374, Patrick Verdon had summons to Parliament by writ, and

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\* *D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 84.



in the same year, on the occasion of the memorable Parliament of Westminster, to which Edward the Third required the attendance of a certain number of the Representatives of Irish interests, Richard de Verdon and Roger Gernon were chosen as members for the ancient borough of Drogheda.\*

The above notices have been extracted from *Collections for a History of Dundalk*, which the compiler of these *Illustrations* had drawn up some years since (never published); but to extend this article by the many other available annals of this great name would not be allowable; here, therefore, it must suffice to add, that in 1624 Christopher Verdon died, seised in fee by a long ancestral line of succession, of the Castle and manor of Clonmore, with mills, lands, &c., and of chiefries of the aforesaid manor of Mandevillstown; leaving John Verdon, his eldest son and heir, then 22 years of age and married, and three other sons, Christopher, Patrick, and Robert. This John was the only one of the name attainted in 1642; and the ruins of the Castle, which he and his ancestors had theretofore held at Clonmore, are still traceable. His namesake and descendant, John Verdon, (titularly) styled of Clonmore, was attainted in 1696, while the name of this William, who must have been of the family, does not appear in the Outlawries, nor does any other Verdon on this Army List.

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### CORNET EDWARD DANTER.

THERE is no other of this name on the List nor any in the Outlawries.

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\* *D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda*, v. 1, p. 244.

## QUARTER-MASTER JOHN HYNES.

AMONGST the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646, was Thomas 'Heynes of Feathard,' but the name does not otherwise appear on this List, nor in the Outlawries, other than in that of Edward, son of Hugh 'Hyne,' described as of Galway, where the name had been some few years previously introduced.

## REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

## JOHN PARKER'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Thomas Greene.	Edward Haly.	Edward Conforth.
Thomas Gifford.	Robert Lowick.	Thomas Smallbone.	Joseph Acton.
Lieut.-Colonel.			
John Metham,			
Major.			
Robert Nugent.	Isidore Delagardie.	—— Le Torrdure.	John Hills.
James Doddington.	George Bamfield.	—— St. Clair.	Philemon MacCartie.
Thomas Eccleston.	Robert Chernock.		
Walter Hastings.	George Oldfield.		Cormick O'Sullivan.
James Hobb.	Charles Skelton.	—— Beaupré.	Michael Stretch.
Edward Wedder-	—— Marshall.	—— Maston.	Thomas Selby.
ington.			
—— de Vimeney.	—— Lock.		—— Hackler.
		—— Naughten, <i>Major.</i>	
		—— Hardin, <i>Surgeon.</i>	



## COLONEL JOHN PARKER.

THIS name is of Irish record from the time of Richard the Second. In 1403, Geoffrey Parker was constituted Mayor of the Staple in Dublin. Immediately after, a John Parker filled the office of Grand Sergeant of the County of Kildare.\* In 1552 John Parker was appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland; and he was in 1561, an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. In 1666 a Captain John Parker had a confirmatory grant of 1,242 acres in Tipperary, as had another John Parker of 966 in Meath; about which time Captains Alexander, Philip, and William Parker obtained adjudications as in right of '1649' officers. From the aforesaid Master of the Rolls descended his namesake, the above Colonel.† When on the 26th of August, 1689, King James resolved on going to meet the recently landed Schonberg, he took with him to Drogheda a hundred of his own Horse Guards, with two hundred of Parker's Horse, for the object of being nearer to the enemy, where he might better observe their motions.‡—This Regiment sustained especial loss at the Battle of the Boyne, where several of its officers fell, and the Colonel was himself wounded. His Lieutenant-Colonel (then Greene), and his Major James Doddington (Captain on this list), and many other officers were also killed; "of the two squadrons of that Regiment, there came off only about thirty sound men."§ It and Tyrconnel's suffered most on that critical day.

On the attainders of 1642, is the name of Edward Parker

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\* *Rolls in Chancery.*

† *Graham's Derriana*, p. 31.

‡ *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 373.

§ *Idem*, p. 400.

described as of Templeogue, County of Dublin; on those of 1691, is this Parker, styled of the City of Dublin, Esq. While, in the claims preferred in 1703, a John Parker made a remarkable one for £5,000, which he alleged to be due to him, on foot of a mortgage of lands and rectories in the County of Kildare, forfeited by the Earl of Tyrconnel; but his claim was disallowed as false, and he was adjudged to pay £10,000. — The name does not otherwise appear upon the Army List.

[After the termination of this war in Ireland, and the *exodus* of the Jacobite forces to France, Colonel Parker was employed abroad, on the most confidential and daring measures to effectuate his Master's Restoration. In 1692, as preparatory to King James's intended landing in England with the French and Irish army, whose invasion was frustrated by the naval defeat of the fleet at La Hogue, this Colonel was despatched to that country to embody the regiments, by which it was designed that King James should be joined on his reaching the English coast. In 1693 he continued his dangerous organization of the Jacobites of Queen Anne's time, and, when the crisis would arrive for striking a blow, he was, as Brigadier of Horse, to command the several cavalry regiments prepared to support him. Colonel Parker was, however, discovered, arrested, and committed to the Tower of London, but escaped thence at night in 1695, and, though a reward of £400 was offered for his apprehension, he effected his landing in France.

On the Williamite side in this campaign, a Major Parker was appointed to command the Regiment of Coleraine, in the garrison of Derry, and, being threatened with a Court Martial for misbehaviour, he deserted to the blockading army.—A third officer of this name, Robert Parker, a native of Kil-

kenny, was Captain in the Infantry Regiment, known as the 18th Royal, in which he fought throughout the campaign, and afterwards served under King William and the Duke of Marlborough on the continent. In 1718 he resigned his commission and settled near Cork. His *Memoirs* were published by his son in Dublin in 1746.] They conclude with fine philosophy; 'Here I choose to retire from the noise and hurry of life, in which I have so long been engaged; though, had I continued in the army, I might have expected promotion equal with them with whom I was then on a level. But, however that may have been, I would not have arrived at any preferment, which would have afforded me the true satisfaction and content, which I enjoy in my retirement; not envying any, and (as I believe) not envied by any. Here I have an opportunity of making an atonement for the follies of youth, and of exercising my mind, with a thankful remembrance of the wonderful mercies of Providence.'

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#### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS GIFFORD.

No other Gifford was commissioned on the List, and this officer appears to have early retired from the service; as at the Boyne the Lieutenant-Colonel of this Regiment was Greene, who was killed there.

The name, as Sir Bernard Burke states, was introduced from France to England with the Conqueror, in the person of Walter, first called 'Giffard or the Liberal,' who was created Duke of Longueville, and acquired great renown in the wars of Normandy with France. He subsequently volunteered to support William's claims to the Crown of England, and



was on his success constituted Earl of Buckingham, with a grant of upwards of one hundred lordships in the conquered country. His male line, however, became extinct, and his younger brother, Osborne, was destined to continue the succession. Peter Gifford, *his* male descendant, accompanied 'Strongbow,' who was his kinsman, in the expedition to Ireland; and on the successful result of that invasion, he was rewarded with the manor of Tachmelin (Timolin). On his return from Ireland he acquired by marriage the manors of Chillington and Walton in Staffordshire, and at Chillington his descendants continue to the present day. Of that house some other Giffards came over to Ireland with the aforesaid Peter; and it is of record, that in 1309 John 'de Gyffard' sued out a possessory writ, and in 1355 Gilbert Gyffard, Knight, was appointed an overseer of the wards and garrisons in the County Kildare, where it is to be noted the above manor of Timolin, which had been so granted to Peter Giffard, was situated. In 1365 Thomas Giffard died Bishop of Kildare; and, on the occasion of King Edward's memorable Parliament of 1376 at Westminster, the Clergy of the Diocese of Cashel sent, as required, John Giffard to represent them and the interests of that See. This John was, in ten years after, appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, while Richard Giffard was one of the Justices *in eyre*, within the Pale.

In the Parliament of 1560, Henry 'Geafford' was a representative for the Borough of Dungarvan. In the Munster war, at the close of this century, a Captain Gifford is noticed as holding a commission there in the Queen's service. In the reign of King James the First Sir John Gifford, Knight, acquired lands, woods, and bog at Castle-Jordan in Meath, a property theretofore confiscated. His sister, Elizabeth,

became the wife of William Colley of Edenderry, one of the members for Kildare in that King's Parliament, while himself married a daughter of the Lord Chancellor, Sir Adam Loftus, afterwards Viscount Loftus. In the civil war of 1641 he was besieged at Castle-Jordan, but speedily relieved. Soon after the Restoration Thomas Gifford, then seised of this estate, and who had previously served King Charles, was created a Baronet; and, on his death within two years after, it was provided by the Act of Settlement, that the arrears of pay due to him should be paid to his relict, the dame Martha Gifford. This was the Lady, sister of the great statesman, Sir John Temple, who was his companion through all his travels, and of whom his will in 1698 speaks eloquent eulogy, directing that his body should be buried in Westminster Abbey, and his heart in a silver box under the sun-dial in his garden, opposite to the window, from which he used to contemplate and admire the works of nature with his beloved sister, the ingenuous Lady Gifford, who, as she shared and eased the fatigues of his travels during his public employment, so was she the chief delight and comfort of his old age.'—Her female attendant was the ill-fated Stella. Sir Thomas having died without issue male, his brother, John, succeeded to Castle-Jordan, and, by his will of 1676, bequeathed it to his eldest son, Duke Gifford; Richard and Thomas were his younger sons, and the latter it would appear was the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Duke, the eldest son, represented Philipstown in King William's first Irish Parliament, and died in 1707, leaving another Thomas, his eldest son, in whose person the Baronetcy was renewed in 1747, and transmitted to his son, Sir Duke Gifford, junior, on whose death in 1803 it became extinct. *His* widow married the second Marquess of Landsdowne.

It may be added that a Colonel Gifford was included in the first batch of 'Knights of the Royal Oak,' created immediately after the Restoration; and with him were then also so invested Colonel Charles Gifford of London, and Walter Gifford of Staffordshire; while in 1666 a John Gifford had a confirmatory grant of Castle-Lombard, with 1,269 acres, in Cork, as had Jasper Gifford in the same year, of 363, in Wexford.

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### MAJOR JOHN METHAM

APPEARS also to have early retired from the service; at least the Major at the Boyne was James Doddington, the Captain on this muster.

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### CAPTAIN JAMES DODDINGTON.

PROMOTED to the Majority and killed at the Boyne, as *supra*. A Captain Edward Doddington had the command of 100 foot soldiers under the Lord President of Munster, in the war of that Province during the reign of Elizabeth; and when, at the close of the year 1602, it was resolved to storm the Castle of Dunboy, a breach having been made that was considered assailable, the decision of who was to lead the assault having been referred to the dice, it fell upon this Captain Edward Doddington, who was 'shot with two bullets in his body, but not mortal.\*' The name appears to have come into Ireland from Somersetshire.

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\* *Pacata Hibernia*, pp. 568 and 574.



## CAPTAIN THOMAS ECCLESTON.

A BRANCH of the Ecclestons of Eccleston in Lancashire settled, previous to this reign, in the County of Louth, where, in the graveyard of Drumshallon, within the ruins of the old church, are monuments commemorating the family, from Walter Eccleston of Drumshallon, in December, 1675, to William, who died in August, 1798. A manuscript book of pedigrees in Trinity College, Dublin (F 3, 27), suggests that the said Walter was the son of Tristram Eccleston (who died in 1636), by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of William Cranshaw of Lancashire; and that Tristram was himself the youngest son of James, who was the son of Hugh Eccleston of the house of Eccleston in Lancashire.

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## CAPTAIN WALTER HASTINGS.

A 'MAJOR' Hastings, possibly this 'Captain,' was committed a prisoner to the Tower in 1690. Lieutenant John Hastings had, on the Restoration, an adjudication in his favour, as one of the '1649' officers.

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## CAPTAIN JAMES HOBBS.

THIS name is not again on the Army List, while on the Attainders appears only that of Richard 'Hobbs' of Creagh, County of Wexford. A Hugh Hobbs passed patent in 1667 for lands in the County of Tipperary.

## LIEUTENANT THOMAS GREENE.

IN 1666 Eliah Greene had a confirmatory patent for 7,039 acres in Tipperary and 430 in Cork. In two years after Captain *Thomas* Greene had a similar grant of 1,639 acres in Limerick and Clare, as had Godfrey Greene in 1678 of 541 acres in Tipperary, to hold to the use of John, Mary, Godfrey, and Francis Greene, his children by his deceased wife, Frances, daughter of Robert Cox of Bruff; while Lieutenant Clement, Captain Godfrey, Ensign John, and Quarter-Master Thomas obtained adjudications about that time as in right of the '1649' officers. This Lieutenant Thomas was attainted in 1691, by the description of Thomas Greene, junior, of Corrstown, County of Kilkenny; but nothing more has been ascertained concerning him, nor what might be his kindred (as there probably was such), with the Lieutenant-Colonel killed, as before mentioned, at the Boyne. The warrant for pardon to a Nicholas Greene of Cork, dated in 1701, is preserved in Harris's MSS. in the Royal Dublin Society,\* from which it appears that *he* was a merchant, and had transported the 'King's' provisions to France in the ship *James*, in time of war. His pardon was, however, granted, on the ground "that said Greene was ignorant of the freightage at the time; that theretofore, while the Irish party was in possession of Cork and for ten years since, he had adhered to the Protestant religion and interest; and that, when the Williamite forces landed in the harbour of Cork, he was the person who, at the hazard of his life, guided them over that part of the sea which

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\* Vol. 10, p. 309.

encompassed the east marsh next adjoining the said City, whereupon the garrison capitulated; and that he hath shewed his affection to our interest by exposing his life whenever our affairs required his service; and for that particularly, with his own hands, he took and brought in several proclaimed Traitors and Tories, who suffered punishment for their crimes, and that there were not wanting ample testimonies to his integrity."—— At the Court of Chichester House, in 1700, a John Greene claimed the benefit of a leasehold interest in "the Castle and great White House at Lucan," the land called the Wood, and several other premises, as forfeited by Patrick Sarsfield. His petition was however dismissed for non-prosecution.

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### LIEUTENANT ROBERT LOWICK.

[THIS name is more projected in a Major —— Lowick, a Roman Catholic and Jacobite, who was executed in 1696, as an accomplice in an alleged plot to assassinate King William.]

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### LIEUTENANT GEORGE BAMFIELD.

THIS surname was early established in the south-western parts of England, while in the time of the Stuarts, Sir Coplestone Bamfield, Knight, a landholder of the annual value of £1,900 in Devonshire, and Warwicke Bamfield, seised of £1,000 *per annum* in Somersetshire, were of the Royalist adherents, whom King Charles, on his Restoration, honoured with the order of Knighthood of the Royal Oak.



## LIEUTENANT ROBERT CHERNOCK, OR CHARNOCK.

[HE had been a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, but became a Roman Catholic in the reign of James the Second; for whose restoration he employed all his exertions, until, adjudged implicated in the aforesaid plot, he was executed, being then styled Captain Charnock.]

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## LIEUTENANT GEORGE OLDFIELD.

HE appears to have been of a Wexford family. The Outlawries of 1691 present the names of James and Thomas Oldfield, of Duncannon in the County of Wexford; while one of the '1649' officers, who had adjudications of their claims after the Restoration, was a Captain 'Oldfield.'

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## LIEUTENANT CHARLES SKELTON.

IN 1569 Queen Elizabeth granted, to Martin Skelton of Sletty, certain premises in the Queen's County, to which Matthew Skelton, his son and heir, succeeded in 1617; and he, dying in 1623, left Anthony his son and heir, then aged 13, with three other sons, Martin, John, and Stephen, and three daughters. Said Anthony died seised of the premises in 1637, leaving Matthew his son and heir, aged six, and four

daughters. Some links of the Pedigree of this line are preserved in a Manuscript of Trinity College, Dublin (F 3, 27, Molyneux's); the Christian name of this officer does not appear there, yet it is probable he belonged to it.

Sir Bevil Skelton was the first who, while Envoy at the Hague in 1688, having intercepted a letter, by which he learned the meditated expedition of the Prince of Orange, communicated it to King James; but not being accredited, he only incurred hostility thereby, which led to his committal to the Tower. He was, however, within a few days made Lieutenant of the place which he had entered a prisoner.\*

—— On this 'List' a Thomas Skelton appears Lieutenant in the King's Own Foot, while a James Skelton is recorded as one of the witnesses to the Capitulation of Galway, 21st July, 1691. In the September following, this James, described as then a Colonel, was taken prisoner at the siege of Limerick, when defending the fort at Thomond Bridge. He died of the wounds he there sustained.† — The Attainders of 1691 exhibit the names of John and Bevil Skelton of Dublin, and Maria Skelton, otherwise O'Brien. — Another Colonel Skelton passed over with James the Second to France, and was Comptroller in the Establishment at St. Germain.‡

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## LIEUTENANT — MARSHALL.

THIS great surname was introduced to Ireland in William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who, marrying the daughter

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\* *Harris's Life of William III.*, p. 127.

† *Story's Impartial History*, part II., pp. 180 and 225.

‡ *Harleian Collections*. v. 11, p. 391.

of 'Strongbow,' had issue by her five sons and five daughters. The sons succeeded to the magnificent inheritance, acquired by this marriage, but all, having died without issue, this great Lordship was broken up and divided between the five daughters, who had married into the noblest houses of England. To their distracting interests centuries of ruin in the government of Ireland are mainly attributable. The Earl Marshall had been for three years its Governor, being the only individual, with the exception of Prince John, to whose control this country had been for centuries confided by that extensive title, and ably did he fulfil the trust. It was the interest, policy, and inclination of this great man, who had been appointed by a Council of the English Barons Protector of the realm, to extend to Ireland all the favour and immunities which the legislation of the time would afford; and, in earnest of such his intentions, he lost no time in transmitting thither a duplicate of Magna Charta, for authority and observance there.\*

The name did not however become extinct in this country with the failure of the Earl's direct male line. In the fifteenth century it is traced on Irish record in the County of Kildare and Kilkenny; and after the civil war of 1641, it became territorial in Galway. On the attainders of that memorable year no Marshall stands outlawed; on those of 1691, Patrick, Gregory, and Richard Marshall were attainted within the aforesaid County of Kilkenny, with William Marshall of Tomline in Limerick. One of these proscribed individuals it would seem was the above Lieutenant, while another was Lieutenant in Colonel Edward Butler's Infantry, and a third Chaplain to Colonel John Grace's. The Adjudications in

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\* See *D'Alton's Annals of Boyle*, vol. 2, p. 343, &c.



favour of the '1649' Officers, exhibit the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Marshall and James-Reynold Marshall.

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### LIEUTENANT — LOCK.

BUT one of this name appears on the Roll of 1691 Attainders, and he is described as Richard Lock of the City of Dublin. The officer here in Commission was evidently Patrick, the son and heir of John Lock, who died in 1684, seised of Colemanstown, Athgoe, &c., in the County of Dublin. A William Lock was one of the '1649' Officers who, on the Restoration, obtained adjudications for their previous services in the Royal cause.

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### CORNET THOMAS SMALLBONE.

THE name does not occur again in the Army List, nor appear on the Outlawries of 1691.

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### CORNET — MASTON.

THIS name, added from the British Museum Army List, appears a popular contraction from Masterson, a family, of whom many were attainted in 1691, as shown *post* at Captain Edward Masterson.

QUARTER-MASTERS, { EDMUND CONFORTH,  
                                  { JOHN ACTON.

NEITHER of these surnames occur again upon this List or on the Attainders. William Acton, an estated gentleman of Worcestershire was, on the Restoration, knighted by King Charles, as of the order of the Royal Oak.

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#### QUARTER-MASTER JOHN HILL.

THE Attainders of 1641 include the names of Sir William Hill, Knight, of Ballybeg or Allenstown, County of Meath; and of Philip and Patrick Hill of Dromyn, County of Wicklow. Captain Edward Hill was, on the Restoration, remunerated as one of the '1649' Officers. Those of the name outlawed in 1691 were Arthur, Dominick, and James Hill of Allenstown aforesaid, Gentlemen; but no mention is made of a John Hill. Another of the name was a Lieutenant in the King's Own Infantry.

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#### QUARTER-MASTER CORMICK O'SULLIVAN.

THIS noble Sept was possessed of the ancient territory of Beara, comprising the modern Baronies of Beare and Bantry in the County of Cork, whence their Chiefs took their respective designations of the O'Sullivan Beare and the

O'Sullivan Bantry; while another branch, styled O'Sullivan More, lorded over Dunkerrin and part of Iveragh in the County of Kerry, and a third were chiefs of Knockgraffon in Tipperary, until, expelled thence by the Anglo-Norman de Burgos, at the close of the twelfth century, they sought settlements in South Munster. At that time Laurence O'Sullivan succeeded to the See of Cloyne; as did Alan O'Sullivan thereto in 1240; in some years after which he was promoted to Lismore, where he died in 1253. In 1320 'the monastery of Bantry, on the estate of the O'Sullivan, was founded by the Chief for Franciscan friars, at which time it was established as the burial place of the Sept, and of many other noble families.' In 1376 the King, at the instance of "his faithful liege, MacCarty of Desmond, Captain of his Nation," granted to Thomas O' 'Soulevan,' and Mac Creagh O'Soulevan, liberty to pass over to the Court of Rome, provided they carried or did nothing prejudicial to the English king, and in 1380 'Nennas O'Sculleghan,' Clerk, was presented by the King to the Vicarage of St. Patrick of Granard.

The Four Masters relate that in 1398, Mac Cartie of Carberry, in Cork, gave the O'Sullivan a complete overthrow, when two of his sons, Owen and Connor, with many others, were slain. They give melancholy importance to an annal of 1404, where it is said, "A contest arose between Mac Carty and O'Sullivan buidhe (*yellow*); and Turlogh meith (*fat*) Mac Mahon was Mac Carty's admiral at that time, who overtook O'Sullivan at sea; and also the sons of Dermod Mac Carty, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; he drowned O'Sullivan on that occasion, and took Donal, son of Dermod Mac Carthy, prisoner." In 1563 "O'Sullivan Beare, *i. e.* Donal, the son of Dermod, son of Donal, son of Donal, son



of Dermod *balbh* (the stammerer), fell by the hand of a bad chief, namely, Mac Gillicuddy; and, though famous as had been his father Dermod, *that* Donal was a worthy heir to him; and his kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, succeeded in his place."

In the year 1581 the son of O'Sullivan, *i. e.* Donal, the son of Donal (of 1563), defeated the people of Carberry. "The manner in which that happened was this; Captain Siuits (Zouch) having proceeded from Cork through Carberry to the monastery of Bantry, sent the sons of Turlogh, the son of Maolmurry, son of Donagh Mac Sweeny, the son of O'Donovan, and a number of the chiefs of Pobbles and of the gentlemen of Carberry, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. The forces sent by the Captain having taken immense spoils and much booty, Donal thought it a great mortification to suffer his property to be carried away, and he himself alive; and he therefore attacked the Irish clans who were about the booty, and it was verified on that day, that it is not by a numerous force that a battle is gained, for nearly three hundred of the Carberians were slain by Donal, although his own party did not number much more than fifty men who were able to fight in that battle." To Sir John Perrot's Parliament of 1585 went "the O'Sullivan Beare, *i. e.* Owen, the son of Dermod, son of Donal, son of Donogh, son of Dermod *balbh*; as also O'Sullivan More, *i. e.* Owen, son of Donal, son of Donal-na-sgreadaighe." By this latter Owen the Castle of Dunkerrin, in Kerry, was erected in 1596. At the crisis of the Munster War, O'Neill and O'Donnell confided the command and control of their forces (according to the Four Masters) to the O'Sullivan Beare, then Donal, son of Donal, son of Dermod; 'for he was the chief commander of his party in Munster, at that time, in wisdom

and valour.' The O'Sullivan, who had many strong castles over their extent of maritime country, were inalienably attached to the Desmond, (see the *Pacata Hibernia*, *passim*). By that devotion, and the discomfiture at Kinsale, they suffered large confiscations, and their chief, the aforesaid Donal or Daniel, retiring to Spain, distinguished himself there in military service under the title of Count of Berehaven.\*

In 1604, according to the state policy of the time, Dermot, Daniel, and Cnogher O'Sullivan, described as sons of Daniel O'Sullivan More, deceased, surrendered all their lands and chiefries in Kerry, with the object of obtaining a re-grant thereof to them in fee from the Crown. In the following year, at the Royal instance, a similar surrender and re-grant of the estates of Owen O'Sullivan, called the O'Sullivan More, was effected by patents, with an arrangement for the extinction of that Captaincy, and for granting to said Owen the title of Baron in lieu thereof. He had afterwards, in 1612, an enlarged grant of various Castles, Lands, Fisheries, Duties, Markets, Courts, Tolls, and Chief Rents, as formerly granted to his father 'Sir' Owen O'Sullivan, (the rents having been payable to the Earl of Desmond) to hold same to him, the said Owen, in tail male;† remainder to Philip, brother of said Sir Owen O'Sullivan in tail male, remainder to the right heirs of said Sir Owen. In the Parliament of 1613, Daniel O'Sullivan and Stephen Rice, styled of Ballinruddel, represented the County of Kerry. In that year Sir Thomas Roper had a grant of large estates in Munster, and amongst these were "parcels of the estates of Teigue McDaniel O'Swellivan,' and of Owen M'Donnell

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\* *Ferrar's Limerick*, p. 174.

† *Rolls, Temp. Jac. 1, in Conc. Hib.*

M'Donough O'Swellivan, late of Cahirdonellmore, both slain in rebellion." In 1632, when the sea at the south of Ireland was infested with Algerine Rovers, the Lord President of that Province, in a letter to the Lords Justices, in reference to the precautions he had taken to secure the coast of Cork, writes:—"Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan has a house of reasonable strength at Berehaven, and takes upon him to defend it and Ballygobbin; he promises to erect five beacons upon the Dorseys, and four upon the great island. I have directed O'Sullivan More, who lives on the river of Kenmare, to take warning from the beacon erected on the promontory over the Dorseys, and by one of his own, to assemble his tenants and servants at his strong and defensible castle; but I think this caution needless, as the inhabitants on both sides of that river are but few, till as far up as Glaneraught, where the pirates dare not venture.\*

At this time flourished Philip O'Sullivan, 'a gentleman,' says Ware, 'of an ancient Irish family in that part of Cork called Bear, where he was born. His ancestors,' the historian reproachfully adds, 'were noted for their disaffection to the English government, and the part they took in the great rebellion in Munster, about the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Spaniards landed at Kinsale. Philip inherited the hatred of his family to the English, which he discovered in his *Catholic History*. For want of employment at home himself went abroad and lived altogether in Portugal and Spain, where he was a sea captain under King Philip the Fourth. He was one of seventeen children, thirteen of whom died young, before the battle of Kinsale; his parents and the four remaining children went into banish-

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\* *Smith's Cork*, v. 1, p. 279.



ment to Spain, after the surrender of that town. His brother, Daniel, was slain in a sea engagement against the Turks; his sister Helen was lost by shipwreck attempting to return to Ireland; and his other sister Leonora took the veil in Spain. His father died at Corunna, nearly 100 years old, and his mother died soon after. Philip was educated at Compostella, and was the author of several works. His principal, *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, was published at Lisbon in 1621, *quarto*. This work he divided into four parts. In the first he treated of the names by which Ireland was known, the nature of the soil, the commodities of the country, and the manners and religion of the people. The second gave an account of the early invasion of the English thereon, and their doings to the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The third contains the '*Bellum quindecim annorum*,' as he terms the annals from 1588 to 1603; and, in the fourth, which closes with 1618, he complains of the severities used to the Irish under the government of King James, 'especially in matters of religion.'

In the Attainders of 1642 were Philip O'Sullivan of Lough-Andy, Donell O'Sullivan Beare of Berehaven, Owen of Inchiclough and Drimdavane, Donell Mac Owen of Drumgarvan, John Mac Dermody of Derryne, Gillicuddy O'Sullivan of Traghprashy, Connor O'Sullivan of Loughane, and Owen Neagh O'Sullivan of Drumgowlane, all in the County of Cork.—This Sept was represented at the supreme Council of Kilkenny by O'Sullivan More of Dunkeiran, and Daniel O'Sullivan of Culmagort; while the Declaration of Royal Gratitude, in the Act of Settlement, preserves the names of Captain Dermot O'Sullivan of Kilmeloe, Lieutenant O'Sullivan of Fermoye, and Ensign Owen O'Sullivan, all in the County of Cork.

The only other officers of this great family, who appear herein commissioned for King James, was Daniel Sullivan, an Ensign in Colonel Charles O'More's Infantry, with another of the name in Colonel Owen Mac Cartie's. Of those outlawed in 1691, were Daniel O'Sullivan of Rosmacone, (probably the last mentioned Daniel) Mc Dermott Cnogher Sullivan, and Cornelius Sullivan of Shiskeen; Owen Mac Murtough Sullivan of Berehaven, John Mac Murtough Sullivan of Lanlaurence, Thady Sullivan of Killiebane, Clerk, all in the County of Cork; with Dermot Mac Donell 'Soolevane' of Litton, and Florence 'Soolevane' of Nodden, in the County of Kerry. In 1696 Henry Lord Shelburne passed patent for lands of the O'Sullivan More in the Barony of Dunkerron, County of Kerry, his widow Mary receiving jointure off part thereof.—At the Court of Claims, however, Daniel O' 'Sullevane,' styled 'More,' claimed and was allowed a fee by descent from Daniel O'Sullivan, his grandfather, in the romantic district of Thomies at Killarney, forfeited by Sir Nicholas Browne; while Sheely Sullevane, widow and executrix of Donald Sullevane More, and Desmond Sullevane, their son and heir, claimed interests in Cork lands, forfeited by the Earl of Clancarty. Teigue Sullevane sought a freehold near Killarney, also forfeited by Nicholas Browne, but his petition was dismissed; William Sullevane claimed and was allowed a freehold in Kerry lands, forfeited by Valentine Browne; and Daniel Sullevane and Henrietta his wife, for themselves and their children, petitioned (but were dismissed) for freeholds and remainders in the Counties of Wicklow, Kildare, and Kilkenny,—the confiscations of Sir Edward Scott.

Of the outlaws of this surname in 1642, recorded as aforesaid, one, Owen O'Sullivan married Mary, daughter of

Colonel Owen Mac Sweeney, by whom he had a son, also then attainted, Philip O'Sullivan; who, still adhering to the Stuart cause, rose to be a Major in King James's service, and continued a Jacobite to the close of the war, when he retired with Sarsfield into France, where he was soon after killed in a duel with a French officer. He had married Joanna, daughter of Daniel McCarthy of Killowen, by a daughter of McCarthy *reagh* of Carberry. His wife's sister subsequently married Dermot, eldest son of Daniel O'Sullivan *More*, Lord of Dunkerrin; and the son of this last marriage, Colonel O'Sullivan, was in 1745 the companion of Prince Charles-Edward, on the occasion of his expedition into Scotland, and the partner of all his perilous days in that country. A son of his uncle (the before-mentioned Major Philip,) born in 1692, passed over to America in 1723, where, settling in Mayne, he married Margery Browne, and there became the father of five sons; 1. Benjamin, who was lost at sea; 2. Daniel, who perished during the American war, in consequence of privations and exposures while a prisoner in the Jersey hulks (New York prisons); 3. John, born in 1740, was a member of the first Congress of American patriotism, which met in September, 1774, at Philadelphia. In the following year he was selected by that Body, as one of their Generals, and headed a Brigade at the siege of Boston. In the spring of 1776 he succeeded General Thomas in the command of the American army in Canada; and, in the August of that year, was taken prisoner at the battle of Long-Island, but soon afterwards exchanged. He distinguished himself at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germanstown. In 1778 he laid siege to Newport, and, in the ensuing year led an expedition against the Six Nations of Indians in the State of New York; but, six years cam-



paiguing having undermined his health, he resigned his command at the close of the last year. In 1786, 1787, and 1789, he was Governor of New Hampshire; and in the latter year was appointed by Washington, Judge of the Federal Court, which office he filled to the time of his death in 1796, at the remarkable age of 105.

The other grandsons of Major Phillip were 4th, James, and 5th, Eben, an officer in the American army. Of James, who was born in 1744, his *Life and Times* have been happily commemorated in a late publication by his grandson, Mr. Thomas C. Amory of Boston. His work affords most interesting pictures and portraits of Transatlantic men, manners, and vicissitudes; a stirring summary of the American revolution, the fever, the crisis, and the ultimate recovery, compiled with much research and honest zeal. From this book it appears that the above James Sullivan, who followed the profession of the bar, was in 1776 appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and in the following year was chosen on the Convention for framing a State Constitution, which, under his paramount guidance was finally adopted in 1780. He subsequently laboured to put an end to the traffic in slaves, as far as it came within the legitimate action of the State. He was afterwards, in 1808, Governor of Massachussetts, in which station he in that year died. He had married twice; by his first wife, Hetty Odiorne he had a daughter, who as above suggested became the wife of Mr. Amory, then a settler in America, but whose ancestors, the de Amorys of a Norman stock, had been, at the time of the Conquest or soon after, established in the Counties of Somerset and Dorset, and were frequently summoned thence to do military service during the wars of Edward the First. In the sixteenth century a branch of this

family settled in Kerry, where they were much respected and influential. Thomas Amory, the great grand-uncle of the aforesaid American settler, was one of the Representatives of Dingle-i-couch in the Parliament of 1656, in ten years after which he died. He had married Elizabeth Fitz-Maurice, daughter of the nineteenth Lord of Kerry; who, after his death became the wife of Charles *roe* O'Connor-Kerry of Carrickfoyle, the last acknowledged Chief of that ancient Royal Sept, as mentioned hereinafter.

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#### QUARTER-MASTER MICHAEL STRETCH.

THE Stretches or Stritches are located on Ortelius's Map in the Barony of Small-County Limerick, where, in 1612, Nicholas 'Strich,' described as son and heir of another Nicholas, had livery of his estates. When Ireton took Limerick in 1651, Alderman Thomas Stritch was one of the citizens excluded from mercy. In May, 1640, Nicholas Stritch, as son and heir of Richard Stritch of Limerick, sued out 'livery' of his estates from the Court of Ward; and he, in 1679, passed patent for fifty-five acres in Clare. Besides this officer, Stephen 'Stretch' is, in the present Army List, an Ensign in Sir Charles O'Bryan's Infantry, (*post*). On the Outlawries of 1691 the above Quarter-Master is described as of Kilrush, County of Clare; an Edward 'Stretch' of Limerick, was likewise then attainted. At the Court of Claims none were preferred against estates of the Stritches; but Bartholomew Stritch, as son and heir of Patrick Stritch, claimed and was allowed a mortgage, charged on lands in Clare, forfeited by Daniel Mulloney.

## QUARTER-MASTER THOMAS SELBY.

THIS name does not otherwise occur on the List, nor on the Attainders. The *Pacata Hibernia* makes mention (p. 656) of a Thomas Selby, Lieutenant to Captain Francis Slingsby, in the War of Munster, *temp.* Elizabeth, who, in a sharp engagement with the 'Rebels' of that Province, succeeded in taking from them 2,000 cows, 4,000 sheep, and 1,000 'garrans' (horses). Lieutenant William Selby's name appears on the Roll of the '1649' Officers.



## REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

## COLONEL NICHOLAS PURCELL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	James Fitzgerald.	James Butler.	William Barron.
Robert Purcell, Lieut.-Colonel.	Thomas Purcell.	Anthony Purcell.	Daniel Quinn.
Charles Mc Donnel, Major.			
John Everard.	Michael Kerny.	Thomas Travers.	James Tamy.
Miles Bourk.	Cornelius Meagher.	Bryan Meagher.	John Fitzgerald.
Daniel Mc Carthy.	Piers Power.	Owen Mc Carthy.	Edmund Meagher.
Anthony Morres.	John Kennedy.	Hugh Kennedy.	Richard Keating.
John Purcell.	Theobald Purcell.	Hugh Purcell.	James Wale.
James Butler, of Dunboyne.	Theobald Butler.	Thomas Meagh.	
— Condon.	— FitzGerald.	— Maly.	
— Cantwell.	— Condon.	— Hurly.	
Edward Morres.	— Ryan.		
— Tobin.		— Meyrick.	

Rev. — Delany, *Chaplain.*

## COLONEL NICHOLAS PURCELL.

THE meagre Army List printed in the *Somers' Collection of Tracts* (vol. 11 p. 411) classes this Regiment among the Dragoons, and reports its strength as twelve troops, totting 720 men. It was chiefly raised in Tipperary. Sir Hugh Purcell, the ancestor of this family in Ireland, married Beatrix, daughter of Theobald Butler, and the name thus early introduced into Munster by him, soon became so numerous there that the rolls of licenses for protection and pardon in the year 1310 (then in prudence necessitated) include no less than thirteen adult Purcells; while eight years previously Hugh, Philip, Maurice, and Adam Purcell were of the Irish magnates summoned to the Scottish war. A friary for Conventual Franciscans was founded in 1240, at Waterford, by the Lord 'Hugh Purcell,' who was interred there in the same year.\* In the reign of Edward the Third, James, the first Earl of Ormonde, having obtained a grant of Tipperary to him as a Palatinate, did, by virtue of the prerogative thereby vested in him, constitute the chief of this family, Baron of Loughmoe, a locality therein, with an extensive territory annexed. In 1355 John Purcell was one of the influential gentry of that county, who then elected its Sheriff. Another John Purcell, Abbot of St. Thomas's Monastery, of Dublin, having given credence to the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, was obliged in 1488 to sue out pardon and to take the oath of allegiance before Sir Richard Edgecumbe.

In 1538 Philip Purcell was Abbot of Holy-Cross, as was

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\* *Archdall's Mon. Hib.*, p. 704.

subsequently John Purcell Prior of St. John's Abbey, Kilkenny, where his tomb of black marble is yet to be seen.\* In the reigns of Elizabeth and James, Purcells were seised of many castles and manors in Kilkenny. The only individual of this name in the Roll of Attainders in 1642, was William Purcell of Irishtown, County of Kildare, Clerk. Robert Purcell, styled 'of Curry,' was one of the Supreme Council in 1646. When Limerick was taken by Ireton, in 1651, Major-General Purcell, of the Croagh-Purcell line, was one of the garrison excluded from mercy;† and in the following year Cromwell, by his Act 'for Settling Ireland,' further excepted this Major-General from pardon for life and estate. He had married Mary, daughter of the eighteenth Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, ancestor of the Earls of Kerry. About the same time, Philip Purcell, of the Ballyfoyle line, took to wife a daughter of Richard, the third Viscount Mountgarret (general of the Irish forces in 1642), by Margaret, eldest daughter of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Branches of the family were then located at Foulkrath, Ballyfoyle, Ballycahan, Clone, Croagh, Lismoyne, Esker, &c., &c., in the County of Kilkenny.—During the time of the Commonwealth, an Inquisition was directed and a survey made of the parish of Crumlin, County of Dublin, by Royal Commission, and a map was drawn (which is in the possession of the family of the late Ignatius Francis Purcell), by which it is shown that the Purcells were then, as they had been for a long time previously, the owners of nearly the whole parish.—By the Act of Settlement (1663), Theobald Purcell of Clone, was confirmed in his estate, as was also Philip Purcell of Ballyfoyle, County of Kilkenny, both afterwards attainted;

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\* *Ware's Bishops*, p. 459.

