

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

DALY

By Patrick Comerford

DR. McLYSAGHT says in his 'Irish Families' that "O'Daly" may be said to be the greatest name in our Gaelic literature. Other septs may have produced one or two more famous individuals, but the O'Dalys have a continuous record of literary achievement from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, indeed, even to the nineteenth.

The name was originally O Dalaigh and the family derive their descent from a branch of the southern Ui Neill, originally located in Co. Westmeath. From their native barony of Magheraderon in the centre of the county they spread to other parts of the country, continuously pursuing their literary calling. Everywhere members of the family settled they formed their own sub-sept, which produced many of the area's literary geniuses.

Diarmuid Og O'Daly acquired lands and privileges for his family in the Barony of Carbery having become official Bard to the MacCarthys of West Cork. Angus O'Daly, who died in 1617, was author of the satirical "Tribes of Ireland", and came from this family.

The Cavan O'Dalys were bards to the O'Reillys of Breffny or Co. Cavan, another branch of the family settled in north Clare on the shores of Galway Bay. One member of this family, Donogh Mor O'Daly (died 1244) who was born at Finvarra, Co. Clare, was later known as "the Irish Ovid".

It was probably from this latter family that Dermot O'Daly of Killimur, Co. Galway, derived his descent. In 1578 Queen Elizabeth granted him the manor of Larha in Co. Galway. His son, Denis Daly of Carrownakelly, was a Privy Councillor and Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

James Daly, grandson of the last Denis, was father of three eminent 18th century figures. Rev. Ralph Daly was Warden of Galway; Sir George Daly was a Justice of the Court of Kings Bench; and Denis Daly, M.P., represented Co. Galway in the Irish Parliament for many years.

This last Denis Daly was described by Grattan as "one of the best and brightest characters that Ireland ever produced". Of this man's daughters, one married the Rev. H. Newman, Dean of Cork, another married Sir Morgan Crofton and another married Rev. Arthur Knox, grandson of the 8th Earl of Meath.

Denis Daly's second son, Rev. Robert Daly, D.D., Church of Ireland Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, contributed extensively to the Gaelic revival, and the eldest son, James, M.P. for Co. Gal-

way also, was created a Peer of Ireland in 1845 as Baron Dunsandle and Clan Conal. The title has since become extinct.

The principal residences in 1886 of Lord Dunsandle's successor, Denis St. George Daly, 2nd Baron Dunsandle and Clan Conal, were Dunsandle near Loughrea in Co. Galway, and Thomastown Castle in Co. Tipperary.

One Richard Daly was a leading figure in the 18th century Dublin theatre as an actor and manager. Another 18th century talking point was Daly's Club near the House of Parliament (now the Bank of Ireland) in Dublin. This building is now the office of an insurance company.

Dr. McLysaght reckoned that in 1957 there were 16,000 Dalys in Ireland, giving the name 24th place in the statistical list.



YOUR FAMILY NAME QUERIES

RANAGHAN

I have a letter here from J. J. Ranaghan of Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, who would like to know where his name originated, and also some information on his mother's maiden surname.

Ranaghan and O'Ranaghan are both variations of Renehan which are to be found in Munster and parts of Ulster. Another spelling of the name is Ronaghan, and the original form in Gaelic was O'Reannachain, coming from the Gaelic word reannach, meaning sharp-pointed or starry.

It is interesting to state at this stage that the surname Ferns is not derived from the town of that name in Co. Wexford, but is a Co. Offaly synonym of this surname.

DOWLING

The Dowlings were also one of the seven septs of Leix. The name is numerous throughout South Leinster, and one branch were transplanted to Kerry. The Irish form of the name is O Dunlaing.

LAVELLE

John Lavelle of Ardbeg Street, Glasgow, says he has been an avid reader of Ireland's Own for a very long time. The son of an Irish immigrant, he says he is naturally curious as to the Irish origins of the name.

Despite its French appearance this name is Gaelic in origin, coming from the ancient O Maolfhabhail. Other Anglicised forms include Mulfaal, Fall and sometimes Melvill. The name originated in Mayo and Sligo, though it is now often found in Co. Donegal.

GARDINER

Patrick Gardiner of Ullard, Co. Carlow says that he has been reading this column for a while, and would like to know the origin of Gardiner and Dowling.

The Gardiner families in Ireland are generally of English or Scots origin, and the name refers to the original occupation of the first bearer of the name. One family later became famous in Irish politics of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century and gave their name to Gardiner Street in Dublin.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

BRABAZON

BY JOSEPH MASSY

THE family of Brabazon, which settled in Ireland in the 16th century, can trace its origin back to the Norman conquest of England in the middle of the 11th century. Jacques Le Brabazon, known as "The Great Warrior", is recorded in the Roll of Battle Abbey as one of those who fought at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and was father of John Le Brabazon, who lived in Surrey during the reigns of both Henry I and his grandson Henry II.

Before they settled in Ireland the Brabazons achieved a position of importance in England. John Le Brabazon, "a great commander in the martial times of Edward III" according to Burke's peerage, was a general under the Black Prince during the 100 years war, and his grandson, John Brabazon, fell at Bosworth Field in 1485, the battle which won the War of the Roses for Henry VII and the Lancastrian cause.

This last mentioned John was grandfather of Sir William Brabazon, who was appointed Vice-Treasurer and General-Receiver of Ireland by Henry VIII in 1534. Later he served as Lord Justice on three occasions, 1543, 1546 and 1550. His younger son, Sir Anthony Brabazon of Ballinasloe Castle, was ancestor of a branch of the family who received the title of baronet, but this became extinct on the death of the last holder, Sir William John Brabazon, in 1840.

Sir Edward Brabazon, elder son of Lord Justice Sir William Brabazon, was the first member of the family to be raised to the peerage. M.P. for Co. Wicklow in 1585 and High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1606, he was made a member of the Irish House of Lords in 1616, nine years before his death, with the title of Baron Ardee. To this day the title Lord Ardee is still used by the eldest son of the Earl of Meath.

Through his third son, Sir Anthony Brabazon was an ancestor of the Duke of Wellington, and his eldest son, William who succeeded to the Ardee title, was created Earl of Meath in 1627, two years after his succession. He was father of Edward, 2nd Earl of Meath, drowned while travelling from Holyhead to Beaumaris in 1675, who had three sons who succeeded to his peerage in turn.

William, 3rd Earl, died in 1684, when the titles passed to his brother, Edward, 4th Earl, Ranger of Phoenix Park, Dublin. This Lord Meath married Dorothea



Stopford, an aunt of the 1st Earl of Courtown, who was immortalised by Dean Swift as the "Countess Dolly". Lord Meath had the command of a regiment at the Battle of the Boyne in 1691 and was wounded in the subsequent attack upon Limerick. When he died in 1707 the titles passed to his brother, Chambre Brabazon, 5th Earl of Meath and 6th Baron Ardee.

The 9th Earl, who succeeded as the family representative in 1790 at the age of 20, seems to have been a very colourful character and died seven years later in a duel. The family titles and estates then passed to his more sombre brother, John Chambre Brabazon, 10th Earl of Meath and 11th Baron Ardee, who was made a member of the Order of St. Patrick, the Irish equivalent to the Order of the Garter.