† *Leland's Ireland*, v. 3, p. 402.



while the Declaration of Royal Gratitude therein, 'for services beyond the seas,' especially named James Purcel of Knockmoe [Loghmow], County of Tipperary. He ranked in 1670 as the titular Baron of that ancient place, and was grand-nephew of the first Duke of Ormonde. Of this very ancient line a full pedigree is given in a genealogical manuscript in T.C.D. (F. iv. 18).—In 1678 Garret Purcell had a confirmatory grant of 294 acres in Galway, as had Redmond Purcell of 221 in Mayo; the last appears to have been the same who represented the borough of Knocktopher in King James's Parliament.

On the present Army List, besides the Colonel and six other Purcells in this Regiment, the name was commissioned in Lord Clare's Dragoons, in Lord Mountcashel's Infantry, in Colonel Edward Butler's, in the King's Own, in Sir Michael Creagh's, and in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's, while in Lord Galmoy's Horse, James Purcell was a Cornet (he was wounded at Derry); James was also the christian name of a Colonel of Infantry in the service. A Robert Purcell stands on the Establishment of 1687–8 for a pension of £253 *per annum*.

The above Colonel Nicholas was titular Baron of Loughmoe. In 1686 he was added to the King's Privy Council of Ireland, and in 1689 was one of the Representatives of the County of Tipperary in the Parliament of Dublin. That Parliament was yet sitting, when King James wrote to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, then 'at the camp of Derry,' that he had ordered 'Purcell's Dragoons' to Belturbet; and the achievements of this Regiment, within four miles of Enniskillen, are commended by another despatch from the Duke of Berwick to the same Lieutenant-General.

Late on the fatal day of the battle of the Boyne, King James, yet ignorant that his rival had passed the river at Old

Bridge, took the reserve, which consisted of Colonel Purcell's Horse and Browne's Infantry, to where he found Lausun drawn up in battle array, with intent to charge the enemy's right, which stood on his front within cannon-shot; while however he was considering this movement, he received intimation of the state of the field, and the attempt which James projected, was pronounced by Sarsfield and Maxwell to be impracticable.\* On Lord Tyrconnel's subsequent departure to France, Colonel Nicholas Purcell, who was a zealous adherent of Sarsfield, was of the Deputation despatched by the war party to St. Germain, to solicit their King to remove Tyrconnel from the government of this country.† On the passage, according to O'Connor,‡ "he and Colonel Henry Luttrell designed to throw overboard Brigadier Maxwell, who was the accredited agent of the Duke of Berwick, and who, as these alleged 'conspirators' were aware, had secret instructions to apprise the King that the Duke's object in placing them on the mission was, that his Majesty might have the facility of detaining them in France, as in Ireland they were 'the firebrands of the army,'" "but," adds O'Connor, "the sanctity of Dr. John Molony, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, who was on that delegation, and the mildness and honesty of Simon Luttrell's character, who was also on it, with their united expostulations, rescued Maxwell from a watery grave." Colonel Nicholas was afterwards one of those who negotiated and signed, on behalf of the Irish, the Treaty of Limerick. He was then most active in his endeavours to dissuade his countrymen from taking service with foreign powers, and rather to

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\* *O'Callaghan's Excidium Macariæ*, p. 352.

† *Clarke's James II.*, v. 2, p. 422.

‡ *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, p. 128.

enlist in the English army. O'Connor accordingly represents his Regiment as one of those that, with Clifford's, Luttrell's, Lord Iveagh's, Dillon's, and 'Hussey's,' turned over to the new government.

"The recreants," says that writer, "were mustered near the General's quarters, and regaled with bread, cheese, brandy, tobacco, and a fortnight's subsistence, to steel them against the reproaches of their countrymen, and drown any scruples of conscience or honour, that might induce them to return to their colours."——Colonel Nicholas was, nevertheless, attainted in 1691, with Ignatius and John Purcell of Crumlin, Robert and James Purcell of Dublin, John of Connehy, County of Kilkenny, Thomas of Clillenclin, Theobald of Clone, (who was found seised of 1,478 acres in the Barony of Galmoy), —— Purcell, son of John Purcell of Lissinane, in the County of Kilkenny, Robert, son of Theobald Purcell of the City of Kilkenny, Edward of Cork, Nicholas of Loughbrickland, County of Down, Tobias Purcell of Maynard, Queen's County, and Philip Purcell of Fleskhugh, County of Galway. Of all these outlaws only Ignatius Purcell obtained a pardon from the Crown. At the Court of Claims, Colonel Nicholas Purcell and Ellen his wife claimed and were allowed her portion off Cork and Kerry lands, forfeited by Lord Kenmare and Nicholas his son.

It may be mentioned that in March, 1691 (according to Story\*), a Lieutenant-Colonel Toby Purcell, in King William's service, killed on several occasions one hundred of the 'Rapparees' in the County of Longford. He subsequently, in June of that year, was appointed Governor of Ballymore, with five companies of the Regiment of General Douglas, who

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\* *Impartial History*, part II., p. 60.



had gone off to Flanders.\* In July following, he was one of three hostages exchanged for three others of James's army, pending the negotiations for the capitulation of Galway.† After the war, he was appointed Governor of the fort of Duncannon, and on a representation of his services theretofore, especially at Newry, memorialled King William for a confirmation of certain lands in Tipperary to him.‡ Story relates that a Major Purcell was killed at Aughrim; while, according to the *Rawdon Papers*, (p. 351), Baron Purcell of Loughmoe and his son were killed there.

The family above alluded to as of Crumlin, County of Dublin, had removed thither from Munster at so early a period, that in the muniments of St. Patrick's Cathedral is recorded a petition of John Purcell, Esq., claiming a right to be buried in the chancel of the Church of Crumlin, as a privilege which his ancestors had enjoyed *time out of mind*, and this his claim was so proved and allowed. The privilege of burial in the chancel was only conceded in early times to the lord of the fee, which in Crumlin was vested for centuries in this family.—In 1735 John Lysaght and William Purcell, Esquires, on behalf of themselves and other landed proprietors within this parish of Crumlin, petitioned Parliament setting forth, that there is a common of about 60 acres belonging to said parish, which is of no use to the owners of the lands, but rather a nuisance, by encouraging idle persons to resort thither on unlawful occasions, and which, if enclosed and divided among the said owners, would advantage the public; and therefore they prayed adequate relief, when a bill was passed accordingly to effectuate that object.

\* *Impartial History*, part II., p. 93.

† *Idem*, p. 164.

‡ *Thorpe's Cat. Southwell's MSS.*, p. 247.

Many Purcells followed the fortunes of James the Second, to the Continent, and were distinguished in the armies of France, Spain, and Portugal.

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### CAPTAIN JOHN EVERARD.

THIS name is considered of Danish origin; if so, it has been very generally planted over England, especially in the southern parts of that island, earlier than it came into Ireland. In the latter country, in 1356, John 'Everhard' was one of those influential proprietors, within what was distinguished as the County of the Cross of Tipperary, who then elected its sheriff. The persons that exercised this authority with him were John 'Mauncell,' Knight; Robert 'Wodlock,' Simon Cantwell, James Warner, Thomas 'Walleys,' Thomas Taunt, John 'Mauclerk,' William Sause, Robert Burtain, with fourteen others; and the person whom they elected to this office was Andrew Haket. Laurence Everard was one of those who, in 1415, fought at the battle of Agincourt, a place not generally known to be identical with the now peaceful site of St. Omer's. In 1531 Sir Thomas Everard was chosen Prior of the Religious House of St. John the Baptist, at Dublin. A genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, *Daniel Molyneux's Collection* (F. iii. 27), contains a sketch of the lineage of the Everards of Fethard (Tipperary), for six generations, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

A *post mortem* inquisition, taken in 1565 on James Everard, shows that he had died possessed of much property in the County and City of Dublin, as had Richard Everard about the same time similarly seised in Louth. In Sir John

Perrot's Parliament of 1585, Redmond Everard was one of the Representatives of the County of Tipperary. In 1603 John Everard of Fethard was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; he was afterwards knighted, and had a grant of a yearly pension of 100 marks, with various manors, castles, towns, and lands in the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford.\* In 1612 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons by the recusant party, having resigned his Judgeship sooner than take the oath of supremacy. This election was however over-ruled, and Sir John Davis, the King's Attorney-General, was substituted.

In 1632 died John Everard of Knockelly, County Tipperary, Nicholas, his son and heir, being then aged 40 and married; *he* died in 1633, leaving John his son and heir, aged 21 and married. Richard Everard of Everard's Castle, the second son of the above Sir John of Fethard, was one of the Confederate Catholics in 1646; and was in 1651 condemned to die, when Ireton took Limerick.† His eldest son, Sir Redmond of Fethard, Baronet, was by the Act of Settlement (1662) restored to his principal seat and two thousand acres of land; while the Declaration of Royal Gratitude in the same Act recognised his services beyond the seas. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Butler of Kilcash, County of Tipperary, a brother of the whole blood to the Duke of Ormonde; and by her had issue two sons, Sir John his eldest, and James Everard his second son, with four daughters. Sir Redmond had a grant in 1678 of 1,200 acres in Mayo and 696 in Clare; in eight years after which he died in Dublin, and was buried in Trinity Church, Fethard: as testified by a Funeral Entry in Birmingham Tower avouched

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\* *Rolls in Chancery.*

† *Leland's Ireland*, v. 3, p. 402.



by Sir *John* Everard, his eldest son. The will of Sir Redmond is of record in the Rolls Office, Dublin. Another funeral entry, in Birmingham Tower, certifies the burial in St. Werburgh's church on the 7th June, 1661, of Nicholas Everard, son of John, son of Nicholas, son of Sir John, son of Redmond; and that the first named Nicholas died, a bachelor, as attested by Redmond Everard, his heir.

On this Army List, besides Captain John, appear two of the Everard family, Captains in Lord Slane's Infantry; as was James in Colonel Thomas Butler's; while in Sir Michael Creagh's, Patrick Everard was a Lieutenant and Andrew Everard an Ensign. This Patrick represented Kells in King James's Parliament, where Sir John, the Baronet, was one of the members for the County of Tipperary; the last individual was killed at the battle of Aughrim,\* and seems identical with the above Captain John of this Regiment. Another Everard ranking Lieutenant-Colonel, and described as of Randalstown, County of Meath, (but not on this List) was adjudged within the benefit of the Articles of Limerick; while of those then attainted were Matthew of Randalstown, Patrick of Navan, Lucas of Fyanstown, and Thomas of Oristown, all in the County of Meath; with Sir John of Fethard, and James of the County of Waterford.

In 1697 parcels of the Meath estate of Patrick Everard were sold to Arthur Padmore and Joshua Dawson, as were, in 1702, the Tipperary estates of Sir John of Fethard, partly to Richard Burgh of Grove, and partly to David Lowe of Knockelly in said County; while a portion of his Waterford estates was granted to James Roche, in consideration of his services at Derry. In 1703 a further section of Patrick

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\* *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 138.

Everard's Meath property was purchased by Alderman John Leigh of Drogheda, from the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates, and another by the Hollow Swords 'Blades' Company. Estates of his in the County of Roscommon were acquired on similar title by Richard Lloyd of Cavetown; and others, in the County of Longford, by James Johnston of Littlemount, County of Fermanagh.—At Chichester House, in 1700, Matthias Everard claimed, as son and heir of Thomas Everard, an estate in fee in the Meath forfeitures of the aforesaid Patrick; while, on the whole estate of Sir John Everard, Margaret Everard claimed and was allowed a portion, as were John and Christopher Everard sundry interests. James Butler and Anstace his wife also claimed interests in the said forfeitures of Sir John and in those of Pierse Everard.

In 1711 Sir Redmond Everard took the prescribed oaths, as a representative of the City of Kilkenny in the parliament of that year.—In 1733 Sir Richard Everard, of the Fethard lineage, died Governor of North Carolina, and in 1750, under a decree in the cause of Dawson v. Everard, a considerable remnant of the Everard Estates was sold out of their possession.

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### CAPTAIN ——— CANTWELL.

THIS commission, from the British Museum Army List, does not give the Christian name. The Cantwells attainted in 1691, were John of the Queen's County; Edward of the City of Kilkenny, and Richard and Thomas of Cantwellstown, in that county. So early as in the year 1310, Thomas de

Cantewelle is recorded as being the Constable of a Castle there; and the annals of succeeding years locate the name more especially within Kilkenny. In the time of Elizabeth, John Cantwell of Cantwell's-Court, was seised therein of the manor of Kilfayne; and members of the family were then established in other localities of Kilkenny.

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### LIEUTENANT JOHN KENNEDY.

THE O'Kennedy's were, according to native chronicles, of the Dalcassian race, and possessed for centuries the district known in later years as the Barony of Upper Ormond, County of Tipperary. The Four Masters very faithfully record the succession of the chiefs of this Sept to the days of Queen Elizabeth. In 1159 say those historians, Gildas Kevin O'Kennedy, Prince of Ormond, died in pilgrimage at Killaloe; as did Donal, son of Teizga O'Kennedy, *Teizga O'Kennedy*, in 1180. In 1252 Donald O'Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe, was interred in the Dominican friary of Nenagh, which his Sept had founded. In 1355 the Archbishop of Cashel and others were directed to array the power of the County of Tipperary, to 'repress the rebellious O'Kennedys.' In 1381, however, Robert O'Kennedy, chaplain, was presented by the Crown to the vicarage of Cromptown in the Diocese of Cashel, *non obstante*; and in 1405 Maurice O'Kennedy, parson of Lough Suidy, had license to pass over to Rome, there to remain for one year, and in the mean time to receive the profits of his benefice.

In 1559 died O'Kennedy *fion* (the fair), namely, Anthony, son of Donogh *oge*, son of Hugh, son of Aulaffe; and



Giolla *dhu* O'Kennedy was named 'the O'Kennedy.' Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight and Privy Councillor, had a large grant in 1605 of various estates of this family, forfeited by their rebellion in the Munster wars. In 1609 Alderman Robert Kennedy settled Clareston in Meath and certain premises in Trim, to the use of himself for life, and on his decease to that of George, then his son and heir, in tail male; with like remainder to John, his second son, who succeeded to the estates of Robert the settler in 1624. A branch of the family was then also established in Antrim, where Anthony Kennedy died a landed proprietor in 1625, leaving Walter, his son and heir, then aged 26 and unmarried. Cromwell's Act of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate (*inter alios*) John O'Kennedy of Dunally, County of Tipperary. In the counter-action of Royal Gratitude, the acknowledgment of 1662, for services beyond the seas, includes the names of Captain Philip and Lieutenant Daniel Kennedy; while, in the same year, Sir Richard Kennedy, of Mount Kennedy, Baronet, was appointed a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, and had a confirmatory grant in 1667 of 3,664 acres in Carlow, (increased in 1678 by 907 more) and of 809 in Kilkenny.

In the List of proposed Sheriffs, submitted to the Earl of Clarendon in 1685, the name of Sir Robert Kennedy was given in for Wicklow, with the observation, "If to be judged by his intimates, extremely whiggish." On which suggestion Lord Clarendon comments, "An honest gentleman, descended from loyal parents, who were in the Usurper's time sufferers for their loyalty; and himself an active Justice of the Peace."\* He had passed, in 1667, a patent for 262 acres in Wicklow. — Besides Lieutenant John Kennedy, this Army List

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, &c.*, v. 1, p. 285.

presents — Kennedy, a Lieutenant in Colonel John Grace's Infantry, Kennedy Mac Kennedy, a Quarter-Master in Colonel Francis Carroll's Dragoons, and David Kennedy, an Adjutant in Lord Bellew's Infantry, with — Kennedy an Ensign in Colonel Richard Butler's, another Kennedy a Lieutenant *a la suite* to Henry Luttrell's Horse; and one of the name was the Surgeon to Fitz-James's Infantry Regiment; while, of the law officials, Matthew Kennedy was a Master in Chancery, and Patrick Kennedy Comptroller of the Pipe.

The Outlawries of 1691 include the names of Michael Kennedy of Tureen, County of Westmeath, John, Thomas and Darby Kennedy of Dublin; William Kennedy of Mount Kennedy, County of Wicklow, popularly called 'Lord William Kennedy' (a grandson of the above mentioned Sir Robert); Edmund of Tintern, County of Wexford; Daniel of Kilbrubrickley, County of Mayo; William of Finnstown, County of Dublin, (houses of his in the City of Dublin, including Kennedy's-lane, were purchased in 1703 by John Asgill from the Trustees of the forfeited estates), and Donogh O'Kennedy of the County of Galway, on whose estate Morgan Kennedy claimed a remainder in tail, but his petition was dismissed.

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### CORNET THOMAS TRAVER.

THIS surname does not occur again upon the List; nor at all upon the Outlawries of 1691; while those of 1642 have the names of Robert, Luke, and William 'Travers' of Ballykea, County of Dublin, and Patrick Travers, of the

same place, Clerk. Sir John Travers, who seems to have been of a family located at Ballykea aforesaid, died in 1561. In the confiscations of 1691, William Travers of the Ballykea line forfeited 120 acres in the parish of *Lusk*, County of Dublin. It may be presumed that Cornet Thomas 'Traver' was of his family.

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### CORNET THOMAS MEAGH.

NEITHER does this name occur again upon the List. It was early established in Cork, where, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, John 'Myagh' was Comptroller of the Customs in the harbour of that City, and was afterwards appointed a Guardian of the Peace over the County. The Attainders of 1642 present the name of John Meagh of Loughurke, County of Cork. On the Establishment of 1687-8 is an entry of £6 13s. 4d. rent, charged as "payable to Patrick Meagh for the lands of Castlelinny Park, whereon the fort near the harbour of Kinsale doth stand."—In the Parliament of 1689, Henry Meagh sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Knocktopher; and his name is on the Outlawries of 1691, with that of David Meagh of 'Moyaller,' County of Cork.

In St. Mary's Church, Youghal, is a large altar tomb to the memory of Peter, son of James 'Miagh,' who was Mayor of that ancient Borough in 1630, and died in 1633. 'The plinth,' says the Rev. Mr. Hayman, in his interesting account of this Church, (*History of Youghal*), 'has a skeleton in a shroud rudely engraven on its outer face. Above it rise Corinthian columns, between which are armorial bearings.



Two figures of angels surmount these pillars, and on the summit is a third, clad in loose drapery, the right pointing upward and the left bearing a cross. This monument was erected by his widow Phelisia Nagle.' 'The name,' suggests Archdeacon Rowan, 'was in the early part of the seventeenth century anglicised after the fashion of the time into Meade.'

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### QUARTER-MASTER JAMES WALE.

IN relation to this surname, John de Wale was in 1348 advanced to the see of Ardfert, as was Stephen de Wale to that of Limerick in 1360; the latter was promoted to Meath in 1369. In 1475 James Wale succeeded to the Bishoprick of Kildare, and in 1585 David Wale was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Fethard, Tipperary, in Sir John Perrot's Parliament. In 1618 Sampson Theobalds had a grant from the Crown of the castle, town and lands of Maginstown, County of Tipperary; parcel of the estates of Richard Wale attainted.\* An Inquisition *post mortem*, taken at Carlow, 14th of June, 1620, supplies the links of descent of 'Wales' of that County for three past generations;† while the monuments in the Cathedral of Kilkenny commemorate various 'Wales' of the vicinity in the seventeenth century.—The Attainders of 1642 present the names of James Wale of Clonmulk, County of Carlow; and those of 1696 include Philip Wale of Drogheda, merchant, and Lucas Wale of Crehelp, County of Wicklow. The name of Quarter-Master James Wale does not appear amongst them, nor does that of

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\* *Rot. Pat.* 15, *Jac.* 1 in *Canc. Hib.*

† *Inquis.* in *Canc. Hib.*

Matthew Wale, who was an Ensign in the Infantry Regiment commanded by Fitz-James, the Grand Prior.

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All the foregoing Regiments of Horse were engaged at Aughrim, together with two Troops of Horse-Guards (the Duke of Berwick's, and Lord Dover's;) and also a Troop of Horse-Grenadiers commanded by Colonel Butler, and other Regiments of Horse under Lord Kilmallock, the Earl of Westmeath, and Lord Merrion, respectively.

## KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

*Regiments of Dragoons.*

	<i>Companies.</i>	<i>No. of Men.</i>	
1. LORD DONGAN'S (now Earl of Lime- rick), . . . . .	12	539	360
2. SIR NEILL O'NEILL'S, . . . . .	11	392	
3. LORD CLARE'S, . . . . .			
4. COLONEL SIMON LUTTRELL'S, . . . . .	7	374	150
5. COLONEL ROBERT CLIFFORD'S, . . . . .	10		325
6. COLONEL FRANCIS CARROLL'S, . . . . .	10		353
7. [BRIGADIER THOMAS MAXWELL'S], . . . . .	12	649	360

The Muster, taken on King James's arrival in Ireland, sets down, as at Drogheda, another Regiment of Dragoons, under the command of the Earl of Westmeath; its strength being stated as thirteen companies, yet but 200 men; while the same authority reports of that nobleman's Infantry Regiment, hereinafter noticed, only two companies of 80 men, then quartered at Wexford.



## REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

## LORD DONGAN'S, NOW EARL OF LIMERICK.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Thomas Cavenagh.	Thomas Kelly.	Phelim Fox.
Francis Carroll, Lieut -Colonel.	James Carroll.	Cormack 'Eggan.'	Robert Quin.
Conly Geoghegan, Major.			
William Archbold.	Michael Archbold.	Garrett Fitzgerald.	Francis Bowers.
Cormuck O'Neill.	Arthur O'Neill.	James Geoghegan.	Peter Dobbin.
Oliver Plunkett.	Henry Talbot.	Walter Fitzgerald.	Richard Netterville.
Daniel O'Neill.			
Charles Moore.	Patrick Nugent.	John Mappas.	Richard Archbold.
Lord Kingsland.	John Hurly.	Nicholas Darcy.	Symon Brice.
Richard Bellew.	William Talbot.	James Bellew.	James Wolverston.
John Mac Namara.	George Talbot.	Piers Butler.	William Nugent.
Piers Archbold.	James Archbold.	Thomas Dongan.	— 'Stragon.'
Patrick Nugent.	John Mapas.	Richard Archbold.	— Comerford.
James Carroll.	William Carroll.	John Begg.	
— Colclough.	— Eustace.	— Colclough.	— Murphy.
<i>Officers Reformés.</i>			
— De Corday.	— 'Dalle.'	— Butler.	— Kelly.
	— Damsy.	— O'Brien.	

## COLONEL LORD DONGAN.

THIS surname appears to have been of native and Milesian origin; or, if it came over from England, it was very soon naturalized. In 1387, Dermot O'Dongan was presented, by the Marquess of Dublin, to a benefice within the Diocese of Limerick; and in 1392 the King granted to Thomas 'O'Dongyn,' chaplain, and then an admitted 'Irishman,' the liberty of using the English tongue and law; and the native annalists speak of the ancient Sept of O'Donnegan, who were extensive proprietors in the half Barony of Orrery, County of Cork.\*

In 1395, John Dongan, a Benedictine Monk, who had been previously Bishop of Derry, was translated to the See of Down; Henry the Fourth constituted him Seneschal of Ulster, and in 1405 joined him in a Commission to effectuate a peace between Sir Donald Mac Donald, Lord of the Isles, and his brother John of the one part, and on the other the merchants of Drogheda and Dublin, who had twice led harassing forays into Scotland: this prelate died in 1412.†—After the dissolution, William Dongan had a grant of the beautiful Abbey of Ennis, with a mill, an eel and salmon weir, and houses and gardens 'in the village.' In Queen Mary's Charter of Restitution to St. Patrick's Cathedral (1555), John Dongan was named the Prebendary of Howth. Another John Dongan, who had been Second Remembrancer of the Exchequer in the

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\* *Annals of the Four Masters* (Geraghty's), p. 176, n.

† *Ware's Bishops*, p. 201.

time of Henry the Eighth, was a proprietor in the City of Dublin, and in the Counties of Carlow and Kildare. He died about 1593, as shown by Inquisitions *post mortem* then taken. This was the ancestor of Lord Dongan, the Colonel, and he devised his estates to Walter Dongan, his eldest son and heir, with remainders, in failure of his issue, to William, Edward, and Thomas Dongan, his second, third, and fourth sons, in tail male successively; and, on failure of all these lines, to Thomas Dongan, the brother of said testator, John.\*

The above Walter, styled of Abbotstown, County of Dublin, brought four archers on horseback to the general hosting on the hill of Tara in 1593, for the Barony of Navan. He was created a Baronet by King James. In 1615 he made a settlement of all his estates, and in the following year passed patent for the manor of Kildrought (Castletown), where he and his descendants thenceforth resided; with various lands, castles, mills, weirs, and wood, also the manor of Sherlockstown, and other possessions in the County of Kildare and the County and City of Dublin.† He died in 1626, leaving John Dongan, his son and heir, then aged twenty-three and married. This Sir John Dongan, on his father's death, took up his residence at Castletown. He was a member of the Irish Parliament of 1634, and a Captain of Horse in 1643. Of his issue were Thomas Dongan, junior, his fourth son, and Oliver Dongan, attainted in 1642, and described in the Outlawries of that year as 'of Castletown.' His eldest son, Sir Walter, was one of the Confederate Catholics assembled in four years after at Kilkenny.

About the year 1611 a William Dongan died, Wogan Dongan, his son and heir, being then aged six, who died in

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\* *Inq. post mortem*, 18 Jac. I.

† *Patent Roll in Canc. Hib.*



1625 *s. p.*, leaving three sisters his co-heiresses. Another William Dongan died in 1622, leaving John, his son and heir, aged seven, who also dying soon after *s. p.*, his kinsman, John Dongan, junior, became his heir. In 1644 Thomas Dongan was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench, and subsequently (in 1651) promoted to be a Baron of the Exchequer.—On the Restoration, William Dongan, who had been a Knight and Baronet, was created a Viscount, and in 1669 had a grant of Castletown-Kildrought, with the impropriate tithes of the parish and various other lands in Kildare, which were created the manors of Kildrought and Clane; he at the same time passed patent for lands and impropriations in Longford, Meath, Kilkenny, Carlow, Tipperary, Queen's County, and Dublin. This Baronet, who was soon after advanced on the Peerage to the Earldom of Limerick, having married on the Continent, necessitated the Act styled in the Commons Journals, “for the naturalization of Maria Euphemia ‘Dungan,’ Walter ‘Dungan,’ Esq., and Ursula ‘Dungan,’ his issue born beyond the seas.” The latter of these daughters became the first wife of Lucas, sixth Viscount Dillon.—Of the Earl himself Lord Clarendon wrote, in August, 1686, to the Earl of Rochester, “My Lord Limerick was with me. I must needs say he is always very civil to me, notwithstanding his relations. He makes wonderful professions of obligations he had to my father, and likewise to yourself. He tells me sad stories of the ill condition of his own fortune, how he was forced to sell £400 per annum to pay the debts which he contracted in the King's service, and that he never had any thing since the King's Restoration; that the late King promised, and his present Majesty said he would make that promise good, that he should have a pension of £500 per annum, till £5,000 was paid. This morning my Lord Dongan, the Earl's

son, was with me, and desired I would send the enclosed letter upon the same business."\* On the 9th of October following, the same Viceroy writes to Rochester again upon this subject:—"Pray give me leave to put you in mind of a letter, I some time since sent to you from Lord Dongan; I am called upon every day for an answer. You cannot imagine (he adds with much *naiveté*,) how impatient people here are who expect anything, even those *who think themselves the best bred*."† In a previous letter of this Clarendon to Rochester, in April of the same year, after alluding to Lord Dongan as having gone over to England, he says, "His going over makes a great discourse here, as in truth most things do; for some or other will comment on all that is done. Those officers of the army, who are lately come out of England, say he is gone, upon his uncle Lord Tyrconnel's direction, to kiss the King's hand for a Troop of Horse, which they say he is to have *upon the changes*, and truly that seems very likely; but others will have it that he has become a statesman, and is gone upon some deep matters relating to the Catholic cause; which suggestion comes from those of that religion, and is grounded upon Dr. Moore, a physician, being gone with him, who is a man of great account among that party, and is looked upon to be so subtle and designing a man, that he would not go over purely on a compliment to that young Lord, who is a very prattling and impertinent youth, and forward enough, and is so looked upon here."‡ The Comte d'Avaux writing of this young nobleman to the King of France, a few weeks before the meeting of the Parliament of Dublin, says, "the nephew of my Lord Tyrconnel is one of the Catholics, with

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 566.

† *Idem*, v. 2, p. 24.

‡ *Idem*, v. 1, p. 343.

whom I have sometimes conference. I know he wishes to draw a close tie between Tyrconnel and me."\*

This Lord, the Colonel under consideration, was named Walter, and he sat in King James's Parliament as one of the Representatives of Naas, while his father was one of the Peers. On the tenth day of that Session he was despatched by his King to General Hamilton before Derry, carrying the important announcement, "I now send back to you this bearer, Lord Dongan, to let you know what this day I have been informed, by one who came from Chester on Wednesday last, that Kirke was to sail with the first fair wind from thence, with four Regiments of Foot, to endeavour to relieve Derry. I have ordered a copy of the information to be sent you. . . . I have sent some Horse and Dragoons to reinforce Sarsfield at Sligo, and have ordered Purcell's Dragoons to Belturbet. What else I have to say I refer to this bearer, Lord Dongan."†

Lord Dongan's career was, however, short; he fell at the Boyne; and, as King James writes, "Notwithstanding the Foot was broken, the right wing of Horse and Dragoons marched, and charged such of the Enemy's Horse and Foot as passed the river; but my *Lord Dongan* being slain at the first by a great shot, his Dragoons could not be got to do any thing, nor did Clare's do much better. Nevertheless, the Horse did their duty with great bravery, and, though they did not break the Enemy's Foot, it was more by reason of the ground not being favourable, than for want of vigour; for, after they had been repulsed by the Foot, they rallied again, and charged the Enemy's Horse, and beat them every charge."‡ Lord Dongan's corpse was carried from the field

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\* *Negotiations*, &c., p. 36.      † *Manuscripts T. C. D.* (E 2, 19).

‡ *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 399.



to the family mansion at Castletown, and there interred in the parish church, whose unnoted ruins are still traceable near Celbridge. His father, Earl William, on that defeat at the Boyne, passed to Limerick, and thence, after the capitulation, to France, whereby he forfeited his immense estates. — One of this surname was a Captain in the King's Own Infantry.

The Attainders of 1691 include Euphemia 'Dungan,' *alias* Countess of Limerick, and William, Earl of Limerick. His confiscations comprised the castle, manor, and lands of Castletown-Kildrought, and other estates in the Counties of Dublin, Carlow, &c., hereinbefore alluded to, as found by eleven distinct Inquisitions. They comprise nearly 30,000 acres, with several houses in Dublin, and some impropriate rectories, glebes, advowsons of vicarages and tithes; all which lands were given to De Ginkell, Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aughrim, a grant confirmed by Act of Parliament so early as in 1693; while seven of his appropriate rectories, with the glebes, in the County of Tipperary were, in 1703, made over to the 'Trustees for the augmentation of small livings and other ecclesiastical uses;' as was that of Castletown-Kildrought in the County of Kildare, in which parish he had lived. The claims put forward in 1700, as incumbrances affecting these estates, and some of which were allowed, were those of Euphemia Countess of Limerick for her jointure, charged by settlements of 1684; under which conveyance, Thomas, described as Earl of Limerick, claimed an estate tail in the lands of Castletown, &c., &c. (He was the fourth son, as before stated, of Sir John Dongan of Castletown, and had been, in 1678, Lieutenant-Governor of Tangier, and subsequently Governor of New York, where he laboured effectively to conciliate the Indians to peace. He died in December 1715.

and was buried in Pancras churchyard, London. See, fully of him and his achievements abroad, *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, (vol. 1, p. 331, &c.) Grace Ryder, alias Dongan, widow, also claimed a portion of £100 with interest, as charged on a house in Patrick-street, Dublin, by the will of her father, John Dongan, dated 29th November, 1665; while Owen Dongan sought a life estate in lands at Grange-Clare in said County of Kildare. Both these latter claims were however dismissed on non-prosecution.—Earl William died in France in 1698; when a “Colonel Dongan took upon him the title, and was said to have been introduced in that rank and quality to kiss his Majesty's hands.”\*

On the fall of Lord Dongan, the command of this Regiment was given to his relative Walter Nugent, son of Francis Nugent of Dardistown, by the Lady Bridget Dongan, sister to the Earl of Limerick. Colonel Walter was however himself slain at Aughrim, when the command was given to the Honorable Richard Bellew, second son of Lord Bellew, and a Captain on *this List*.

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### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS CARROLL.

HE became full Colonel of a distinct Regiment of Dragoons, as hereafter shown.

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### MAJOR ONLY GEOGHEGAN.

THIS Sept claims descent from Fiacha, one of the sons of Nial of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland in the Fifth

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\* *Thorpe's Catal.*, p. 226.

Century. Their territory was, from him, called Kinel-Fiacha, and is by O'Dugan described as having extended over the whole tract now known as the Barony of Moycashel, with parts of those of Moyashell, Rathconrath, and Fertullagh in Westmeath; within which they erected and long maintained the possession of various castles, the chief being at Castle-town-Geoghegan near Kilbeggan, whose extensive site is marked upon the Ordnance Survey.

In 1328 William Mac Geoghegan, Chief of the Sept, defeated an English force under Thomas le Botiller, at Ardnorcher in Westmeath, killing le Botiller and thirteen Knights (whose names are recorded), with some of the D'Altons, and about one hundred and forty soldiers. The victor died in 1332, and the Four Masters report, with singular exactness, his successors in the Captaincy for centuries after. In 1368, say the same Annalists, died Roderic son of Seonnig Mac Geoghegan, 'the hawk of heroism and of feats of arms of his tribe, the most hospitable man from Dublin to Athlone;' and, in 1385, 'Morrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaley, with the Mac Geoghegans of Kinel-Fiacha, defeated the English of Meath at Tochar Cruachain Bri Eile (Croghan-hill in the King's County), where Nugent of Meath, Chambers and his son, with many others of the English Nobility, and an immense number of their common soldiers, were slain.' The O'Connors and Mac Geoghegans gave another similar defeat to the English of Meath, in 1414, at Killucan; where 'the Baron of Screen and a great many officers and common soldiers were slain, and the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whom was obtained a ransom of 1400 marks; and, for Dardis the outlaw and the other prisoners, who were taken, was received a ransom of 1200 marks, besides a reward and fine for amnesty.'



In 1450, after detailing various acts of what might be called treasonable resistance on the part of this Sept, the Four Masters relate that “the English of Meath and the Duke of York, *with the King's Standard*, marched to Mullingar; and the son of Mac Geoghegan, with a great force of cavalry in armour, marched on the same day to Beal-athaglass to meet the English, who came to the resolution of making peace with them; and *they forgave him all he had committed on them, on conditions of obtaining peace.*” Campion preserves a letter attributed to this Duke of York, written from Dublin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, in which, alluding to the power and hostility of Mac Geoghegan, he honestly entreats “to have men of war in defence and safeguard of this land, or my power cannot stretch to keep it in the King's obeisance, and very nearly will compel me to come into England, to live there upon my poor ‘livelode;’ for I had ‘lever’ be dead, than any inconvenience should fall thereto in my default; for it shall never be chronicled nor remain in scripture by the grace of God, that Ireland was lost by my negligence.” An annal of 1488, connected with this family, affords perhaps the earliest notice of the use of artillery in Ireland. “The Earl of Kildare,” say the Four Masters, “marched with a predatory force into Kinel-Fiacha, where he demolished the Castle of Belerath on the sons of Murtagh Mac Geoghegan, after having conveyed some ‘*ordnance*’ thither.” Remains of this castle also are existing.

In 1536, Robert Cowley, a busy subordinate of his day, recommended that the Baron of Delvin and his son should be “occupied” against Mac Geoghegan, O'Mulloy, &c.; and accordingly, in the following year, the Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, undertook an expedition against those Septs, “by the conduct and guidance of the Lord of Delvin,” and compelled

them to give hostages; immediately after which, in accordance with the heartless policy of the day, their co-operation was engaged for the subjugation of the O'Carrolls. Early in 1540, a "peace" had been concluded between the Lord Deputy and Ross Mac Geoghegan, then Chief Captain of his nation and of the country of 'Kinaleigh;' by which the latter bound himself "to serve the Crown with four horsemen and twenty-four footmen for a day and night, on notice, at any time, and as often as the King's Deputy should please; and also to serve in every great hosting or journey (especially against Brian O'Connor), with four horsemen and twelve footmen during said journey, and at his own proper costs and charges." In the June, however, of that year, information was forwarded to the Privy Council of England, "that O'Neill and O'Donnell, with all the powers of the north part of Ireland, O'Connor, O'Mulloy, Mac Geoghegan, all the Kellys, with the most part of the powers of Connaught, O'Brien with all his company, are all combined, and have appointed to meet at the King's manor of Fore, the 6th of July next coming; they also bringing with them five weeks' victuals. It is supposed and thought that of truth their meaning is for no purpose but only to allure the Lord Justice and Council with the best of the English Pale to the said place, by the Irishmen appointed, thinking by their great power to take their advantage of the King's subjects, and so to overrun all the English Pale at their own pleasure." On the appearance, however, of Sir William Brereton, with the forces of the Government, the Irish Confederates scattered; "whereupon," wrote the Irish Council to Henry VIII., "we concluded to *do some exploit*, and so entered into O'Connor's country, and there encamped in sundry places, *destroying his habitations, 'coins,' and fortilaces*, so long as



our victuals endured, which hath partly abated his '*surguedy*' and pride, *albeit* he remaineth on his cankered malice and rancour, and so do all his confederates, continuing their traitorous conferences, expecting their time to execute their purpose." At length, Mac Geoghegan, O'Mulloy, &c., submitted themselves, "whose submission," say the *amiable* Council to their *generous* monarch, "we accepted for this season, both for the causes aforesaid, and also to the intent we might have opportunity of the other confederates of Irishmen, with separation of their confederacy, that they should not remain upon war and peace jointly, as they pretended to do; but to be upon your Grace's peace, with their services, and shall make certain fines."

In 1567 was published a map, in which Kinel-Fiacha is described as Mac Geoghegan's country, and as containing in length twelve, and in breadth seven miles. "It lieth," says the abstract, "midway between the fort of Faley (Philips-town) and Athlone, five miles from either of them and also from Mullingar, which lieth northward' of it; southward' is O'Mulloy's country. On the south-east lieth Offaley, on the east it joineth Tyrrel's country, and O'Melaghlin's on the west side, between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with the Dillons' country." So were the dynasties hereabout then demarcated. In the Parliament of 1585, convened by Perrot, and for the first time admitting Irish chiefs to the councils of their country's legislation, this Sept was represented by Conla, son of Connor, son of Luigne Mac Geoghegan. In the following year, when confiscations were instituted as a resource for supporting the necessities of Government, Inquisitions were taken as to the possessions of this family, the death of whose tanist, the aforesaid Conla, in the same year, is commemorated by the Four Masters,



as that "there was not, since the times of old, a man of the race of Fiacha who was more lamented than he." At the close of this century, the '*cruel*' poet, Edmund Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, earnestly recommended that, "for the safeguard of the country, and keeping under all sudden upstarts that shall seek to trouble the peace, garrisons should be established at sundry places outside the Pale, and particularly one "at the foot of Offaley, to curb the O'Connors, O'Mulloys, Mac Coghlan's, Mac Geoghegan's, and all those Irish natives bordering thereabouts."