This Lord Meath, who, curiously, married into the Meade family — his wife Lady Melosina Adelaide Meade was a daughter of the 1st Earl of Clanwilliam — was Lord Lieutenant of Co. Dublin and Custos Rostulorum of Co. Wicklow. In 1831 he was made a member of the British House of Lords when he received the title of Baron Chaworth of Eaton Hall, Herefordshire.

Eaton Hall was one of the principle seats of the Brabazon family in 17th century. Other famous houses associated with them include Mornington, outside Drogheda, which gave its name to one of the Duke of Wellington's titles Tara House, Co. Meath, close to the ancient capital of Ireland and Kilruddery House,

Name Queries

HANLEY

Donal Hanley of Southall, Middlesex, will be interested to know that his surname is derived from the ancient Irish O hAinle — ainle meaning beauty. The family were important in Connacht in earlier days, and a branch later migrated to Co. Cork.

CURRAN

Donal also asked about the origin of the Curran family. This name, which comes from the Irish O Corrain, is now numerous in all areas, the most famous person to bear this name was John Philpot Curran — and Sarah Curran was a sweetheart of Robert Emmet.

McGETTIGAN

A reader from Mansfield in Nottinghamshire tells us he has always taken a great interest in Irish surnames, and that he would like to know the origin of his own name, McGettigan. It is a Co. Donegal name, but the original form of McGettigan was Mag Eiteagain and came from Tyrone. Another form of the name in Irish was O hEitigen.

Bray, Co. Wicklow, which is still the principle residence of the Earl of Meath.

The present representative of the family is Anthony Windham Norman Brabazon, 14th Earl of Meath, 15th Baron Ardee and 5th Baron Chaworth of Eaton Hall. Born in 1910, he succeeded his father in 1949, and his eldest son, known as Lord Ardee, who was born in 1941, is heir to the titles.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that of Lord Meath and may be described heraldically as follows: Arms: Gules, on a bend or, three martlets sable. Crest: On a mount, vert a falcon rising or, belled gold Supporters, two wyverns or, collared and chained gules.

The motto "Vota Vita Mea" means "My Life is Devoted".

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

DESPITE its appearance and the fact that it is not found except among people of Irish extraction, the name MacMillan is not of Gaelic Irish origin. There are a number of theories about the origin of this name, and authorities seem to disagree on the original ancestry of the family.

The Irish forms given for this name are Mac Uighilin and Mac Uidhilin, but others say that the name is derived from the Welsh personal name, Llewellyn. Dr. MacLysaght agrees that the name is of Norman-Welsh origin, but seems to favour Professor Curtis's opinion that the MacQuillans are descendants from a Hugelin de Mandeville.

The Mandevilles settled in Co. Tipperary after the Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland, but the name MacQuillan is generally associated with Co. Antrim, Co. Armagh and the neighbouring counties of Ulster, with a small number in the south-east of Ireland.

The MacQuillans settled in Co. Antrim at an early date, and by the beginning of the 14th Century had started to identify themselves with the cause of the local Irish chiefs. Dunluce Castle, on the road from Bushmills to Portrush, became the family's principal residence, and the head of the family became known locally as the Lord of the Route. The MacQuillan territory was known as the Route because it covered the route from the River Bann to the Glens of Antrim.

In the year 1315, the head of the MacQuillan family espoused the cause of Edward Bruce, who had been invited to assume the crown of Ireland. Bruce failed in his effort to rally the Irish together, but the MacQuillans prospered, and by the end of the 14th century they were totally involved in the feuds between the chief families of the North—O'Neill, O'Donnell and O'Carane.

Sincia Mor MacQuillan, who was Lord of the Route, consolidated his patrimony, and he is listed as Prince of Dalriada and Hereditary High Constable of Ulster. Both positions continued to be held by the head of the family for several generations.

Around 1500, Rory MacQuillan founded Bunamargy Friary, a Franciscan house for lay brothers, a mile outside Ballycastle, Co. Antrim. A small cross at the west end of the church is said to mark the grave of Julia MacQuillan, the "Black Nun".

Rory Og MacQuillan, whose father founded the friary, was more interested in war than religion, and he declared in 1541 that no captain of his race ever died in his bed. Twenty-two years later, at the Battle of Ora, the MacQuillan suffered a major defeat at the hands of Sorley Boy MacDonnell, a Scottish invader who ousted



MacQUILLAN

By JOSEPH MASSY

ted the family from Dunluce Castle.

The family suffered a second defeat in 1580, and was finally ousted by the MacDonnells. Edward MacQuillan, who died in 1605 at the grand old age of 102, had his estates confiscated at the Plantation of Ulster. Shortly after, some of the family's ancient possessions were regranted to Edward's son, Rory MacQuillan. Rory died in 1634, and was the last of the family to be known as "Lord of the Route".

It is somewhat ironic that O'Hart should claim that the MacQuillans are of Scots origin, being descended from Clan Colla—the principal family of Clan Colla are the MacDonnells, whose descendants, even today, hold part of the ancient MacQuillan territory in the Glens of Antrim.

Like the Mandevilles, many MacQuillans were Jacobites, and they followed the Wild Geese to France and Spain after the defeat of King James II at the Battle of the Boyne. We find a Captain Rory MacQuillan serving as an officer with O'Neill's regiment, while among the Mandevilles who are listed in the Irish Brigades on the Continent are: a Captain Mandeville from Galmy's Regiment, who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Malplaquet; a Captain Mandeville who served in Dillon's and

Bulkeley's Regiments and was made a Knight of the French Order of St. Louis.

Another Irishman who served on the Continent was Rev. Peter MacQuillan, who was born in Co. Derry around 1650. He became a leading Dominican in France and served for a time as Prior of Louvain University before his death in 1719.

Although most of the members of the MacQuillan clan remained in Ulster after the turmoils at the end of the 17th century, the chief of the family moved to the south of Leinster, where he was known as The MacQuillan.

In Wexford and Cork, the MacQuillans have been prominent Quakers for a number of generations. A member of this branch of the family was John Hugh MacQuillan, a pioneer of modern dentistry, who died in America at the age of 53 in 1879. He was a contemporary of Joseph MacQuillan, the MacQuillan, who married Rebecca Webb (died 1882), whose ancestors were also associated with County Antrim at an early stage; her father was descended from Roger Webb of Dunmurray, County Antrim, and the Webb family have been leading members of the Society of Friends since the 17th century.

More recently, the late James MacQuillan was a leading Quaker Elder in Wexford, and Robert H. MacQuillan is Clerk of Cork Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends.

A Canadian branch of the family is descended from John Webb MacQuillan, a son of Joseph and Rebecca MacQuillan.

The coat of arms shown here is that of the head of the MacQuillan family, known at different times throughout history as Prince of Dalriada, High Constable of Ulster, Lord of the Route, and The MacQuillan. The shield shows a white wolf on a red background, with a gold strip across the top. The crest shows a blue dragon.

A heraldic description of the armorial bearings reads: Arms, Gulfs, a wolf rampant Argent, a chief Or; Crest, a demi-dragon Azure. No particular motto is associated with the family.