In the year 1600 the memorable Irish hero, Hugh O'Neill, in his progress southward, under pretext of a pilgrimage to Holycross, but really to organize for the reception of the expected Spanish invasion of Munster, after passing through the barony of Delvin, "marched thence to the gates of Athlone, and along the southern side of Clan-Colman, and Kinel-Fiacha (Mac Geoghegan's) and into Fearcall (O'Mulloy's,) where he encamped for nine nights," confirming friendships with the surrounding chiefs. When, soon after, the war of Munster broke out, Captain Richard Mac Geoghegan, "a chief of Westmeath," was, for his distinguished valour, entrusted by O'Sullivan with the custody and care of the castle of Dunboy, which he gallantly defended until mortally wounded. He was carried down into the vaults in a dying state, where, learning that it was the intention of the garrison under their necessity to surrender, he made a feeble effort to stagger over to a barrel of gunpowder there deposited, with a resolution, by setting fire to it, to blow up the English then in the castle, even with a sacrifice of his own friends; but the former, rushing down at the crisis, arrested his arm and stabbed him to death."

In 1603, King James granted to Hugh Mac Geoghegan,

of Castletown-Kindelane, a parcel of the estate of the then lately dissolved Priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mullingar; as he did, in 1611, two townlands in the old Barony of Kinaleigh, to Bryan Mac Geoghegan; while in 1615 Edward Banan had a grant of the wardship of Hugh, son and heir of Loughlin Mac Geoghegan, of Newtown, Westmeath, deceased. In 1608, a letter of His Majesty issued, for the maintaining of certain orders of Council theretofore made by Sir William Fitz-William, when Lord Deputy of Ireland, by one of which Bryan Mac Geoghegan and his brothers, great uncles of Rosse Mac Geoghegan of Kinaleigh, Chief of his name, should hold to them and their heirs, only nine plowlands and a half in said country, free of all rents and duties from Neale Mac Geoghegan, then Chief of his name and father of Rosse.' Such was the foreshadowing of impending persecution and confiscation.—(About this time Connell Mac Geoghegan collected and compiled, from those native chronicles that were then extant, annals of Ireland to the year 1466). The above Bryan Mac Geoghegan died in 1628, leaving Kedagh Mac Geoghegan his son and heir, then aged 40 and married. About the year 1640, friar Roche Rosse Mac Geoghegan, who, thirteen years previously, had given the auspices for the College of Louvain, was appointed by the Pope, Bishop of Kildare; he died in the following year, worn out by old age and sickness, lamenting over the persecution of religion in Ireland, and was buried in the tomb of his ancestors at Multifarnham.\*

In the confiscations consequent upon the insurrection of 1641, Rosse, Laurence, and Dermott Mac Geoghegan were forfeiting proprietors within the County of Kildare, as was

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\* *De Burg, Hib. Dom.*, p. 487.

Thomas in the County of Meath; while, in the old territory of Kinaleigh, Arthur Mac Geoghegan lost all that then remained of his ancestors' immemorial inheritance there—little more, at that time, than 1,500 acres, (including Castle-town-Mac Geoghegan). His wife, one of the noble Sept of Mac Coghlan, having given protection to some of Cromwell's soldiers, received from the usurping powers a transplantation grant, in the County of Galway, of Bunowen, part of the O'Flaherty's territory; and through her second son, Edward, a junior branch of the Mac Geoghegans has been continued to a recent period in Connaught; though in its two last generations this line adopted the surname of O'Neill, as sounding more of Milesian royalty. Nine hundred acres of Arthur's forfeiture in Kinaleigh having been claimed by Edward Mac Geoghegan, as a remainder under settlements, were allowed to him, and a portion of the residue was granted to Sir William Petty (ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne), the great compiler of the Down Survey. This Edward obtained further savings of his rights in other lands within the County of Westmeath, on decrees of innocence, but died without issue. In the Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1647, sat, amongst the Spiritual Peers, Doctor Anthony Mac Geoghegan; while of the Commons were Conly and Charles Mac Geoghegan of Donore, Edward Mac Geoghegan of Tyroterin, and Richard Mac Geoghegan of Moycashell, all within the old inheritance of Kinel-Fiacha. The first named, *Conly* Mac Geoghegan, was one of the seven sons of Hugh Buy Mac Geoghegan, by Ellen, daughter of Walter Tyrrell of Clonmoyle, County of Westmeath, and is especially included in the declaration of Royal Gratitude of the Act of Settlement, which further restored him to his principal seat of Donore, and 2,000 acres of land. The ad-



jacent Borough of Kilbeggan was, in King James's Parliament of 1689, represented by Bryan Geoghegan of Donore, and Charles Geoghegan of Syonan.

In 1678 Giles, the widow of Edward, second son of Art Geoghegan, had a confirmatory grant of Bunowen aforesaid, 921 acres, to hold to her own use for life, remainder to Edward in tail male; remainder to Edward the younger, grandson and heir of Art, in tail male; remainder to Conly Geoghegan, late of Lerha, in tail male; remainder to Francis Earl of Longford and his heirs for ever; in pursuance of a family settlement of 1666. In 1682 Hugh, son and heir of Kedagh Geoghegan, had grants of 1,115 acres in Galway; and in 1684 Bryne, son and heir of the aforesaid Conly Geoghegan of Donore, deceased, passed patent for 3,239 acres in Westmeath, 473 in Galway, 124 in Clare, and 2,386 in Mayo.—On this Army List, besides the above Major Conly and Cornet James of the present Regiment, Charles and Conn Geoghegan were Captains in Colonel Simon Luttrell's Dragoons; another Charles was a Lieutenant in that of Colonel Francis Carroll; Bryan Geoghegan a Captain in Lord Abercorn's Horse; Anthony Geoghegan Captain in Colonel John Hamilton's Infantry; — Geoghegan a Lieutenant in Sir Neill O'Neill's Horse; — Geoghegan a Quarter-Master in Colonel Clifford's Dragoons; another of this name was a Lieutenant in Colonel Richard Nugent's Infantry; and Garret Geoghegan was appointed Major in Colonel Edward Butler's, after the forming of this List. When, some time previous to the battle of the Boyne, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Carroll had obtained a separate regiment of Dragoons, Major Conly Geoghegan succeeded to the Colonelcy of this, thenceforth styled 'Geoghegan's Regiment.'

The Inquisitions of 1691 contain the Outlawries of Bryan

Geoghegan of Donore, Edward of Castletown, Peter son of Thomas Geoghegan, and William and Moriertagh sons of Peter Geoghegan of Newtown, with eight others of the name in the County of Westmeath; two in the King's County and one in Longford. Of these, Bryan of Donore, styled Colonel Bryan, was adjudged within the Articles of Limerick; while in 1700 the warrant issued for a pardon to Edward Geoghegan of Castletown for the reasons, as stated in his petition, "that he had never borne any employment civil or military under the late King James; but, after the battle of the Boyne, put himself under King William's protection at his own house, until he was fallen upon by a party of Captain Pointz's soldiers, by whom he was shot through the body, stripped of all his substance, and both himself and his family most inhumanly and barbarously used: by which means he was forced into the enemy's quarters for security of his life, and that on this account only was he outlawed. That on the capitulation of Limerick he came to Dublin, and was put in possession of his estate according to the Articles; and that he had always showed great kindness to his Protestant neighbours." He therefore prayed a reversal of his Outlawry and a pardon; and the Privy Council, on the Attorney-General's Report, having certified in his favour, and the executors of Colonel Wolsely, deceased, (who in his lifetime had opposed said Edward's prayer,) offering no opposition, his full pardon was ordered to be made out.\*——The claims preferred against the Geoghegan confiscations in 1700 were,—Matthew Geoghegan for a charge affecting Westmeath lands of said Edward Geoghegan in the Barony of Rathconrath, allowed.——Mary Geoghegan for her jointure off same, also

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\* *Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc.* v. 10, p. 304.

allowed. Edward, Thomas, and James Geoghegan, the sons of said Edward, claimed estates tail therein respectively under marriage articles of 1684, disallowed.—While Anne, the widow of Conly Geoghegan, sought a small jointure and arrears, as charges on the King's County estate of Charles Geoghegan; and Mary, *his* widow, sought her jointure to the like amount: both which claims were allowed.

In 1728, Arthur Geoghegan married Susannah, daughter of William Stafford of Blatherwick, and widow of Henry O'Brien of the Inchiquin line, whereupon said Arthur assumed the name of Stafford, and has transmitted it to his descendants. In 1739 this Arthur and Ignatius Geoghegan, his brother, preferred a petition to the Irish House of Commons, setting forth that their grandfather, Edward Geoghegan, who was a Papist, entered into a voluntary settlement of his estate in 1703, contrary to previous marriage articles, and to elude the 'Act against the growth of Popery;' that the petitioner, Arthur, had borrowed several sums of money to provide for his brothers and sisters, and hath no issue; that the petitioner, Ignatius, who has an estate in tail male in the premises after Arthur, has issue, who are willing to join in the sale of said estate, and therefore a Bill was prayed for their relief; and it was accordingly passed, saving the petitioners from the operation of the settlement of 1703.

In 1745, Sir Thomas Geoghegan of Toulouse, an Officer in Lally's Regiment, was taken prisoner at Carlisle, but pleading that he was a French subject, he was released.\* In two years afterwards, he was killed at the battle of Lauffield, near Maestricht;† while Alexander Geoghegan, having been taken at the memorable battle of Culloden, executed with

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\* *Gent. Mag.* v. 16, p. 24.

† *Idem*, v. 18, p. 377.



many others an article herein elsewhere more fully alluded to, engaging on parole not to pass out of Inverness without the license of the Duke of Cumberland.—Subsequently, the Abbè Jacques Mac Geoghegan, residing in France, published, between 1758 and 1762, a very interesting *History of Ireland* in the French language, in three volumes. As connected with the war of the Revolution in Ireland, and the services of the Irish exiles in the French army, he writes:—"The most noted of the Mac Geoghegans was Charles Mac Geoghegan, of Sionan, an offshoot of the Kinaleigh. He had seven sons, all of whom, as well as their father, served King James in Ireland. Conly, the eldest of these sons, having learned the art of war in France, and been there accounted a good officer, was, on joining the Irish army, appointed a Colonel; but so early as in February, 1690, he was killed at Cavan, fighting under the Duke of Berwick against the Williamites, under Colonel Wolseley. Four of his brothers fell in the same war; the two survivors, Anthony and Charles, followed the ex-King to France, where the former was created by that Prince a Knight Banneret; and the latter, who was the youngest of all, died a Captain of Grenadiers in the Regiment of Berwick, leaving three sons, of whom in 1762, towards the end of the seven years war, but one was living, Alexander, a Captain of Grenadiers in Lally's Regiment. He had been very distinguished in India, especially in September, 1759, when, in the absence of Lally, he commanded a detachment of 1,100 French, and beat, at Vandevachi, an English force much superior to his in number."

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM ARCHBOLD.

THIS name, of Danish origin, is traceable in Ireland from the earliest period of existing records; more especially in the annals of Wicklow. Henry the Fourth, in the first year of his reign, constituted *William Archbold* Constable of the important Castle of Mackinnegan within that territory, with a salary of 100 marks in times of peace, and of £80 during war; for the due performance of which trust, four of his sept and vicinage became sureties to the Crown.\* After his death, the custody of his lands in Le Bree (Bray), which he held of the King, was committed to James Lawless during the minority of his heir. James Archbold was, about the same time, seised of the manors of Kendlestown, Suttonstown, Kilfernock, Carrickmines, Whitestown, Ternock, Killoughter, Ballyronan, and Kilmole, which descended to his son and heir, James Archbold, the younger. Another *William Archbold* had been, in 1378, appointed a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, while, in ecclesiastical rank, Richard Archbold was in 1491 elected Prior of the noble mitred House of Kilmainham.

In 1610 the King's letter issued for receiving a surrender from Patrick Archbold, of Kendlestown, County of Wicklow, with the state policy of re-granting his estates to him on payment of a fine, and on holding same thenceforth by Knight's service.† A very long letter of the 31st March, 1628, from King Charles the First to Viscount Falkland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, directs a Commission of Inquiry to be held respecting all the manors, castles, estates,

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\* *Rot. Pat.* 1 Hen. IV.

† *Patent Roll in Canc. Hib.*

&c. of which the aforesaid Patrick Archbold had died seised in Wicklow and Dublin Counties; with authority and instructions for conveying them to the Earl of Meath in fee, and granting therewith Letters Patent for markets, fairs, *tan-pits*, a Court Baron and Court Leet, in Great and Little Bree. This letter was afterwards recalled for a substituted grant of said premises to George Kirke, Esq., Groom of the Bed-chamber; with specific directions that the Earl should not make use of the preceding Letter.

The Attainders of 1642 exhibit Inquisitions on Christopher and William Archbold of Timolin, Richard of Flemingstown, and James of Crookstown, all in the County of Kildare.—William, Roland, and Edmund Archbold of Cloghran-Swords, County of Dublin; Robert, James, and Henry Archbold of Tuckmyne, County of Wicklow; Christopher of Skidow, and Nicholas of Carrowkeel, County of Dublin; Theobald of Rathbran, Edward of Stagonell, Thomas of Wicklow, George of Glancormuck, Edward and Owen Archbold of Kilmurry, Gerald of Brea, and James of Ballykea, all in the County of Wicklow. In 1666 a Christopher Archbold had a confirmatory patent for lands in the baronies of Rheban and Narraghmore, in Kildare, while of those whose claims for Adjudication, in right of the '1649' Officers, were allowed in the same year were William Archbold and Ensign Joseph Archbold.

On this Army List, besides the six officers of the present Regiment, Christopher Archbold was an Ensign in the King's Own Foot, and Bernard Archbold a Lieutenant in Sir Michael Creagh's. An Ensign Archbold was, at the commencement of the campaign, taken prisoner at Derry. In the Parliament of 1689, William Archbold, the Captain in this Regiment, was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Athy. During the siege of Limerick, in August, 1691, the fine



Castle of Carrigogunnel near that City, "whose garrison was one hundred and thirty men with two Captains, commanded by one Archbold, surrendered upon mercy, and the Prisoners were immediately put into the Provost's custody."——The Attainders of 1691 include Nicholas, John, and Francis Archbold of Ballymalee, County of Westmeath; Simon of Dublin, Pierce of Carysfort, County of Wicklow; the above Captain, by the description of Captain William, of Athy, County of Kildare; James of Brumgust, County of Carlow; William of Kilkenny, merchant; with Walter, Pierce, Thomas, and *Richard* Archbold of Cullen, County of Kildare. The latter, styled Captain Richard, seems identical with either of the Richards in this Regiment, and was held to be within the Articles of Limerick. At the Court of Claims, Robert Archbold sought an estate tail in the County Kildare lands, forfeited by Captain William his father, to whom they had been on a former occasion assured by a Decree of Innocence.—A James Archbold sought and was allowed a chattel leasehold in Kilmacudd, County of Dublin, 'the private estate' (*i. e.* of the Duke of York); while a John Archbold claimed, under a deed of 1671, an estate for lives in lands in the Counties of Dublin and Kildare, forfeited by the Earl of Tyrconnel, but his petition was disallowed.

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### CAPTAIN LORD KINGSLAND.

THE family of Barnewall has been heretofore noticed under Lord Trimleston, in Lord Galmoy's Regiment of Horse.

John Barnewall, ancestor of the above Captain in the direct line, was Sheriff of Meath in 1433. After the rout of the

Boyne this Lord went to Limerick, where he continued until its surrender. Pending the Treaty, he was one of the hostages for the performance thereof on the part of the Irish army.\* Being comprised within the Articles, he obtained a reversal of his Outlawry, but was not suffered to take his seat in the House of Peers; and, on his refusing to subscribe the required Declaration, he was ordered to withdraw; he and his brother thereupon followed the fortunes of the banished James; himself however subsequently returning from Flanders to Ireland, recovered the family estates and was summoned to Parliament, but again declined the honour, as accompanied with the oaths. He had been attainted by three Inquisitions, one taken in the County of Dublin, another in the City, and a third in the County of Meath. His son Joseph was also attainted.

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### CAPTAIN RICHARD BELLEW.

THE name of Bellew will be fully treated of at Lord Bellew's Infantry Regiment. Of this officer it may be here said that he was the second son of that Lord, and early distinguished himself in supporting King James's cause. When Walter Nugent, who succeeded Lord Dongan in the command of this Regiment, fell at Aughrim, as before related, Richard Bellew, although then only twenty years of age, was appointed to succeed him; and, on the termination of the war, he brought his forces with him to France, where they ranked as the 'King of England's Dismounted Dragoons.' There however he took

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\* *D'Alton's History of the Co. Dublin*, p. 310.

umbrage, as Brigadier Thomas Maxwell was placed over his head, which he thought an unmerited slight. Returning to Ireland on the decease of his elder brother Walter, the second Lord Bellew, in 1694, he became the third Baron; and, marrying a daughter of Lord Brudenell, with a large fortune, conformed to the Established Church in 1705, sat in the House of Peers in 1707, and died in 1714, leaving John, the fourth Lord Bellew, his successor; at whose death at Lisle, in 1770, this title became extinct.\*

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### CAPTAIN JAMES CARROLL.

THE Sept of O'Carroll, early established in Louth, was of the stock of Heremon, descended from one of the celebrated three Collas, who conquered Ulster from the Irians, before the arrival of St. Patrick. The O'Carrolls were there subsequently styled Princes of Orgial; but previous to the English invasion, immediately after the great Synod of Melfont in 1152, the Four Masters record the expulsion of their Chief from that country, of which he had been the acknowledged Lord, from Drogheda to Asigh in the County of Meath. The annalists however notice O'Carrolls as Chiefs of Orgiel down to the year 1193; and it is especially recorded that when, in 1166, on the eve of Strongbow's invasion of Ireland, Roderic O'Conor, then King of this country, seeking to ascertain the feelings of allegiance towards himself, encamped with an army hereabout, Donogh O'Carroll with the other chiefs of Louth came into his tent, delivered hostages

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\* *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 156.



for their fealty, and received in return, as related in the *Annals of Inisfallen*, a present of two hundred and forty beeves.

O'Carrolls were, at that time and previously, also settled in a territory of Tipperary, from them called Ely-O'Carroll. This latter family however were of the stock of Heber, sprung from Oliol Olum, King of Munster in the third century; and the said territory included the Baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt in the King's County, with those of Ikerrin and Elyogarty in Tipperary, to the Slieve Bloom Mountains in the Queen's County. Their chief castle was at Birr. The name was also one of power and possession in the Counties of Cavan and Leitrim. In 1168 died — O'Carroll, Bishop of Ross, in the County of Cork. In 1171 Morrough O'Carroll, Lord of Orgiel, joined Roderic O'Conor, the last native King of Ireland, in the ineffective siege of Dublin, then occupied by Dermot Mac Murrough and the English invaders. In 1178 he made a gallant and successful attack upon De Courcy; and dying in 1189, was interred in the noble Abbey, which he had founded for Cistercians at Mellefont. In 1184 Maolisa O'Carroll was Primate of Armagh; and in 1327 John O'Carroll succeeded to the Archbishopric of Cashel; as did Thomas O'Carroll to that of Tuam in 1349.

In 1408 the 'O'Karwill,' with Walter Burke and a great multitude of the 'Irish enemy,' wasted the County of Kilkenny, and exacted black mail from its inhabitants. In 1532 the Four Masters commemorate the death of Maolruana O'Carrol, the distinguished Chief of Munster, 'the golden pillar of the Elyans.' His only daughter Maud married Sir James, the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, and the eldest son of that union was Gerald the unfortunate Earl, who was killed in 1583 in the memorable war that led in the plantation of Munster. Ferganainim O'Carrol, the eldest son of Maolruana,

being the Tanist of Ely, entered into a treaty with Henry the Eighth; and, afterwards surrendering his possession to Edward the Sixth, was restored thereto on English tenure, with the honour of Baron of Ely for his life; the title however, though at no time affected by attainder, was not assumed in the family.

In 1548 'O'Carroll (who appears to have married a daughter of the ill-fated Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare), burned the Aonagh (Owney) both monastery and town from the fortress outwards; expelled the English therefrom and confounded them very much, subduing their strength and power so much, that he commanded them to quit his country (Ely O'Carroll) except alone a few guards which were in Nenagh, viz., in the tower of the son of Manus.' In the following year, when Sir William Brabazon, Lord Justice, held a Court in Limerick, this O'Carroll, who had assumed the title of President of Ormond, 'attended it under guarantee, and returned safe, after having gained terms of peace.' Perrot's Parliament of 1585 was attended by, amongst other Irish Chiefs, O'Carroll of Ely, whom the Four Masters describe as "Calvach, son of William *odher* (pale), son of Ferganainim, son of Maolruan, son of John."

In 1605 Sir Henry Broncar, Knight, President of Munster, had a grant of (*inter alia*) a castle and lands in Tipperary, parcel of the estate of Teigue O'Carroll attainted, while 1,000 other acres of the same ancient township were appropriated to the See of Ossory for ever. In 1611 James Carroll had a grant of sundry lands in Wexford (created the manor of Slane-Carroll), as well as of other lands in the Counties of Leitrim, Meath, Roscommon, and Sligo, and in the County and City of Dublin. A funeral entry of 1630, in the Office of Arms, Dublin, records the death, on 15th August in that year, of William O'Carroll of Couloge, King's County, (son and heir of Donough ni Kelly O'Carroll, son and heir of Ony, son and

heir of Donogh *ballagh* (bulwark) O'Carroll of same place), where said William died and was interred. He, says the record, had married Honora, daughter of John Meagher of Clane, County of Tipperary; by whom he had six sons, 1, Donogh, who married Katherine, daughter of Walter Bourke of Borrisoleigh, County of Tipperary; 2, Keadagh, who married Amy, daughter of Roger O'Flaherty of Lomelonny, King's County; 3, John, who married Joanna, daughter of William O'Carroll of Moderenny, County of Tipperary; 4, Teigue, married to Grany, daughter of Ony O'Carroll of Ely-O'Carroll; 5, Charles, *as yet* unmarried; and 6, Ony, also unmarried.

Previous to the time of the above entry, a Donogh O'Carroll, according to an ancient manuscript forwarded in aid of this work, married the daughter of — O'Kennedy by Margaret O'Bryan Arra, which Margaret was the daughter of O'Carroll Ely. By her he is therein said to have had thirty sons, all of whom he presented, in one troop of Horse, and accoutred in habiliments of war, to the Earl of Ormonde, with proffers of all his and their assistance in the Royal cause. Most of these sons, it is added, died in foreign lands, having followed the wanderings of the Stuarts. One, Daniel, remaining in Ireland, was father of John, who at the tender age of five years was transplanted into Connaught by Cromwell. He married Margaret, daughter of O'Connor-Sligo (by Margaret, daughter of Lord Athenry), and from that union sprang Sir Daniel O'Carroll, who, some short time previous to this campaign, was created by the King of Spain a Knight of the military order of St. Jago, 'for singular services done for that Monarch in time of war.' He left Spain however in disgust, and, entering into Queen Anne's army, was made Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and knighted. He married Elizabeth,



eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Jervis of the 'County of Southampton,' by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gilbert Clark of Chyliothe in Derbyshire.—On inquisitions taken immediately after the Revolution, there were found to be proprietors of this name within the King's County, who had been dispossessed by the usurping powers, when their old estates were granted to the new interest, the officers and soldiers; viz., Donat Carroll's to Captain John Frowke, Anthony Carroll's to Captain John Rosse, John and Thady Carroll's to Colonel Daniel Redman, John and William Carroll's to Lieutenant-Colonel Jemer; Thomas Carroll was likewise a forfeiting proprietor in said County.

To return to the line and locality of Ely. Amongst the active measures concerted by James the First for reducing Ireland, a Commission was appointed "for ascertaining the bounds and limits of O'Carroll's Country, commonly called Ely O'Carroll." In the grants that ensued on its plantation, the chief portion, including Birr and its appanages, was assigned 'to Laurence,' brother of Sir William Parsons, the Surveyor-General; and, on the breaking out of the war of 1641, William Parsons was made Governor of Ely-O'Carroll.—Of this Sept and district of O'Carroll was the above Captain James Carroll, whose commission to the Captaincy bears date on the 30th of July, 1689, thereby suggesting that the present Army List was drawn up subsequent thereto; for previously James Carroll was but a Cornet in this Regiment, as of the troop of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Carroll, by Commission of the 10th November, 1688, from Tyrconnel. That of 1689 was signed by the King at the Castle of Dublin, and counter-signed by Lord Melfort; but, in the confusion of the time, not entered in the Office of the Muster-Master-General until the 22nd of November following. Accordingly, on this List

that especial Cornetcy is stated as filled by Cormack 'Eggan' [Egan].—In 1679 John Carroll had a confirmatory patent for 486 acres in Clare, and Donough Carroll for 304 in the same County.

Besides this Captain James Carroll, another James and William Carroll, Lieutenants in this Regiment, the name appears on the Army List, in Lord Galway's Infantry, in the Earl of Westmeath's, in Lord Bellew's, Lord Gormanston's, Charles Moore's, Sir Michael Creagh's, and Colonel Heward Oxburgh's; while in Lord Galmoy's Horse, Charles Carroll was appointed (after the date of this List) second Lieutenant-Colonel. Francis Carroll, a Lieutenant-Colonel on this List, had afterwards the command of a Regiment of Dragoons, and to him, in conformity with the proposed arrangement of these *Illustrations*, that of the O'Carrolls should in strictness be referred; but the aid of Manuscripts which Mr. Davis Carroll Dempster volunteered for this work, with a very ancient pedigree which establishes his maternal descent from this Captain James, who was himself descended from the O'Carroll of Ely, well justifies anticipating the O'Carroll notices here.—Anthony, one of the Carrolls commissioned in Colonel Oxburgh's Infantry, appears to have been the active popular leader, 'Long Anthony Carroll,' who, according to Story, (*Impartial History*, part II., p. 69), contrived an ambuscade, by which, in April, 1691, a Captain Palliser, Lieutenant Armstrong, and a party of sixty firelocks, were taken prisoners near Birr. "Lieutenant Armstrong paid money to be released; Captain Palliser made his escape in the beginning of June from Limerick, but the poor men were kept prisoners till the surrender of that City."\*

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\* *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 69.

On the 29th October, 1691, the Officer at present under consideration, James Carroll, being then 'Major,' had a pass from King William's Commander-in-Chief, as one "entitled to the benefit of the Capitulation, and desirous of returning home to his *habitation in the County of Tipperary*;" and all Officers, civil and military, were thereby directed "to permit the said James, with his family and servants, horses, swords, pistols, and goods whatsoever, to pass freely from the City of 'Lymerick' to his habitation aforesaid, to look after his concerns, and into all such parts of the Kingdom where his lawful occasions will require, without giving him any trouble or hindrance."

Of the Irish corps formed in France in 1692, and styled 'the King's Regiment of Dismounted Dragoons,' Turenne O'Carroll (who took this præ-nomen from his illustrious godfather, Turenne), was Lieutenant-Colonel, and was killed at the battle of Marsiglia in 1693;\* while at the battle of the Bridge of the Retorto, in 1705, Colonel O'Carroll of Galmoy's Brigade signally distinguished himself.—In 1743, Cornet O'Carroll was wounded at Dettingen, as was Lieutenant Carroll of Berwick's Regiment at Fontenoy in 1745; and in two years after, Major Carroll, also of Berwick's (possibly the same who was wounded in 1745) supported the credit of his name in the engagement at Lauffield village near Maestricht, as did not less in his station Lieutenant Carroll of Dillon's regiment.

A commission from King Louis, dated at Versailles, 5th September, 1756, appointing Matthias Carroll to an Ensigncy in Berwick's Regiment, vacant by the promotion of William Cruise to a Lieutenancy, is amongst the family papers of

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\* *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, pp. 198, 221.



Mr. D. Carroll Dempster, and suggests that he was of Mr. Dempster's kindred. This family also claim affinity with Charles Carroll of Carrolton, who signed the memorable Declaration of American Independence, and who, as far as present materials suggest, was the uncle of John, the grandfather of Mr. Carroll Dempster.

[In the French Army several O'Carrolls have been officers down to a modern date, while, in the united army of Great Britain and Ireland, the principal modern representative of this old and warlike race, was Sir William Parker Carroll of Tulla-House, near Nenagh, distinguished during the late Spanish war both in the Spanish and British services, and for several years military governor of the western district of Ireland.]

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### CAPTAIN — COLCLOUGH.

THE family of Colclough has been early established in Staffordshire. Richard Colclough was a landed proprietor there several centuries since, and his descendants have continued in the same locality for many succeeding generations, down to Richard Colclough of Wolstanton, whose son, Sir Anthony, came into Ireland in 1542, having had a grant of Tintern Abbey with its possessions in Wexford from Queen Elizabeth. He was knighted by the Lord Justice in 1569, and died in 1584, as shewn by inquisition of that date. His son, Thomas, who was also knighted, had a grant in 1603 of the rectory of Kilmine, with all churches, chapels, tithes, &c., thereto belonging, as parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Tintern. He married Martha, (daugh-

ter of Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin,) who was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the end of the year 1609, leaving issue by him a son called Adam, after her father, and he was created a Baronet in 1628. Sir Thomas married secondly Eleanor, daughter of Dudley Bagnall of Dunleckney, (of whom mention is made in these *Illustrations*) who survived him and became the third wife of Luke, the first Earl of Fingal; Sir Thomas himself died in 1632, and was buried in his own Tintern Abbey.

Sir Adam, the son of the first marriage and the first Baronet, had two sons, Cæsar, who became the second Baronet, and Anthony, who was a member of the Assembly of the Confederate Catholics that met at Kilkenny in 1646. None of this name appear upon the Roll of the 1642 attainders.

Sir Cæsar had an only son and namesake, on whose death, in 1687, the baronetcy became extinct, the aforesaid Anthony, it would appear, having also died, *s. p. m.* Dudley Colclough, the eldest son of Sir Thomas, by his second wife, died in 1656, leaving a son Patrick, in whose favour various savings were provided, in patents, granted of the estates confiscated in 1642; as to Alexander Barry, William Ivory, John Wakeham, John Brett, &c., with a saving of the impropriate tithes of the parish of Castle-Ellis, in a patent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of that day. The Wexford estates of this family were subsequently yet more assured to them by the Act of Explanation; and there are they located on Ortelius's Map. The aforesaid Patrick Colclough sat in King James's Parliament of Dublin (1689) as one of the representatives for that county, and he was consequently attainted in 1691, with his sons Cæsar and Thomas (as they are described on the inquisitions) with Dudley, Oliver, and Adam Colclough, one of whom it may be presumed was the above Captain, whose Christian name

is not given on the British Museum List. This Dudley had a son, another Cæsar, born after this war of the Revolution, and who succeeded to Tintern Abbey by entail. The grandson, Cæsar, junior, was appointed Chief Justice of Prince Edward's Island and of Newfoundland. He died in 1822, leaving issue Mary-Grey-Wentworth Colclough, who, on the extinction of the elder line in 1842, became the heiress of Tintern. In six years afterwards she intermarried with John Thomas Rossborough, Esq., who thereupon obtained the Royal license to assume the surname and arms of Colclough. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Wexford.

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### LIEUTENANT JOHN HURLY.

ACCORDING to evidence of the ancient annals, the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, &c., the O'Hurley was a Dalcassian Sept, derived from the same stock as that of the O'Briens of Thomond; each springing from a lineal descendant of Cormac Cas, son of Oiliol Ollum, who was King of Munster in the third century. Their territory extended on the borders of Tipperary adjoining the Limerick district of the O'Briens, and was latterly known by the name of Knocklong in the Barony of Coshlea, County of Limerick. Within it was a Castle, for centuries the residence of the Chief. Its ruins still remain, and from it branched off others of this Sept in the Counties of Cork and Kerry.

It is true that the surname Hurle or Hurley, with the Norman prefix of 'de,' is found at an early period in English local records, even from the time of Edward the First, but



the paramount authority of the Irish Annalists shows the long previous existence of the Milesian O'Hurly.

In reference to an era more within the scope of these *Illustrations*, Thomas Urley, alias Ourhilly, Bachelor of Canon Law, afterwards Bishop of Emly, being a recognised native Irishman, sued out in 1502 a license entitling him to use the English tongue and law.\* In a venerable pedigree, of forty-one unbroken generations, preserved by the present representative of the family of Knocklong, occurs the name of Dermod, son of Teigue O'Hurley, described as the Chief 'living at the Oakwoods,' about the middle of the sixteenth century. His daughter, Juliana, according to Lodge,† was married to Edmund Oge de Courcy, by whom she was mother of John the eighteenth Baron of Kinsale; whose only daughter, Ellen de Courcy, became the wife of Randal Hurley of Ballinacarrig; while *his* son, Randal Hurley the younger, married the widow of Gerald the nineteenth Lord of Kinsale.‡

The ensuing annals of this family afford strong evidence of the loose spirit in which, after the secession from Rome, the dignities of the Established Church were filled in Ireland. In 1543 King Henry presented Donogh Ryan, chaplain, to the Deanery of the Cathedral of Emly, "vacant, inasmuch as William Mc Bryen and William O'Hurly, the present incumbents, hold the same by the authority of the Bishop of Rome." In 1609 King James presented Edmund Hurly, 'notwithstanding his minority and defect of clerical orders,' to the Chancellorship of that Cathedral, with a corps of vicarages united; and in the same year his Majesty presented Randal

\* *Rot. Pat. in Canc. Hib.*

† *Peerage*, vol. 6, p. 151.

‡ *Idem*, p. 154.

Hurley, avowedly under similar disqualifications, to the Chantorship thereof.\*

In 1563 Thomas O'Herlihey, being Bishop of Ross, (it would seem on the Pope's appointment) assisted at the Council of Trent. He died in 1579, and was interred in the Abbey of Kilcrea. In 1583 Dermott O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, suffered martyrdom in Dublin; and was buried in St. Kevin's Church, where his tomb became celebrated, says De Burgo,† for miracles.

In the *Conciliation* Parliament, convened two years afterwards by Sir John Perrot, Thomas Hurley of Knocklong represented the Borough of Kilmallock. He was father of Maurice of Knocklong, who, in 1601, "for his dutiful affection and good disposition towards her Majesty's service in Munster, and considering that for the good of the country and daily annoyance of the rebels he hath been at such great charge of 'wardening' the Castle of 'Knocklongy' during the rebellion in Munster," obtained a patent for a weekly market and fair twice a year at that locality. It was also ordered in the patent that certain lands of said Maurice, which he alleged were of ancient freedom, should, if shewn on inquiry to be so, thenceforth be exempted from cesses and exactions. Knocklong was proved to be, with other lands, within the privilege; and such its exemption was confirmed by other patents of 1606 and 1607, assuring to Maurice the manor, castle, town, and lands of Knocklongie, the castle of Drumlary, &c., with courts leet and baron. In 1632 this Maurice erected in the Cathedral of Emly a fine marble monument to the memory of his two wives, whom he had survived. His will, dated in 1634, is registered in the Prerogative Court. By his first wife, Grania

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\* *Patent Rolls*, Jac. I.

† *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 601.

Hogan, he left two sons, Sir Thomas his successor, and John Hurly. The former married Johanna, daughter of John Browne of Camus, by Catherine, daughter of Dermot O'Ryan of Solloghode, County of Tipperary; by whom he had Sir Maurice, mentioned hereafter, and another John, with four daughters: 1st, Catherine, married to Pierce, Lord Dunboyne; 2nd, Anne, to Daniel O'Ryan of Solloghode; 3rd, Grace, to Walter Bourke; and 4th, Eleanor, to David Barry of Rahinisky, father of Edmund Barry, Queen Anne's foster-father. In 1638 James O'Hurly was constituted Bishop of Emly.

The Outlawries in 1642 present the names of Randle Hurley and Randle Hurley *oge* of Ballynacarrig, William of Ballenlearde and Lisgulby, Donough, son of Daniel Hurley of Bunnamunney, Ellen Hurley of Gellagh-Iteragh, Donnell *oge* Hurly of Kilbrittain, James Hurly of Ballenbride, Thomas O'Hurlehy, Donogh O'Hurlehy of Monitaginta and John O'Hurlehy of Ballyberny, all in the County of Cork.

Sir Maurice Hurly, the grandson of Maurice the testator of 1634, was one of the Confederate Catholics at the Council of Kilkenny in 1647. He forfeited largely by his adherence to Charles the First, and his estates in the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary were seised for Cromwell's adventurers; while he was himself transplanted into Connaught, where he died in 1683, leaving Sir William, his eldest son, hereafter alluded to. In his will of that year, Sir Maurice, with 'a sweet remembrance of his ancient inheritance,' directs, in regard to "the lands that I have been dispossessed of, and to which I have a just title, and now 'is defending in law,' after the recovery thereof, I leave and bequeath the same unto my sons William and John Hurly, to be equally divided between them for ever; together with the 'maine' profits thereof:" and, in a codicil, he further leaves to his said son John (who,



it would appear, had a previous grant in 1679 of 315 acres in the County of Clare), "if my ancient estate (*i. e.* Knocklong) be recovered, £200 *per annum* for himself and his heirs for ever."

This eldest son, however, who inherited the Baronetcy, was not able to recover the ancient estate; it is not, therefore, to be wondered that he attended King James's Parliament of Dublin in 1689, as a Representative of the Borough of Kilmallock; and early in August, 1690, when "the English army marched from Carrick to Golden-bridge, three miles from Cashel, Mr. John Grady of Corbray in the County of Clare, arriving there with some intelligence of the posture and strength of the Irish forces, stated that Lord Brittas and Sir William Hurly were devastating the country."\* Again, at the second siege of Limerick, in September, 1691, on occasion of the last engagement before Thomond Gate, where the Irish were overpowered by superior numbers, and many forced over the bridge, Colonels Skelton, *Hurly*, sixteen other officers, and above one hundred privates were taken prisoners.† Dean Story, in his *Impartial History*, says that Colonel Hurly was wounded in a desperate conflict, of which wounds he probably died, as, when on his attainder his transplanted Galway estate became forfeited, it appears that the claim of his infant heir, Sir John Hurly, was put forward at Chichester House in 1700, as that of a minor, by Bryan O'Bryan, his guardian (who had married his widowed mother); an estate tail was claimed for him, and a jointure off the Galway property for her; but both petitions were dismissed, and the estate was sold discharged thereof to Thomas O'Connor, Sir Thomas Montgomery, and the Hollow Swords Blades' Company. The ill-fated young

\* *Fitzgerald's Limerick*, vol. 2, p. 332.

† *Macariae Excidium*, n. 269.

Baronet, smarting under the confiscations which had left him landless, attempted to raise men for the service of the Pretender, but was arrested in Dublin about the year 1714; he, however, effected his escape.—Others of this name attainted in 1691 were Patrick Hurley of Dublin, Arthur of Grillagh, County of Cork, and John of Lissene, County of Sligo; one of whom appears to have been a Cornet in Colonel Purcell's Horse; as was another an Ensign in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry, while one of the name was Chaplain to Colonel Charles O'Bryan's.

The Hurly Manuscript Pedigree Book, the interesting document before referred to, suggests that Sir Maurice, the transplanted Hurly that died in 1683, had a younger brother John, who was father of a John the younger (that may be identical with the Lieutenant John at present under consideration), and of three daughters; 1, Grace, married to Captain John Purdon of Tullagh, in the County of Clare; 2, Anne, to John Bourke of Cahirmoyle; and 3, Ellen, to John Lacey, the father by her of John and Pierce Lacey;—all these males having been companions in arms in this short but desperate campaign. Another John Hurly was Lieutenant in Lord Clare's Dragoons, but he had passed with them to France; yet a third John was a Lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment of Colonel Charles O'Bryan, while a John 'Hurlin' ranks as Cornet in the Earl of Abercorn's Horse.

The aforesaid Genealogical Manuscript also relates that a Denis Hurly (descending from the brother of Sir Thomas of Knocklong, Baronet), married Anne, daughter of Robert Blenerhassett of Ballyseedy, Esq., by Avice Conway, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Conway of Castle Conway; and that he had by said Anne five sons, Thomas, Charles, John, William, and Dennis. The three last died without issue. Thomas,

the eldest, married Alice, daughter of his uncle, Thomas Blenerhassett and Jane Darby, and he had by her three daughters. Charles, the second son, married Alice, sole daughter and heiress of Edmund Fitzgerald of Morrineregan and Mary Ferriter, by whom he had a daughter and two sons, Thomas and John; this Thomas married Letitia, daughter of Arthur Browne of Ventry and Alice Hurly; and had issue one son, Charles the younger. John, the second son of the above-named Charles, married in 1784 Mary, daughter of Edmund Conway and Christian Rice, by whom he left issue two sons, Robert Conway Hurly, the eldest (who died *s. p.*), and John, and five daughters. John, the second son of John by Mary Conway, married Anna-Maria-Theresa, only daughter of Colonel Hugh Hill of Mount-Hill, County of Armagh, by Elizabeth Kirwan, daughter of the distinguished scholar, Richard Kirwan of Creg Castle, County of Galway; and he has issue three sons; Robert Conway married, and has issue; Hugh-Richard Kirwan, died *s. p.*, and John unmarried; with four daughters.

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#### LIEUTENANT JOHN MAPAS [*alias* Malpas].

WHEN Edward Bruce, in the assertion of his claim to the Crown of Ireland, fought in 1318 the battle of Faughart, near Dundalk, John Malpas a native of Drogheda, accomplished the most signal achievement of that day; he and Edward Bruce, writes Pembridge, "fought hand to hand; the valiant Scot fell before his opponent; who, himself pierced with mortal wounds, sunk a victor in death on the corse of his prostrate enemy." In 1326 Henry Mapase, his descend-



ant, is recorded as a landed proprietor in Louth. John 'Malpas' was Mayor of Waterford in 1363.

Of those attainted in 1642 were Christopher Mapas, of Dublin, Merchant, and Nicholas Mapas of the same. The outlawed of 1691 were the above John Mapas and Christopher Mapas, both described as of Rochestown, County of Dublin; an estate which does not appear to have been divested, or it has otherwise been restored to the old family; for in 1789, on the marriage of Catherine, the heiress of John 'Malpas,' as he is called, with Lord Talbot de Malahide, the uncle of the present Peer, this property passed to his family. Another individual of this surname was an Ensign in Lord Louth's Infantry.

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### CORNET JOHN BEGG.

*THIS surname appears on Irish records from the commencement of the fourteenth century. In 1356 John 'Beg' was one of the influential proprietors of the County of Dublin, who were selected to applot that district for a state assessment; and a family of the name appears subsequently settled at Saggard in said County. In 1500 the Corporation of Galway voted the freedom of their town to Richard Begg, on condition of his keeping an inn for victualling and lodging strangers.\* In 1533 Roger Begge, of Boranstown, otherwise Stillock, in the County of Dublin, conveyed same with sundry other townlands to Trustees, to hold to the use of himself, his wife and the heirs of their body; under which settlement his*

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\* *Hardiman's Galway*, p. 199.

descendants continued to hold. Matthew Begg, who succeeded to his estates, executed a conveyance of Greenock, Clongell, &c., to Anne Segrave of Kilbrue for her life. In 1607 Michael Begg had livery of seisin, as son and heir of Matthew Begg, late of Boranstown; and in 1635 Walter of Boranstown died, leaving Matthew the younger his son and heir. In the intermediate year of 1620 Lawrent Begg of Flesherston, in Meath, died, leaving George Begg his son and heir, aged 25 and unmarried. The outlawries of 1642 include the last named Matthew Begg junior, of Boranstown; but in 1679 a Matthew Begg passed patent for 714 acres in the County of Roscommon.

On this Army List, another John Begg ranks an Ensign in Sir Michael Creagh's Infantry; and the Attainders of 1691 comprise *John Begg*, described of Kilkellan, County of Meath; James 'Beggs' of Cartown in the same County; Barnabas Begg of Galway, Merchant; and Thomas Begg of same.—At the Court of Claims in 1703, Joseph Dowdall, and Ishma Begg his mother, (widow of Matt Dowdall his father, who had married to her second husband Ignatius Begg), claimed an estate tail for him, an estate for life to Ishma, and a reversion to the heirs of Ignatius in County of Westmeath lands, forfeited by said Matt Dowdall. Pending the proceedings at Chichester House, she became an idiot, and a fresh claim was made for her as Ishmay Begg, *alias* Dowdall, by her son Ignatius Begg the younger, for small incumbrances charged on the confiscations of Sir Anthony Mulledy in the County of Meath.

QUARTER-MASTERS FRANCIS BOWERS AND  
SYMON BRICE.

NEITHER of these surnames occurs again on this Army List, nor at all on the Attainders of 1642 or 1691. A Lieutenant Robert Brice was of the class, who, after the Restoration, had an adjudication in right of the '1649' Officers.

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## QUARTER-MASTER RICHARD NETTERVILLE.

THE name of Netterville is traceable on Rolls in the Irish Chancery of such high antiquity, that the general contents have ceased to be legible. In 1224 Luke Netterville, Archbishop of Armagh, founded the Dominican Friary in Drogheda; in three years after which he died, and was buried at the noble religious house of Mellefont. In 1335 John Netterville was summoned to attend John D'Arcy the Justiciary on an expedition against Scotland. Some years after which, Luke Netterville's seisin of Dowth, (long subsequently the residence of this ennobled family) is recognised on record,\* while the right of presentation to its Rectory was, on suit instituted, adjudged to the English Priory of Lanthony. In 1380 Richard Netterville was Constable of the Castle of Wicklow, the custody of which Anastasia, his widow, was, in six years after, ordered to deliver to William Fitz-William the new Castellan. A patent of 1425 records

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\* *D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 432.



an inquisition *post mortem* on John Netterville, senior, brother of James Netterville, by which it was found that said John, who was the son of Henry Netterville, died seised of certain estates which he held under Thomas Marward, then late Baron of Scrine, and that he left Johanna and Margaret his daughters and heiresses, both minors, whereupon, under an old entail, the estate descended to James, another son of Henry, brother of said John.

In 1559 Luke Netterville of Dowth, theretofore Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was promoted to be Chief of the King's Bench. In Perrot's Parliament of 1585 Richard Netterville was one of the representatives of the County Dublin, and he, it would appear, died in 1601, leaving Nicholas, afterward Viscount Netterville of Dowth, his cousin and heir, aged 24 and married. The latter had in 1603 a grant of extensive landed possessions, rectories, tithes, and chief rents in the Counties of Tipperary and Meath and the City of Dublin; as had James Netterville, in 1609 and 1610, of the Castle, lands and mill of Tobber in Wicklow, the rectory of Kilpatrick in Meath, and the tithes of the Riglas of Lusk in Dublin County; in 1611, of other estates in said Counties, as well as in those of Carlow, Westmeath, and Roscommon; and in 1612, of tithes in the aforesaid Tobber; at which time Nicholas, as son and heir of John Netterville of Dowth, had livery. In 1619 died John 'Netterville' seised in fee of Bunratty, within the Liberties of Drogheda, Lawrence Netterville, his cousin, was his heir, then aged twelve years. In 1636 died John 'Newterville,' seised of Castletown-Kilpatrick and other lands in Meath.

Immediately after the breaking out of the Civil War of 1641, Lords Netterville, Gormanston, Fingal, and Trimleston addressed a letter to the Marquess of Clanricarde, whereby

they sought earnestly to vindicate 'the scope and purpose of their taking up arms;' and, while the letter is dated 23rd February, 1641, from the camp near Drogheda, it contains a candid and explicit avowal that they had made common cause with O'Neill; "and we now give your Lordship to understand, that by God's assistance the work is, by the help of our neighbours of Ulster, and by our own endeavours, in a fair way; we having already in the field about Dublin and Drogheda about 12,000 able men, and more expected daily, for the most part well armed; and besides we can assure ourselves of the good will and endeavours of the rest of our Catholic countrymen."\* Nicholas Netterville, Lord Viscount Dowth, was consequently attainted in 1642; as were Luke Netterville of Corballis, and Thomas Netterville of Black Castle, both in the County of Dublin.

At the Kilkenny Assembly of 1646, Viscount Netterville was one of the Temporal Peers; while, amongst the Commons, were Patrick Netterville of Belfast and Richard Netterville. This Viscount 'was excepted from pardon for life and estate' in Cromwell's Act of 1652, as was also Sir John Netterville, Knight. The Act of Settlement, however, of 1662, restored (after certain reprisals) Lord Netterville and Luke Netterville of Corballis. The Act of Explanation, 17 and 18 Car. 2, c. 2, sec. 97, recites that whereas Nicholas Lord Netterville had been adjudged by the Commissioners 'nocent,' but his younger brothers and sisters had by decrees of said Commissioners recovered remainders, expectant upon his death without issue male, and also their portions chargeable thereon; and it was thereby ordered that, two-thirds of his estates being reserved to the adventurers apploited thereon,

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\* *D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda*, v. 2, p. 243.

the remaining third should be given back to the Viscount, and that he should himself be restored in blood to all intents and purposes. For better security to his title he took out a fresh patent in 1683 for 5,855 acres in Meath, 5,786 in Westmeath, 260 in Roscommon, 36 in Dublin, 320 in Longford, and 991 in Louth.

It is remarkable that of this historic name no other member is noted in the present Army List. Walker, however, in his *Siege of Derry*, (p. 60) makes mention of a Lieutenant 'Netervil' as having been taken prisoner on that occasion.—The Viscount's name appears on the Pension List of 1687–8 for £100 *per annum*. He sat in the Parliament of 1689, and was attainted in 1691, with James and Terence Netterville of Dowth, Sir John Netterville, and William and Nicholas Netterville of Cruise-rath, County of Meath. The Inquisition held at Trim on the 13th January, 1699, on Viscount Nettervill, finds that he, "with divers other armed traitors, and with banners displayed, levied war against the King and Queen; that he did service at the siege of Derry, in July, 1689, where he was taken in battle; and that he afterwards died." At the Court of Claims in 1703 a Nicholas Netterville was a suitor for the benefit of a mortgage, affecting lands forfeited by John Chevers within the Half Barony of Killian, County of Galway.



## REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

## SIR NEILL O'NEILL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Henry O'Neill,	— Maurice,	— Hickey.
— 'Tallendier,' Lieut.-Colonel.			
— Ryordan, Major.			
Nicholas Eustace.	Christopher Eustace.	— Graham.	Daniel Egan.
William Butler.	Richard Reddy.	John Manning.	Constant Kelly.
Jeffry Fay.		Christopher Piers.	Thomas Darcy.
Murtagh McGinnis.	— 'Makane.'		— 'Mannerin.'
Ever McGinnis.			
Charles Fitzgerald.	Law. Dulhunty,		— Grace.
Roland Savage.	John Savage.	Henry Savage.	— Burne.
Charles McCarty.		Nicholas Williams.	
— 'Tarnan.'	— Lemineur.	— Dillon.	— Sales.
— O'Neill, sen.	— Geoghegan.	Phelim O'Neill.	— Connell.
Henry O'Neill.	— 'Law.'	— Sales.	— Burne.
	— 'Hederman,' <i>Adjutant.</i>		
	Rev. — Hughs, <i>Chaplain.</i>		
	John Taylor, <i>Surgeon.</i>		

## COLONEL SIR NEILL O'NEILL.

FULL notices of this great and historic name are referred to the Infantry Regiment of Colonel Gordon O'Neill, as he, the son of Sir Phelim, appears to have been then the acknowledged Head of the Sept. Here therefore it may only be said, in reference to Colonel Sir Neill, that he was the eldest son of Sir Henry O'Neill of Killellagh in Kilultagh, who was created a Baronet by patent of 1666. He married a daughter of the third Viscount Molyneux, by whom he had only female issue. By his own influence and at his own expense he raised this Regiment, appointing Henry O'Neill his Lieutenant.

"I am sending down," wrote King James to General Richard Hamilton before Derry, on the 10th of May, 1689, the day after the meeting of his Parliament of Dublin, "Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons into the Counties of Down and Antrim . . . I think it absolutely necessary you should not let any more men come out of Derry, but for intelligence or some extraordinary occasion; for they may want provisions, and would be glad to rid themselves of useless mouths."\* Accordingly, early in the campaign this Regiment signaled itself in Down and Antrim, and afterwards at the siege of Derry, where a Lieutenant Con O'Neill was killed.

When Schonberg was reported to have sent detachments to Sligo to command that country, King James despatched Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, with Brigadier Sarsfield's and Henry Luttrell's Horse, and Charles Moore's and O'Gara's Infantry, to prevent their progress thither; the gallant

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\* *Manuscripts in T. C. D.*, E. 2, 19.

conduct of Henry Luttrell on this occasion is before alluded to (*ante* p. 211). This Regiment did further and most effective service at the Boyne, disputing the passing of the River at Slane by the enemy's right wing, "till their cannon came up, and then retiring in good order with the loss of only five or six common men, their Colonel shot through the thigh, (of which wound he died), and one officer or two wounded."\* According to the Duke of Berwick's Memoir, this movement of Sir Neill O'Neill was by King James's especial order; who, "believing the enemy might march by their right up to Slane to pass the river there, and endeavour to force the ford at Old Bridge, sent for Sir Neill O'Neill's Regiment of Dragoons to Slane, with orders to defend that pass as long as he could, without exposing his men to be cut to pieces, and then either offer the King battle, or march straight towards Dublin, which they might easily have done, at least with a detached body of Horse and Dragoons, being so much superior to the King in them as well as in Foot."† His Regiment accordingly "resisted for a whole hour the passage of the English at Slane, though exposed to the fire of a numerous artillery and the charges of cavalry greatly their superiors in number."‡

Sir Neill, described as Baronet, of Killellagh, County Antrim, was attainted in 1691, when, at the Court of Chichester House, divers claims were preferred against his confiscations, by Dame Frances O'Neill, his widow, for her jointure, as charged by settlement of 1677, allowed; by Cormock O'Neill, as administrator of the Marchioness of

\* *O'Callaghan's Excidium Macariæ*, p. 352.

† *Clarke's James II.*, vol. 2, p. 395.

‡ *O'Conor's Military Memoirs*, p. 107.



Antrim, for mortgages and judgments affecting his estates—allowed; by Rose O'Neill, daughter of Sir Neill (who had intermarried with Nicholas Wogan of Rathcoffey) for her portion—dismist. Three other daughters of Sir Neill, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne, do not appear to have made any claim; Anne became the wife of John Segrave of Cabragh, in the County of Dublin, and from her the present representative of that house is called O'Neill Segrave. On Sir Neill's death, as before mentioned, without issue male, his brother Sir Daniel became the third and last Baronet; he married a daughter of Sir Gregory Byrne, but the only child of that union was Ellinor, who became the wife of Hugh O'Reilly of Ballinlough. Sir Neill had one sister, another Rose, who married Con *modera* O'Neill, a Captain in this Regiment, and from that marriage has descended Charles H. O'Neill, Barrister, the present Chief of Clanaboy.

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### MAJOR — RYORDAN.

OF this name were attainted in 1642 John, son of William O'Ryardon, described as of Blarney, John son of Daniel O'Riordon of Cooleviddane, and William O'Riardon of Cloghindoe, all in the County of Cork. Only one of the name appears in the attainders of 1691, Patrick Riardon of Limerick, Merchant. The Sept was from a very remote period located in the Barony of Muskerry, in Cork; and Donell, described as son of John O'Riardon of Muskerry, was one of the Munster emigrants, who in 1601 departed with Don Juan de Aquila from Kinsale. Soon after which, Captain Timothy O'Riardon commanded the Island and

Castle of Bophin, when its surrender was compelled by Cromwell.

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### CAPTAIN JEFFREY FAY.

ALTHOUGH the name of 'Feagh,' with a prefix of the 'Milesian O,' is found in the *Irish Annals*, anciently located in Cavan, as is 'O'Fahy' in Galway, principally in the Barony of Loughrea, it does seem that the family, whence this Officer descended, was introduced into Ireland with the first invaders of the time of Henry the Second, or very soon after. In 1310 George Fay, having occasion to pass over to England, took out the then necessary letter of license therefor. In 1382 Thomas 'Fay' was one of three selected on a commission to assess the town and liberties of Kilkenny, for the supply and maintenance of twenty archers, towards the defence of that county. King Henry the Fourth, in 1408, committed to the custody of William Suttoun, *inter alia*, certain lands of John 'Fey' in the Barony of Scrine in Meath. In 1417 when the Irish government of the memorable Lord Furnival (theretofore Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards the first Earl of Shrewsbury, so celebrated in the wars with France), was assailed with charges, too well founded, for his exploits against the O'Mores, Mac Mahons, O'Reillys, O'Ferralls, O'Neills, O'Hanlons, &c., a memorial was forwarded to the King upholding his character and vindicating his acts. It was signed and sealed by the most influential ecclesiastical and lay authorities within the Pale, and in the latter class by George Fay. This individual was in 1421 one of the four Commissioners appointed to hold an inquiry within the County and Crosses

of Meath, concerning any felonies or treasons committed therein. In the following year John and James Fay were appointed to assess the Barony of Fore (within which lay Derrynegarragh and Trumroe hereafter alluded to), to defray a state subsidy apportioned thereon.

In 1553 Gerald Fay, styled of Derrynegarragh in Westmeath, conveyed by deed to Barnaby Scurlock of Bectiffe, the fee of his estate at Otterstown in Meath, in exchange for Scurlock's lands of Martinstown, Christopherstown, Whittingston's land by Fore and Cushingston; subsequently, the lands in Westmeath having been considered of more value than those in Meath, Gerald granted an annuity of £4 13s. 4d. to Scurlock. This Gerald executed a settlement of his estates in 1591, and died about 1612, leaving Katherine Fay, *alias* Nugent, his widow, and Meyler Fay his brother and heir in tail.

An Inquisition, taken at Mullingar in 1620, finds that Meyler Fay, styled of Trumroe, died in 1614 seised thereof with sundry other lands in Westmeath, and leaving Geoffrey Fay his brother and heir, aged 30 and unmarried, who died in five years after, leaving George Fay his brother and heir aged 20 and then unmarried; while another Inquisition, taken at the same place in 1628, proves that the aforesaid Meyler, described as brother and heir of Gerald of Derrynegarragh, had become seised thereof and of sundry other lands in Westmeath as heir male, and that he died in 1623, leaving Edward his son and heir aged 23 and married. A third Inquisition taken at Naas in 1629, finds the estates of a Meyler Fay of Herbertstown in the County of Kildare, who died in that year, leaving Geoffrey his son and heir aged 30 and married. The Will of this Meyler, styled therein of Ballaghmoon, is in the Prerogative Court; as is also that of Meyler of Derrynegarragh, who there styles himself of 'Comerstown.'



The attainders of 1641 comprise the names of Oliver Fay of Ballaghmoon (second son of Meyler of Herbertstown aforesaid, and nephew of Sir Paul Davyes, Lord Mountcashell), George Fay of Trumroe, and Edward Fay of Derrynegarragh. This Edward and his brother Garret were of the '1649' Officers, who on the Restoration received compensation for their services. In 1686 the Earl of Clarendon forwarded to King James a petition from the Rev. Stephen Fay 'a secular priest.' He was of the Derrynegarragh line, and probably sought by his memorial some revocation of the family confiscations, as in his Will in the Prerogative, dated the 16th June, 1687, he alludes to his portion as then still due to him on his father's estate, and speaks of his late brother Garret Fay of Derrynegarragh. — The attainders of 1691 include George and John Fay, sons of the beforementioned Edward of Derrynegarragh, Michael, *Jeffrey*, Edward, Richard, and William of Trumroe, and Thomas of Togher. John of Derrynegarragh after the Battle of the Boyne settled near Nobber in Meath, and his son, Martin of Shancor, married in 1709 Katherine Malone of the Lismullen family, by whom he had issue Thomas Fay of Annsbrook House near Moynalty, his eldest son, and other children.

Thomas removed to the County Cavan in 1780, where he died in 1794, and was interred in the churchyard of Kilmainham-Wood. He was grandfather of Thomas Fay, Esq., of Cootehill, and of James and Patrick Fay, Esqrs., of Cavan.

In 1698 Mary and Alison Fay petitioned the Irish Parliament, setting forth that they had obtained the injunction of the High Court of Chancery to put them in possession of the lands of Gartlandstown and Knockross in Westmeath, that they were put in possession of Gartlandstown, but that the Sheriff refused to execute the injunction as to Knockross, by

reason that Walter Pollard, a Member of the House, claimed some interest therein, and insisted on his privilege.—At the Court of Claims, held in Chichester House in 1700, Anne Fay claimed an estate tail under a deed of 1638 in the lands of Derrynegarragh, Great Corr, Little Corr, Bartholomewstown, Comerstown, &c., &c.

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### CAPTAIN ROLAND SAVAGE.

THIS name is of early introduction into Ireland. In 1302 William, son of Alexander Savage, was one of the Irish Magnates selected to attend Richard de Burgo in the Scottish war. In eight years after, Richard le Savage was one of those summoned to a great Council convened at Kilkenny. In 1325 Robert Sauvage, who held Brian, son of Henry O'Neill, in his custody, was ordered, for the security of peace, to deliver him to that of the Castellan of Carrickfergus; this Robert was afterwards Seneschal of Ulster, and, in 1335, he and John de Sauvage were of the Northern Chiefs ordered to attend John D'Arcy the Justiciary in another expedition against Scotland.\* Pembridge in his Annals records the death in 1360 of Sir Robert Savage of Ulster, 'an excellent soldier;' who was buried in the Dominican Friary of Derry. In 1375 Henry Savage, Knight, was summoned to Parliament; as he was again in 1377 and 1381. In 1385 Edmund Sauvage was constituted by the King, Seneschal of the Liberty of Ulster, with the custody of the Cross lands there. In the following year Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin,

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\* *D'Alton's History of Drogheda*, vol. 2, p. 83.

gave license to Robert Savage to marry Christiana, daughter of John, Lord of the Isles, and in 1399 King Henry appointed Robert, son of Jordan Savage, Sheriff of the Ardes in Ulster. In 1404 Edmund, son of Edmund the Seneschal, was himself appointed to his father's office, and in two years after Nicholas Savage was a *Justice in eyre*. Edward the Fourth appointed Rowland Savage, Knight, Seneschal of the aforesaid Liberty and Crosses; and in 1537, by Indenture entered into between Lord Leonard Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Raymond otherwise James Savage, 'formerly Chief Captain of his Nation;' it was witnessed that said Raymond had taken his oath of fealty, and was thenceforth to bear the name of Chief Captain of his Nation, and have the honour and advantages thereof, and of the County of the Savages, otherwise Lecale; he giving to the said Lord Lieutenant, for acquiring his friendship and favour, one hundred fat cows and one good horse, or fifteen marks Irish in lieu of such horse.

The Settlement of the family in the Ardes, County of Down—or rather the recognition of their occupancy there in the time of Queen Elizabeth—is fully set out in Harris's too brief History of that interesting County. "The family is reputed to be above 400 years standing in Ireland," writes William Montgomery immediately after the Revolution; "They called themselves Lords of the Little Ardes, and were men of great esteem, and had far larger estates in the County of Antrim, than they have now in the Ardes, which former they resigned to hold under the Mc Donnell."\* "Besides the line long settled at Portaferry, there was another not less ancient branch, the Savages of Ardkeen Castle. This

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\* *Montgomery MS.*, p. 68.



family is of good account, and hath a second Castle called Scatrick, (the oldest pile of this family as is said), and thirteen islands in Lough Coan; both castles are tenable, if fortified and repaired. Of this family one cadet, named *Roland*, an officer in Queen Elizabeth's wars against the Irish, hath, since King James's entry into England, built the two Castles of Ballygalgat and Kerkstone (being high square piles), and gave the shore with lands adjoining unto two of his sons.\*

This Roland, who was the son and heir of Patrick Savage, Lord Savage of Little Ardes, succeeded to the manor of Portaferry and other estates in Down on the death of his father; and in 1605 had a grant of the wardship of Henry, son and heir of Jenkin Savage, late of Ard-keen in Down, grandson and heir of Ferdoragh Savage deceased. Roland himself died in 1619 unmarried, whereupon his estates devolved upon his brother Patrick, who was then 17 years of age and unmarried. In 1614 Sir Arthur Savage, Knight and Privy Councillor, (who had previously distinguished himself in the Munster war), obtained a grant of various castles, rectories, houses, mills, woods, lands, tithes, &c., in the Counties of Cavan, Down, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Mayo, Sligo, Tipperary, Kerry, Cork, Kildare, Queen's County, Meath, Roscommon, Wicklow and Dublin, as well as in the City of Dublin and Town of Drogheda. He died in 1632, leaving Thomas Savage, Knight, his son and heir, then of full age and married. The sole individual of the name on the Roll of Attainders in 1642 was William Savage of Lusk. In 1649 died Patrick Savage of Ballyspurge, having willed all his estates to his namesake and great grandson Patrick Savage. In 1655 died Henry Savage of Ardkeen Castle, John, his son and

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\* *Montgomery MS.*, p. 302.

heir, being then of full age and soon after married. Captain Hugh Savage was of those who obtained adjudications in their favour, as in right of '1649' officers; as did also Ensigns Henry, James, and William Savage.—In King James's new Charter of 1688 to Armagh, Patrick Savage was one of the Burgesses.

Besides the Captain Roland in this Regiment, there are in the Army List, in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry, Edmund Savage a Lieutenant, and Henry Savage an Ensign; while four of the name were commissioned on Colonel Maxwell's Dragoons, one was a Captain in Fitz-James's Infantry, and another an Ensign in Lord Kilmallock's. Captain Roland represented Newry in King James's Parliament, and, in the Inquisition for his Attainder, was described as of Portaferry and Newry, in Down. Within which County were also outlawed Patrick and Henry Savage of Ballygalgat, Thomas and Hugh of Dromode, James of Ballyspurge, Hugh of Ballydarves, Lucas of Dunhunck, and John and James Savage of Rocks.

In 1702 the Right Honourable Philip Savage, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, purchased various lands in the County of Carlow, which had been the estates of John Baggott attainted; as did Patrick Savage of Portaferry part of the confiscations of Captain Roland Savage, with "the fresh-water lough thereto belonging." The 'Hollow Swords Blades' Company also purchased his estate of Dromardin in the Ardes. At the Court of Claims, Patrick Savage a minor, sought and was in part allowed a remainder in tail, under settlements of 1685, in said Roland's estates; while Hugh Savage, as son and heir of John Savage, was allowed a chiefry out of certain lands of the same forfeiting proprietor; as was another Patrick Savage, to a certain extent, a mortgage

charged upon same; and John McCormick and Dame Elizabeth Ponsonby claimed and were allowed charges on other premises of Roland.

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### CAPTAIN — TERNAN.

THE Mac Tiernans or Mac Kernans were of the Hy Briuin race, and chiefs of what has been denominated the Barony of Tullaghniho, in Cavan; wherein their obits are frequently recorded by the Four Masters. At the Battle of Kilmore in 1317, these annalists record the deaths of the chief and two others of the name; and O'Dugan in his Genealogical Poem celebrates them as there located.

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### LIEUTENANT RICHARD REDDY.

THE Inquisition, taken on his Attainder in 1691, describes him as of Leighlin Bridge; a William Reddy, described as of Old Leighlin, was also then outlawed.

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### CORNET — GRAHAM.

AN individval of this name, described as Abraham Graham of Mullingar, was attainted in 1691; as were Thomas and John Graham of Modriston in Cavan, with three named 'Greame' in the County of Down. The achievements of a Captain



Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Greeme in 1600 under the Lord President of Munster, are very fully detailed in the *Pacata Hibernia*. In the Irish Parliament first held after the Revolution, James Graham, Knight, was one of the Representatives for the County of Armagh; and the subsequent adjudications in favour of the 1649 officers include many of this surname. In 1670 Sir James Graham had a grant of lands in the Baronies of Moyfenragh and Duleek, County Meath: in the following year he was Mayor of Drogheda. Alderman John Graham of Drogheda was one of the Commissioners for collecting the poll tax in 1695 and 1697 in Louth and Drogheda. He purchased in 1703 many confiscations, as those of Thomas Bellew of Gafney, of Nicholas D'Arcy of Platten, of Lords Slane and Tyrconnel; while other estates, forfeited by a Richard Graham, were sold to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company. The Right Honourable William Graham of Platten, the heir of Alderman John, was Member of Parliament for Drogheda and a Privy Councillor. He died in April, 1748.

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### CORNET JOHN MANNING.

THE O'Mannings were a Sept more especially located in the present Barony of Tyaquin, County of Galway, where the Castle of Clogher was their chief residence. A *post mortem* inquisition, of the time of James the First, finds that Hugh, son of Teigue O'Mannin, died in 1589, seised of various lands in that County; and that Thomas O'Mannin, his son and heir, was of full age and married, at the time of his father's decease; while another Inquisition of 1617, taken at Kilconnell,

enumerates all the townlands then lately held by the O'Mannin family; and it likewise appears that a James 'Manen' died in 1607, seised of three castles, several houses and gardens, and sundry parcels of land in Ardee and its liberties; his son and heir was Bartholomew 'Manen' then aged 22 years and married. The confiscations of 1641, however, divested the family, in all its lines, of much of their old inheritance, only a small portion being allowed to some of its members under the Act of Settlement. A — 'Mannin' stands commissioned as an Ensign on Lord Gormanston's Infantry, while it is to be noted that the Cornet, here under consideration, is described on the Inquisition for his Outlawry, as of Lebeltstown, County of Kilkenny; and, as a family of the name of 'Maynwaring' was at this time and previously of influence and respect in Kilkenny, it would seem that this officer's surname may have been here corrupted from the latter appellation.

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### CORNET CHRISTOPHER PIERS.

BESIDES Cornet Piers, in this Regiment, — Pierce was a Lieutenant in Lord Kenmare's Infantry, and Maurice Piers was a Lieutenant, and Patrick 'Peirs' an Ensign in Lord Mountcashel's. Yet the Attainders of 1691 do not mark off any of these persons.

The name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third. In 1362 Thomas Piers was Abbot of the venerable Religious House of Clonard; and when, in two centuries after, the dissolution of these establishments was resolved upon, Sir Henry Piers, Baronet, had a grant of the

monasteries of Corock, Gervaherin, and Puble in the County of Tyrone, with their possessions; while Captain William Piers had a lease of the once beautiful priory of Tristernagh, with its ambit and possessions. His title was afterwards converted into the fee; the noble Priory, however, has long since been disconsecrated to domestic uses, and its extent and magnificence can but be conjectured from the view in *Grose's Antiquities of Ireland*. Captain William Piers, of that place, was an officer under Queen Elizabeth in her wars of Ireland; and he, according to Holinshed, was the person that 'contrived of destroying the great rebel O'Neill.' His great-grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, drew a brief memoir of his native county, which has been published in *Vallancey's Collectanea Hibernica*.

In 1607 Henry Piers, Esq., was appointed Constable of the Castle of Dublin, having a short time previously obtained a Crown grant of the manor of Lough-Suidy, in Westmeath; the manor of Athleeke, the Castle of Palleis, &c., in Longford, the manor of Rath and sundry premises in Trim, fisheries in Meath; mills in Kildare, and other holdings in Dublin County. In two years after he passed patent for yet larger estates in the Counties of Galway, Roscommon, Carlow, Wicklow, Wexford, and Queen's; as well as in the City of Dublin and Town of Drogheda. In 1613 he obtained further grants of fisheries in Mayo and Sligo, of monastic property and possessions in Drogheda and in Tyrone, premises in Cork, lands in Leitrim and Meath, a large tract in Wexford, created the manor of Pierstown-Ewinch; with other townlands in Donegal, Limerick, Monaghan, Tipperary, and Waterford, and some time after, in Kilkenny. In the Attainders of 1642 John Piers, described as of Wicklow, is the only outlaw of this name. In 1666 Captain Garrett



and Ensign Robert Pierse were decreed adjudicants on the '1649' Officers' Fund. John and Turlogh Piers were the only individuals of this name attainted in 1691, and they were described as of the County Clare.

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### CORNET NICHOLAS WILLIAMS.

THE name of Williams does not appear on the Attainders of 1642, or on those of 1691. In Sir John Perrot's Parliament of 1585, Thomas Williams was one of the Representatives of the County of Mayo, as was Edward Williams of the Borough of Philipstown. Dr. Griffith Williams, born in Caernarvon in 1589, succeeded to the See of Ossory in 1641, and died at Kilkenny in 1672. His Life is chronicled fully in *Ware's Bishops*.—In 1662 William Williams represented the borough of Swords in Parliament, in 1675 he was Sheriff of the County of Dublin, and may be identical with a Captain William Williams who had in 1667 a confirmatory patent for 993 acres in Westmeath. On the Rolls of Adjudications in favour of the '1649' Officers, Captains Charles and James and Lieutenant Humphrey Williams appear as decreed claimants.

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### QUARTER-MASTER — HICKEY.

THE Attainders of 1642 included the name of Cornelius Hickey of Rathbran, County Wicklow; while on those of 1691 appear Daniel of Tipperary, and Ferdinand of Castle-

dermot, in Kildare. Ortelius's Map prefixes an O to this surname, and locates the Sept in the Barony of Upper Ormond in Tipperary. They were also possessed of lands in Limerick, as shown by an Inquisition taken at Kilmallock in April, 1634.

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### QUARTER-MASTER — MANNERING.

THREE of this surname, Randal, Charles, and Edward, described as of Dunboake, County Wicklow, were attainted in 1642. The only Mannering, outlawed in 1691, was Christopher of Tullow, County Carlow, probably the above officer.

Of this name, it would appear, were Matthew Mainwaring, Constable of the Castle of Dublin in 1637; previous to which members of *that* family were settled in Kildare and Kilkenny. In 1641 Sir Philip Mainwaring, Knight, His Majesty's Principal Secretary, had a Parliamentary confirmation of a lease made to him by the Primate; while in 1652 Major Mainwaring was tried by Court Martial at Naas, for charges brought against him by the Usurping Powers.

## REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

## COLONEL DANIEL O'BRYAN'S (LORD CLARE).

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Turlogh O'Bryan.	Daniel O'Bryan.	James Neylan.
James Phillips, Lieut.-Colonel.	David Barry.	Thomas Fitzgerald.	William Hawford.
Francis Browne, Major.			
Florence MacNamara	James Purcell.	Thady Mulquiny.	Laur. McNamara.
John MacNamara.	John Hurley.	Murtagh Hogan.	James White.
Redmond Magrath.	John Ryan.	Hugh Perry.	James Ryan.
Morres Fitzgerald.	Murrough O'Bryan.	Thomas Donnell.	Christopher O'Bryan.
James McDaniell.	Owen Cahane.	Nicholas Archdeken.	Edmund Bohilly.
Nicholas Bourke.	Silvester Purdon.	John Bourke.	Gerald Fitzgerald.
John Fitzgerald.	William Lysaght.	William Neylan.	Daniel MacNamara.
Roger Shaughnessy.	Joseph Furlong.	Laurence Dean.	Dermott Sullivan.
Teigue O'Bryan.	Patrick Hehir.	Hugh Hogan.	James O'Dea.
Thady Quin.	Richard Bedford.	Thomas Clanchy.	Thomas Lee.

*Staff.*

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, as above.

—— 'Devon,' *Adjutant.*—— Daly, *Chaplain.*—— Barry, *Quarter-Master.*—— Nelan, *Chirurgion.*



## COLONEL DANIEL O'BRYAN LORD CLARE.

THIS is another of the pre-eminent families of Ireland in old times, whose achievements cannot be here compressed. The Sept was one of five of the Irishry, who were, by special grace, early enfranchised, and enabled to receive the benefit of the laws of England. Two years after Henry the Second landed in Ireland, "Earl Strongbow, having marched with an army into Munster, Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught, proceeded thither with his forces to oppose him. When the English received intelligence of Roderic's advance, they sent to Dublin for reinforcements, which were despatched with all possible speed to Thurles; Donal O'Bryan marched thither at the head of the Dal-cassians (Clans of Clare), and battalions from West Connaught, together with a large army of the Siol-Murray (Clans of Roscommon), besides the numerous and select army commanded by King Roderic. A fierce battle ensued, in which the English were defeated by means of great valour, seven hundred of them having been slain; the few, who survived, fled in dismay with the Earl to Waterford." \* O'Bryan, after this victory, returned home, soon after which he besieged Limerick and drove the English therefrom. Again in 1185 he defeated the forces of Prince John with great slaughter, in nine years after which he died, when he was succeeded by his son Murtough O'Bryan, as 'King of Munster.'

In 1247 the monastery of Ennis was founded by the O'Bryan, and it became thenceforth the burial place of the

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\* *Annals of the Four Masters.*

Sept. In 1314 Edward the Second directed an especial letter missive for aid, on his Scottish expedition, to Donogh O'Brian, 'Duci Hibernicorum de Thomond,' and also to Murrough O'Brian. To this race, as the descendants of Brien Borù, of immortal memory, was popularly conceded the title of Kings of Thomond or North Munster, down to 1543, when Murrough O'Brien surrendered his Captaincy and principality to Henry the Eighth, who created him Earl of Thomond for life; while at the same time the politic monarch conferred the title of Baron of Ibrackan upon his nephew Donogh O'Brian, with the reversion of the Earldom of Thomond; which, upon his uncle's death, was farther assured to him by Edward the Sixth in 1552, to inherit in tail male. The Four Masters allude with bitter animosity to the creation of this title, while they erroneously name the first peer Connor O'Brien, and refer the event, in their chronology, to 1558.

At 1586 the same annalists relate that Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, laid siege to Clan-owen Castle (County Clare); "the person who was in that Castle was Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the tribe of Mahon are called." The siege lasted three weeks, "engines and machinery being employed against it;" until, Mahon having been killed, "the guards delivered up the Castle; and, although they expected quarter, they did not obtain it, and the western part of the Castle was pulled down from the top to the bottom. That exploit exalted the fame and honour of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not on dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable Castle than Clan-owen." In 1597 "Murrough, son of Murrough, son of Dermot, Baron of Inchiquin, was slain near Ballyshannon, in a fight with the Lord Justice. His body was taken up

out of the river Erne, wherein he had fallen, by Cormac O'Clery, a monk of Easroa near Ballyshannon, and buried by him in that monastery with due solemnity; on account of which a dispute arose between the monks of this House and the friars of Donegal, the latter relying that, as they were Franciscans, and as it was in the monastery of St. Francis in his own country that the ancestors of the Baron were interred for a long time, that therefore the body should be removed to Donegal. Both parties submitted their claims to the O'Donnell; and to two Prelates who were in the country, Redmond O'Gallagher and Niall O'Boyle; who decided that the Baron should be buried in a Franciscan friary, and he was accordingly exhumed and interred in Donegal. In the meantime, on the death of this Baron, the Burkes along the Shannon claiming, by the authority of an old Charter, lands which had been theretofore possessed by the Baron and his ancestors on the southern side of that river, led out a force to oppose the entry thereon of the Baron's family, and his mother Margaret (who was the daughter of Thomas Cusack). Their attack was met bravely by the O'Briens, though fewer. Four chiefs on the Burkes' side fell, while on the other were slain Hugh O'Hogan, one of the most worthy Chief's sons in the County Clare, Murrough, son of Donogh, son of Murrough *roe* Mac Brien, together with the son of Cruise *i. e.* Thomas the son of *Christopher*."