It is interesting to note that the majority of the members of the family in Southern Ireland spell the name McQuillan, rather than using the full Mac. The name Mandeville is rarely found today, but a statue of John Mandeville in Mitchelstown commemorates a Land League meeting held in the Co. Cork town in 1887.

The title of Viscount Mandeville, which was granted to Sir Henry Montagu, Earl of Manchester, in 1620, is now held by his descendant, the Duke of Manchester.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

THE ROYAL O'REILLYS

O'REILLY is among the dozen most common surnames in Ireland and is still closely associated with the ancient family territory of Breffni, which included Co. Cavan and large tracts of land in the neighbouring counties.

The O'Reilly's are still the most numerous family in Co. Cavan and Co. Longford. In the old days they claimed a common origin with other royal Irish families, such as the O'Rourkes, Princes of West Breffni, and the O'Connors of Connacht.

This name is derived from an eponymous ancestor, Raghallach, a name which was quite common until recently as an Irish forename in the Anglicised form of Rahilly. This Raghallach is said to have been killed in the Battle of Clontarf in 1014, and his descendants were inaugurated as Kings of East Breffni on the Hill of Shantomán, a large hill between Cavan and Ballyhaise, and later on the Hill of Tullymongan, above Cavan town, the ruins of a druidical temple can still be seen at Shantomán.

Annadh O'Reilly, who died in 1220, was the last member of the family to be enthroned as a king, but his son, Charles O'Reilly, managed to retain portion of the family possessions and was known as Lord of Lower Breffni. Charles and his son Donal were both slain at the Battle of Moysleaghta in 1296. Donal's son, Giolla Iosa Rua O'Reilly, founded the Franciscan Abbey at Cavan around 1300, and the town later grew around this friary, where many members of the family were buried.

O'Reillys were later to play an important role in Irish Church affairs—five were Archbishops of Armagh, five were Bishops of Kilmore, two were Bishops of Clogher, and there was one Bishop O'Reilly of Derry.

During the political upheavals of the 17th Century, the O'Reillys again played a leading role in Irish history. The last chief of the family was Edmond O'Reilly of Kilnacrott Castle, who was wounded in the Elizabethan wars and died in 1601, being buried in Cavan Friary. Eleven years later, he was attainted by a retrospective Act of Parliament and his estates confiscated.

Edmond's son was the famous Myles "the Slasher" O'Reilly, who died at the Battle of Finea Bridge in 1644. He was father of Colonel John Reilly, who at his own expense raised a regiment known as "Reilly's Dragoons", which fought for King James II at the Battles of Derry, Belvoir, Aughrim and Limerick. Col.



Reilly, who had been M.P. for Cavan in the Jacobite Parliament, saved the family estates from further confiscation by being included in the Articles of Limerick.

It is said that all officers of Reilly's Dragoons were members of the O'Reilly family, and the defeat of the Jacobite cause forced a number of O'Reillys to follow the Wild Geese into the Continental armies. A cousin of Colonel Reilly, Col. Edmond Boy O'Reilly, went to France, where he resumed the title of "The O'Reilly" and his son, Owen O'Reilly, was also known as Chief of the Name in the 18th century France.

Col. John Reilly's fourth son, Thomas O'Reilly, served as a Lieutenant in the Dragoons and was father of Count Don Alexander O'Reilly, who was born at Baltrasna, Co. Meath, in 1722. Alexander first went to Spain as a Lieutenant in the Irish Brigade, and later he served in the Austrian Army in the war against Prussia, and in the French army at the Battle of Bergen in 1759.

Alexander then returned to Spain where he was made a Lieutenant-General in the army, and he once saved the life of King Carlos II. He later became Governor of Louisiana, then a French colony in America, but returned to Spain, where he died

in 1797, having held the office of Governor of Madrid.

An important branch of the family was seated for many generations at Ballinlough Castle, Co. Westmeath. James O'Reilly of Ballinlough Castle, who married a daughter of Lady Katherine Nugent, daughter of the 4th Earl of Westmeath, was father of Count Andrew O'Reilly.

Count Andrew, born in 1740, entered the Austrian armed service and became a field marshal during the reign of Marie Theresa. He served in the Seven Years' War, fought under Emperor Joseph II against the Turks, and at one stage he was taken prisoner by the French.

Count Andrew later served at the Battle of Austerlitz, fought with the Archduke Maximilian, and as Governor of Vienna had the humiliating task of surrendering to Napoleon. He died in Vienna at the age of 92 in 1832.

Count Andrew's title passed to his nephew, and other titles were bestowed on his sister and his eldest brother. Margaret O'Reilly married Richard Talbot of Malahide Castle, Co. Dublin; she was his widow for 43 years when, in 1831, she received the titles in the Irish peerage of Baroness Talbot of Malahide and Lady Malahide of Malahide, Co. Dublin. Her descendants have used the form of the title—Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Sir Hugh O'Reilly, Andrew's eldest brother, married a cousin of the 1st Earl of Llandaff, and was given the title of baronet in 1795. He was proud of his connections with the Earls of Westmeath, and he changed his name to Nugent on the death of his uncle, John Nugent of Tullaghan, Lieutenant Governor of the Virgin Islands. John's brother had been a claimant to the title of Baron of Delvin, the succession to which caused a long legal wrangle, and Sir Hugh O'Reilly obviously hoped that he would become the future Lord Delvin.

Sir Hugh's son, Sir John, succeeded to the title given to Count Andrew O'Reilly and served as a Chamberlain to the Austrian Emperor. However, he continued to be known as Sir John Nugent. Both the Austrian title and that of baronet are now held by his descendant, Sir Hugh Charles Nugent of Ballinlough Castle.

Edward O'Reilly, born in Cavan around 1770, became a prominent publisher in Dublin at the beginning of the last century. Two famous Meath men in the last century were John Roberts O'Reilly, who saved many people from shipwreck, despite his blindness, and John Boyle O'Reilly, the Fenian leader.

The name of O'Reilly was made famous again this century through Tony O'Reilly, the former Irish rugby international who played with the unbeaten Lions team of the 1960's. He is now an internationally known industrialist.

The O'Reilly coat-of-arms, illustrated here, shows a green shield charged with two golden lions supporting a right hand with blood dripping from it. The crest shows a snake entwined around an oak tree, and the motto—"Fortitudine et Prudentia"—means "With Fortitude and Prudence". This motto is also used by the Egan family. The O'Reillys of Ballinlough, before changing their name to Nugent, used a crest showing an arm in armour holding a scimitar.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

THE name Deane, which can be of Irish Norman or English origin, has been mainly associated with counties Galway, Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick, and the principal Deane family in Irish history is that represented today by Lord Muskerry whose coat-of-arms is illustrated here.

The first member of Lord Muskerry's family to settle in Ireland was Matthew Deane of Dromore, Co. Cork, a particularly astute Cromwellian adventurer, whose well-matched marriages helped to increase his fortune. On the death of his first wife, a Somersetshire girl, married Martha Boyle, daughter of Archbishop Richard Boyle of Tuam, and cousin of the Great Earl of Cork, Matthew's third wife was the widowed Countess of Barrymore, another leading member of the Co. Cork aristocracy.