In 1604 King James granted to 'Daniel O'Brien, brother of the Earl of Thomond,' the Castle of Carrickahowla, with various lands thereto belonging, formerly the estate of the Mac Mahon; and to the Earl himself the Castle of Carlow, the friary of Roserk, and various lands, &c., in the Counties of Carlow, Mayo, Tipperary, and Queen's, as well as in those of Clare, Cork, Meath, Limerick, Sligo, Waterford, Kerry,



Louth, Roscommon, Kildare, and Dublin County and City; and in the following year His Majesty granted to that Earl 'the Priory of Holmpatrick, in the County of Dublin, the haven of Skerries, which being very ruinous only two small boats lie there, out of which the said Priory had the best fish called the Lord's fish, every time the boats took any;—out of every large ship from France, Spain, and Scotland, 3s. 4d., and for every small ship 1s. 8d., and for every ship from England 4d., for anchorage in the port of Skerries; with various other parcels, &c., to the said Priory appertaining;' lands in Meath; the Friary of Rathbrane, and the Abbeys of Mayo and Moyne in Mayo, the South Abbey in Youghal, with sundry other theretofore ecclesiastical possessions in Sligo, Limerick, Cork, Clare, Waterford, Kerry, Tipperary, Louth, Roscommon, Queen's County, Kildare, and Dublin; in 1610 this Earl had another grant of Castles, manors, monasteries, fisheries, &c., in Clare, Limerick, and seven other Counties; and in 1617 a third of lands in Clare, to hold exempt from the Royal composition.

In 1605 Murtogh, son and heir of Turlough Mc. I. Brian Arra, passed patent for the whole territory of Arra, with its advowsons, rectories, and customs. In 1611 Edward Roades had a grant of the wardship of Turlogh, son of Donogh, son of Mahon O'Brien and of Anny-ny Brien his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Teigue O'Brien of Tullaghmore in Clare, deceased; and in 1614 Slane-ny O'Brien, widow of Connor O'Brien, late of Lemenagh, in said County, had a grant of the wardship of Donogh their son.—In 1615 the King's letter issued to accept a surrender of the government of Thomond from Donogh, Earl of Thomond, and to grant same to his son Henry, Baron of Ibrackan.

A 'State of the County of Clare, showing the Baronies.

parish churches, gentlemen's seats and Castles, that it contained, when it was first planted out into a County' (MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, E. ii. 14), notes by name the several Castles held by the Baron of Inchiquin in the Baronies of Tullaghneaspick, Tullagh-Idea, and Clonerawde, while other O'Briens were Castellans in the said two Baronies of Tullagh, as well as in those of Dangan (*i. e.* Bunratty), Clonerawde, Cloyne, Moyartha, and Corcumroe. On this document Donell *roe* McNamara is stated to be one of the Chiefs of the Barony of Tullaghneaspick, as is John McNamara of the Barony of Bunratty, and Teigue Mac Mahon of that of Cloyne. The Earl of Thomond had several Castles in Clonerawde and Bunratty Baronies, as also had his son the Baron of Ibrackan.

At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1647, sat in the Commons Conor O'Brien of Ballinacody, and Dermot O'Brien of Dromore. On the capitulation of Limerick to Ireton in 1651 Terence O'Brien, Bishop of Emly, was one of those to whom the benefit of the Articles was denied; while in the following year Cromwell's 'Act for Settling Ireland' excepted from 'pardon for life and estate' Murrough O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin, Dermot O'Brien of the County of Clare, and Murtogh O'Brien of Arra, County of Tipperary. In 1663 the Declaration of Royal Gratitude for 'services beyond the seas,' includes Captain Terence Bryan of Palacegreny, County of Louth; and Captain Dermot O'Brian of Carrickonguis, County of Cork; while, by the Act of Explanation, Daniel O'Bryan of Duogh, County of Clare, was ordered to be restored to his 'Seat' and 2,000 acres of his estates; in pursuance whereof said Daniel as 'son and heir apparent of Sir Connor O'Brien Lord Viscount O'Brien, son and heir of Sir Daniel O'Brien late Lord Viscount O'Brien of Clare deceased,'

had in 1667 a confirmatory grant of the manors, castles, towns and lands of Carrig-a-holt and Ballykelt, &c., in Clare, and that of Cahermoyle in Limerick, with 84,339 acres in the former County, and 2,774 in the latter. In ten years after Francis O'Bryan passed patent for the Castle of Ballyvernagh and 215 acres, as did Donogh O'Brien of Lemenagh for 2,867 acres also in Clare.

By an order of Lord Tyrconnel to Colonel John Russell, dated 18th June, 1686, that officer was directed to receive into his Regiment, and to rank there on his respective companies, (*inter alios*) Lieutenants Cornelius and Terence O'Bryan, with Ensigns Turlough and Maurice 'Bryan.'\* In King James's Charters of 1687 Pierce Bryan was one of the Free Burgesses in that to Carlow, and was also head of the municipal Roll of Maryborough. Michael was one of the Aldermen in that to Kilkenny. This Colonel, Lord Clare, and Denis O'Bryan of Dough, Esq., were Burgesses in the Charter to Ennis, as was Terence O'Bryan in that to Navan, and Luke 'Bryan' in the Charter to Enniscorthy.—In the Parliament of Dublin (1689) sat, David O'Brien as one of the Representatives of the County of Clare, Alderman James 'Bryan' one of those for the City of Kilkenny, and Piers 'Bryan' for the Borough of Maryborough.

This Army List has on Lord Clare's Regiment, besides the Colonel, six others of the name of O'Bryan:—Charles O'Bryan was Colonel of another Regiment (Infantry), in which Donogh O'Bryan was Captain, and Teigue and a second Donogh were Lieutenants. This name was likewise commissioned in Galmoy's, Sarsfield's, Abercorn's, Sutherland's, and Tyrconnel's Horse; on Clifford's Dragoons, and in the Infantry Regiments

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 459.



of Owen Mac Cartie, Lord Mountcashel, the Earl of Tyrone, Colonel Thomas Butler, FitzJames, Lord Kilmallock, Sir Michael Creagh, and Major-General Boisseleau.—One of these officers, styled Captain O'Bryan, was killed at the siege of Derry, 28th June, 1689.\* In the August following, at the time of Schonberg's landing, this Regiment was stationed in Munster.†

The history of the O'Briens has a very peculiar interest, even within the limits pertinent to these *Illustrations*. Daniel O'Bryan, the third and youngest son of Cornelius O'Bryan, third Earl of Thomond, was styled of Moyarty and Carrigaholt. He did great service and received many wounds in the wars of Ireland, for which he was knighted and rewarded with considerable grants of lands in the County of Clare, which he had represented in the Parliament of 1613. Living to see the Restoration, he was created Viscount of Clare in 1662, in consideration of his own and his children's services, both at home and in foreign parts; and, for the maintenance of that degree of honour, he had restitution of his whole estate. His grandson and namesake was the individual under present consideration, the third Viscount Clare, who attended King Charles in his exile, raised two Regiments of Infantry for James the Second, and this of Dragoons, which, from the facing of the uniform, was known by the popular name of the Dragoons *buy* (yellow). It was raised at Carrigaholt, and being considered the flower of James's army, was sent into Ulster at the opening of the campaign, under the conduct of Sir James Cotter, forming part of the numerous and well-appointed force of which Lord Mountcashel had then the command; with the object of reducing the Enniskilleners:

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\* *Walker's Siege of Derry*, p. 61.

† *Clarke's James II.*, p. 372.

[but being drawn near Lisnaskea in Fermanagh, into a narrow pass and ambush, where it was flanked and fronted by a superior force of the enemy, it was put to the rout and broken up as a Regiment. Next year, being renewed as 'Clare's Dragoons,' it was engaged at the Boyne, and was one of the two regiments of King James's Cavalry that acted badly there, a circumstance the more disgraceful, as the rest of the Irish Cavalry, though inferior in numbers to their opponents, are mentioned to have beaten them, wherever they were not backed by infantry].

Colonel Lord Clare was of King James's Privy Council from 1684, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Clare. He had married Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Francis Leonard, Lord Dacre, of the South, and sister to Thomas, Earl of Sussex. She died in 1662, leaving two sons by him, Daniel and Charles; Daniel, the fourth Viscount, went with King James into France, and was selected by that Monarch to form a portion of the Regiment of Mountcashel. He died in 1693 at Pignerol, of wounds he had received on the occasion of the victory, gained by Catinat over the Allies at Marsaglia. He never married, and his brother Charles, who had espoused the eldest daughter of the Honourable Henry Bulkeley,\* Master of the Household to King James, became the fifth Viscount. He having fled to France, after the Treaty of Limerick, had commission as a Captain in King James's Irish Horse Guards, was soon attached to the corps of the Irish Army called the Queen of England's 'Dismounted Dragoons,' under Colonel Francis O'Carroll, and, on that officer's death, at the Battle of Marsaglia in October, 1693, he was made its Colonel and so remained until, on the death of his aforesaid brother Daniel,

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\* Of this family of Bulkeley see *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, v. 1, p. 73, &c.; and *Lodge's Peerage*, v. 5.

he obtained, as Lord Clare, the command of the Infantry Regiment, originally raised by his family, and of which that brother had been Colonel. Continuing to signalize himself with this corps in Germany and Flanders, he attained the rank of Marshal-de-Camp, and died at Brussels of the wounds he had received at the Battle of Ramillies in May 1706. His only son and namesake, Charles, born at St. Germain-en-laye in 1699, succeeded him as sixth Viscount Clare; and, having served in Spain in 1719 under his uncle, the Marshal Duke of Berwick, he succeeded to the Colonelcy of his family Regiment in July 1720.

After some years, having been invited to England by his cousin Henry, Earl of Thomond, he was by him presented to King George the First, as heir at law to his estates and honours, whereupon he was assured of pardon, provided he would conform to the Established Church, but with this condition he would not comply. On the breaking out of war ~~between France and the Empire in 1733~~ *between France and the Empire in 1733*, this Lord was attached to the army of the Rhine, under the Duke of Berwick, and in the following year he served at the memorable siege of Philipsburg, where he received a contusion on the shoulder from the same cannon shot that killed the Marshal Duke. The Earl of Thomond did not however forget his nephew; but, dying in 1741, left a will of 1738, whereby, although he bequeathed the bulk of his estates to Murrough, Lord O'Brien, eldest son of the Earl of Inchiquin, as being a Protestant; he yet left a legacy of £20,000 to Lord Clare, who, not acknowledging the legality of King William's attainders, took the title of 'Thomond' in France. There, in the military service, he was distinguished for his knowledge of strategics, particularly evinced at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and of Fontenoy in two years after; for his gallantry on the latter



occasion, he was made Lieutenant-General, and afterwards promoted to the rank of Marshal, Governor of New Brisac in Alsace, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Languedoc and all the coasts on the Mediterranean. In 1755, he married the Marchioness of Chiffreville in Normandy, and, dying at Montpellier in 1761, aged 62, left by her Charles, his heir, born at Paris in 1757, and a daughter born in 1758, who married the Duke de Choiseul Praslin, by whom she had a numerous issue. Charles the younger, and the last Viscount, died at Paris unmarried in 1774, when the title became extinct,\* while the Regiment that bore his name was, on his decease, drafted into Berwick's.

Allusion having been above made to the Lords of Inchiquin, it must here be noted, that William, the second Earl of that line, who lived during the whole of this campaign, was a Protestant, and, from the earliest movement of the Restoration, was attached to the cause of the Prince of Orange. After King James's arrival in Ireland he sought leave to retire to England, which, says Comte D'Avaux,† he had got permission from Lord Tyrconnel to do, but His 'Britannic Majesty' having consulted with my Lord Melfort and me, we have not thought it right that the liberty should be given to him; the more especially as this Lord Inchiquin 'est un bon officier, et fort attaché au Prince d'Orange.' The Earl however left Ireland soon after, and was by King William appointed Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica, where he died in 1691. Both he and his son, afterwards the third Earl, had been attainted in King James's Parliament of Dublin.

The O'Briens more effectively outlawed in 1691 were

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\* *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, v. 1, pp. 56, 78, 95.

† *Negotiations, &c.*, p. 24.

Daniel, Viscount Clare, Charles and Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt, and Murrough of Corrofin in the County of Clare; Morgan, Connor, and Daniel 'O'Bryen' of Hospital; William, Kennedy, and Daniel O'Bryen of Castletown, County of Limerick; and Teigue 'O'Brien' of Carrowmore, County of Sligo. While sundry other inquisitions of outlawry were held on 'Bryans' in Cork, Kilkenny, Carlow, Westmeath, Waterford, Wexford, the Queen's County, and Galway, Charles the fifth Viscount Clare was not outlawed until 1696, and then by the designation of 'Charles O'Bryan, commonly called Lord Viscount Clare.' The claims preferred at Chichester-House were, on behalf of Francis O'Brien for an estate in fee, pursuant to the Act of Settlement, in lands forfeited by Lord Clare; while Ellen O'Bryen, *alias* O'Shaughnessy, widow of Connor O'Bryen, claimed an estate for life under her marriage settlements on lands forfeited by Donogh O'Bryan.

For the gallant achievements of Murrough O'Bryan (of Carrigogunnell) on the Continent, see *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, (vol. 1, p. 82, &c.); and of various other O'Bryens distinguished in foreign service much will be found in the same work, (p. 291).—In 1769 died at Cambray in France, Dr. John O'Brien, theretofore Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, author of an Irish Dictionary, and of *The Laws of Tanistry Illustrated*, published after his death in *Vallancey's Collectanea Hibernica*, without acknowledgment of his authorship.

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### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES PHILLIPS.

COLONEL Phillips was killed early in 1689, at the encounter between the Enniskilleners, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wil-

liam Berry, and the Clare Dragoons under Colonel Anthony Hamilton, near Lisnaskea. John Macnamara, of Cratloe, a Captain in this Regiment, was thereupon appointed in his place. For notices of the family of Phillips, see *post* at the Infantry Regiment of Colonel Henry Dillon.

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### MAJOR FRANCIS BROWNE.

HE was descended from Dominick Browne, who was Mayor of Galway in 1575, through a younger son, Andrew; (the eldest son of Dominick was Geoffry, ancestor of Lord Oranmore). Andrew's son, John, was the father of this Major Francis, who, having been killed at Athlone, was attainted in the following year, the Inquisition styling him 'a Merchant of Waterford.' On his death and attainder, his brother Anthony succeeded to his property, and he was the lineal ancestor of Michael Joseph Browne, of Moyne, in Galway, as shown in *Sir Bernard Burke's Landed Gentry*.

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### CAPTAIN REDMOND MAGRATH.

THE Sept of Magrath, or Mac Crath, was located in the County of Tipperary, also at Termon-Magrath in the County of Fermanagh, and in later time in the County of Clare, where they are spoken of in the middle ages as the chief poets of Thomond; while in the Parish of Modeligo, County of Waterford, they had a large estate, on which the remains



of their Castles are noted by Smith.\* In 1224, Simon Magrath was Bishop of Ardagh; of Killaloe, Matthew 'Mac Cragh' was Bishop in 1391, Donat 'Mac Cragh' in 1428, Thady Mac Cragh in 1430, and Dermot 'Mac Cragh' in 1480; and Matthew Macraigh was Bishop of Clonfert in 1482. In the ensuing century lived Miler Magrath, a Franciscan friar of the Fermanagh line of this family; he had been, by the Pope's provision, advanced to the See of Down; but, having embraced the Protestant religion in 1570, he was by Queen Elizabeth translated to that of Clogher, and afterwards in the same year to the Archbishopric of Cashel, with Emly annexed, and yet more those of Waterford and Lismore by a commendatory grant, with various other substantial favours from her Majesty. He filled the Archbishopric for upwards of fifty-two years, during which time, says Harris in his additions to *Ware*, 'he made most scandalous wastes and alienations of the revenues and manors belonging to it.' He died at Cashel in 1622, in the hundredth year of his age.† In 1610 James Magrath, of Termon-Magrath, had a grant of the Island of St. Patrick's Purgatory, in Lough Derg, and its ambit; and in 1629, a Royal warrant issued, directing Lord Falkland to grant a Baronetage‡ to John Magrath of Attyvolane, in the County of Tipperary, who had some years previously obtained from the Crown a grant of the Lordship of Knockorden, with divers townlands, the Castle, town, and lands of Ballyneanty, and all tithes and

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\* *History of Waterford*, p. 82.      † *Ware's Bishops*, pp. 484-5.

‡ Gilbert, in his interesting *History of the City of Dublin*, states (p. 4) that Charles II. granted to the request of Sir James Ware, who had declined the honours of a Viscounty and a Baronetage from his Sovereign, two blank baronetcies, which Sir James filled up for two friends.

advowsons belonging to the premises, with courts leet and baron.\*

The Attainders of 1641 present the names of Richard and Patrick Magrath, both of Fyanstown, County of Meath; while Cromwell's Act (1652) so often cited, excepted from pardon for life and estate Sir John 'Magrath' of the County of Tipperary (*i. e.* the Baronet of Attyvolane), and Turlogh, son of James Magrath.—Besides Captain Redmond Magrath, there are on this List Magraths on Commission in the Earl of Antrim's Infantry, in the Earl of Tyrone's, in Lord Galway's, in Tyrone's, in Colonel John Barrett's, in Sir Charles O'Bryan's, in Colonel Charles Cavanagh's, and in Colonel Owen Mac Cartie's.

It appears from the Inquisitions of 1691, and the Petitions of 1700, that the Captain Redmond here under consideration was of a Clare family, a son (it would seem) of Edmund the patentee of 1677, and seised of estates in that County; an estate tail in which was on his attainder claimed by Robert Magrath, and allowed. Redmond Magrath, a minor, also sought and was allowed an estate tail in other Clare lands of said Redmond, under articles entered into in 1687, upon the marriage of James, the father of said minor, and Mary his mother, who was allowed an annuity and jointure thereof; while John Magrath obtained the benefit of a mortgage on the same estate, and Honora, widow of Thomas Magrath, an annuity. For other claims, see *ante*, p. 168.—A large portion of the Magrath estates, lying in the Barony of Tulla, County of Clare, was sold by the Commissioners of the forfeitures to Terence Geoghegan in 1703. Another Magrath, then attainted, was Bryan of Large, County of Fermanagh.

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\* *Rot. Pat.* 13, *Jac.* 1, in *Canc. Hib.*

## CAPTAIN ROGER SHAUGHNESSY.

THE Sept of the O'Shaughnessys claims descent from Dathi, the first Christian king of Ireland, who carried war over Gaul to the foot of the Alps, where he was killed by lightning. This family of his descendants became lords of a mountainous district dividing Galway from Clare, and they are traced through the Annals in other parts of this country. In 1060, died Dermot O'Shaughnessy, Abbot of Dunshaughlin, County of Meath; as did in 1140 another Dermot O'Shaughnessy, 'the most distinguished sage of Leath Cuinn,' the northern half of Ireland; and in 1224 Giolla-na-naomh O'Shaughnessy, Lord of the western half of Kinalea (Barony of Kiltartan, County of Galway). In 1451 a license for using the English law was granted to Donat 'O'Shasnam,' which seems to refer to a member of this Sept. In 1543 King Henry, by a patent, reciting that Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy (whom that monarch had knighted ten years previously), and his ancestors had theretofore possessed themselves of premises in the County of Galway *unjustly*, but that Sir Dermot had now surrendered same, the King therefore hereby conveyed to him as the Chief of his nation, and to his heirs male, all the manors, lands, &c., of Gort-Inchigorie, with several other denominations. To Perrot's Parliament of 1585 went John and Dermot, the two sons of Giolla Dhu O'Shaughnessy, Chief of Kinel-aodha and Gort; and in 1607 King James granted license to Roger 'O'Shaughnes of Gorte,' son and heir of Dermott O'Shaughnes, late of Gortinshegory, to hold a fair in Gort. In the Supreme Council of 1647, Dermot O'Shaughnessy, the heir male of Dermot of 1543, was one



of the Commons. He was deprived of his estates by the Usurping Powers; but on the Restoration was knighted, and by the Act of Explanation restored to his seat and 2,000 acres of his inheritance.

In 1642 the Marquis of Clanricarde wrote to Lord Inchiquin:—"The bearer, my noble kinsman, Sir Roger Shaughnessy, has, by my license, taken his departure out of this government into Munster, to take care of his lady, family (who were besieged there) and estate in these parts, which, by reason of his long absence, doth and may suffer by the general unhappy distemper in this kingdom. I could not let so much worth and merit pass from me, without giving your Lordship notice that in his own person, his son and followers, he hath constantly, and with much forward affection, been present and assisting to me in all my proceedings and endeavours for his Majesty's service."\* The son here alluded to was Dermot O'Shaughnessy, hereinafter mentioned, who raised fifty foot soldiers for the Marquis's service. William, the brother of Sir Roger, was likewise a Captain in the Clanricarde levy, and his character and loyalty obtained from the Corporation of Galway in 1648 a vote that he, then "Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy (*in consideration of his alliance in blood to the whole town, and for the good nature and affection that he and his whole family do bear to it,*) and his posterity shall be hereafter free of their guild.†

In 1678 'Roger O'Shaughnessy, son and heir to Sir Dermott, who was the son and heir of Sir Roger,' had a grant of the chief seat of Gortinshegory, with 3,239 acres adjoining in the County Galway, and 4,284 other acres within

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\* *Clanricarde's Memoirs*, fol. p. 201    † *Hardiman's Galway*, p. 216.

the same County. He was the Captain in this Regiment, and the lineal male descendant of his namesake. In 1688 he married Helen, daughter of Connor O'Bryan, Lord Viscount Clare; joined King James's forces, and was present at the battle of the Boyne, from which he returned home, sick though not wounded, and died in the Castle of Gort ten days after that fatal field. He was attainted in 1697, when his estates were granted to Sir Thomas Prendergast, 'a gentleman of family in Ireland,'\* "upon the most valuable consideration of his discovering a most barbarous and bloody conspiracy to assassinate the King's most Excellent Majesty, to destroy the liberties, and in consequence, the Protestant religion throughout Europe." The Irish House of Commons had previously solemnly thanked him therefor; and, on a representation that the rental of O'Shaughnessy's estate fell short of £500 *per annum*, other lands in the Counties of Tipperary, Galway, Roscommon, and Wexford, were added to those already appropriated for his reward; the latter to the clear amount of £334 *per annum*. [He became a Protestant, was created a Baronet, raised to the rank of a Colonel, and fell at Malplaquet in 1709.] The O'Shaughnessy estates were for many succeeding years the subject of prolonged litigation, even to an appeal to the Lords; but all attempts to disturb the grant of these confiscations were ineffective. Sir William, the heir of Roger O'Shaughnessy, died an exile in France in 1744. His cousin and next heir was Coleman O'Shaughnessy, son of his brother Cormac or Charles O'Shaughnessy, and Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, who instituted the alleged proceedings; they were continued by his brother, Roebuck O'Shaughnessy, and on his death by

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† *Dalrymple's Mem.*, vol. 3, p. 75.

Joseph, the son of Roebuck, until decisively defeated, by a vote of the Irish House of Commons in 1759, to the effect that said Sir Thomas Prendergast was included in resolutions of that house in 1739, for quieting the possession of Protestant purchasers of forfeited estates. Joseph himself died in 1783, without issue;\* and these estates, having by mesne assignment vested in Lord Gort, were recently sold under the Incumbered Estates' Commission to Viscount Gough.

The Attainders of 1691 include those of Dermot 'Shaghnessy' of Castlegar, and William Shaghnessy of Gort; while, from the claims preferred at Chichester House, it appears that Captain Hugh Kelly, on behalf of himself and his wife, sought a jointure charged under settlements of 1688, on lands in the County of Galway, forfeited by Roger O'Shaughnessy; but their petition was dismissed.—In 1699 the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates complained, in an official report, that so hasty had been several of the grantees or their agents in the disposal of the forfeited woods, that vast numbers of trees had been cut and sold for not above 6d. a piece; and they particularly named the wood of O'Shaughnessy's estate, as having been the subject of such waste.

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### CAPTAIN THADY QUINN.

THIS ancient name is recognised in the native Annals from the earliest date of surnames; those of Ulster commemorate, amongst the heroes who fought at Clontarf in 1014, Neill O'Quin. Widely spreading over Ireland, others of the Sept

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\* *O'Donovan's Hy Fiachra*, p. 386.



held territory in Limerick, Clare, Westmeath, Tyrone, Derry, and Longford; in the latter County their Castle was at Rathcline. In Limerick the name has been in later years ennobled, with the titles of Barons Adare and Earls of Dunraven.—In 1095 died of the plague Augustin O'Quinn, Chief Brehon of Leinster; in 1170 Dermot O'Quin, Chief of the Clan Hiffernan in Thomond (Clare) was slain by the Cinel-Aodha (the O'Shaughnessys) and his daughter Edwina died in eighteen years after, in her pilgrimage at Derry, 'victorious over the world and the devil.' In 1252 Thomas O'Quinn was Bishop of Clonmacnoise. In 1402 King Henry the Fourth granted to Thomas O'Coyne, clerk, 'of the Irish nation and blood,' liberty to use the English law and language, and in 1413 Henry the Fifth granted to James O 'Coygne, similar license as that before given to Thomas O 'Coyne,' clerk, with the additional liberty of acquiring lands in mortmain for religious uses.

At the close of the fourteenth century died Thomas, a son of the O'Neill who had taken the name of O'Quin (according to an ancient family pedigree), and his only son Edward O'Quin, having married a daughter of Edward O'Brien of the County Clare, settled in Connaught, his eldest son Thomas marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher French of Tyrone, in Galway. Their line afterwards intermarried with the families of Browne, Butler, Dillon, Joyce, Bodkin, Fallon, &c., all of that County. Matthew O'Quin, a lineal descendant of the above Edward, had a grant in 1672 of the Customs of Galway, for his services in the Royal cause. He died in the year 1690, and his eldest son James was, as hereafter shown, an officer in Major-General Boisseleau's Infantry. He married Anne, daughter of Terence O'Loughlen of Burren, and died in 1730, leaving

a son, Patrick, on whose death without issue male the representation failed in the elder line, to which the descendants of Peter O'Quin, who was the brother of the before mentioned Matthew, succeeded. *His* grandson, another James O'Quin, married Margaret, daughter of Augustin Bodkin of Mylough, an Ensign in the Earl of Clanricarde's Infantry. This James died in 1789, leaving Peter his eldest son, who, marrying Monica, daughter of Charles O'Fallon of Galway, had by her nine sons and one daughter. In the dispersion of these sons the fortunes of this old Sept are singularly illustrated. James, after remaining some years in Spain, returned to Ireland. Charles, John, and Nicholas died in the West Indies; Lynch, French, and Peter O'Quin were Lieutenants in the Army, and distinguished themselves in the American war; the two first afterwards died in Italy; another son, Valentine, died in Dublin, while Augustin, having married Margaret Power *alias* Smith, had issue one son and three daughters. The aforesaid Peter, dying in 1825, was succeeded by his eldest son James.

Walter Quinn 'of Dublin,' was preceptor to Prince Henry, (the eldest son of King James the First), who died in 1612, at the age of eighteen, when this Walter published his epitaph. The Act, that in 1612 confiscated Ulster by the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and his confederates, included Murtoagh O'Quinn, 'late of Dungannon,' and Teigue *moddera* O'Quinn of the same place. In 1638 died Neece O'Quyn, seised of Clontefalloe in Tyrone, Owen, his son and heir, being then aged only fourteen years. Cromwell's memorable Ordinance of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate Brien *moddera* O'Quynne, and Turlogh *groom* O'Quynne of Monagowre, in the County of Tyrone; while John Quinn, a Dominican friar, was one of the twenty-

four whom Ireton condemned to die on the capitulation of Limerick. The Attainders of 1642 include Richard and Laughlin Quinn of Ballyhooke, County of Wicklow; Edmund Quin of Ballenteskin, do., clerk; Christopher Quinn of St. Audoen's parish, Dublin, and Christopher Quin of St. Michan's, do., merchant. In a patent of Clare lands granted in 1680 to Dame Lucy 'Fitzmorrice' and her son Richard Fitz-Morrice, there was an especial saving of the rights of Thady Quinn, possibly the above Captain, to certain lands therein, and to a mortgage on others of the grant.

On this Army List, besides the above Captain Thady Quinn, Daniel Quinn was a Quarter-Master in Colonel Nicholas Purcell's Horse, as was Robert Quinn in Lord Dongan's Dragoons; Christopher 'Quin,' a Cornet in Colonel Simon Luttrell's, and the aforesaid James 'Quinn,' a Lieutenant in Major-General Boisseleau's Infantry. Captain Thady Quinn was attainted in 1691, when his estates in the County of Limerick became vested in the Crown. The other Outlawries were of William Quin of Dublin, Richard Quinn of Athy, Hugh Mc Turlogh O'Quin of Cornetule, and Brian *oge* Mac Turlogh O'Quin of Glunoe, County of Tyrone.

By a Private Act of the Irish Parliament in 1749, the estates of Eliza Quin otherwise Longfield, daughter and heiress of Dominick Quin, then late of Quinsborough, County Kildare, deceased, were, together with the estates of her husband, Longfield, vested in Trustees for sale to pay off incumbrances.



## LIEUTENANT SYLVESTER PURDON.

THIS name is still extant of respectability in the County of Clare, but the above Lieutenant appears to have been of a family of Cork, in which County Sir Nicholas Purdon had in 1669 a confirmatory grant of 7,300 acres. His grandson was Colonel Bartholomew Purdon, M.P., who died in 1737, and to whom a monument is erected in the church of Ballyclogh. The name does not appear on the Outlawries, or elsewhere on the Infantry List, but Lieutenant John and Ensign William Purdon were of the '1649' Officers, and one of the name was a Quarter-Master in Lord Galmoy's Horse.

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## LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LYSAGHT.

THIS officer was conspicuous in all the hard-fought battles in which Clare's Dragoons were engaged during this war, including those at the Boyne, Aughrim, and Limerick. He displayed the most heroic valour, and, to the last moment of his eventful military career, exerted all his energies to retrieve the sinking fortunes of the Stuart dynasty. He was of the Corcumroe or Kilcommon Lysaghts, then accounted the head of this ancient Sept.—The Mac Lysaghts were of the same royal line as the O'Briens, and it has been suggested as of local tradition that the founder of their family having, on a perilous occasion, at the close of the twelfth century, maintained his position against a vastly superior

force during seven days, a space of time which in Irish is rendered *lac seact*, was hence distinguished by that appellation, which, on the assumption of surnames by the Milesian Irish about that period, became the adopted patronymic of his descendants, modified into 'Lysaght.'

Many of this name became subsequently proprietors of extensive districts within Thomond, as well under the provincial rulers thereof, as under the Kings of England when their government became paramount; but the wide extending territories north, east, and south of Ennistymon, stretching towards Kilfenora, and bounded by the possessions of the O'Connors, O'Neylans, O'Briens, &c., may be designated as having been long the hereditary patrimony of the Mac Lysaghts of Corcumroe. In 1171, say the Four Masters, 'the people of West Connaught and a party of Siol Murray (County Roscommon) plundered the west of Corcumroe, and carried away an immense prey in cattle.' According to local tradition the invaders on this occasion, after devastating and plundering that district, advanced to the old church of Kilshanny, with the object of carrying off its consecrated plate and rich offerings, and this meditated sacrilege they would have accomplished, but for the resistance of the Mac Lysaghts, who gained a signal victory over them, on a plain somewhat west of that church. The Connacians on their defeat besought from the conquerors an interval to bury their dead, and then promised to return to their own country; twenty-four hours were accordingly conceded for this purpose, and an immense cairn on the left bank of the river Declan, popularly designated *Corin Connachta*, still marks the place of that interment.

I would gladly (says the writer of this particular article) enlarge upon the martial deeds and achievements of the

Mac Lysaghts in after ages, and particularly during the incessant and protracted wars of Thomond, carried on between the native chiefs and the English settlers headed by the de Clares; that duty has been however some centuries since brilliantly and graphically discharged by an historian of the principality, John Mac Rorey Mac Grath, in his celebrated compilation of *Caithreim Toirbealbha*, or *History of the Wars of King Turlough O'Brien*, a work which is soon to be translated and sent to press under respectable supervision.—Kilcornan, (he continues), the paternal home of Lieutenant William's family, is a district adjoining Ennistymon, and the last Lysaght heiress of this locality, Jane, daughter of Andrew Lysaght of Summerville, married George Hogan Stackpool of Cragbrien in Clare. Various others of this name were, previous to and after the accession of the Stuart dynasty, established in central or lower Thomond as also in Cork (from which latter county have issued the Lysaghts, Lords Lisle); and up to the time of the civil war of 1641 they continued to be styled Mac Lysaght, but thenceforward resigned the native distinction and were simply known as 'Lysaghts.' The list of scholars in Trinity College in 1612 has the names of Thomas and Daniel 'Lysagh,' while it suggests their Milesian deduction by the *alias* 'Mac Gill-lisagh.' Daniel was afterwards, with this description, presented by the Crown to the Rectory of Rathblynninge in the Diocese of Killaloe, with a proviso that, unless he reside thereon after he shall have finished his studies in Trinity College, the presentation shall be void.

In the troubled reign of Charles the First, the Chief of the Mac Lysaghts of Corcumroe was John, who had a numerous issue of sons and daughters. The eldest of the sons was Daniel, who had issue five sons, named Thomas,



Andrew, Patrick, John, and Daniel. Thomas is, at this distance of time, believed to have been the eldest, and he, marrying a lady of the Butler family, acquired through her the lands of Monananah and Ballybranneen, near Ennistymon. The children of that marriage were John, William, and Connor, with a daughter, Elizabeth, who married her own cousin, James Lysaght of Ballykeal. John, the eldest son of said Thomas, married Hannah, daughter of Edmund O'Hogan, who was father of Edmund O'Hogan of Carahan and of Mrs. O'Grady. They were of the native Sept, O'Hogans of the great wood, of whom were Murtagh and Hugh Hogan, also officers in Clare's regiment, as were others in different companies of this muster, as shown hereafter. Of that marriage were three sons, Thomas, Daniel, and John. Thomas, the eldest, married a Miss Macnamara, by whom he had one son, John; Daniel, the second, had also a son, named James; and John, the third, together with his brothers, Thomas and Daniel, on the demise of their father, which occurred about the year 1760, were removed by their uncle, James Lysaght of Ballykeal, preparatory to their education and settlement in life. This uncle had by his wife, said Elizabeth, two sons and four daughters; the eldest of the daughters married Peter O'Loghlen, popularly styled Prince of Burren; another marrying John Fitzgerald of Limerick, was by him mother of Colonel Edward, who was killed in action in Portugal in 1814; of Major Austin, who lost a leg, arm, and his nose at Waterloo; and of William and John, also distinguished officers. The said John Fitzgerald, the husband of Miss Lysaght, was brother of Austin Fitzgerald of Toureen in Clare, one of whose daughters married Theobald Butler of Ballyline.

John Lysaght, the before-mentioned third and youngest

son of John Lysaght, senior, and Hannah O'Hogan, extended this family name by a numerous male progeny. Having married Mary, daughter of John Bourke of Glenaragha-Burren (by Nanno Macnamara), he had by her eight sons—1, Thomas ; 2, Daniel ; 3, James ; 4, John ; 5, Patrick ; 6, Michael ; 7, Andrew ; and 8, Walter. Thomas resides at Carvowekeal, adjacent to the river Declan, on whose bank the monster cairn before alluded to still exists.

Of this family of Macnamara, into which John Lysaght had so married, it may be here mentioned, was John Macnamara, the relative and friend of Robert Nugent, subsequently Viscount Clare and Earl Nugent, whose only daughter and heiress, the Lady Mary-Elizabeth became the wife of Earl Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Much interesting correspondence passed during the years 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, and 1769 between the above Viscount Clare and said John Macnamara, which is at present in the possession of Michael Lysaght of Ennis (one of the sons of the aforesaid John Lysaght by Mary Bourk) they having been consigned to his care and safe keeping, as he being of the next of kin of that branch of Macnamaras.

To return to the issue of Daniel, son of John, of the time of Charles the First; *Andrew*, his second son, was father to Charles Lysaght, of Ballybreen, who was father of Andrew Lysaght of Summerville and of John of Brickhill, before alluded to. Andrew Lysaght, the eldest son of Charles, was father to Jane, who, married George Hogan Stackpool of Crag-Brien, whose grandson is now High Sheriff of Clare. Daniel Lysaght, a second son of Andrew, and brother to Charles of Ballybreen, was father to Andrew-Daniel, who was father to Joseph, yet living, to George of Bally-

keal, and to James of Drumoher, whose son Walter was father to George Lysaght of Kilcorny, by Miss Stackpool. *Patrick*, the third son of Daniel, son of John, was father of the Lieutenant here under consideration, and also of Patrick Lysaght hereafter spoken of. He was father of James Lysaght of Ballykeal who married, as before stated, his cousin Elizabeth, and had issue. *John* Lysaght, the fourth son of Daniel, was progenitor of the Ballyvorda branch of the Lysaghts.

The old cathedral graveyard of Kilfenora is the chief burial place of the Clare Lysaghts, and, on a slab there, is an inscription to Patrick Lysaght, the brother of Lieutenant William ; in his epitaph he is made to say, '*Marti et Baccho sæpe tributa dedi.*' The tradition of the country and his kindred suggests that he also was engaged in the Stuart wars, more especially as it is stated on the tombstone that he died in 1741, at the very advanced age of 85. In 1678 a William Lysaght obtained grants of 4239 acres in the Baronies of Bunratty, Tulla, and Inchiquin in the county of Clare.

In the year 1780 John Lysaght of Brick-hill died at Mallow ; he had married Jane Eyre Dalton (daughter of Edward Dalton of Deer Park in Clare) by whom he had issue Edward Lysaght, a well known facetious barrister of the Munster circuit, who was father of the lady now wife of Dr. Griffin, Bishop of Limerick ; and of another daughter, the wife of Colonel Campbell of the 16th Regiment of Foot.



## LIEUTENANT JOSEPH FURLONG.

THIS family was one of the earliest English colonists of the County of Wexford, where they settled in the neighbourhood of Roscarlan. On the Patent Rolls of 1346, David Furlong is mentioned as then a landed proprietor there; it would seem indeed that he was the mitred Abbot of the noble monastery of Dunbrody, whose ruins, after a lapse of centuries, are still strikingly interesting. About his time a Carmelite House was founded and endowed at Hoartown, in the same County, by a Furlong. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, Mark Furlong, described as of Wexford, was one of the Commons, and this Mark was gratefully named in the Declaration of Royal Gratitude of 1662, for subsequent services 'beyond the seas.'—Besides Lieutenant Joseph, a James Furlong was Quarter-Master in Lord Tyrconnel's Horse. Yet neither of the names appears in the Outlawries of 1691, which do mention David Furlong of Bannow, Nicholas of Kilcavan, Michael of Brown Castle, and Walter of Coole-Hall. The lands of the latter were in 1703 purchased from the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates by George Saville.

Ware, in his *Writers of Ireland*, makes mention of a White Furlong, born in Wexford, a student in Oxford, and subsequently a priest and author; while in later years Thomas Furlong of the same County was a poet, whose talents, out of Ireland, might have been encouraged into high repute. He was one of the principal translators engaged in that national compilation of Mr. Hardiman, *The Irish*

*Minstrelsy*,—the songs of Carolan having been assigned for his translation. Dying in 1827, at the age of 33 years, he was buried at Drumcondra, near the monument of Francis Grose, the Antiquarian.\*

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### LIEUTENANT PATRICK HEHIR.

THE Sept of O'Hehir was in earliest time noticed as territorially located at Magh-Adhair, a district of Clare lying between Ennis and Tulla. In a battle fought in 1094, at Fenagh, in the County of Leitrim, between Roderic O'Connor with his adherents of the Siol-Murry, and the people of Thomond and West Connaught, in which Roderic was victorious, Aulaffe O'Hehir was slain; while the Four Masters notice at 1099 the death of Donogh O'Hehir, as then Lord of Magh-Adhair. Soon after, however, this Sept were driven hence by the Macnamaras, westward to Hy-Cormaic, a tract lying between Slieve Callan and the town of Ennis.

The name does not appear on the Attainders of 1642, but the clause of Royal Gratitude in the Act of Settlement includes Ensign Turlough O'Hehir, described as of Balame in that county. In 1679 Silvester Hehir had a grant of a small allotment in Mayo, as had Edmund *oge* O'Hehir for 80 acres in Galway; Murtoogh O'Hehir for 11, Edmund for 102, and Hugh O'Hehir for 108, the latter all in Clare.—Adherents, as this family were, of the O'Briens, the present Army List, besides the above Lieutenant Patrick, presents

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\* *D'Alton's County of Dublin*, p. 247.

Teigue O'Hehir, an Ensign in Colonel Charles O'Brien's Regiment of Infantry; while still following the fortunes of the dethroned Stuart, under the O'Bryan guidance, Captain Hehir was one of those in Clare's Regiment of Dragoons, wounded at the battle of Lauffield village in 1747.

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### LIEUTENANT RICHARD BEDFORD.

THIS Officer was of Ardclough in the County of Wicklow, as was also Thomas Bedford, an Ensign in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry, and a Dennis Bedford attainted at the same time, all of whom are described in the Inquisitions for their outlawry as of this locality.—The name is of record in the Irish Rolls of Chancery from Edward the First; while early in that of Edward the Third Adam de 'Bedeford' was one of the chiefs of the Pale, whom the King summoned to lead an army to the Isle of Man, which Richard de Maundeville, 'accompanied by a multitude of Scotch felons,' had invaded with the object of conquering it.

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### CORNET HUGH PERRY.

THIS name is not repeated on the Army List, nor does it at all appear on the Attainders. It is traced in the later records of Cork, as that of 'Pery' is from an earlier period in Limerick, where, in the middle of the last century, flourished the Right Honourable Edmund Sexton Pery, by whose influence that city of the sieges was, though not until



the year 1760, declared by government to be no longer a fortress; and its walls were thereupon levelled, new approaches made to it, and a new bridge and spacious quays were constructed.

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### CORNET NICHOLAS ARCHDEKIN.

THIS name is traceable in the Local and Family History of the Counties of Kilkenny and Galway from a very early period and subsequently in Cork. Alured, Prior of the House of Inistiogue, assigned in 1218 to the Abbey of St. Thomas of Dublin, a moiety of the Churches of Kilcormack and Tullaghbarry, with which his house had been previously endowed by Stephen Archdekin, Knight, who on this occasion confirmed the transfer. In 1309 'Maurice le Ercedekne had livery of his estates in Ireland, a short time previous to which John le Ercedekne, Maurice le Ercedekne, Sylvester and William le Ercedekne were summoned as 'Fideles' of Ireland, to the Scottish wars. In 1310 Reymond 'Lercedekene' was summoned to and sat at a Parliament in Kilkenny; and in 1355 Richard le Ercedecyne was appointed one of the guardians of the peace for that County.

In 1585 Robert Archdeacon was one of the Representatives of Ennistiogue in Perrot's Parliament. — In 1610 Richard Archdeacon of Corballymore, County of Waterford, had a confirmatory grant thereof, with courts leet and baron; as he had in the following year of the manor of Bawnmore and Kilmurry, with certain rights in the borough of Thomastown, all these latter premises being in the County of Kilkenny. About this time died Richard Archdeacon, a merchant of Kilkenny, Nicholas, his son and

heir, being then of full age and married.—In 1667, Richard son of Peter Archdeacon, had a confirmatory grant of lands in Kilkenny; in ten years after which *Nicholas Archdakne* passed patent for nearly 1,000 acres in Galway, where he became the founder of a family, now it is believed extinct.—In King James's Charter of 1687, to Kilkenny, John Archdekin, merchant, was one of the Aldermen; John Archdekin, junior (merchant), Sheriff, and Peter Archdekin, Chamberlain. The aforesaid Alderman John was in 1689 elected by this body Mayor of their City.

Besides the above Nicholas, — Archdeacon was an Ensign in Colonel John Grace's infantry, Redmond 'Archdeacon' a Lieutenant in Lord Galway's, and — Archdeacon, a Captain in Lord Kenmare's. Cornet Nicholas, according to the description on the Inquisition of Outlawry in 1691, was of the County of Cork, yet he is shown on record to have been seised of lands in Galway, which were the subject of a marriage settlement in 1699; while Redmond is styled on his Attainder as of Tristane, County of Galway. There were also attainted with them in 1691, James Archdeacon of Kilmosheer, Henry Archdeacon of the City of Cork, merchant, and John Archdeacon of Monkstown, in the same County, at which latter place a castle had been erected by one of said John's progenitors.

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### CORNET THOMAS CLANCHY.

THE Mac Clanchys were a Sept of the Dal-Cassian stock, hereditary Brehons or Judges of Thomond, under the O'Bryans, its Princes. In the time of Queen Elizabeth,

the name was so influential in Clare, that Boetius Clancy was one of its representatives in Sir John Perrot's national Parliament of 1585, and was afterwards its Sheriff; while another branch of the family lorded over Dartry and Rosclogher, in West Brefsney (Leitrim). In the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the Chief of the Dalcassian race was induced by that monarch to accept the title of Earl of Thomond, the distinction was so unpopular amongst the natives, that, on the return of the newly-created peer to his people, his castle at Clonroad was burnt, and himself only saved from the fury of those, who were once his faithful adherents, by the attachment and influence of the Mac Clanchy, his Brehon.—At the period when Clare was planted out into a County, Conogher Mac Clanchy was seised of Castles at Balychardle, Mughane, Ennishy, and Dromolin; as was Donogh Mac Clanchy at Clayneloghan and Benovogher; Teigue, at Ballynaclogh, and Murtagh at

The Declaration of Royal Gratitude in 1662, for 'services beyond the seas' included Captain Murtough Clanchy of Castlekeale in Clare; while, in 1670 Cornelius Clanchy had a confirmatory patent for 941 acres in that county, as had Catherine Clanchy and John, her son, for 47, also therein. On this Army List, besides Cornet Thomas, John 'Clancy' was a Lieutenant in the Royal Infantry, and another of the name was a Lieutenant in Maxwell's Dragoons. The Attainders of 1691 name Murtough and James Clancy of Knocklane, with Boetius Clancy of Glancun, both in the County of Clare. At the Court of Chichester House in 1700 Connor Clancey claimed a freehold in a small estate of Lord Clare;—allowed.

After the capitulation of Limerick, the above Cornet



Thomas and many of his family passed over to France, especially establishing themselves at Nantes, where they founded bursarships for educating natives of Ireland, and preferably of their own name, to the priesthood. A brother of Thomas remained in Limerick, and, in a house built by him there, opposite Thomond Gate, near the Treaty Stone, he had a son born to him and christened Thomas, after his said uncle, the Cornet. This Thomas, junior, having studied medicine in France, returned to his father, and in Limerick practised his profession of a physician with eminence and respectability; it was then almost the only mode open for a Catholic to maintain a gentlemanly station. He married into the family of Monckton, who were well connected and Protestants, being relatives of Ruvigny Earl of Galway, who was Justice of Ireland in 1701. The doctor, however, continued a most devoted Roman Catholic, and his lady became one; nor, under the example of such parents, did any of their children conform, although many inducements were held out to them. Dr. Thomas died young, leaving, however, one daughter and three sons, the two elder of whom died *s. p.*; the youngest lived to 1830, 'a year or two previous to which,' (writes his son Daniel Clanchy of Charleville, Esq., County Cork, D.L.) 'I went with him to Limerick, and we walked out to see the old house in which he and his father were born, (it was then in a state of dilapidation) and to renew his acquaintance with, and take a last leave of those old walls and historical remains, the familiar objects of his boyhood, and of which he had still so lively a recollection.'

## QUARTER-MASTER WILLIAM HAWFORD.

THIS surname, probably identical with Harford, is not found again on the List, nor at all on the Attainders. A family of the latter spelling existed in the County of Dublin in the last century.

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## QUARTER-MASTER EDMUND BOHILLY.

THE Milesian surname of O'Bohilly, O'Bohil, O'Boyle, is of early record, as well on the native annals as on the Rolls of the Irish Chancery. In 1099 Canlamrach O'Boyle was Bishop of Armagh, as was Cineath O'Boyle of Clogher in 1135. In 1301, during the vacancy of the see of Cashel, the King presented John O'Boghil to the Vicarage of Calveston, within that Diocese; while in 1318 Dionysius O'Boghil sued out a patent\* for pardon and protection, and in 1597 Niall O'Boyle was Bishop of Raphoe. Of the particular individual, however, here in commission, nothing has been ascertained, nor of his family.

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## QUARTER-MASTER JAMES O'DEA.

THIS Sept possessed the territory in the County of Clare now known as the Parish of Dysart, in the Barony of Inchiquin, and within it had many castles, of which some

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\* *Rolls in Canc. Hib.*

ruins still remain. Branches of the family had also settled in Cork and Tipperary. So early as in 1151 the Four Masters record that when at Moinmore, a place which lies between Cork and the Blackwater, a battle was fought to establish the right to the sovereignty of Munster (claimed as vested in the O'Brien succession), no less than nine of the Sept of O'Dea were slain. Again, in 1318 occurred the battle of Dysart-O'Dea, where Sir Robert de Clare was slain by Conor O'Dea, the warlike Prince of Cineal-Fearmaic,\* a country of ancient Thomond.

In 1415 Dionysius O'Dea, precentor in the Cathedral of Limerick, sued out a license to absent himself from his dignity for five years, and place himself in the schools of Oxford or Cambridge, receiving there, however, during that interval, the profits of his precentorship:† he was subsequently raised to the See of Ossory. Cornelius O'Dea died Bishop of Limerick in 1426, while another Cornelius O'Dea was the first prelate appointed to the See of Killaloe by Henry VIII. in 1546; his predecessor, James O'Corren, having then resigned "for the sake of retirement and living private."‡ A survey of Clare, drawn up at the time of its plantation, notes Mahon O'Dea as seised of the Castle of Beallnelykee and Moghowney; while Donell Moell O'Dea at the same time held that of Disert. In 1679 John O'Dea had a grant of 77 acres in Clare, as had Michael O'Dea of 84. At the Court of Chichester House, John O'Dea was a claimant for a freehold in Clare, on Lord Clare's confiscations;—allowed.

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\* *Vallancey's Collect. Hib.* vol. 1, p. 617.

† *Rot. Pat.* 2 Hen. 5, in *Canc. Hib.*

‡ *Ware's Bishops.*



## REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

## COLONEL SIMON LUTTRELL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.			
— Geoghegan, Lieut-Colonel.			
Edward Moclare, Major.			
Oliver Grace.	— 'Harcher.'	— Brady.	
Charles Geoghegan.	Charles Lucas.	Adam Kennigs.	
Conn Geoghegan.	Christopher Quinn.	Thomas Bourke.	
Thomas Ducken- field.	Henry Morley.	Christopher Tyrrell.	
Sir Edward Tyrrell.		John Perkins.	
— Bellew.	— French.	— Daly.	
— Fleming.	— Bestard.	— Warren.	
— Londres.	— Barnewall.	— M'Donnell.	— Sweetman.
— Broalls.	— Connell.	— Carter.	

## COLONEL SIMON LUTTRELL.

AN inquisition taken in 1687 finds that Thomas Luttrell of Luttrelostown died about fourteen years previous, seised of upwards of 2,500 acres in the County of Dublin, with the Rectories of Clonsillaigh, Dunabate, and Knockraddy, and that this Simon Luttrell was his son and heir ; to him, therefore, as so much has been written of the Luttrell family, (*ante*, p. 210, &c.,) the notices here shall be confined. When Tyrconnell repaired to Cork, to receive King James on his landing, this Simon (who had previously, as before mentioned, (*ante*, p. 67,) been the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hon. Thomas Newcomen's Infantry), was appointed Governor of Dublin, with an adequate garrison.\* Such he continued to be when James made his entry into that City ; and, in the Parliament convened there immediately after, he represented the County of Dublin.

When, after landing, in August, 1689, near Carrickfergus, and capturing that place, the Prince of Orange's commander, the Marshal Duke de Schonberg, proceeded as far as Dundalk towards Dublin ; and, by way of distracting the attention of King James, who was advancing from the Irish metropolis to oppose him, sent off in September, ten or twelve English vessels, with some troops into the Bay of Dublin, to attempt a diversion there ; such effectual measures were taken for the security of the capital, under the direction of this Simon Luttrell, that the national army was not interrupted in its march after the King to Dundalk, and the English vessels

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\* *Clarke's Mem. Jac. 2*, v. 2, p. 378.

were obliged to depart from the bay without effecting any service.\* The Comte d'Avaux referring, on this occasion, to 'C'effet, qu' a produit a Dublin le soin et l' exactitude d' un Colonel de Dragons nommé Lutterel,' wrote thus of him from King James's camp at Ardee, to the French minister of war, M. de Louvois. 'Cet officier y a mis un si bon ordre, qu'il a sauvé cette capitale lorsque les vaisseaux Anglois sont entrés dans la rade, et ont commencé d'y faire descent, esperant un soulèvement des Protestans; mais il a sceu contenir ceuxcy dons le devoir, et chasser les autres; il seroit à souhaiter que l'ordre qu'il a estably dans Dublin fust seuvy, lorsque le Roy y sera.'†

After the defeat at the Boyne, when Berwick collected a body of the routed army at Brazeel, near Swords, King James at his instance sent out from Dublin six troops of this Colonel's Dragoons, to cover the Duke's retreat into the City. He afterwards, when determined to fly from Ireland, ordered ~~this Officer to march to Leixlip with all the forces in town,~~ except two troops of his own Regiment of Horse, of which this Army List affords no details, but which he kept to attend upon himself, if necessitated to fly.‡ After the departure of his Sovereign, however, Colonel Simon, true to the interest of the self-exiled James, returned to Dublin, and did not retire from the trust which had been reposed in him until dusk.§ When the Irish party at Limerick, opposed to Tyrconnel, despatched their deputation to the King at St. Germain's, Colonel Simon was associated therein, as before mentioned, (p. 61.)

\* *O'Callaghan's Brigade*, vol. 1, pp. 193-4.

† *D'Avaux' Negotiations*, &c., pp. 522-3.

‡ *Clarke's James II.* vol. 2, p. 402.      § *O'Callaghan's Excise Mac.* p. 358.



He was attainted in 1691, as were also his wife, and Thomas Luttrell described as of Luttrellstown, and Robert Luttrell of Simonstown, County of Kildare. That wife, Katherine, became a widow before the sitting of the Court of Claims in 1700, where she preferred a memorial for her jointure off his estates in the Counties of Dublin and Kildare, which was allowed her; while his brother, Colonel Henry, claimed an estate tail therein; but his petition was postponed, as pending already before Parliament. Margaret Luttrell, spinster, also sought and was allowed a remainder for years in Meath Lands of said Colonel Simon. By the Articles of Limerick it was agreed that this Simon Luttrell, together with Maurice Eustace of Yearmanstown, and — Chevers of Maystown, commonly called 'Viscount Mount Leinster,' (who are stated then to belong to the Regiments in the garrisons and quarters of the Irish Army beyond the seas, sent thither upon the affairs of their respective Regiments, or of the Army in general), should have the benefit thereof, provided they returned within eight months, submitted to King William's government, and took the oath of allegiance.\* Simon did not, however, avail himself of this proffered amnesty; but, remaining in France, became there Colonel of the 'Queen's Regiment of Infantry,' of which Francis Wauchop was Lieutenant-Colonel, and James O'Brien major.† He distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1696 in Italy, under Marshal de Catinat, and in Catalonia, under the Duke de Vendome, and died in September, 1698, as recorded on his monument in the Chapel of the Irish College at Paris, having married in 1672 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas New-

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\* *Harleian MSS.* v. 7, p. 490.

† *Fitzgerald's Limerick*, v. 2, p. 374.

comen, Baronet, of Sutton, County Dublin, by whom he left no issue.\* A few months before his death his Regiment was disbanded, as were then several others of the Irish Army in France. This officer is justly commemorated for his unwarped integrity and unchangeable devotion to King James, in whose cause he forfeited all his estates.

In 1696 Colonel Simon Luttrell's glebe land was granted to Walter Delamer in trust, while several impropriate Rectories and Tithes, of which he had been seised, were granted by the Commissioners to the Trustees for augmenting poor livings, &c.; and at Chichester House in 1700, many claims were preferred and some allowed affecting his lands in the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Meath, and his house property in Dublin City.

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### MAJOR EDWARD MOCLARE.

THE Moclare family were a family very widely spread over Tipperary in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It does not appear, however, of what County this Major was a native; while in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry John Moclare was a Captain, and James Moclare an Ensign. The Attainders of 1691 present the names of James Moclare, Knight, of Dublin; and a Jeffry 'Mockler' was the forfeiting occupant of lands in the Barony of Tulla, County of Clare, which were claimed in 1703, and allowed to be the estate in fee of Sir Arthur Gore, then a minor.

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\* *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 203.

## CAPTAIN THOMAS DUCKENFIELD.

THIS Officer is described in the Inquisition of Attainder as of Longwood, County of Meath; as is also a Loftus Duckenfield who was attainted at the same time. The name no otherwise occurs on this Army List, or in the Attainders. Captain Thomas appears to have been the son of Colonel William Duckenfield, by Elinor, daughter of Sir Dudley Loftus of Killyan, who, after his decease, married Sir Edward Tyrrell of Lynn, the next Captain in this Regiment. The early ancestry of this family is to be traced in Cheshire, where it enjoyed the honour of a Baronetcy.

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## CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD TYRRELL.

HUGH DE LACY, the great Palatine of Meath, in his settlement of that 'Kingdom,' as it was then yet designated, gave Castleknock and its lands, accounted therein, to his namesake Hugh Tyrrell, whose descendants were hence long after styled Barons of Castleknock. In 1302 Gerald Tyrrell and Richard Tyrrell were two of the 'Fideles' of Ireland, whose military services were sought by King Edward for the war in Scotland. On the death of this Gerald within a few years after, Roger Tyrrell succeeded to his estates, as his son and heir. Richard, the other 'Fidelis,' was seised of Castleknock, and when, in 1315, Edward Bruce, after having been crowned King of Ireland, amidst the acclamations of the people,



marched from the North towards Munster, he encamped before that fortress, and held the Baron and his Lady prisoners, until soon after ransomed.\* In 1345 the King committed to the custody of Richard fitz Richard the lands and estates which had been held by John Tyrrell of Portlemon, under the heirs of the late Earl of Louth, to hold to said Richard *durante minoritate*, with the *maritagium* of John's heir. In 1373 John 'Tirell' of Riverston was summoned to a great Council at Dublin, as he was in the following year, and in 1377 had like summons to King Richard's first Parliament; he was afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Robert Tyrrell, Knight, was then the Baron at Castleknock, and, on his death without issue in 1380, his inheritance descended to his two sisters, Susanna, the wife of William de Botham, and Matilda, wife of Robert Burnell. In 1408 Walter Tyrrell, Knight, was Sheriff of Dublin. Hugh Tyrrell was, in 1485, the last of the line at Castleknock, and, on his death without issue male, the estate was partitioned between Christopher Barnewall and John Burnell, who had respectively married the daughters and co-heiresses of Hugh.

The name of Tyrrell was most especially celebrated in Irish military history during the great Elizabethan or Tyrone war, in the person of Captain Richard Tyrrell. Despatched from Ulster in 1597 with 500 men to raise the country against the English, he advanced to a locality called the Paace, since known as Tyrrell's Pass, whither a son of Lord Trimleston was detached with 1,000 men to oppose him and his party; but, the experience and address of Tyrrell supplied the deficiency of his numbers, he gave the royalists a total defeat, and sent their young commander a prisoner to O'Neill. A

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\* *D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dub.* p. 557.

late clever writer, the Reverend Cæsar Otway, adds 'this was not the only action at which Tyrrell was concerned, in this vicinity. A little to the south, and occupying a similar pass in O'More's country, he surprised the most consummate of Elizabeth's generals, the Lord Mountjoy; on which occasion the Deputy was in imminent danger of his life, and had a horse shot under him. Any one, who reads the history of that terrible struggle between the English and Irish in those wars, will recognise what an important part Tyrrell took in them, how he was mainly instrumental in assisting O'Donnell to enter Munster in spite of Lord Mountjoy's precaution, who had supposed that he had every practicable road guarded, but which Tyrrell and O'Donnell evaded by passing safely over the hitherto impracticable mountains of Slieve-Phelim, and so thence gained the valley of the Shannon, when the English supposed they had enclosed them in the vale of Suir. Tyrrell led on the vanguard of his party at the disastrous battle of Kinsale. He protected Dunboy as long as it was possible. . . . Even when O'Donnell, in despair, retired beyond the seas, and Tyrone bargained successfully for his pardon, and when at last all was over in Munster, because the country was turned into a wide waste, Tyrrell, instead of surrendering, effected, along with his faithful followers, his retreat out of Desmond in hostile array, from the farthest mountains of Kerry, through the midst of treacherous Irish and wrathful English, (when a large reward was offered for his apprehension), until he arrived in the fastnesses of the County Cavan, and there history leaves him.—I find no record of his subsequent life or death.'

A Funeral Entry of 1636, in the Office of Arms, records the death of Edward Tyrrell of Caverstown, County of Westmeath, (second son of Edward Tyrrell of do., eldest son and

heir of Richard Tyrrell of same place); adding that he married Honora, daughter of John Tyrrell of Clonmoyle in said County, by whom he had three sons; Richard, as yet unmarried, and two others who died so; that said Edward took to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Eustace of Clongowes Wood, by whom he had a daughter—dead. His third wife was Amy, daughter of Richard Sutton of Richardstown, County of Kildare; by whom he had one son, James. Said first-mentioned Edward Tyrrell died 11th May, 1636, and was buried at Castlelost, County of Westmeath. The Attainders of 1642 comprise the names of Henry Tyrrell of Killussy, County of Kildare; Peter Tyrrell of Athboy, merchant; and Thomas Tyrrell of do., with many others of the name in Westmeath.\* In the same year Colonel Monk, afterwards celebrated as the Duke of Albemarle, took Castleknock and put many of the garrison to the sword; but in November, 1647, Owen Roe O'Neill retook this old fortress from the Republicans. In this latter year, Thomas Tyrrell of Kilbride was of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny; he was therefore, in Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate; by the Act of Explanation, however, in 1665, he was restored to his seat and three thousand acres; while Lieutenant Henry Tyrrell, probably the aforesaid of Killussy, appears on the Roll of the '1649' Officers, whose claims were adjudicated upon after the Restoration; and in 1680 Christopher 'Tirrill' had a grant of 763 acres in Roscommon.

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\* On the Westmeath Forfeitures of this Civil war and the several patentees thereof, the Book of Survey and Distribution in that County has been recently copied, compared, and *printed*, to the extent of 126 folios, beautifully executed by John Charles Lyons, Esq. of Ladiston, a Deputy Lieutenant there.



In particular reference to this Captain Sir Edward Tyrrell, the Earl of Clarendon, writing to the Earl of Rochester, says, "On Saturday last in the evening, one Mr. Edward Tyrrell of the County of Meath brought me the King's letter for creating him a Baronet. He is a very old man, and it were to be wished His Majesty had good accounts of men before he conferred marks of honour upon them, which he may very easily have if he pleaseth, and still do what he has a mind to. This gentleman's father was a lawyer and a Roman Catholic; what religion he was of, in the time of the Usurper, nobody can tell, but he was employed by them to make a Survey of the County of Meath, which he did most exactly; therein discovering all the secrets with which he was entrusted. His estate was very small. *This gentleman has much improved it, as he says that he bought of new title from soldiers, adventurers, and '49' interest, to the value of about £700 per annum; of which it is said he owes £5,000, and is incumbered with variety of lawsuits.* . . . He is of any or no religion, sometimes a Roman Catholic, sometimes a Protestant."\* In the Parliament of 1689, this individual sat as one of the Representatives for the Borough of Belturbet, and there appear of his name, and possibly kindred, on this Army List, John Tyrrell, a Captain in the King's Own Foot; Walter Tyrrell in Fitz-James's; Simon 'Turrill,' a Lieutenant in Colonel Robert Clifford's Dragoons; and another Tyrrell in Colonel Richard Nugent's Infantry. On the 7th of April, 1690, King James, 'reposing great trust and confidence in the honesty and diligence, care and circumspection of our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edward Tyrrell,' appointed him supervisor of the Counties of Cork, Waterford,

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\* *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, &c.*, v. 1, p. 383.

and Kerry; with powers to prevent or punish frauds, neglects, and misdemeanours there; "to preserve our woods, houses, and parks, and to view our fortifications within the same, and execute all necessary repairs."\*

In the King's ecclesiastical appointments of 4th June, 1690, Doctor Philip Tyrrell was one of those whom His Majesty presented to the Rectories of Lynn and Moylesker in the County of Westmeath; while Doctor John Tyrrell was at the same time presented to those of Kilmetsan and Galtoon, and another John Tyrrel to the Rectory of Rathconnel, all in said County.† It may be observed that amongst the Roman Catholic Prelates, whom King James immediately after his accession recommended to the protection of the Earl of Clarendon, were Doctor Patrick Tyrrell, R. C. Bishop of Clogher and Kilmore, with Doctor Dominick Maguire, the R. C. Primate of Armagh, and the other Irish Roman Catholic Prelates. The first, Doctor Tyrrell, was Secretary to Lord Tyrconnel, and amongst papers of his, that were taken by King William's party, was that Lord's 'occult onomatographie,' to which was a key on a separate sheet, wherein Ireland was designated 'Barbadoes,' &c.‡

There were of this name attainted in 1691, the above Captain Edward of Longwood and Lynn, Baronet, with nine of the name in the County of Westmeath, and three in other parts of the country. At the Court of Claims, Gabriel Tyrrell sought an estate tail special in County of Westmeath lands forfeited by Francis Tyrrell, but his petition was dismissed; as was also a claim of Richard Tyrrel for a remainder of 41 years leasehold, in the lands forfeited by

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\* *Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc.* v. 10, p. 143.

† *De Burgo, Hib. Dom.* p. 20.

‡ *Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS.* p. 183.

Sir Edward Tyrrell. The witness to this conveyance was Thomas Duckenfield, probably the preceding Captain. The daughter of this Sir Edward was a Protestant, and she having married Sir John Edgeworth of Lissane, another Protestant, who had been attainted in King James's Parliament of 1689, Longwood passed into the latter family, in which it remained unaffected by the penal laws.

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### LIEUTENANT CHARLES LUCAS.

So early as in the reign of Edward the Second, Edward Lucas appears in Irish records, a tenant in Lusk, County Dublin.

The officer, here commissioned, seems to have been akin to another Charles Lucas, the nephew of Sir Charles Lucas who was shot in 1648, by the Parliament army, on the surrender of Colchester. This nephew was ennobled by the title of Lord Lucas, had a pension of £500 *per annum* on the Establishment of 1687-8, and was, by warrant of the Lords assembled at Guildhall, December 11th, 1688, the day before James the Second fled from the palace of Whitehall, appointed Constable of the Tower of London.—In 1661 Edward Lucas, who seems to have been of the Monaghan lineage, was appointed a Sub-Commissioner for putting in execution the King's Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland; in 1666 the name of Cornet Francis Lucas appears on the Roll of the '1649' Officers, who obtained favourable adjudications after the Restoration, while in 1667 Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Lucas obtained a confirmatory patent for 330 acres in Clare, to which were added about 300 more by patent of 1668.



In later years flourished in Ireland a namesake of the Lieutenant, the well-known Dr. Charles Lucas, commemorated by a fine marble statue in the Royal Exchange, now the Town-hall of Dublin.

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### LIEUTENANT HENRY MORLEY.

A FAMILY of the 'Morleys' had been settled at Feltrim, in the County of Dublin; and in the minutes of the Court-martial held by the Usurping Power in 1651, &c., appears the name of Humphrey Morley, tried at Naas on the 27th October, 1652; while Cornet Thomas Morly is recorded to have been one of the '1649' Officers, who obtained favourable adjudications on the Restoration.

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### CORNET ADAM KENNINGS.

NOTHING of this surname worthy of notice has been discovered.

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### CORNET JOHN PERKINS.

A FAMILY of the name of Perkins was, some years previously to the period here treated of, settled at Athboy, and the Roll of Adjudications for the '1649' Officers has the names of Major Richard and Lieutenant John Perkins; but [the

principal person of the name, associated with Jacobite history, was Sir William Perkins, a Protestant gentleman of wealth in England, who was concerned in the conspiracy for the assassination of King William and restoration of James the Second in 1695-6, by means of an invasion from France; to co-operate with which Sir William had a Regiment of Horse prepared to take the field. He was executed in 1696, avowing to the last his loyalty to the House of Stuart.]

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#### QUARTER-MASTER — SWEETMAN.

RICHARD SWEETMAN of Tyrrelstown, was attainted in 1642, and Edward, styled of Abbotstown, in the County Dublin, who was probably the above officer, is the only individual of the name who appears on the Roll of the 1691 Outlawries. So early as 1308 this name appears of Irish record, and in 1361 Milo 'Sweteman' was promoted to the Primacy of Armagh.

## REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

## COLONEL ROBERT CLIFFORD'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	— Fox.	— Burk	
Alexander McKenzy,	Constantine O'Con-	— Du Fresne.	
Lieut.-Colonel.	nor.		
Connell Ferrall.	Carberry Bryan.	Christopher Ferrall.	Daniel Griffin.
— Butler.	— Carney.	— Boyton.	— 'Mulhaly.'
Henry Crofton.	Myles M'Dermott.	John Crofton.	
— Foster.	— Kernan.	— Matthew.	
Terence Coghlan.	Robert Cusack.	— Daly.	— Geoghegan.
Miles D'Alton.	Simon Terrill.	William Smith.	
— Gibbons.	— Callaghan.	— Gibbons.	
James Fitzgerald.	William Clifford.	Henry Clifford.	
Simon Wyer.	— Tyrrell.	— Clifford.	— Doyle.
John Mackewy.	Thomas Burton.	Christopher Fitz-	
		gerald.	
Edward Bourke.			



## COLONEL ROBERT CLIFFORD.

THIS surname appears of record in Ireland from the Invasion, when Simon de Clifford was one of the witnesses to Walter de Lacy's Palatine Charter to Trim. In 1227 Simon Clifford granted an annuity of forty shillings (a sum of no small value at the time) to the Abbey, which he had refounded at Durrow, in the King's County. The religious house which previously existed there had been dilapidated by Sir Hugh de Lacy, as before mentioned, in 1175. In 1282 William de Clifford was Bishop of Emly. In 1345 another William de Clifford was seised of watercourses and weirs on the Boyne, as was Robert de Clifford of premises in the County of Limerick; and in 1374 Sir Thomas Clifford was summoned to a Parliament held in Dublin. He was Mayor of Limerick City in the ensuing year, about that time Sheriff of the County, and in 1385 Escheator of Ireland. In 1389 he and Johanna his wife, having then lately acquired from Roger de Clifford, Lord of Westmoreland, certain manors in the County Limerick, had license to possess themselves thereof to hold in tail male, with remainder to Robert de Clifford. In 1597 Sir Conyers Clifford was governor of Connaught, where he fell in the following year, signally defeated at the battle of the Curlews by Red Hugh O'Donnell;\* and in 1600 Sir Alexander Clifford had the command of 150 men in the Munster war. In 1667 Captain Walter Yelverton, *alias* Clifford, had a confirmatory grant of 363 acres in Cork, as had John Clifford in 1669 of upwards of 200 in Sligo.

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\* *D'Alton's Annals of Boyle*, v. 1. p. 215.

Story, in his *Impartial History*, alluding to the movements of King William's army, relates that on the 31st December, 1690, three regiments of the Irish, coming down to the Shannon at the Connaught side near Lanesborough, "Colonel Clifford and the other Irish officers drank healths over to our men, and those on our side returned the compliment." In May, 1691, says the same historian, Captain Johnston, at the head of 100 men, surprised near Ballinamona, in the King's County, two troops of Clifford's Dragoons and a party of Lord Merrion's Horse. In three months after, at the time of the death of Tyrconnel, as Harris suggests,\* the Irish began to be jealous of Brigadier Clifford (as in truth they had some reason) but, in consequence of the disunion among the principal officers, he was continued in the command of 1,500 horse to guard the passes of the Shannon; and in confirmation of the justice of that jealousy, the writer adds that "when the besiegers had finished a bridge into the island of Limerick, and Colonel Matthews' (Williamite) Dragoons began to pass over it, Brigadier Clifford was posted near the place of passage with four Regiments of Dragoons, who did not seem very forward, though they marched down on foot and pretended to give opposition. . . . He was of the moderate party who were inclined to put an end to the war."† Colonel O'Kelly, in reference to this inertness, states circumstances which clearly establish that Clifford, if innocent of treachery, was at least guilty of unpardonable neglect.‡ "He (says the Colonel) was an Irishman by birth, his grandfather being of a noble family in England who came to Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's days; he professed the

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\* *Life of King Will. III.* p. 337.

† *Idem*, p. 346.

‡ *Excid. Mac.* p. 151, &c.

Roman Catholic religion; was vain, of shallow parts, of no great conduct; and, though it cannot be positively averred he was a traitor, yet it was not prudent in Sarsfield to entrust him with such a post, as he knew him to be a creature of Tyrconnel's, to be malcontent, and very unfortunate in all his undertakings; and Sarsfield was earnestly desired, on the morning before that fatal night, by O'Kelly himself (as the Colonel relies), for whose opinion he always seemed to have a great value, either to come in person from Limerick to command at those passes, or, if he could not come himself, to send Wauchop thither; otherwise that the enemy would come over and besiege the town on both sides; but there was some fatality in the matter."

The Earl of Westmeath (whose Regiment of Infantry is hereafter alluded to), writing to Harris, the compiler of the *Life of William the Third*, on 22nd August, 1749, further confirms by his experience, Clifford's great neglect:—"Brigadier Clifford commanded where the bridge was laid over, and by a very great neglect he made no opposition to it. He was for that neglect confined in the Castle (of Limerick), and, I believe, if the Articles were not made, he must of course be condemned by a Court Martial. I had a Regiment of Horse, and we were encamped on a mountain within three miles of the bridge, and the body consisted of 3,000 horse commanded by General Sheldon; and on his hearing an account of Ginkel's having laid a bridge over the Shannon, and that a great number both of Horse and Foot had passed it, he marched with the horse to Sixmile-bridge, which we passed, and marched the next day to Clare, where we remained till we made Articles."\*—After the termination

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\* *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 481.



of hostilities by the Treaty of Limerick, Clifford, who was hereby saved from a Court Martial, returned to Dublin, and is represented by O'Connor\* as having endeavoured to bring over some of the Irish soldiers to the English service. His Attainder bears date 11th May, 1691, and he is thereon described as Robert Clifford of Dublin, Esq.

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### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER MAC KENZY.

NOTHING has been ascertained of this evidently Scotch officer, though information has been sought from the Baronet of Coul, in Rosshire, of whose ancestry it is conjectured he was.

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### CAPTAIN CONNELL FERRALL.

THE Principality of this illustrious Irish Sept was Annaly, covering a large portion of the present County of Longford; and from the earliest date of surnames in Ireland, the achievements, succession, and obits of their Tanists or Captains, the many religious houses they founded, and the castles they erected, are recorded in the native annals. They have been Bishops and Abbots of the highest rank, and although located on the debateable border of the Pale, have intermarried with the noblest houses of the English

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\* *Milit. Mem.* p. 188.

settlers. The Four Masters relate that Gildas O'Ferral, leader of the Annaly Sept, 'Chief Arbitrator of Ireland,' died in 1141 at an advanced age. In 1203 Amalgaid O'Ferral, then Abbot of Derry, was elected Abbot of Iona. Later in this century the O'Ferrals founded Abbey-shrule for Cistercian monks, and the friary of Ballynasaggard for Franciscans: both establishments being in the present County of Longford. In 1299 Florence O'Ferral died Bishop of Raphoe, and 'left behind him a great reputation for his alms-deeds, hospitality, and other good works.\* In 1314 Geffrey O'Ferral of 'Montravy' was summoned by King Edward to the Scottish war, yet in 1334 Milo de Verdon had a treasury liberate for his services in storming the O'Fyrwells, felons in Meath, and of his loss of horses there. In 1347 Owen O'Ferrall succeeded to the see of Ardagh; Malachy O'Ferrall died its Prelate in 1367, and Charles O'Ferrall succeeded thereto in 1373. In 1400 the noble Dominican Friary of Longford was founded by the chief, in which Cornelius O'Ferral, who died Bishop of Ardagh in 1424, was buried.

In 1444 Richard (described as the son of the great Dean, the son of Donal, son of John *gallda*) O'Ferrall died Bishop of Ardagh; and in the following year occurred the death of William, son of John, son of Donal O'Ferrall, lord of Annaly, 'at an advanced age, after a well-spent life; and two chiefs were then nominated for Annaly, namely Rosse, son of Murtagh *midhiach*; the son of Bryan O'Farrell was nominated by the entire tribe of Morough O'Ferrall; and Donal *cuidhe* (yellow) son of Donal, son of John O'Ferrall, was nominated chief by the clan of Hugh, and the clan of John O'Ferrall and all his friends; the country was very

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\* Ware's Bishops, p. 271.

much disturbed, until at length they made peace, as in the former instance of the O'Connor Sept, (*ante* p. 139,) by dividing Annaly between them. In 1475 John O'Ferrall died, chief of Annaly, at Granard, after having given his inauguration banquet, before he received its benefit; and he was buried in the monastery of Abbey-Laragh.\* In 1486 William O'Ferrall, himself the Dynast of Annaly, was Bishop of Ardagh, and continued to discharge the double duties of the prelacy and the Chiefry.\* In 1541 Richard O'Ferrall, Abbot of Larha and Dynast of Annaly, had a similar charge of the Diocese of Ardagh.