Matthew's Cork estates increased with the passing of time, and in 1709, at the age of 83, he became Sir Matthew Deane when he received the title of baronet from Queen Anne. When he died the following year, Sir Matthew's title passed to his eldest son, Sir Robert Deane, and then to his grandson, Sir Matthew Deane, M.P. for Cork whose wife was a granddaughter of Scotland's ill-fated Primate, Archbishop Sharpe of St. Andrew's.

This Sir Matthew was father of two successive baronets, Sir Matthew Deane, M.P. for Cork, and Sir Robert Deane, a Privy Councillor who was also a member of the Irish House of Commons. Sir Robert's younger son Jocelyn Deane, was M.P. for Baltimore, Co. Cork, in the Irish Commons, as well as being a member of the English Parliament, but the family title passed to Sir Robert's eldest son, Sir Robert Tilson Deane.

Born in 1747, Sir Robert succeeded as 6th Baronet at the age of 24, and in 1775 he married Anne Fitzmaurice, heiress of John Fitzmaurice of Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick, and niece of the 1st Earl of Kerry.

Sir Robert, who was M.P. for Cork in the Irish House of Commons, became a member of the House of Lords in 1781 when he was given the title of Baron Muskerry of Muskerry, Co. Cork. Lord Muskerry was the father of four sons, but of these, Robert was only 20 when he died in 1796, and William was 19 when he was killed fighting in Portugal. The other two sons, John and Matthew, were successive Lords Muskerry.

Robert Tilson Fitzmaurice Deane, eldest son of the 3rd Lord Muskerry, changed his surname to Deane-Morgan in 1847 when he married Elizabeth Grogan-Mor-



DEANE

By JOSEPH MASSEY

gan, one of the daughters and heiresses of H. K. Grogan-Morgan, M.P. of Johnstown Castle, Co. Wexford.

Robert's eldest son, Hamilton, inherited the family titles as 4th Lord Muskerry at the age of 14 in 1868, and when he died in 1929 they passed to his son Robert, who also married a Wexford woman, Charlotte Irvine of Rosslare. Matthew, 6th Lord Muskerry, became the family representative at the age of 77, when his brother died in 1952, but he enjoyed the honours for only a short time, and died two years later.

The present head of the family is Sir Hastings Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, 8th Baron Muskerry and 13th Baronet, who lives at Springfield Castle, near Drumcollogher, Co. Limerick. Educated at Sandford Park and Trinity College, Dublin, he lived in South Africa for some time, where he met his wife, Betty. In 1961 he was appointed to the Regional Health Board in Limerick as a radiologist, and five years later he inherited the family titles from his father. The heir to these titles is Lord Muskerry's son, Robert Fitzmaurice Deane.

Another important family of Cromwellian origin was the Deane family which was associated with Terenure and Crumlin in Dublin for over a century. Major Joseph Deane, whose brother was one of the Parliamentarians who signed King Charles I's death warrant, served with Cromwell's army in Ireland, and for his services was granted the Royal Manor of Crumlin.

Major Deane managed to retain Crumlin Manor after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, and in 1671 he purchased Terenure, Kimmage and the Broads for £4,000 from Richard Talbot, future Duke of Tyrconnel and Governor-General of Ireland.

Deane, who lived at Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny, represented that borough in the Irish House of Commons, and before he died in 1699 he converted Terenure Castle into an impressive mansion later known as Terenure House, and now forming part of Terenure College.

Major Deane's second son, Edward, was also an Irish M.P., sitting in the Commons for 25 years. His son Edward Deane, who inherited Terenure in 1717, also represented Inistioge in the Irish Commons and when he died in 1748 his estates passed to his eldest son, who was killed in a duel in Harwich in 1751.

Joseph Deane, who then succeeded his brother at Terenure, was one of the most important members of the family, being M.P. for Dublin, and High Sheriff of the county in 1753. However, in 1789 he terminated the Deane connections with Dublin, and when he sold practically all property in Kimmage and Terenure for £9,363 to Abraham Wilkinson, having earlier leased Terenure House to his fellow Kilkenny-man, Robert Shaw, ancestor of George Bernard Shaw.

A well-known Deane today is Nora Bryan Deane, who comes from Rosscarberry, Co. Cork. She trained as a nurse at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and has been President of the Royal College of Midwives from 1952 to 1958 and of the International Confederation of Midwives from 1954 to 1957. When she retired as Matron of the Bristol Maternity Hospital in 1963 she was given an honorary degree by Bristol University.

Two Deane families are of Gaelic origin—those in Donegal who were originally known as Mac an Deaganaigh (the Deacon's son), and those in Tipperary, who derive their name from the Irish O Deaghan (the Dean's son)—and were probably descended from ancestors who had some ecclesiastical connections.

However, there is another Deane family associated with Co. Tipperary quite separate from the O Deaghans—the de Denne family, now known as Deane, was of Anglo-Norman origin, and settled in the area under the protection of the Butlers of Ormonde.

The name Deane is also that of one of the Tribes of Galway, which was originally spelt Le Den. In other parts of Connacht the name Deane may be of Gaelic origin.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

JOSEPH MASSY TRACES THE ORIGINS OF ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN NAME

THE name Madden is still principally found in the area where it originated, east Galway. The family was one of the principal septs in the ancient Gaelic territory of Ui Maine (south Roscommon and mid-Galway) and was descended from the same stock as the O'Kellys who ruled the area for generations.

The surname is derived from the Irish O Madadhan, which was later abbreviated to O Madain, and stems from the word "madra", meaning "dog". The family's eponymous ancestor was Madadhan, who was killed in the year 1008.

After the Anglo-Norman invasion, the family retained lordship over its ancestral territory of 'Anmchada' under the feudal dominance of the de Burgos. In 1414, the O'Maddens founded a Franciscan Friary near Lismore Castle, Co. Galway, which was built in the 15th or 16th century, and Fergus Madden of Lismore, who died in 1671, was buried in the friary.

Today, the remains of Lismore Castle, which stands outside the village of Eyrecourt, include portion of the tower and parts of the bawn of the original castle, along with a 17th century house.

On the other side of Eyrecourt is Belview (formerly Lissareaghaun), former home of the Lawrence family, whose ancestor inherited the property through his marriage with an O'Madden heiress from Longford, Co. Galway.

John Madden became Chief of Siol Anmchada and head of the family in 1554, but was killed two years later by his kinsman, Breasal Dubh O'Madden. John's son, Donal O'Madden, is described by Dr. O'Donovan, the Kilkenny historian, as "the last chief who ruled the ancient territory of Anmchada according to the old Irish system, and was perhaps the most powerful and celebrated chieftain of that territory since the time of Eoghan, who died in 1347."

In 1567, Queen Elizabeth I of England appointed Donal Madden as "captain of his Nation". In 1585, he attended a Parliament in Dublin, to which the subjugated Gaelic chiefs had been summoned, but the Four Masters record in their annals that 10 years later he was "in open rebellion". He "came in" in 1602 and died shortly afterwards.

Donal's descendants continued to hold the office of chief of the family, and his grandson, John Madden, who was living in 1677, is said by O'Hart "to be the first of the family who omitted the prefix O". John's son and successor, Daniel Madden, is the last member of the family to be listed in O'Farrell's "Linea Antiqua".



MADDEN

At the end of the last century Laurence Madden of Fahy, Co. Galway, a descendant of Daniel Madden, was in possession of 300 acres of the original territory of the O'Madden clan. Before the Land Acts, the Madden estates in Leitrim, Fermanagh and Mayo covered 25,000 acres.

A junior member of this branch of the family settled in Co. Wicklow in the middle of the 18th century, and John Madden of Kilternan, near Enniskerry, was father of Edward Madden, an eminent Dublin merchant and a Catholic delegate in 1782.

Edward was father of 21 children, the youngest of which was Dr. Richard Robert Madden, born in 1798. Dr. Madden qualified in medicine and surgery in England, and in 1824 he visited the Turkish Empire with Sir Moses Montefiore; he spent four years in Turkey, and published an account of his times there in a book entitled "Travels In The East". For a time, Dr. Madden practised in Naples and London, but in 1833 he entered the public service as a special magistrate for the abolition of slavery in Jamaica.

Dr. Madden was subsequently appointed British representative and acting judge advocate with an international commission in Havana, where he helped to abolish the slave trade in Cuba. His work against slavery later took him to West Africa, and he finally became a Colonial Secretary in Australia. Dr. Madden died in Dublin in 1886 and was buried in Donnybrook. He

is best remembered today for his seven-volume "History of the United Irishmen". He was a contemporary of Sir John Madden, Minister of Justice and later Chief Justice of Victoria, Australia.

Dr. Madden's son, Dr. Thomas More Madden, was also a distinguished surgeon, and published a number of books before his death in 1902.

Another branch of the O'Maddens of Galway settled in Athgarret, Co. Kildare, and the name has been confused in that county with a family of English Maddens, who have given their name to the village of Maddenton.

The English Maddens came to Ireland from Warwickshire at the start of the 17th century, and its most noted member was probably Rev. Dr. Samuel Madden, the 18th century philanthropist. Born in Dublin in 1686, he was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and one of the founders of the Royal Dublin Society. He promoted a system of quarterly premium at T.C.D., which earned him the nickname of "Premium Madden".

This Dr. Madden died at Manor Waterhouse, Co. Fermanagh, in 1765, and his son, Samuel Molyneux Madden, who died in 1798, bequeathed his estates to the Corporation of Belturbet for founding a prize for "the best of the disappointed candidates at the Fellowship examination at Trinity College, Dublin". A descendant of Dr. Madden, John Madden of Hilton Park, Clones, Co. Monaghan, married (in 1864) Lady Caroline Clements, sister of the 4th Earl of Leitrim.

Other members of this family have included Robert Madden of Donore, Co. Dublin, whose daughter was great-grandmother of Oliver Goldsmith, and Very Rev. Dr. John Madden, Dean of Kilmore, who died in 1751.

Some of Dean Madden's descendants settled in Co. Kilkenny, and included Rev. Canon Samuel Madden, Prebendary of Blackrath in St. Canice's Cathedral, Co. Kilkenny, and the late Admiral Sir Charles Edward Madden.

Sir Charles was Chief of Staff and second-in-command of the British navy during the first world war, and was later thanked by Parliament, granted £10,000, and was made a baronet with the title "of Kells, Co. Kilkenny". He was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty from 1927 to 1930, and died in 1935. His title is now held by his son, Sir Charles E. Madden, a 69-year-old retired admiral.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that of the late Sir Charles Madden, and is based on the ancient family arms. The shield shows a falcon seizing a mallard and also has naval crown between two crosses. The motto, "Fortior qui se vincit", means: "He is stronger who conquers himself".

Famous Irish families

THIS article deals with a number of surnames found throughout Ireland, including: O'Naghten, Naughten, Nochtin, Nocton, Knockton, which are derived from an ancient Irish name, and MacNaughton and McNaghten, which came into Northern Ireland from Scotland.

The original form of the Irish surname was O Neachtan, and was first found in Co. Clare, where the family lived in the area north of Corofin. The Naughtons of Clare, counted among the sept's of the Dal Cais, came from the same stock as the Quinn family. It was from this family that the 16th century Bishop Naughton of Limerick came.

Another family named O Neachtan was found, from an early time, in Ui Maine, the midlands territory of the O'Kelly's. These Naughtons were of the same origin as the O'Mulally family, and were chiefs near Loughrea, Co. Galway, at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion at the end of the 12th century.

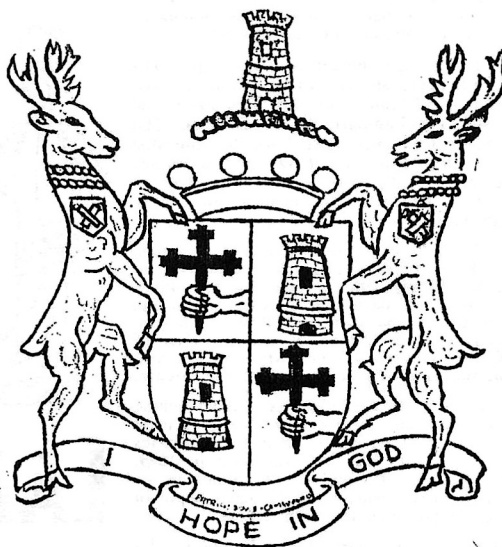
The Naughtons of Loughrea later moved to Fewes, on the Roscommon side of Athlone, and in the 16th century the head of the family was known as the Chief of the Fewes. Dr. MacLysaght notes that as late as 90 years ago, the Naughton family of Thomastown Park held an estate of almost 5,000 acres between Athlone and Ballinasloe.

The Connacht Naughtons were of a great literary tradition, and their famed scholars included John O'Neachtan, a Gaelic poet who moved to Co. Meath, and died in 1728. His son, Teige O'Naughton, was one of the principal figures associated with the Gaelic revival in Dublin at the beginning of the 17th century.

The name Norton, which is often found around the Athlone area, is an anglicisation adopted by the descendants of Ferdach O'Naghten, who was living at the end of the 18th century. Seldom is the name Norton actually of English origin in Ireland. In Kerry the name Behane is used as a synonym for Naughten.

The coat-of-arms of the Connacht Naughtons shows a shield divided into four quarters. The top left and bottom right portions are red with three falcons, while the other two quarters are green with three swords. The crest also shows a falcon.

Families of MacNaughton in Northern Ireland are descended from a Scottish family which first became associated with Co. Antrim in the 16th century. In the 12th century the head of the family was known as the Thane of Loch Tay. The Mac-Naghtens became, at an early stage, hereditary Grand Rangers of the Forest of Benbery, and since then the Chief of the Mac-Naghten clan has claimed the right to have



Naughton

BY JOSEPH MASSY

two roebucks as supporters for his coat-of-arms.

Donald MacNaghten, who was elected Bishop of Dunkeld in 1436, was a brother of Duncan MacNaghten, a member of a party which once vainly attempted to bring the heart of King Robert Bruce to Jerusalem.