In 1565 Sir Henry Sydney first erected 'Annaly of the O'Ferralls,' into the Shire of Longford. In 1583 Lysach O'Ferrall, a conformist, obtained the see of Ardagh from Queen Elizabeth; and in 1587 Thady O'Ferrall was Bishop of Clonfert. Two years previously, in Perrot's Parliament, the Sept was represented by the Captains of the two diverging lines, *viz.*, William, son of Donal, son of Cormac O'Ferrall; and Fachtna, son of Bryan, son of Roderick, son of Cathal O'Ferrall; yet both their territories were soon after included in the plantation scheme of James the First, and an inquiry was directed to ascertain the extent of their estates. On the faith of this movement King James granted to William Taaffe, Esq., sundry lands in the County of Longford, theretofore possessed by Shane (John) O'Ferrall, late of Inchnegrane and others, the estates of Rosse O'Farrell, both of whom were, as the patents state, 'slain in rebellion.' The measure almost wholly cast this Sept out of their immemorial territory, and by the great Inquisition, held at Granard in the first year of King James's reign were con-

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\* *Ware's Bishops*, p. 254.



fiscated the estates of 204 O'Ferralls, proprietors within the limits of Longford ; to which number more were added in an Inquisition of the following year ; and in 1610, by the marriage of Amy, daughter of Cormac O'Ferrall, with Captain George Lane, a portion passed to that family, the grandson of which marriage was the first Viscount Lanesborough.—In 1634 Robert, son of Lysagh Ferrall died, seised of the manor, castle, &c., of Basone, with the lands of Lissardowla and various other lands in Longford, and leaving Richard his son and heir, being then aged 22 and married. In three years after died Roger Ferrall, seised of sundry other interests there. Francis Ferrall, his son and heir, being then aged nine years.

In 1641 the O'Farrells preferred to Government a Remonstrance against the manner in which the plantation of Longford had been conducted, urging that "its fundamental ground was the 'avoiding' of natives and planting only with British, and that the restraint of purchase, on the *mere Irish*, of lands in the escheated districts, and the taint and blemish of them and their posterity did more discontent than that plantation rule, for that they were brought to such exigence of poverty, in these late times, that they must be sellers and not buyers of land." No wonder that with such feelings, the Sept were, as Leland admits, 'impatient to avenge their injuries,' and the distinguished achievements of their leader, Lysagh O'Farrell, in the wars that succeeded are proudly recorded by the native annalists.

The Attainders of 1642 comprise the names of Gerald O' 'Farrel,' of Kill, clerk ; Dionysius Ferrel, of Kildrought, County of Kildare ; and Nicholas Farrel, of Kill, merchant. Amongst the Confederate Catholics, who were assembled at Kilkenny in 1647, were Donel O'Ferrall of Enniscorthy,

Fergus O'Ferrall of Bleamclogher and Francis O'Ferrall of Moate.—— Colonel Richard O'Ferrall was then a distinguished officer in the service of Owen Roe O'Neill. The declaration of Royal Gratitude, for services beyond the seas, includes Captain Gerald Ferrall, Ensign John Ferrall, Colonel Lewis O'Ferrall, Sir Connell Ferrall of Tirlicken, County of Longford, with Charles Ferrall and Francis Ferrall of Mornin in the same county. This Sir Connell, who had been knighted by King Charles at Ghent in 1657, was 'for his faithful and eminent services, and constant adherence to the King in parts beyond the seas,' restored to the manors of Tirlicken, Larha, Lacken, Lisaniskey, &c., by the Act of Settlement, to hold same in fee as heretofore held by his father, John O'Ferrall. Captain Charles had similar restoration of his inheritance as had Francis of Mornin; while in 1667 John Farrell had a grant of the Castle and lands of Clonderath in Longford, with 956 acres of land; as had Triall Ferral and Sarah his wife for 1849 acres in Galway and Roscommon; and various other grants of the period, while confirmatory of Cromwellian certificates to adventurers, contain savings for different O'Ferralls.

In 1680 the above Francis O'Ferrall of Mornin executed settlements, on the marriage of his son Roger with Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent; the former outlived his son and escaped the attainders of 1691. Roger fell at Derry, and was attainted, whereupon Brigadier Francis Fergus O'Ferrall, (hereafter alluded to), in 1694, when he was a Major-General in King William's service, obtained a custodiam of all the lands of said Roger, but on inquisition holden it was found that Roger had not same in fee, but only a life estate under said settlements; whereupon the Brigadier obtained the guardianship of James, the eldest son of Roger, and in that

capacity dealt with the property, made leases, and obtained a mortgage thereof from James in 1701. This James had brothers, John and Francis, and two sisters, Bridget, married to James Shanly of Fearnaght, Esq., and Jane, to — Jessop. The Brigadier died in 1708. His widow, Elizabeth, was his executrix, and her son and executor, Richard, who died in 1790, was father of Ambrose O'Ferrall, whose only son, Richard, married Letitia, the only daughter of James More (O'More) of Ballyna, and had issue by her, Ambrose, the father of the present Right Honourable Richard More O'Ferrall; with two other sons and five daughters.

In the Parliament of 1689 Roger and Robert Ferrall were the Representatives of the County of Longford, as was another Roger Ferrall one of those for Lanesborough. The above Captain Connell\* was a son of the aforesaid Sir Connell of this Regiment, early advanced to be a Lieutenant-Colonel; and he, as Mackenzie relates, was in 1688 ordered out from Boyle, with the Dartry Irish to the number of four or five hundred, to oppose the Enniskilleners. He was afterwards killed at the siege of Derry, as was also a Captain Ferrall.†

In 1691 Adjutant Ferrall, of Grace's Regiment, was one of those taken prisoner by the Williamites in a skirmish near Mountmellick. The attainders of that year present the names of Lucas Farrell of Moymet, Edward and Gerald Farrell of Athlone, Christopher of Clonequin in Roscommon, Esq., Iriell of Dublin, Esq.; the above Roger and Robert

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\* From the same line with this Captain, *i.e.*, the Tirlicken house, is descended, as avouched by a traditional memoir of the O'Ferralls of Longford, the eminent physician of that name residing now in Merrion-square, Dublin.

† *Mac Kenzie's Siege of Derry*, p. 17.



as of Longford, Esquires; James of Strabane in Tyrone, Faghny of Ardarragh in Longford, Fargus of Ballintobber, Matthew of Lanesborough, James of Tully, Bryan of Tommey-Varden, and William of Clonwalt in Longford; (one of these was an Ensign in Colonel Thomas Butler's Infantry, as was another in Sir Maurice Eustace's). At Chichester House the following Claims were made and allowed, as attaching on Longford estates of O'Ferralls.—Elinor Ferrall for jointure off Roger Ferrall's estates at Mornin, &c.; Elinor Ferrall, their eldest daughter, for a portion, and Francis, John, Terence, and Bridget, their other children, for several annuities affecting same. James Ferrall claimed the benefit of an estate tail in part of Mornin, &c., forfeited by Francis Ferrall; while Fergus O'Ferrall prayed the benefit of a mortgage on estates of John Farrell, with various other claims in sundry confiscations of this family, too numerous here to detail. In King William's Parliament of 1692 the aforesaid Fergus sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Lanesborough, but, being charged with having held theretofore a commission in King James's service, and with having raised a Company of Foot and a Troop of Dragoons for him at his own charge, as well as for having been High Sheriff and Deputy Governor of Longford since the abdication, on which occasion he seized the goods and imprisoned the bodies of several Protestants, he was expelled the House.

On the 10th of July, 1703, the Duke of Marlbro' wrote to the Duke of Ormond, in regard to an officer of this name, "I give your Grace this trouble at the request of my old acquaintance Brigadier 'Offarel;' though falling now under your Grace's government, I cannot but recommend him to your protection; and pray that as he may have occasion to apply himself to your Grace, you will please to afford him

your favourable countenance, as well on account of his own merit as for the sake of your Grace's, &c., &c., MARLBRO'."\* Diana, daughter of this Brigadier, married Francis, afterwards created Earl of Effingham, from which union that noble house has sprung.

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### CAPTAIN HENRY CROFTON.

IN 1606 and 1617 Edward Crofton had grants from the Crown of several rectories, vicarages, priories, tithes, and lands in the Counties of Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon. He is described in the patents as Edward "son of John Crofton of Connaught, while William Crofton had, in 1611, a grant for fairs and markets, to be held at Temple-House in Sligo, with courts of pie poudre and tolls. The Adjudications of 1666 in favour of the '1649' Officers, include four of this name, Cornet Henry, Ensign Richard, Captain Thomas, and Lieutenant William. In that year (1666) John Crofton had a confirmatory grant of 3,300 acres in Mayo and Sligo, as had Henry Crofton in the following year of 1,017 in the latter County. Edward Crofton of Moate, grandson of the before-mentioned Edward, married Mary, daughter of the justly revered Sir James Ware. Soon after the Restoration Thomas Crofton was Sheriff of Sligo, as was the above Captain Henry Crofton in 1687, and the latter was one of its Representatives in the Parliament of 1689. He was attainted in 1691. Malby Crofton his great grandson, born in 1741, served under the command of the immortal Wolfe at the siege of Quebec;

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\* *Murray's Marlborough Despatches*, v. 1, p. 136

he died in 1808, and was grandfather of the present Baronet, Sir Malby Crofton, who represents the elder line of this family in Ireland. Another Henry Crofton was Captain in the Earl of Clanricarde's Infantry, and seems to have been the Captain Harry adjudged within the Articles of Limerick. The attainders of 1691, besides this Captain, name John Crofton, described of Ruppagh, County of Mayo.

‘The most military representative of this name in connection with the Irish Jacobites,’ (writes Mr. O’Callaghan, and apparently in relation to the Captain here under consideration), ‘was Henry Crofton, Colonel of a Regiment of Irish Dragoons, and Major-General in the service of Philip V., King of Spain, during the great war of the Spanish succession, in which he was a distinguished officer.’ Foreign authors speak of this gallant individual as Crafton, Grafton, or Graveton.

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### CAPTAIN TERENCE COGHLAN.

THE Sept of Mac Coghlan claims descent from Heber, the eldest son of Milesius, and was one of those eligible to the dignity of Kings of Leinster, and at a very remote period was possessed of Dealbhna Eathra, the present Barony of Garrycastle in the King's County. The ruins of seven castles in that district attest their former importance there. In 1134 say the Four Masters, died Aodh (Hugh), grandson of Loughlin Mac ‘Cochlan,’ Lord of Dealbhna Eathra, as did Randall Mac Coghlan the Chief in 1187, and Murrough Mac Coghlan in 1199. In 1213 Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, ‘Prince of Dealbhna,’ died on pilgrimage at the Abbey of Kilbeggan; and in 1292 (say the Masters), Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-



more, was slain by Sifin Mac Eorais (Bermingham), at the instigation of the Earl of Ulster. In 1386 Conor Mac Coghlan died the Chief. John Mac Coughlan was Bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1427. In 1520 died Turlough, son of Phelim Mac Coghlan, the Lord of Delvin, by whom the Castles of Feadan and Kincora were erected. In the following year the Masters record a 'dividing of Delvin, by the authority of Melaghlin and O'Carroll, between Ferdoragh, the son of the last Mac Coghlan, and his relative Cormac;' and, on the death of this Ferdoragh in 1535 'Phelim, son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.'

Cormac, the tanist of a moiety, died in the preceding year, and in his line the Chieftaincy appears to have been recognised; at least, on the convening of the Irish Septs in Perrot's Parliament, this was represented by John, son of Art, son of Cormac Mac Coghlan. He died in 1590, when his son, John *oge*, was appointed his successor. In 1612 *he*, by the title of Sir John Mac Coghlan, Knight, had a grant of markets and fairs at Banagher. In that year John, Bryan, Cuchonaght, and Melaghlin *leagh* Mac Coghlan claimed possessory rights in the King's County; while about the same time Edmund Mac Coghlan of Killnegoranagh, conveyed various parcels in said County to Charles Lord Lambert of Cavan.

In December, 1641, the Marquis of Clanricarde accused the O'Mulloys, Coghlanes, Geoghegans, &c., of passing out of the King's County and preying over that of Galway. In the following year, however, he made especial mention of Terence Coghlan, then proprietor of Kilcolgan in the former County, as 'a person of great worth and ability,'—'whom himself confidentially employed;' . . . 'a gentleman of very good parts and ability, and of a disposition and integrity suitable thereto.' The Outlawries of 1642 include John

Coghlan of Wicklow, with Donough and Dermod, sons of Teigue Coghlan of Long Island, County of Cork. In the Assembly of Confederate Catholics (1647), the Reverend Charles Coghlan was an active member; he was Vicar-General of the Diocese of Leighlin; while John and *Terence* Coghlan were of the Commons in that meeting. The latter individual appears identical with this Captain, who also sat in the Parliament of 1689 with his son, as the Representatives for the Borough of Banagher. The Royal Declaration of Gratitude, embodied in the Act of Settlement for 'services beyond the seas,' includes Lieutenants Simon Coghlan and Francis Coghlan of Belclare. In 1661 this Francis Mac Coghlan, styled of Kilcolgan, was, with Neil, son of Teigue Mac Coghlan, attached by warrant of the Irish House of Commons, for entering upon and disturbing the possession of Oliver Lambert at Clongowna, in the same County. The Act of Explanation, however, in four years afterwards, restored the latter, described as Francis Coghlan of Kilcolgan, King's County, to his family mansion and 2,000 acres, with a saving for Dame Mary, widow of the above Terence, in lieu of her jointure; and in 1666 Captain Dermotius Coghlan had a confirmatory grant of 1,409 acres in the King's County, and 262 in Tipperary.

On this Army List, besides Captain Terence, John 'Mc Coghlan' was a Captain in Lord Galway's Infantry, and Cornelius Coghlan a Lieutenant. In Colonel Heward Oxburgh's, John Coghlan was a Captain, and Edmund Coghlan an Ensign.—In King James's Parliament Joseph Coghlan was one of the Members for Trinity College, Dublin; but, according to Dr. King, he having been a Protestant, would not sit out the Acts of Attainder there passed. The Attainders of 1691 include Captain Terence Coghlan,

with six others of the name, on whose respective confiscations various claims were made at Chichester House, and some were allowed. Certain estates of the above Captain Terence, which were situated in the Barony of Boyle, County of Roscommon, were purchased by John Yeeton Lloyd; while others lying in the old soil, the Barony of Garry-Castle, King's County, and belonging to him and to John Coghlan, were sold to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company. On these lands John and Patrick Coghlan claimed remainders in tail, as did another Terence Coghlan, a minor, by Francis Coghlan his guardian, which were allowed with a saving of the right of John Coghlan aforesaid. Gerald Coghlan claimed a life interest in other lands of Terence—dismissed; and the before-mentioned Francis, as administrator of James Coghlan deceased, and of Terence, Susan, Barbara, and Edmund, brothers and sisters of said James, claimed, for their benefit, charges affecting the estates of said Terence the Elder. Cornelius Coghlan also claimed a charge affecting King's County lands of John Coghlan, the late proprietor, but his petition was dismissed; as was that of Captain Garrett Coghlan for a remainder in fee of the lands of said John.

In 1704 a private Act was passed to prevent the disinheriting of Captain Garret Coghlan, and another in 1706 for the relief of Captain James Coghlan and Felix Coghlan, the surviving Protestant sons of John Coghlan, Esq., they having petitioned for such relief in regard to some defects in the Act of 1704. In 1746, Quarter-Master Coghlan was one of the prisoners taken on board the *Bourbon* by Commodore Knowles.\*

It is said that the last representative of note of this ancient

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\* *Gent. Mag.*, vol. 16, p. 145.



family was Thomas Mac Coghlan, who was one of the Members for Banagher in the Irish Parliament, and died in 1790. In the year 1828, however, died in London Lieutenant-Colonel Edmond Coghlan, who had been Governor of Chester; and his obituary states him to have been second son of the late Mr. *James* Coghlan of Cloghan in the King's County, by Miss Hearne of Hearnbrook, County of Galway. The notice adds that a remnant of about £7,000 *per ann.* of the family property is now vested in the Honorable Frederic Ponsonby, to whom it came in the maternal line of inheritance. This officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund) was buried in St. James's Church, his only son and his brother Colonel Andrew Coghlan being the chief mourners, and a number of the Members of the United Service Club attending the obsequies. In six years after, died at Brighton Lieutenant-General Roger Coghlan, who commenced his career in the Connaught Rangers in 1779; he accompanied that Regiment to Jamaica, and was afterwards in the 60th at Nova Scotia; then in the 66th, in the 134th, and the 82nd; on which last occasion he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1796, and in 1819 the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

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### CAPTAIN MILES D'ALTON.

THE tradition of the introduction of this family from France to Ireland, as preserved in the Office of Arms, records Walter D'Alton to have been its founder; that he secretly married a daughter of Louis, King of France, and having thereby incurred this Monarch's displeasure, fled to England, whence he passed with Henry the Second on the invasion of

Ireland. He early acquired possessions in the Western portion of Meath known as the district of Teffia, where he and his descendants founded religious houses and erected castles. His only son Philip was the father of three—Nicholas, John, and Philip, from whom respectively all the D'Altons of Ireland may be considered to have descended. From Nicholas came the D'Altons of Ballymore, Ballynecarrow, Dundonnell, Miltown, Molinmechan, Dalystown, and Rowlandstown; from John sprung the Noughwell line, and from Philip the family of Emper.

In 1328 the English forces, including the D'Altons (who, from the time of their settling in Western Meath, were the chief bulwark of the pale in that direction), sustained a dreadful defeat near Mullingar; when, according to the Four Masters, many of their army, 'together with the D'Altons,' were slain. In 1343 Thomas D'Alton brought sixty hobillers to a hosting at Trim; in two years after which he was commissioned to parley, treat with, and reform, the Irish of that Liberty. At the siege of Calais, in 1346, under the Royal Edward, Robert D'Alton was one of his knights. Previous to this the name had been introduced into Louth, and soon after into Kilkenny, Cork, and Tipperary. In the memorable Parliament of Westminster (1376) William D'Alton appeared as one of the Representatives for the County of Cork. In 1382 Walter 'Datoun' (as the name was more generally called in Kilkenny), was constituted one of the guardians of the peace there, as was Hubert D'Alton of Lough-Suidy in Westmeath. In seven years after, Richard, son of William D'Alton, was appointed Constable of the Castle of Athlone. In 1403 William Dardith of Westmeath paid £20 for liberty to marry Matilda, the widow of Richard D'Alton, who had been by birth of the Irish nation. In 1425 Henry D'Alton, Knight,

was interred with much solemnity at Mullingar. Redmond 'Daton' was at this time a *Justice in eyre* in Kilkenny, with commission of array over that County. In 1447, however, at the Parliament of Trim, in consequence of this branch taking part with the more native tribes of the Poers and Walshes in that vicinity, it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Mayor and citizens of Waterford 'to assemble forces and to ride with them in manner of war with banners displayed, against the Dela Poers, Walshes, Grants, D'Altons, &c., &c. This branch held their estates in Kilkenny, until the attainders of 1641 swept them away, when the chief portion was granted to the ancestor of the Earls of Besborough. In the time of Henry the Eighth, the district where this name was first planted witnessed its extension so widely that when, in 1545, the western portion of Meath was separated and erected into a distinct County by the title of Westmeath a very large tract, especially described as 'the D'Alton's Country,' was, with that *alias*, constituted the Barony of Rathconrath. The D'Alton had previously ranked as a Palatine Baron thereof, under an early grant of the dignity from Hugh de Lacy; and he and his descendants adopted and still retain the *fleur-de-lis* on 'their' armorials as in right of the daughter of Louis. Throughout the centuries of this their residence in Ireland, they supported their rank and influence by alliances not only with the noble native families, but likewise with the most illustrious of Anglo-Norman descent.

An inquisition of 1561 finds Gerald, Andrew, Philpok, Walter, and Hubert D'Alton seised in fee of the Castle of Glasken, &c.; and Milo, son of John D'Alton, seised of Ballnegal and other premises in Westmeath. In 1604 Hubert of Dundonell died, leaving John his son and heir



(as hereinafter mentioned) then aged 26 and married; as did Gerald in 1608, seised of the castle and lands of Ballinecarrow, leaving William, his son and heir, then aged only three years, and on whose death, in 1614, Hubert, a brother of said Gerald, succeeded to the estate, being then aged 12. In 1606 died Hubert D'Alton, senior, of Noughwell, leaving Gerald his son and heir, then aged 40 and married; he died in 1612, when Nicholas, his son and heir, was aged about ten years. In 1612 Roger D'Alton had a grant of all the seignory, lordship, castle, manor, mansion house, and demesne lands of Knockmoane, containing 3,882 acres; the castles of Ballynacourt and Cappaghlynraes, with large additions of land in the County of Waterford, courts leet and baron, fairs and markets; the premises to be created the manor of Knockmoane, and the castle or capital messuage to be called Castle D'Alton.

In 1629 died Edward D'Alton, seised of the Castle of Miltown, &c., leaving Oliver his son and heir, then aged 28 and married; and, in 1631, Nicholas D'Alton died, seised of little Miltown, leaving Edward his son and heir, then aged 30 and unmarried. In 1639 the said Oliver of Miltown, being the head of this once powerful family in Westmeath, on the marriage of his son and heir, Christopher, with Margaret, daughter of Richard D'Alton of Molinmechan entailed the ancestral estates to the uses of the marriage, under which said Christopher died, seised in 1651, and as the inquisition expressly finds 'not in the communion of the Church of England.' He had been attainted in the outlawries of 1641, and the whole extensive possessions of this house were thereby, regardless of the infant heir, Oliver, then aged only two years, subjected to confiscation, and doled out amongst the adherents of the usurping powers.

A Funeral Entry in the Office of Arms, Dublin, records the death, in July, 1636, of John D'Alton, of Dundonell, County of Westmeath, son and heir of the before-mentioned Hubert D'Alton, eldest son of Henry D'Alton, eldest son of Edmund, eldest son of Henry, eldest son of John, (all of Dundonell) eldest son of Pierce D'Alton of Ballymore in said County, whose death, as son of an elder Pierce, is attributed to the plague of 1467. The first named John had married Elinor, daughter of Gerald Dillon of Portlick in said County, by whom he had five sons; 1st, Garret, married to Margaret Plunket of Loughcrew, County of Meath; 2nd, Richard; 3rd, Robert; 4th, James;\* 5th, Thomas, unmarried. Said John, the defunct, was buried in Churchtown. None of this name appear on the official Roll of Outlawries of 1642, but many fell in the contests that immediately preceded, and estates were then forfeited in Westmeath by Oliver, Nicholas, Richard, Garret, Henry, Edmund, John, Geoffry, Walter, Theobald, and James Dalton respectively.

About this time branches of the D'Altons migrated westward, one settling at Ballycahan, in Limerick, the other at Deer Park, County Clare. The former was connected with the families of Hickman, Parkes, Furnell, and Leake, and became extinct in the direct male line in the last century. Of the latter was Michael D'Alton of Deer-park, who, by his first wife, Miss Fitzgerald, had one son, Edward,

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\* It may be permitted to remark that this James, the fourth son of John D'Alton of Dundonnell, married Mary or Margaret Purdon, and was the great grandfather of the compiler of the present volume, as shown by family deeds. This single entry, therefore, suggests a retrospective pedigree of eleven generations for one who is now the *only* D'Alton inheriting a fee-simple estate in the old barony.

and three daughters. The son died without issue male; Marcella, the eldest daughter, married John Singleton, grandfather of the present Mr. Singleton of Quinville Abbey, in the county of Clare (one of the sisters of said John Singleton marrying Richard Copley of the County Limerick, was the grandmother of the present Lord Lyndhurst:) Mary, the second daughter, became the wife of William Butler of Castle-crine; Jane Eyre D'Alton, the third daughter, married John Lysaght, by whom she had Edward Lysaght, the barrister, and a daughter, Jane, both before alluded to. In 1662 Lieutenant Alexander D'Alton received the Royal thanks in the Act of Settlement, and in 1666 Cornet Garrett D'Alton was one of the '1649' officers, an adjudication for whose services to King Charles is of record. In the same year Peter D'Alton had a confirmatory grant of 2,476 acres in Tipperary, as had John D'Alton in 1668 of 316 in Monaghan, and Garrett of 97 in Mayo.

At the eve of the war of 1689, this family, it is of tradition, raised, at their own expense, a considerable body of Horse, for the service of King James; and besides the above Myles in this Regiment of Dragoons the name is found commissioned on the Infantry Regiments of the King, Colonels Henry Dillon, Richard Nugent, Walter Bourke, John Grace, Lord Galway, and Sir Michael Creagh. One of those Officers, a Captain D'Alton, was taken prisoner at the siege of Athlone.\*

The Attainders of 1691 include the above Captain Myles of Grangebeg, County of Westmeath, with John and Henry D'Alton of Doneele, Walter and Robert of Molinmechan, Richard and Tobias of Irishtown, James and Theobald of

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\* *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 108.



Shinglis and Roo, Christopher of Miltown and seven other proprietors in Westmeath; Richard and Andrew of Dublin, merchants; three in the County of Kilkenny and three in that of Wexford. Christopher of Miltown was adjudged within the Articles of Limerick, as were Major John D'Alton of Doneele and William, his son, each of whom thus saved some portions of their estates from the consequences of attainders. At the Court of Claimes James D'Alton, then a minor, by Walter Delamere, his guardian, claimed an estate in fee in lands forfeited by Garret D'Alton. Elizabeth D'Alton, widow, claimed dower off Doneele, forfeited by Major John D'Alton; Richard and Mary D'Alton, minors, by Bryan Kelly their *prochein ami*, claimed a mortgage affecting County of Roscommon estates, (including Lough-Glynn, &c.,) of Richard D'Alton; John Adams claimed an estate in fee in the lands of Irishtown and Raheenquin forfeited by — D'Alton; but his petition was disallowed.

The aforesaid Christopher D'Alton was the eldest son of Oliver of Miltown, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Edmund Dillon of Portlick; and he intermarried with Mary, daughter of Edmund D'Alton of Loughust, their marriage settlement bearing date the 15th of May, 1694. The lands which he was, by the construction of the Articles of Limerick, permitted to retain, descended to his son, Oliver, who, in 1717, married Catherine, daughter of James O'Reilly of Ballinlough, ancestor of Sir Hugh of Ballinlough, who afterwards took the name of Nugent, and also ancestor of the first Baroness Talbot de Malahide. This last Oliver changed his family mansion from Miltown to Loughan, which was thenceforth named Mount D'Alton. He had four sons, three of whom, Christopher, James, and Richard were necessitated, for their honour and independence, to enrol themselves in the Austrian

army: the distinguished services of James and Richard are noticed hereafter. Thomas, the fourth son of Oliver, entered into Holy Orders; while Christopher, his eldest, married in 1748 Maria, only daughter of William Costello of Tullaghan, in Mayo, by his wife Catherine Mac Dermott Roe, of Knockranny. On his death he left Oliver, his only son, and three daughters. This last Oliver married Clare French, and died in 1799 without issue, when the family estates were partitioned between his three sisters and co-heiresses: 1, Sophia-Josephina, who married Robert Dillon O'Reilly, Esq., of the County Cavan, by whom she has left issue. 2, Elizabeth Johanna, who became the wife of her cousin, Ignatius Dillon Begg, by whom she had issue one son, Oliver, (who married in 1846 his relative Maria Theresa Nugent, and who died in 1848 without issue male) and one daughter Maria-Josephina, who married Thomas Babington, Esq., and has issue an only son, William D'Alton Babington. 3, Catherine, who intermarried with John O'Connor, Esq., of the Offaley line, and has also left issue.

A patent of Maria Theresa, bearing date at Vienna, the 25th of April, 1777, after reciting that the aforesaid Richard, Chevalier D'Alton is descended from a very ancient stock in Ireland, and stands in connection with the most respectable families there, adds, 'WE are also pleased to take into consideration his extraordinary, faithful, and lasting services in the field of war, rendered through four and thirty years, with unimpeachable attachment to us and our ducal House; and inasmuch as he has assisted at the campaigns on the Rhine and in Italy, then in the last Prussian war, especially at Frankfort, at Landshut and by Lignitz, manifesting extraordinary proofs of his skill, prudence and valour; nor less afterwards, in times of peace, especially at the taking

possession of the kingdom of Galicia. We are, therefore, moved to confer upon him a Regiment of Infantry, with the dignity of a Privy Councillor, and the rank of a Count in all our hereditary Kingdoms and Principalities; and this not only on him but on his eldest brother, Christopher; his second brother, James; his cousin, Edward, (a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial service, afterwards of Grenanstown); his (Edward's) uterine brother Christopher, and their heirs both male and female; and his sister Elizabeth Nugent (who had, in 1741, married Edmund Nugent of Ballinacor), to be raised alike to the dignity of Countship, as if they had been bred and born Counts and Countesses, with a grant of armorials therein fully specified. This patent was confirmed by the Emperor Joseph in the following year to Richard as Count 'Von Alton,' and the Imperial honour was recognised and confirmed within the British dominions by the warrant of the Duke of Rutland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1785, authorising General and Field Marshal Richard D'Alton and his brother, of Mount D'Alton, to use the coats of arms of Counts of the Roman empire and to enjoy the same honours in Ireland, as were so conferred upon them by Maria Theresa; and directing that such title and arms should be registered in the Office of Arms of Ireland. Count Richard was afterwards, from 1787 to 1789, the too memorable agent of the Emperor Joseph's oppressions in Brabant, as incontrovertibly evidenced by his Majesty's letters printed off in 1790.—James D'Alton, the brother of this Richard, was appointed governor of Gratz; and of him, Michael Kelly, in his *Reminiscences* (v. 1, p. 5), makes mention, as that he had met him at Gratz about the year 1780, with Generals Dillon and Kavanagh. He was there commandant, 'an



enthusiast about Ireland; and he agreed with me that the Irish language is sweeter and better adapted for musical accompaniment than any other, the Italian excepted.' On Dumourier entering that country Major-General James removed thence to Brussels. His life was, it is supposed, afterwards terminated by shipwreck on the coast of Essex, in his attempted passage for Ireland.

Of the Tipperary D'Altons was the above-mentioned Christopher of Grenanstown, Chamberlain and Colonel of the Guards to his Electoral Highness of Saxony, and who died at Richmond, near Dublin, in 1793.—Edward the uterine brother of said Christopher of Grenanstown, was also a Chamberlain and Major-General in Austria. He was killed in the trenches at Dunkirk, when, in 1793, that town was besieged by the Duke of York, and he was buried with great funeral honours by the Austrians.

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### CAPTAIN SIMON WYER.

HE was attainted in 1691, as of Lea, Queen's County; James Wyer of Kilbeggan, in Westmeath, was then also outlawed; while, at the breaking out of the Civil War of 1641, Hugh Wyer was seised of Derryroe, in the latter County, and the Roll of the '1649' Officers has upon it the names of Captain Edward and Quarter-Master John Wyer.

## CAPTAIN JOHN MACKEWY.

THIS name does not otherwise occur in the Army List, or at all on the Attainders; but that of a Lieutenant John 'Mackee' appears upon the Roll of those '1649' Officers, who obtained Adjudications after the Restoration.

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## LIEUTENANT THOMAS BURTON.

NEITHER is this name repeated on the Army List, nor is it at all on the Attainders. Robert de Burton was Constable of Castle Mac-Kinnegan, County of Wicklow, in 1309; soon after which William de Burton was one of the Remembrancers of the Irish Exchequer. In 1355 Robert 'Burtoun' was one of the influential gentry of the County Tipperary, who elected Andrew Haket to the Shrievalty of its 'Crosses.' In 1399 Thomas Burton was a proprietor in Carlow, where the name is still of tenure.—In 1666 Samuel Burton had a confirmatory grant of 202 acres in Clare, increased by 388 more in the same County in 1668; in which latter year George Burton passed patent for 1,522 acres in Cavan.—A Lieutenant-Colonel 'Burton' was the Irish Engineer when Ballymore was besieged by de Ginkell; and on his death, he having been slain in the defence, the garrison surrendered at discretion.\*

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\* *O'Callaghan's Excid. Mac.* p. 419.

## CORNET — BOYTON.

A FAMILY of this surname had been previously established in the County of Roscommon, and this individual is, in his attainder, described as of Clonaserska in that County.

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## QUARTER-MASTER DANIEL GRIFFIN.

A NATIVE Sept of the O'Griffin is traceable in the Annals of Ireland, while it would appear that the same name, without the Milesian prefix, came early from Pembrokehire into this country.

In 1199 Daniel O'Griffin died Abbot of the Abbey of Canons Regular of Roscommon. Matthew Fitz-Griffin was summoned hence in 1220 to the war in Brittany, and in 1257, say the Four Masters, Mac Griffin, 'an illustrious Knight,' was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's people. In 1375 O'Maol-roney O'Griffin, having made his submission to the English government as Captain of his Sept, he and his three brothers obtained liberty to use the English law; about which time Matthew 'Mac Griffin' founded a Priory for Canons Regular of St. Augustine at Tullylesk in the County of Cork, which was afterwards united to that of Kells (Kenlis) in the County of Kilkenny.\* In 1398 John Griffin was appointed Bishop of Ossory, as was Michael Griffin to be Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer in 1446. In 1402 Thomas 'Gryffyn' was chosen by the Commons of Kildare a collector of a state subsidy, charged thereon; in 1409 Richard Gryffyn was

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\* *Archdall's Mon. Hib.* p. 80.



appointed a Guardian of the Peace in the County and Crosses thereof, and in 1424 the Chief Serjeantry of that County was conferred on Robert 'Gryffyne.'—In 1601 Dermot O'Griffin was one of the Irish who fled to Spain after the result of the Munster war.\* In 1618 died Walter Griffen seised of Griffenstown and other lands in Westmeath, Edmund, his son and heir, being then aged 50 and married. In 1643 Walter Griffin, described as of Hacketstown, County of Wicklow, was attainted.—The name of this Quarter-Master does not appear upon the Attainders of 1691, but only Murtogh Griffin (Deputy Clerk of the Common Pleas), described as 'of Dublin,' and George and Thomas Griffin of Knocksymon, County of Westmeath; while in Ulster, Hugo 'O'Gribbin' of Killegneen, Henry O'Gribbin of Glenbuck, and Richard O'Gribbin of Clogher, all in the County of Antrim, were outlawed. One of this name appears commissioned as a Lieutenant in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry.

A Lord Griffin, it may be here observed, followed the fortunes of James the Second through all his wanderings; and at the time of the Revolution maintained personal fidelity to the unfortunate Exile. "He had been Lieutenant-General of that Regiment of his Guards, which bore the name of the Coldstream. Coming over from France in the Pretender's interest, he was captured in the *Salisbury* by Sir George Byng in 1708, and was tried and condemned to be beheaded; but Queen Anne, well knowing the adherence of the old Jacobite to her father, could not be prevailed upon to sign the death-warrant, and he was thus regularly respited every month, until his death in the Tower in 1710." †

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\* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 426.

† *Miss Strickland's Queens of England*, v. 12, p. 214.

## REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

COLONEL FRANCIS CARROLL'S, FORMERLY COLONEL THOMAS  
TRANT'S, FORMERLY SIR JAMES COTTER'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Piers Power.	Arthur Hide.	Richard Barry.
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Lieut.-Colonel.			
Terence Carroll, Major.			
John Taylor.	John Kirwan.	Dominick Lynch.	Stephen Lawless.
Edward Rice.	John Lacy.	William Bourke.	Kenedy McKenedy.
Peter Lavallen.	Matthew Lavallen.	Patrick Stanton.	Patrick Stanton.
Arthur Galway.	Nicholas Barry.	William Collins.	John Fennell.
Sir Thomas Crosby.	Thomas 'Lycett.'	Daniel Cahill.	
John Winnetts.	Charles Geoghegan.	Robert Goold.	Edward Shewell.
John Barry.	George Moore.	Teigue O'Lyne.	Dermot Donworth.
Jasper Grant.	James Barry.	Henry Wilson.	William Baker.
Henry Coppinger.	James Coppinger.	John Fitzgerald.	Thomas Dynneen.

— O'Brien, *Adjutant.*

Rev. — Barry, *Chaplain.*

## COLONEL FRANCIS CARROLL.

THE Officers, who commanded this Regiment previous to Colonel Carroll, were, Colonel Thomas Trant, of whom hereafter; and Colonel Sir James Cotter, the lineal ancestor of Sir James Laurence Cotter of Rockforest, County of Cork, Baronet.

The chief notices of this ancient Irish Sept of O'Carroll have been collected at 'Captain James Carroll,' of Lord Dongan's Dragoons. It but remains to observe, that the Colonel here brought forward was previously Lieutenant-Colonel of that Regiment. In the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum are some papers, which appear to have been rough drafts of King James's correspondence with the Irish Executive before the Revolution, and which the Rev. Mr. Rowan of Belmont, County of Kerry, conjectures to have been Sunderland's papers. One of these (without date) directed to the Lords Justices, the Right Reverend Father, &c. &c. runs thus:—"Whereas we thought fit by our instructions to you, bearing date the 27th of March last, to direct you to cause the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to be administered to all officers and soldiers of our army there, and to all Governors of Towns, Forts, Castles; and to cashier and dismiss our service such of them as shall refuse the said oaths or either of them; and whereas we have been pleased to withhold Richard Talbot, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse; Col. Justin Macartie, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot; René Carney and Dominick Sheldon, Captains to the Duke of Ormonde; Anthony Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir



Thomas Newcomen's Regiment of Foot; William Dorrington, Major to Colonel Fairfax; Patrick Lawless, Major to Colonel Macartie;\* and *Francis Carroll*, Captain to said Colonel's Company; all in our army, to dispense as we do hereby dispense accordingly with their taking the said oaths or either of them: our will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents charge and require you to give effectual orders from time to time for mustering the said officers, notwithstanding their not having taken the said oaths or either of them." "On the 11th of April, 1691," says Story, "Colonel Mac Fineen's, Colonel Mac Carty's, and two more Regiments, making in all about 1,500 men, commanded by Brigadier Carroll, came to Iniskean with a design to have that place and some other small garrisons near it, as steps to further advance upon our frontiers;"† but the assailants were driven off by Colonel Ogleby. In the following month, Brigadier Francis Carroll was stationed at Ross, and acting as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's army in the Counties of Kerry and Cork. (See *post*, at Colonel 'Daniel O'Donovan.')

A Colonel Carroll was taken prisoner at Aughrim, while, in the August following, after De Ginkell with his army had passed the Shannon, Anthony Carroll (surnamed *Fada*, the tall), a gentleman of Tipperary who possessed much influence with the Rapparees, and who could, according to Story, bring together to the number of at least 2,000 men, was Governor of Nenagh, a position which he continued to hold during the autumn and winter of 1690, and the spring and summer of 1691, making frequent hostile excursions

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\* See his death in 1686, *ante*, p. 227.

† *Story's Impartial History*, part II., p. 65.

through the County. On the 2nd of August in that year he set fire to the town, in opposition to the movements of Brigadier Levison, who was making with his party to Limerick; but the fire was soon put out by some prisoners of the Williamites who were in the town. The Diary here cited,\* adds that "Brigadier Levison with his Horse and Dragoons pursued Carroll and his party so closely and so far, that within four miles of Limerick he took all their baggage; amongst which were two rich coats of long Anthony Carroll's, one valued at eighty pounds, the other at forty guineas, and about forty pistoles in gold; as also 450 head of black cattle and some sheep, which the enemy's sudden flight would not suffer them to carry off."