Sir Alexander MacNaghten fell at the Battle of Flodden in 1510, and his son married a niece of Randal MacSorely MacDonald, Earl of Antrim. Sir Alexander's grandson, Shane Dhu or "Black John" MacNaghten, went to Ireland with MacDonald of Antrim in 1580.

While the Scottish branch of the family adhered to the Jacobite cause, the Irish branch supported William of Orange, and Edmund MacNaghten, at the age of 11, remained with his uncle, Edward Francis Stafford, in Derry throughout the whole of the siege.

This Edmund MacNaghten, who lived at Beardville, Co. Antrim, was approached by a deputation of Scots MacNaughtons from Perth and Argyle who asked him to assume the chieftainship of the family, following the entire forfeiture of the Scottish chief's property. However, he declined, and the MacNaughtons were without a chief until the position was assumed by

Edmund's son, Edmund Alexander MacNaghten, in 1818.

Edmund Alexander MacNaghten was M.P. for Co. Antrim for many years, and his title as Chief of the MacNaghten Clan was confirmed by the Scottish authorities in 1818, with the support of over 400 Scottish MacNaughtons.

When E. A. MacNaghten died in 1832, his estate near Bushmills, Co. Antrim, and his position as Chief of Clan MacNaughton passed to his brother, Sir Francis Workman—Macnaghten. Sir Francis was son-in-law of a former judge of the Calcutta Supreme Court, and had a distinguished legal career in India himself. He was knighted in 1809, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court in Madras and later served as a judge in Bengal. He finally retired in 1825 and was given the title of baronet in 1836.

Sir Francis's eldest son, Sir Edmund, lived in Ireland, and was M.P. for Co. Antrim for a number of years. However, his other five sons served in the Indian judiciary, civil service, and army; his second son, Sir William, was made a baronet in 1839, and his youngest son, Stewart, married a daughter of the Countess of Antrim.

Sir Edmund Charles Workman-Macnaghten, who inherited the family title in 1843, also had two sons who served with the British in India, and another son who was killed in a battle in New Zealand, but his most distinguished son was undoubtedly Edward Macnaghten, who became Lord Macnaghten in 1887.

Macnaghten was educated at Cambridge University, and then entered on a prosperous legal career as a Bench and Queen's Counsel. From 1880 to 1885, he sat at Westminster as M.P. for Co. Antrim, and with the redrawing of constituency boundaries in 1885, he continued as M.P. for North Antrim, until 1887. When he was made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, one of the highest judicial positions in Britain, Macnaghten also obtained the right to a seat in the British House of Lords, and chose the title of Baron Macnaghten of Runkerry. This was only a life peerage, and the title has been extinct since his death.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that of Lord Macnaghten, and is based on the old arms of the Scottish MacNaughtons. The first and fourth quarters are white, with a hand holding a blue cross, and second and third quarters show a red tower on a gold background.

Lord Macnaghten's eldest brother, Sir Francis, was a Lord Lieutenant of Co. Antrim. His title is now held by Sir Anthony Macnaghten.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES



MacCARTHY

BY JOSEPH MASSY

CHARLES O'CONNOR has described the MacCarthy's as "the most eminent by far of the noble families of the south."

The name is among the dozen most popular surnames in Ireland, and three out of every five people called MacCarthy live in Co. Cork.

The name is derived from the Irish Mac Carthaigh, in reference to descent from an eleventh century Prince of Desmond (South Munster) who was burned to death in 1045 by the Lonergans.

This Prince Carthach was a son of Saorbreathach, whose name has been anglicized as Justin, and with Florence, this has been one of the two most popular given among men in the MacCarthy family. Charles (or Cormac) is also another popular name in the family, particularly in Muskerry, (mid-west-Cork).

Three main divisions of the family have been noted throughout history. The MacCarthy Mor branch was located in Co. Kerry and was thought to have become

extinct in the direct line until a junior branch was traced to Montreal in 1957. Originally this branch were situated in Muckcross near Killarney. On the death of the last of the senior line in 1773 the Muckcross estate passed to the Herbert family of Kilcow who were related to the MacCarthys through marriage. Muckcross House now belongs to the Irish nation and is administered through the Bourne-Vincent Trust.

The MacCarthy Reagh branch of the family was located in Carbery, West Cork, while the Muskerry branch had their principal seat at Blarney Castle. This latter branch received the title of Viscount Muskerry in 1640, and Lord Muskerry was on the Supreme Council of the Confederation in 1646.

In 1172 MacCarthy Mor did homage to Henry II. Florence MacCarthy Reagh (1562-1640) served some time in the army of Queen Elizabeth, but is better known as author of a history of ancient Ireland,

written while he was a prisoner in the Tower of London.

Lady Eleanor MacCarthy is remembered for her part in 1537 in saving Garrett Fitzgerald after the murder of his five uncles under order by Henry VIII.

Justin MacCarthy was created Earl of Mountcashell by the deposed James II, and since then MacCarthy's received a number of titles from French monarchs.

Justin MacCarthy, historian and politician, and his son Justin Huntley MacCarthy were writers of note at the turn of the century.

In America Charles MacCarthy, son of a Fenian immigrant, was a noted political scientist who died in (1921). Another MacCarthy later became infamous in American politics for his attempts to repress Socialist and Communist political groups, though a more liberal MacCarthy recently came to the fore when in 1968 he sought the Democratic party's nomination for the Presidency.

Famous Irish families

JOSEPH MASSY TRACES THE ORIGINS OF ANOTHER PROMINENT NAME

BARRY was one of the first surnames to be introduced into Ireland with the Anglo-Norman invasion, and the family is still closely associated with Co. Cork, where it first settled at the end of the 12th century.

The name is derived from Barri, a place in Wales, and the family was of mixed Welsh and Norman origin, coming from the same line of ancestors as the FitzGerald, Fitzstephens and FitzHenrys, who led the invasion of Ireland in 1169, and tracing their pedigree to Nesta, "The Helen of Wales".

Nesta was daughter of the last independent Prince of South Wales, Rhys ap Tewdr Mawr, and was once married to a Welsh nobleman, William de Barri. Of their three sons, Robert and Philip joined the invasion, and Gerald, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis, was a court cleric who chronicled the invasion in his "Topography of Ireland" and "Conquest of Ireland".

Philip de Barri was the only one of the three brothers to settle in Ireland, and in 1179 he was granted extensive tracts of lands in the Co. Cork baronies of Barrymore, Orrery and Kinelea. Two baronies in Co. Cork have since taken their name from the family — Barrymore and Barryroe.

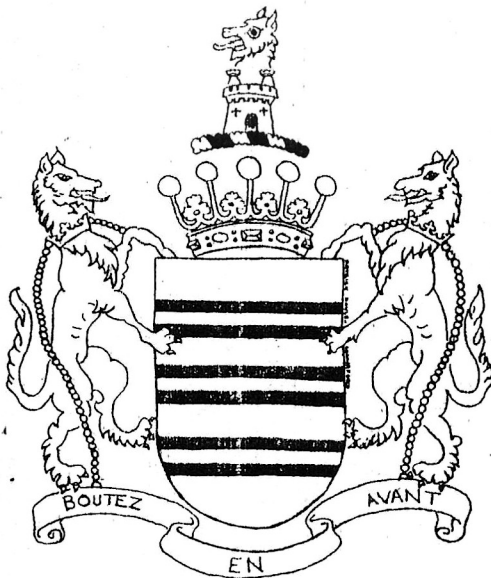
At the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, the Barrys seized a considerable portion of the MacCarthy family's estates, and built the town of Buttevant, where David Og Barry founded the Franciscan Friary of St. Thomas in 1251. The tower and bawn of the Barry Castle can still be seen outside Buttevant.

Contrary to family legend, the name Buttevant is derived from the Norman-French word for a defensive outwork, and not from the Barry motto — "Boutez en avant" — which means "Strike forward".

The head of the Barry family was made a member of the peerage when he was ennobled with the title of Baron Barry in 1490, and subsequent peers became Viscount Buttevant in 1535, and Earl of Barrymore in 1627.

Barrymore Castle, later known as Castle Lyons, near the village of Castletyons, five miles from Fermoy, Co. Cork, was the principal residence of the Earls of Barrymore, whose coat-of-arms is illustrated here. The shield is white with six red bars, while the crest and supporters portray wolves.

David FitzJames Barry, Viscount Buttevant, originally took part in the rebellion led by the Earl of Desmond between 1579 and 1583. Lord Buttevant burnt all his castles, and joined with the Fitzgerald forces, but he returned to the English side after his brother was captured by Queen Elizabeth's forces, and her successor, King James I, later granted him ex-



BARRY

tensive tracts of land which had been retained by the MacCarthy.

David Barry, Earl of Barrymore, was killed in the turbulent times of the Confederation of Kilkenny, a year after the 1641 War had broken out. The Barrymore mausoleum, which includes a monument to the family heir, James, Viscount Buttevant, who died in 1747, stands east of Castletyons Church, which was built in 1776 by Lord Barrymore.

Five years before the church was built, Barrymore Castle, a Tudor strong-hold with later additions, was destroyed by fire. Barryscourt and Fota Island, in Cork Harbour, remained in the family until the death of the last Lord Barrymore, and until recently belonged to his heirs, the Smith-Barry family.

Another branch of the family was raised to the peerage in the 17th century when Sir James Barry, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland was given the title of Lord Santry, and on his death in 1673 the title passed to his son, Richard.

An interesting monument to Richard, Lord Santry, who died in 1694, can be seen at his tomb near the gates of St. Pappan's Church, Santry, Dublin, where he is buried with his wife.

The third Lord Santry married a daughter of Sir Thomas Domville, M.P., of Templeogue, County Dublin, and when his son, Henry Barry, 4th Lord Santry,

died in the mid-18th century, the Santry estates passed to the Domville family. With Henry's death, the title of Lord Santry became extinct.

The name Barry has also attained distinction abroad through the endeavours of Irishmen and their descendants. In 1507, the head of the Barry Roe branch of the family left Cork for a pilgrimage to Spain, but was lost at sea with many of his relatives on the return journey.

In the following century, Gerald Barry emigrated to Spain, and fought at the siege of Buda in 1625. He returned to Ireland to take part in the 1641 uprising, but was too old to engage in the guerrilla tactics. He is still remembered as a military historian, and King Philip IV of Spain made use of his "Discourses on Military Discipline."

Barrys also emigrated to France with the Wild Geese after the Battle of the Boyne and the Siege of Limerick, and a Captain Barry of the Irish Brigade was an opponent of the French Revolution in 1789. Commodore John Barry, who was born near Tacumshane, Co. Wexford, in 1745, is known as the "Father of the American Navy", and died in 1803. There is a monument to his memory in Wexford.

The name Barry has also been famous in the arts and sciences. "Lo" Barry, the first recognised Irish dramatist, wrote and produced his "Ram Alley" in London in 1610. Spranger Barry played Shakespeare with the great Garrick in the 18th century, and in more recent times, Philip Barry of New York, wrote the play "The Philadelphia Story", in which Katherine Hepburn played a leading role. Other artists include James Barry, the painter friend of Edmund Burke, and Sir Charles Barry, architect of the British Houses of Parliament.

In the field of medicine, Sir Samuel Barry, M.P., who died in 1776, was President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland. John Milner Barry introduced vaccination to Cork in 1800, and Sir David Barry wrote widely on medical subjects.

Barrys have also distinguished themselves as lawyers. Sir Redmond Barry, who was born in Cork in 1813, had a successful career in Australia. He became a judge in New South Wales, was the first Chancellor Melbourne University and was instrumental in the founding of Melbourne's public library and Victoria's art gallery, before his death in 1880.

Another Redmond Barry was Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1911 to 1913, and his son Sir Patk. Barry who died in 1972, was a famous judge. Today, Peter Barry from Cork is Ireland's Minister for Transport and Power.

The name MacAdam is often that of descendants of a junior branch of the Barrys in Cork who became Gaelicised at an early stage.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

JOSEPH MASSY TRACES THE ORIGINS OF ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN NAME

THE MacAULEYS are one of the few Irish families—probably the only one—which can claim to be related to a Pope. A 19th century Count in the family married a grand-niece of Pope Benedict XIV.

The family also received many honours from the monarchs of Europe, and claims descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages, High King of Ireland in the 4th century. Burke was of the opinion that the head of the family was known in ancient times as "Prince of Calry" in Co. Westmeath, and the Four Masters give him the description of "Chief of Calry".

The surname is spelt in many different ways, and modern variations include MacAuley, MacAwley, MacCauley, Cawley, Macaulay, MacGawley, Magawley, and sometimes even Magawly.

In the case of the Westmeath family, the name is derived from the old Irish Mac Amhlaghaidh, although a branch of the MacGuire was known as Mac or Mag Amhlaoibh; in both instances, the name is taken from an ancestor. O'Hart says that the name Amhalghadh meant "like a willow twig".

Amhalghadh of Calry is said to have lived around the year 1215, and eight generations later his descendant, Awly III, was written to by Queen Elizabeth I of England, who addressed her letter "To our well beloved cousin, Awly Macauly, of Calry, Chief of his Clan and Lord of his Nation".

Since the 15th century English monarchs have used "well beloved cousin" as a description for Earls, a title which is equivalent to the Continental Count and in 1734 the title of Count was granted to Field Marshal Philip Henry Magawly by the Emperor of Austria, Charles VI. Charles also made the Irishman a Grandee of Spain, and Spain and Austria were both parts of the Hapsburg realm. Three years earlier Philip had been made a German baron by the Empress with the title of Freiherr von und zu Calry (Baron of Calry).

Count Magawly was among the Irish Wild Geese who fled after the defeat of King James II at the Battle of the Boyne, and he was a son of Henry McAuley of Calry. His rise to power and fame was linked with his marriage to Donna Margaret d'Este, who was descended from one of the ancient royal houses of Europe.

Count Magawly ended his days in the Imperial service as Governor of Prague, and his titles passed to his daughter, Donna Benedicta Magawly, who was a lady of honour to the Empress Marie Therese.