Amongst those attainted in 1691 were Eugene Carroll, Queen's County; the above *Francis* Carroll, styled of Dublin; Keene Carroll of Aughurty, King's County; John Mulroney Carroll, of Do.; John Carroll of Cappoquin (he is buried in the churchyard of Dunkerron, near Roscrea); Patrick Carroll of Aherna, County of Wicklow; and John Carroll of Ballindoon, County of Sligo.

This Colonel Francis was, on the formation of the Irish Brigades in France, constituted Colonel of the 'Queen's Dismounted Dragoons,' at the head of which he fell in the battle of Marsaglia in Italy, in October, 1693.†

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\* *Harleian MSS.* vol. 7, p. 480.

† *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 81.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL . . . . .

AFTER this List was drawn up, Thomas Carroll was appointed *first* Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in the exercise of political impartiality, Francis Boisméral was nominated *second*.

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## CAPTAIN JOHN TAYLOR.

THE escallops in the armorials of this family afford heraldic evidence of their achievements in the Holy Land. They passed at a very early period from France into England, where they are traced in the records of the Southern and Midland Counties. In the reign of Henry the Third, Edward Taylor of Beverley in Yorkshire was Chief Falconer to his Sovereign, and his second son, Nicholas, having passed into Ireland in 1273, became the founder of the Taylors of Swords. His name is however almost contemporaneously traced on record in other parts of Ireland. In 1309 Thomas le 'Tail-lier' was summoned to the Parliament of Kilkenny. In 1325 William le Taillour of Killussy was a Trustee for Richard de Tuyt. In 1376 Thomas Taylour, clerk, having sustained much damage and loss from an attack on Carlow by the Irishry, had an order for part reimbursement from the Treasury. In the following year Walter Taillour appears on record a proprietor in Drogheda, while the aforesaid Thomas Taylour, clerk, was in 1382 appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, of which another Thomas Taylour was, in



four years after, Chief Remembrancer, and he seems to have been the founder of a branch of the family in the County of Kilkenny.

Walter Taillor, styled of Swords, had in 1386 a license to buy fish of all kinds in every harbour of the County of Dublin, and to export same to Chester and Liverpool and parts adjacent. This Walter, having purchased lands in the County Meath held under a previous grant from Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin, obtained in 1389 a confirmation thereof by patent from the King. In ten years after William Taillour, Chaplain, was seised, under the Crown, of certain lands and messuages at Cloghran near Swords; and at the same time, a subsidy having been charged on the County of Louth, Reginald Tayllour was appointed a Commissioner for its assessment and collection within the Barony of Dundalk. John Taillor of Boyestown had a somewhat similar authority over Meath in 1402. In this latter year Alexander Tayllor of Swords was commissioned to collect an aid over the Cross lands of the County Dublin, from the parts of Fingal to the river Liffey. This Alexander was the lineal descendant and heir male of Nicholas, second son of the 'Falconer,' and he having, by his marriage with Agnes, daughter of William Swinnock, acquired an inheritance in Swords, built a family mansion house within that town. In 1404 Thomas Taylor was a *Justice in eyre*, and in four years after Richard Taylor, of Swords, merchant, had license to export grain to Kinsale; soon after which William Taillour, Rector of Kilbrew, was appointed to collect a subsidy off Meath. Richard Taylor, the lineal descendant of Alexander of Swords, was in 1543 joined in a Commission to try and decide what temporal and spiritual possessions within the County of Dublin became vested in the Crown by the disso-

lution of monasteries. George Taylor of this line was afterwards Recorder of Dublin, its Representative in Sir John Perrot's Parliament of 1585, and its Sheriff in 1586.

In the Parliament of 1639, John, heir of Michael Taylor of Swords, was member for that Borough. He married Mary, daughter of John Fagan, of Feltrim, by whom he had John Taylor, his heir, whose privations and sufferings in resisting a transplantation into Connaught up to the time of the Restoration, when he obtained a decree confirmatory of his old estate at Swords, are fully detailed in a contemporaneous Manuscript preserved by the family. He died in 1680, and the above Captain John was his second son, but became his heir on the death of his elder brother Michael, in 1684, without issue. He was one of the Burgesses in the new Charter granted by King James to his town, and married *first*, Alice, daughter of — Brown of Clongowes Wood, (by whom he had one daughter); and *second*, Helen, daughter of Richard Fagan of Feltrim, by whom he had, with several other children, John his heir, whose grandson, James Joseph Taylor, now represents this ancient family in the seventeenth generation from the falconer of Beverley. His sister, Jane-Elizabeth, who married Josiah Forster, formerly of St. Croix in the West Indies, died a few years since, leaving James Fitz-Eustace Forster their only issue.\* This name of Fitz-Eustace was introduced into the family through the grandmother of Mrs. Forster, Anne Fitz-Eustace daughter of — Fitz-Eustace, of Cradockstown, County of Kildare, by a daughter of Patrick Sutton of Morristown-Lattin in the same County. John, Thomas, and Robert Taylor, all of Swords, were attainted in 1642. The adjudi-

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\* *D'Alton's History of the County of Dublin*, p. 295, &c.

cations, decreed in favour of the '1649' loyalists, include the names of Captain —— Taylor and Ensign Patrick Taylor.

It may be remarked that in 1666, Thomas Taylor, who emigrated from Sussex to Ireland, in the train of Sir William Petty, and was the founder of the line of the Marquis of Headfort, had a grant of 432 plantation acres in the Barony of Kells, 548 in the Queen's County, and other premises in the King's County and County Kilkenny; while about the same time Timothy Taylor passed patent for 457 in the King's, as did Walter Taylor for 698 in Galway. The above Captain John of Swords, was the only one of this name outlawed in 1691.

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### CAPTAIN PETER LEVALLIN.

BESIDES this Captain Peter, —— 'Levallin' was a Lieutenant in Sir John FitzGerald's and Patrick Levallin an Ensign in Lord Mountcashel's Infantry. In the Attainders of 1691 the first was described as of Waterstown, County of Cork; the last of Rohara, in said County; where were then also outlawed Matthew Levallin of Great Island; Thomas Levallin of Moyallow and of Cork, merchant, with Janette Levallin of Dublin, spinster. At the Court of Claims, James Levallin claimed a remainder in special tail male, expectant on the death of Melchior Levallin, his father, in County of Cork lands, forfeited by the above Peter Levallin and Jane, his wife; while Melchior himself, at the same time, claimed an estate tail in part, and an estate for life in the remainder of said lands.—Digby Foulke claimed and was allowed an



interest in Cork lands forfeited by Jane Levallin, daughter of Patrick 'Lavallin,' as did the aforesaid Melchior a mortgage affecting said last mentioned forfeitures, with similar adjudication in his favour.

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### CAPTAIN ARTHUR GALWAY.

FROM a period early in the fourteenth century this name is found on the records of the Counties of Waterford and Cork. In 1229 Alan de 'Galweye' and — Galweye had military summons directed to them for services in the war in Brittany. John 'Galvey' of Waterford is noticed in a patent roll of 1374, as is Pat. Galvey of Kinsale in another of 1392, and John Galvy, a merchant of the latter town in 1401.—In 1605 the King granted to Dominick Sarsfield the wardship of Walter Galway, son and heir of John Galway, late of Cork, deceased, for the yearly sum of £5 9s. 8d. Irish, and the payment of all rents and other rights due to the Crown, the said Dominick retaining thereout the usual allowances for maintenance and education of the minor. A funeral entry of 1636, in the Ulster Office of Arms, records the death in March of this year at Kinsale of Sir Jeffrey Galway, a Limerick Baronet, eldest son of Alderman James Galway of Limerick, eldest son of Jeffrey Galway of Kinsale, where he was interred in the monument of his ancestors. He, as the entry states, had first married Anne, daughter of Alderman Nicholas Comyn, also of Limerick and had by her John Galway, who having married Miss Betts of the County

of Norfolk died before his father, leaving issue—1, Sir Jeffrey; 2, Gabriel; 3, Thomas; 4, Nicholas; and 5, Patrick. Thomas and Nicholas died without issue, but Patrick left five daughters.

Of the Sir Jeffrey first named in the above funeral entries, it is said in the *Pacata Hibernia*,\* that “he had spent many years in England in studying the common laws, and, returning into Ireland about the year 1597, did so pervert the city of Limerick, of which he was at one time Mayor, that by his malicious counsel and ‘perjurious’ example he withdrew the Mayor, Aldermen, and generally the whole City from coming to the Church, which before they had sometimes frequented.” The same work alleges instances of his contumacy and disobedience to military power. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of a Sir Jeffrey Galway, Baronet, described as of Typananbeg; with those of John, son of Christopher Galway and William David Galway of Blarney, county of Cork; the first was by name excluded from the benefit of the Articles of 1651, for the capitulation of Limerick.

On the present Army List, Walter Galway also appears, a Captain in Lord Kilmallock’s Infantry, and another of the name was a Lieutenant in Major-General Boisseleau’s. In the Parliament of 1689, John Galway sat as one of the Representatives of the City of Cork. Of those attainted in 1691 were the above Captain Arthur Galway, described as of Ballycoghane, County of Cork; with eight others of the name in that County. The estates of this Arthur Galway in the City of Cork were, together with those of Ignatius Goold, sold by the Trustees of the Forfeitures to Daniel

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\* *Christie’s edition*, p. 196, &c.

Gibbs and Edward Bennett of Cork, merchants, and another portion to George 'Baghtye' of Cork, cutler; as were other his estates in the Liberties of Cork to Edward Webber, William Wakeham of Barry's Court, Abraham Dixon, and Humphrey *Sheares* of Cork severally; as also to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company and to Thomas Hodder of Ballyea. The estates of the other officer, Walter Galway, in West Carbury, County of Cork, were then sold to Hugh Hutchinson of Black Rock in said County; as were those of Edward Galway, which lay in the same Barony (subject to a small chiefry), partly to Robert Atkins of Ballyaghdown, to Henry Beecher of Sheskin, and to Percy Freke of Rathbarry.

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### CAPTAIN SIR THOMAS CROSBY.

JOHN Crosby succeeded to the Sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe, by the Queen's provision, in 1600. Of those attainted in 1642 were Sir John Crosby of Waterstown, County of Kildare, and Walter Crosby of Gortmaskohe. This Sir John was the grandnephew of Patrick Crosby, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted a noble estate in the Queen's County, in reward for his services towards 'exterminating' the O'Mores of Leix. Part of the land thereby granted, viz., Ballyfin, the demesne of the Chief of that Sept, was, on Sir John's confiscation, granted to Periam Pole, brother of Sir John Pole of Shute in Devonshire.

King James the First, in 1609, also granted to the aforesaid Patrick Crosby, the 'entire manor' of Tarbert in the County of Kerry, with all its appurtenances; soon after which he died, when the wardship of his son, Piers, was



granted to John, Bishop of Ardfert. This minor attained age in 1614, and was the individual who distinguished himself at the isle of Rhee. In the ensuing reign he was sworn of the Privy Council, and so continued until the Viceroyalty of Strafford, when, in 1636, he was arrested on a charge of libelling that nobleman. While suffering under the consequences of this judgment, he, in 1638, petitioned the Crown for liberty to sell his Irish estates, which was allowed for a part; but he was afterwards ruinously fined at the Court of Star-Chamber, and died in 1646. (The case of this Sir Piers Crosby, Baronet—a *Chapter in the Life of the Earl of Strafford*—has been published by the Rev. Mr. Rowan of Belmont, Tralee.)

Of those who obtained adjudications in 1666 for their services as Royalists were Colonel David, Major William, and Captain Richard Crosby.—The above Captain, Sir Thomas, is described in the Inquisition for his attainder, as ‘of Tralee, Knight.’ In the Parliament of 1689 he sat as one of the Representatives of the County of Kerry.—Those of this name attainted with him were David Crosby of Ardfert, and Maurice Crosby of Knockmar in the Queen’s County. Sir Thomas, however, succeeded in obtaining a reversal of his attainder, and it does appear he was of very questionable allegiance during the campaign. I ‘have seen,’ writes a trust-worthy correspondent, ‘lying side by side in manuscript collections concerning this family, a commission of James the Second to Sir Thomas Crosby to execute martial law in Kerry, and a certificate from the Protestants of that County to King William, bearing testimony to Sir Thomas’s adhesion and loyalty to him.’ One of this surname was a Captain in Tyrconnel’s Horse.

## CAPTAIN JOHN WINNETTS.

THIS name does not appear again in the Army List, nor at all on the Attainders.

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## CAPTAIN JOHN BARRY.

THIS illustrious name occurs in the earliest records of Ireland, and in especial association with the county of Cork, where the Barry was raised with grants of large possessions, and a succession of titles in the Peerage, from Baron Barry, in 1490, to Viscount Buttevant in 1555, and Earl of Barrymore in 1627. Many records of this great family in Ireland, from Giraldus Cambrensis to the period of the war of the revolution, are reluctantly but necessarily omitted.

In 1507, say the Four Masters, "The Barry *roe* of Cork, *i.e.* James, the son of James, accompanied by the Chiefs of his people, proceeded on a pilgrimage to Spain, and, after having performed the pilgrimage, they got on board of a ship to return, and no tidings of their being living or dead was ever received." The same Annalists, at 1580, furnish an interesting genealogical notice of this noble family. "Barry *more*, *i.e.* James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edward, who was imprisoned in Dublin, died. That James was of the real genealogical stock of Barry Roe; and he was a man who suffered, in the early part of his life, much trouble and affliction, and he had no hope or expectation of ever obtaining the title of Barry Roe; but, however, God granted

him the Captainship of Barry *maol* and also of Barry *roe*; (Barry *maol*, *i.e.* bald Barry, and also Barry *ruadh* or red Barry, were native designations borne by two branches of this family); and not these alone, for he was nominated Chief of Barrymore, after the destruction of those whose rightful inheritance it was to possess that title till then. His son David Barry was afterwards nominated the Barry by the Earl of Desmond, and another son of his was according to law Lord of Barry Roe."

In 1641 "Philip Barry Oge, (styled of Rhincorran) was amongst the earliest who took arms against the English; and, being master of the camp at Bellgorley, he, James Mellifont and his son went to a neck of land between the harbour and oyster-haven of Kinsale, collected all the cattle, horses, cows, &c., belonging to the inhabitants of Kinsale, took them to the camp, and divided them amongst their troopers." His lands were, by an ordinance of 4th August, 1648, given in custodiam to Captain William Parsons in satisfaction of £1,113 due to him by the Commonwealth authorities. Captain Parsons, dying in 1652, Robert Southwell was, in 1655, put into the custodiam of these lands, for the benefit of the Captain's children. In 1658, however, he induced the heir to relinquish his original title to these lands, and to accept them back on a lease only, and subjected to a rent of £100 *per ann.*, which Southwell, under pretence of serving the other children, promised to pay to them. The Restoration followed in May, 1660, and, in the ensuing August, Southwell obtained a grant of the lands as in lieu of £700 worth of sea-beer, supplied by him in 1648 for Prince Rupert's shipping, and by charging interest at six per cent. extended the debt to £1,300. Meantime, in 1648, Philip Barry Oge, who had been so expelled from his in-



heritance, complying with the articles of peace of that year, retired to Flanders, where he served King Charles till his death in 1656. He had married Juliana, daughter of Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Viscount Kilmallock, by whom he had a son, William Barry Oge, who endeavoured after the Restoration to subvert the aforesaid grant, in which suit he was joined by the heir of the Mellifonts, whose adjoining estate Southwell had obtained at an undervaluation; but Southwell was secure in the influence of the Court party, and William Barry Oge, forsaken and friendless, had the mortification to see "the soil, which was his birthplace confirmed by patent of 1666 to his opponent. The heir of the Mellifonts, who also, had fallen irretrievably into poverty, was reduced to petition Southwell's further interest to procure for him a tide-waitership or other subordinate office in the Custom House of Dublin." \*

Besides Philip Barry Oge of Rhincorran, there were attainted in 1642 Redmond and Gerald Barry of Lisgriffin. Philip, Nicholas, and John Barry of Drinagh, Richard of Thomastown, David of Dunbogy, James of Rathshangan, William of Ballyfeate, William son of John Barry, *alias* Hannahan of Berne, and Edmund of Derrylicane. The said Gerald was one of the Confederate Catholics at the Assembly of 1647 in Kilkenny. The Declaration of Royal Gratitude, embodied in 'the Act of Settlement,' includes the names of Captain Philip Barry of Dunbogy, Captain William Barry of Rhincorran, and Lieutenant Robert Barry of Robertstown, all in the County of Cork; while Ensign Gilbert Barry had, about same time, an adjudication in right of the '1649' officers.

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\* *Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS.*, p. 193.

Besides this John Barry a Captain, Nicholas and James Barry, Lieutenants, and Richard Barry a Quarter-Master in this present Regiment, a — Barry was a Captain, and another an Ensign in Lord Slane's Infantry; another a Lieutenant in Sir John FitzGerald's; Redmond Barry a Captain in Colonel John Barrett's; — Barry a Lieutenant in Lord Clancarty's; and Philip Barry *oge* a Captain in Lord Mountcashel's; (the last appears to have been the grandson of Philip Barry Oge of Rhincorran, who married the Honourable Margaret de Courcy, aunt by the father's side of Almeric Lord Kinsale, hereafter alluded to);\* and the name here ranks further commissioned in six other Regiments of Infantry, and in Lord Clare's Dragoons. In King James's Parliament of 1689 James Barry was one of the Representatives for the Borough of Rathcormack, while the attainders, there attempted to be passed, included James Barry, Earl of Barrymore; Richard Barry, the second Baron of Santry; Laurence Barry, Lord Buttevant; and Richard Barry, Gentleman. The more effective outlawries of 1691 record the attainders of twelve Barrys, on whose estates several claims were made at Chichester House, as by John Barry for an estate of inheritance in Cork lands, forfeited by David Barry; by Katherine Barry, widow of said David, for her jointure or third; while Edward Barry and Susanna his wife claimed her jointure of £150 *per ann.* off Cork lands forfeited by *him*; but the Commissioners disapproving of this last form of application, Sir Peter Tyrrell joined her in a fresh petition, which was successful.—Ellen, widow of Garret Barry, claimed dower off his confiscations, and James, Earl of Barrymore, claimed various interests in other Cork confiscations of this family.

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\* *Nichols's Top. and Gen.* p. 547.

## CAPTAIN JASPER GRANT.

THIS family was from a very remote period settled in the County of Kilkenny, where in 1346 William le Graunt is reported a landed proprietor. In 1359 David 'Graunt' was one appointed to receive a subsidy charged on the town and liberty of Kilkenny, while the name is not less traceable in Meath. There, in 1615, died James Graunt of Ballynelsoly, David, his son and heir, being then aged 31 and married. Captain Jasper was, however, of the County of Cork, and had estates therein at Kilmurry, as likewise at Grantstown in the County of Waterford. In 1667 he purchased the latter estate, from William Dobbin, and in that year married Gillian, sister of Francis Hely of Kinsale, by whom he left issue, still represented in the County Cork. Gillian Grant, his widow, claimed in 1700 and was allowed an estate for her life thereoff; and for her son, another Jasper Grant a minor, she claimed an estate tail in said lands. Annabella Grant (the daughter-in-law of Captain Jasper,) sought jointure off certain Cork estates under settlement of 1681, but her petition was dismissed. — Walter Grant, described as of Cur-lody, in the County of Kilkenny, was attainted at the same time.

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## CAPTAIN HENRY COPPINGER.

THIS is one of the few families of Danish extraction yet existing in Ireland. Its first settlement was in the County of Cork, where it still continues. In 1319 Stephen Coppinger



was Mayor of the City of Cork. In 1422 the King, on the security of Peter 'Copener' of Cork, and John Kelly of said City, committed to William, son of—— Copener of the County of Cork, the custody of the temporalities of the See of Cork, with all its profits and income during vacancy, paying therefor a rent of 40s. *per annum*. In 1535 William Coppinger, then Mayor of that City, had a grant of the King's Castle there, to hold to him and his future successors in the Mayoralty. Soon after which it appears that Susan, daughter of a Henry Coppinger, intermarried with George Clive who was in 1588 knighted by the Lord Deputy of Ireland, FitzWilliam, and from this union lineally descended Robert Clive the celebrated Governor of Bengal created Baron Clive of Plassy. This lady appears, however, to have been of a family that had been some time previously established in Kent. In the first Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, Stephen Copinger was one of the Representatives for Cork.—When, early in the reign of James the First, the East India Company of England meditated a settlement in Munster, for carrying on iron works and building large ships, they purchased for this speculation woods and lands in the Barony of Kinalea and Kerrycurrihy, erected a dock, and actually launched two ships. "Yet were they," says Smith,\* "so disturbed in their undertaking by Walter Copinger and others of the Irishry, that they were forced to quit the country, and abandon the project. Nevertheless, soon afterwards, Walter Copinger had a grant of a castle, with various lands, chiefrents, and customs, the lands being erected into two manors, that of Cloghanmore with liberty to impark 1,000 acres, and Kilfinane with like liberty for 600 acres."

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\* *Hist. of Cork*, vol. 1, p. 219.

In 1631 died Patrick Coppinger of Clonmore, County Kilkenny, leaving Stephen his son and heir, then of full age and married. Of this name were attainted, in 1642, said Stephen, styled of Grange, Thomas son of Walter Copinger of Manances, and Richard and Walter of Ringroan, all in the County of Cork. A James Copinger of Cloghane in said County was likewise outlawed; and it was in reference to him and his sequestered estates that the Earl of Anglesey, when in power, wrote to the Sheriff of Cork in a tone of tenderness and commiseration creditable to his memory:—"Mr. Sheriff, whereas Mr. James Copinger, upon his claim before his Majesty's Commissioners for putting in execution the Act of Settlement, hath been declared innocent and to be restored to his lands, and hath obtained a decree pursuant thereunto; and whereas part of the land is in my possession, I desire, when the decree comes to your hands to be executed, that you will, notwithstanding any interest I have in the said lands, see the same put in execution for so much as I am concerned in."\*—An Ensign John Copinger was on the List of officers recommended for early preferment in Lord Tyrconnel's orders of 1686 to Colonel Russel;† he does not, however, appear on this.

In April, 1691, a Captain Copinger was killed in a skirmish with Captain Clayton's Infantry.‡ The Attainders of this year include the names of Thomas Copinger of Killentine, with ten others of that name in the *County* of Cork, and Henry, Matthew, and William Copinger of the *City*, merchants. This latter individual was the Catholic Sheriff of Cork in King James's time, and fled with his Royal Master

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\* *Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS.*, p. 186. † *Smith's Cork*, vol. 1, p. 459.

‡ *Story's Impartial History*, part 2, p. 70

to France, where on his death Louis the Fourteenth assigned a foreigner's pension for his widow. Captain Henry of this Regiment was his brother, as was also Edward, the Captain who was killed as above in April, 1691. From a family pedigree furnished to the compiler of these notices, it appears that the above Thomas Copinger of Killentine was an elder brother of the three last mentioned, that he married Helen Galway of Lota, and was the lineal ancestor of the present William Copinger of Ballyvolan and Barryscourt, in the County of Cork. At the Court of Claims, Stephen Copinger, as son and heir of said Thomas, claimed a remainder in tail in his estate under marriage settlements of 1676; as did John and Edward Copinger similar remainders under the same deed. These claims were allowed to the extent of the lands comprised in that settlement, which were very considerable. Such property as said Thomas Copinger had in the City of Cork was sold by the Commissioners to Charles Farrington, as were such of his unsettled estates as lay in the County and within the Liberties of the City, to Helen Galway and Abraham Dixon, of Cork; while those of the above Walter, and James his son, were similarly conveyed to Edmund Roch of Trabolgan.

From the above Captain Henry Coppinger are descended, in the male line, General Joseph Coppinger, now in the Spanish service; and Francis Coppinger of Monkstown Castle, County of Dublin; as are, in the female line, Christopher Coppinger, Chairman of the County of Kildare; and the O'Briens of Kilcor, near Castle Lyons, County of Cork.



## CORNET PATRICK STAUNTON.

IN England the name of de Staunton dates from the Norman Conquest, while in Ireland it is of record from the English Invasion. About the year 1200 Milo and Henry de Staunton contested the patronage of the parish church of Monmohenock in Wicklow with the Bishop of Glendalough; Milo was then seised of its manor.\* In 1220 Adam de Staunton granted lands in Kilbrenin, with the mill, the church, and all tithes there, to Christ Church, Dublin, for the founding of a cell with resident canons. The above Milo at the same time endowed the Abbey of St. Thomas in that City with the churches of Dunbrin and Demloff. In 1244 Adam was summoned, as one of the 'Fideles' of Ireland, to service in the Scottish war; and in 1279 Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, petitioned for the wardship of Adam de Staunton, who held lands in Connaught under him. In 1295 the latter Adam was summoned for the war in Gascony, as was William de Staunton to that of Scotland in 1302. In 1308 Gerald, son and heir of Maurice de Staunton, made a marriage appointment of dower (according to the custom of the time) at the gate of St. Patrick's Cathedral; assigning four carucates of land in the County of Cork (which had been his father's) with seven marks, for his wife, Matilda de Ruggeleye; while Henry de Ruggeleye passed his bond for fifty-seven marks as the portion of said Matilda. About this time Philip de Staunton, clerk, received the full sum of £100

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\* *Mason's St. Patrick's*, p. 65.

for his remuneration in the service of mustering men-at-arms, 'to put down the Irish felons in the mountains of Leinster.'

In 1312 Fromund le Brun (Brown) acquired a considerable property in Connaught in right of his wife, Nesta, the daughter of the aforesaid Adam de Staunton; and in 1359 Philip Staunton, who was a guardian of the peace in the County of Kildare, was deputed to treat with the Irish 'rebels' in Leinster, and to hold parley and make peace with them. In 1373 John Staunton was one of those directed to be summoned from Meath by its Sheriff, to attend a great Council. In eight years after, the Earl of Mortimer, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died at Cork, whereupon the Lord Chancellor and a Justice of the Bench issued summonses for such persons as usually formed a Parliament, to meet at Cork for the purpose of appointing a temporary Viceroy. Amongst those so summoned were Milo Staunton and David Fitz-Thomas Roche, Knights, returned as for the County of Cork.\* In 1397 a son of the before-mentioned Philip Staunton claimed various lands in the County of Kildare from the Earl of Kildare and others; and in 1416 Thomas Staunton, who had taken arms against King Richard and was therefore outlawed, obtained from his successor pardon and a reversal of his attainder.

In 1422 John Staunton was appointed Constable of Trim for life, with power to hear and decide controversies concerning customs, his salary being fixed at twenty marks *per annum*. The last Prior of the old Abbey of Ballintobber in the County of Mayo, at the time of the dissolution, was Walter Mac Willie de Staunton.† In 1574 Thomas Staunton, described as having been 'an ancient Captain in the Irish

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\* *Mason's St. Patrick's*, p. 127.

† *King's MSS.*, p. 197.

wars,' purchased the manor and advowson of Wolverston in Warwickshire; while another Captain Staunton distinguished himself in 1601 in the war of Ulster. In 1606 Sir John Everard of Fethard, County of Tipperary, had a grant of (*inter alia*) Clogher, one quarter and other lands in the County of Mayo, parcel of the estate of John *ballagh* Stanton, 'attainted;' while in 1634 a George Staunton came over from Buckinghamshire to Ireland, settled in the County of Galway, and there, intermarrying with a lady of the name of Lynch, became founder of the Cargins line. His son, another George, had a grant in 1678 of 846 acres in the Barony of Dunmore within that County.

On the present Army List and in this Regiment a second Patrick Staunton appears as Quarter-Master to his above namesake. The Attainders of 1691 describe either of them as *Patrick* Stanton of Great Island, County of Cork, when were also outlawed Michael Stanton, merchant, and James Stanton, clothier, both of the City of Cork, while it may be noted that, in the previous inoperative attainders, passed by King James's Parliament of 1689, William Staunton of Kerry was attainted. In 1698 Thomas Staunton was appointed with others to collect a state subsidy of £940 off Clare, and another of £1,260 off Galway County; he became in 1722 Recorder of Galway and its Representative in Parliament. In 1801 died Sir George Leonard Staunton (a descendant of George of 1634); he had been first a physician, but subsequently applied himself to the profession of the Bar, and was appointed His Majesty's Attorney General for Grenada; after which he accompanied Lord Macartney to Madras, and subsequently on his celebrated embassy to China in 1791. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.



## CORNET WILLIAM COLLINS.

Nothing has been discovered of note concerning him or his connections. A family of the name of 'Colyn' was established in Wexford in the time of Richard the Second; while, at a period nearer to the war of the Revolution (1667) Charles Collins had a confirmatory grant of 1,417 acres in that County; as had James Collins, in two years after, of 455 in Limerick. Richard Collins was one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in King James's Irish establishment, and appears identical with the Cornet in Henry Luttrell's Horse; but, a Darby Collins, described as of Buttevant, is the only individual of the surname appearing on the Attainders of 1691.

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## CORNET DANIEL CAHILL.

O'DUGAN locates the Sept of O'Cahill in various parts of Ireland, in Tipperary, Wexford, Carlow, and Kilkenny. In the latter County the Parish of Kill-mac-Cahill appears to have taken its name from them. The Four Masters contain annals of their chiefs as Lords of Eoganacht-Locha-Lein, a territory in Kerry.—Inquisitions taken in the reigns of Kings James and Charles the First, find them then in Mayo, Leitrim, Cork, and Clare, while in the forfeitures of 1691 Coner Cahill lost interests in the King's County.

## CORNET TEIGUE O'LYNE.

THE O'Lynes constituted an ancient Sept in the County of Kerry, but the name does not otherwise appear on this List. John Lyne was one of those attainted in 1691, and his estate in Kerry was sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures to Thomas Connor of Dublin; while inquisitions, taken in the time of James the First, show sundry O'Lynes then seised of lands within the ancient Connaught territory of Hy-Maine.

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CORNET HENRY WILSE,  
QUARTER-MASTER DAVID MOSKELL,  
QUARTER-MASTER EDWARD SHEWELL.

NOTHING is known of these Officers or their families.—  
The name of Thomas Wills, an Ensign, appears on the Roll of the '1649' Officers.

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## QUARTER-MASTER JOHN FENNELL.

THE Attainders of 1642 include a Patrick Fennell, described as of Kilrush, County of Clare. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, five years after, Dr. Gerald Fennell 'of Ballygriffin,' County of Tipperary, was one of the Commons; his estates were accordingly confiscated in Cromwell's time, but restored by the Act of Explanation in 1665. By the Usurper's ordinance of 1652 this Gerald, described as a Doctor of Physic, was excepted from pardon for life and estate. He died in 1663, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin. This estate of Ballygriffin was, in 1668, confirmed under the Act of

Settlement to Thomas Gower, with a saving, however, of such right as Ellen, Gerald's widow, might prove herself entitled to. In the following year Robert Fennell had confirmatory grants of 1,357 acres in Cork, with 71 in the King's County; while about the same time, *John Fennell* passed patent for 609 in the former County.

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### QUARTER-MASTER DERMOT DONWORTH.

IN the Inquisition for his Attainder in 1691, he is described as of Templeconolly, County of Cork; where another of the family, Robert Donworth, was also outlawed.

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### QUARTER-MASTER WILLIAM BAKER.

THIS surname is recognised on Irish record from the time of Edward the Second, when John 'dé Bakere' was seised of parcel of the townland of Lusk, in the County of Dublin, where, or in its immediate vicinity, the name is still respectably located.

The Officer here under consideration seems identical with William Baker of Ballytobin in the County of Kilkenny, the son of a Major William Baker, who, according to the family tradition, lost all his estates in Worcestershire, by his adherence to King Charles the First. This son, however, obtained a patent, after the Restoration, of those lands of Ballytobin, theretofore the estates of the Tobin family. About the same time Anne, the widow of Henry Baker, had a grant to her and her son John, of Castle-Eve in the same County; this son in 1667 passed patent for a grant of lands in Cork to himself; as did a William Baker for lands in Cavan, and



Walter, son and heir of Thomas Baker, then late of Latin in Tipperary, for 1,220 acres in that County.

The above William Baker of Ballytobin, having married Margaret Palmer, left by her one son, Thomas, who married Miss Anderson of Grace-dieu in the County of Waterford; he had a son, Anderson, who married, about the year 1737, Anna, eldest daughter of that Abraham Whyte, in whose custody, at the time of the sale of the confiscations of 1688, the various securities taken by the trustees were lodged. By this lady, Anderson got a large accession of estates in the County of Kilkenny and City of Dublin; his wife survived him, and in 1778 she conveyed all her dower estate to her only son, Abraham Whyte Baker, reserving to herself an annuity of £400. This assignment was made with the object of facilitating settlements on the marriage of said Abraham with Sophia, one of the daughters of Sir John Blunden of Castle-Blunden in Kilkenny, Baronet. Abraham dying, was succeeded by his son, Abraham-Whyte Baker, junior, who married Miss Chaloner, daughter of Richard Chaloner of Kingsfort, County Meath, by whom he had a third Abraham, who has left a fourth, now the representative of this family.

A Francis Baker was Captain in Lord Bophin's Regiment of Infantry; yet no other name appears on the official Roll of Attainders of 1691, but only that of Peter Baker described as of Dungarney in the County Cork.

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### QUARTER-MASTER THOMAS DYNNEEN.

THE O'Dinnahans or O'Dinans were located in the County of Limerick, Chiefs of the tract now known as the Barony of Oweybeg.

## REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

## BRIGADIER THOMAS MAXWELL.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	— Savage.	— Savage.	— Maginnis.
Lieut.-Colonel			
Daniel Magennis.	— Magennis.		
— Callaghan,			
Major.			
— Throgmorton.	— Dermot.	— Throgmorton.	— 'Timgard.'
— Macartan.	Thomas Makarten.	— Makarten.	— 'Burne.'
— Savage.	— Savage.	— Savage.	
— O'Neal.	— Calanan.	— Magennis.	
My Lord Howard.	— Clancy.	— Brien 'Maclaly.'	
— O'Lowrie.	— O'Lowrie.	— O'Lowrie.	— 'Magny.'
— Dunkin.	— Roger.	— Macartan.	— M'Donnell.
— Cook.	— la Hunty.	— Cook.	— 'Mize.'
— Macmullen.	— Macmullen.	— Doherty.	— Savage.
— Cusack.	— Magennis.	— Dobbin.	— Dobbin.

Charles Maxwell, *Adjutant.*

## BRIGADIER THOMAS MAXWELL.

THE Army List, more concisely given in *Somers' State Tracts*, (vol. xi., p. 399) makes note of this Seventh Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Thomas Maxwell, and his name appears on the List of Colonels that introduces this Muster Roll ; while in *Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon* (vol. ii., p. 512,) his force is set down as twelve companies, comprising a total of six hundred men. He, according to Colonel O'Kelly, was a Scotchman by birth, a pretended Roman Catholic, and of mean extraction. O'Callaghan, with less prejudice and on more satisfactory authority, reports him to have been "of a very good family in his native country, probably a branch of the Maxwells of Nithsdale." Previous to King James retiring into France in 1688, Maxwell was appointed in England Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, in place of James Berkeley, Viscount Fitz-Harding, who succeeded to the command on Maxwell's following that King. In Ireland the latter was afterwards made Colonel of this Regiment of Dragoons, of which Daniel Magennis was Lieutenant-Colonel, and — Callaghan, Major.\* Mr. Hardiman adds of this Colonel,† that he was married in England to Jane, Duchess of Norfolk, widow of the sixth Duke, a Lady remarkable for her beauty and accomplishments. When Schonberg landed at Bangor in 1689, Maxwell, then stationed in that place, not being able with his small force to give opposition, left there Mac Carty More's Regiment with some Companies of Cormuck O'Neill's, and

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\* *King's State of the Protestants*, p. 68.† *History of Galway*, p. 429.



retired to Newry. He was present at the battle of the Boyne. Colonel O'Kelly says he was one of those appointed by Tyrconnel to guide and advise the young Duke of Berwick on that Viceroy's departure for France; and it would appear from his narrative, that he interested himself in predisposing King James to give a cool reception to the delegates against Tyrconnel, whom he accompanied to St. Germain. (Of the conspiracy that was said to have been designed against his life by some of those delegates, see *ante*, p. 275.)

O'Kelly, who was himself a partizan of St. Ruth against Tyrconnel, ascribes the surprisal of Athlone by De Ginkell to the neglect or treachery of Colonel Maxwell. The Duke of Berwick, in his *Memoirs* takes a very different view of the circumstance, as mentioned in O'Callaghan's valuable notes on the *Excid. Macariæ* (p. 427). That Maxwell was faithful to the sovereign he acknowledged is evident from the fact of his having, after the Capitulation of Limerick, passed over to France at the head of two Irish Regiments of Dragoons, spoken of by Marshal Catinat as performing '*des choses surprenantes de valeur et de bon ordre dans le combat.*' He was killed at the battle of Marsaglia in Piedmont, gained over the Duke of Savoy and the Allies by that Marshal in 1693.

It may be observed that amongst those who appear on the Roll of the '1649' Officers, five of this name are recorded, Captains Collin and Edward Maxwell, Lieutenants James and John, and Ensign William Maxwell.

## CAPTAIN, LIEUTENANT, AND CORNETS MACARTAN.

THIS Sept lorded over a territory, now known as the Baronies of Kilencarty and Dufferin, in Down. O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, styles them 'the treasures of hospitality.' The 'Mac Kartan' was one of the Irish magnates to whom King Henry, in 1244, directed his letter missive for military aid against the Scots, while, in a century after Henry de Maunderville had a Treasury order for his services against the MacCartan in Ulster.

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## CAPTAIN LORD HOWARD.

INQUIRY has failed to ascertain the lineage of this nobleman: it is conjectured, however, that he was identical with Thomas Howard of Worksop, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, as he officiated at the coronation of James the Second.

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## CAPTAIN, LIEUTENANT, AND CORNET O'LOWRIE.

THIRTEEN of this name, viz., Arthur, Patrick, Turlogh *roe*, Turlogh *oge*, Donald, Daniel, William, Owen, Murtagh, and Edward, his son, Brian O'Lowrie *more*, and Brian O'Lowrie *reagh* were attainted in 1691 within the County of Down

alone; and in this part of Ulster are they found chiefly located. In 1623 Tirlogh 'O'Lawry' died, seised in fee of a large estate there, to which Hugh, his son and heir, succeeded; and he dying in 1638 left Murtagh his son and heir, who, with his son Edward, were attainted as above, and may probably have been of the officers here in commission.

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CAPTAIN — DUNKIN.

THE only individual of this surname attainted in 1691 was James 'Duncan,' styled of Currag in the County Down, and he seems identical with the above Captain. The Roll of adjudications decreed for the '1649' officers includes Provost-Marshal John and Ensign Thomas Dunkin.

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CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT — MAC MULLEN.

AMONGST those attainted in 1691 were Eneas Mac Mullen of Glenavy, County Antrim, and James Mc 'Mullan' of Killyleagh in Down, clerk, with some 'O'Mullans' in other Counties of Ulster. The O'Mullens, however, were more indigenously a Leinster Sept, numerous in Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. Thomas Mullen was a Lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment of Sir Michael Creagh, while another of that name was Chaplain to Colonel Charles Moore's. Surgeons Allen and Patrick Mac Mullen were of the '1649' Officers.