Donna Benedicta died in 1799 and the titles then reverted to her nephew, Patrick Awly, Count Magawly, who originally lived at Frankford, Co. Offaly. Patrick spent the early part of his career in the service



MacAULEY BY JOSEPH MASSY

of Marie Therese, who employed him to negotiate the marriage of her daughter with the Duke of Parma. However, he enjoyed the rank of Count Magawly for only one year. He died in 1800, when he was succeeded by his 12-year-old son, Francis Philip. He also had seven daughters and two other sons.

Countess Mary Bridget, Patrick's second daughter, was mother of Edward Banon of Broughall Castle, Co. Meath, who served in the Crimean Wars and was decorated for his part at the Battles of Balaclava, Sebastopol and Inkerman; Patrick's fifth daughter, Countess Mary Jane, married Andrew Geoghegan of Ballymaglevy, Co. Westmeath, and was mother of Jane, wife of Count Magawly-Cerati de Calry.

Patrick's second son, Awly, was an abbot, while his third son, Count Christopher Magawly, who died at the age of 40 in 1840, married Alexandrina Behr, the daughter and heiress of a Russian Baron.

Francis Philip Magawly, who inherited the family titles at the age of 12, attained distinction when he was only 20 through his marriage with Clara, only child of Giuseppe, Count Manzuchini-Guidobono. Her mother was the sole heiress and daughter of Count Cerati of Parma, a grand-niece of Pope Benedict XIV, and one of the last descendants of the princely Italian family of Scipioni, which claimed to trace its genealogy back to the times of Scipio in ancient Rome.

The young count's new in-laws were influential, and in 1812 the Pope appointed him as his envoy to Napoleon. Subsequently, he was made Regent of the

Duchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, until they were passed to the former Empress Maria Louisa in 1815. Count Magawly then acted as her Prime Minister until 1823. He later became a counsellor to the Emperor of Austria, and was his chamberlain, and his numerous decorations included the Order of St. George, of which he was Chancellor, and the Order of the Iron Crown.

Francis Philip was succeeded by his eldest son, Valerio, in 1835. At that time Valerio was only 24 and he also inherited the title of Count Cerati from his grandmother. He married a daughter of Andrew MacGeoghegan of Westmeath, and came to a tragic end at the age of 47 when he was assassinated in Parma in 1856.

In 1880, the head of the family was married in Philadelphia but still gave his residence as Parma. At that time he held the titles of 6th Count Magawly de Calry, which dated back to 1734, Baron Calry, which was three years older, 16th Count of Viareggio, which had been granted to his Italian ancestors in 1454 by Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan and Count of Cerate, a Bavarian title dating back to 1663.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that of the Counts Magawly, and is based on that of the MacAuley family of Westmeath. The white shield is charged with a red lion and two red hands, typical symbols of the descendants of King Niall of the Nine Hostages. The lion is repeated in the crest, and the red hands are alluded to in the motto "Rubra Manus Victrix", a bog Latin version of the older Irish motto—"Lamh dearg abú". By a special Imperial grant the Magawlys were also allowed to use two Austrian eagles as supporters for the coat-of-arms.

An outstanding member of the family in the 19th century was Mother Catherine MacAuley, who founded the Sisters of Mercy. Mother Catherine was a contemporary of the English statesman and Whig orator, Thomas Babington Macaulay, who was later raised to the British peerage.

Although he besmirched the Highlanders in his historical writings, Lord Macaulay was of Scottish origin, as are many MacAuleys in Northern Ireland. The MacAuleys of Ardincaple in Dumbartonshire are believed to be descendants of the Earls of Lennox, and in 1587 the Chief of the Clan was Sir Aulay MacAulay.

The last portion of the clan territory passed out of the hands of the 12th chief in 1767, when Ardincaple was sold to the Duke of Argyll.

Lord Macaulay was descended from a separate family which originated on the Isle of Lewis and whose property was later transferred to the MacKenzies.

There is a Clan MacAulay tartan, and the clan badge is the cranberry or the pine tree.

Famous Irish families

THE name Mullins is found throughout Ireland in various forms, and none of the families of different origin are necessarily related. Other common spellings of the name include Mullan and Mullen in Connacht, Mullane and Mullin in Munster, and McMullen or McMullin in the eastern counties of Ulster.

Generally, the name is of Gaelic Irish origin, though, curiously enough, one of the most distinguished families bearing this name in Ireland is of English extraction.

The first member of the Mullins family of Ventry, Co. Kerry, to settle in Ireland was Colonel Frederick William Mullins, who came to this country around 1660, and sat in two successive parliaments as M.P. for Dingle and then for Tralee, during the reigns of King James II and King William III. His wife, Jane Eveleigh, was the daughter of Very Rev. John Eveleigh, Dean of Ross, Co. Cork, and she was also descended from a sister of both Archbishop Richard Boyle of Tuam and Bishop Michael Boyle of Waterford.

The ancestral home of the Eveleighs was Burnham in England, which gave its name to Colonel Mullin's home in Co. Kerry. His son, Frederick Mullins, was also a highly-connected landowner, his wife Martha Blennerhassett being descended from the O'Briens, Earls of Inchiquin.

Frederick's grandson, Sir Thomas Mullins, received the title of baronet at the age of 61 in 1797, and three years later he was made a member of the Irish House of Lords, then voting itself out of existence by passing the Act of Union. He married a daughter of T. Gunn of Co. Kerry, and when he died in 1824 at the age of 88, Lord Ventry left a distinguished family of six sons and six daughters.

Two of his daughters married into the Blennerhassett family, and another married the MacGillycuddy of the Reeks. Lord Ventry's youngest son, Rev. Frederick Ferriter de Moleyns, was father of Frederick W. de Moleyns, of Beaufort Castle, Co. Kerry, while the fifth son, Major Edward de Moleyns, was father of Thomas de Moleyns, a distinguished barrister who was Justice of the Peace for Roscommon, Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick and Laois. Thomas was also a County Court Judge and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Kilkenny and Laois.

Lord Ventry's eldest son, William Townsend Mullins, succeeded to the family titles in 1824, at the age of 63, but he only held the titles for three years. Though he was married three times, the 2nd Lord Ventry had no sons, and he was



MULLINS

BY JOSEPH MASSY

succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Townsend Armberg Mullins.

The 3rd Lord Ventry, not satisfied with his name and titles, changed his surname first to de Moleyns, and is believed to have once petitioned the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to have his title changed from Lord Ventry to the more English sounding one of Lord Burnham.

The 4th Baron, following in his father's footsteps, adopted the additional surname of Ventry, Co. Kerry. He was one of the surd designation: Sir Dayrolles Blakeney-Eveleigh-de Moleyns, 4th Baron Ventry of Ventry, Co. Kerry. He was one of the peers chosen to represent the holders of Irish titles in the British House of Lords, and was also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Co. Kerry.

The present holder of the titles is Sir Arthur Frederick Daubeney Olav Eveleigh-de Moleyns, who is the 7th Lord Ventry. Born in Somerset, he served with the Irish Guards during the first world war, and with the British air force during the second world war. He inherited his titles from his father in 1936, has had a number of works published on aeronautics

and scouting, and now lives in Bournemouth.

The heir to the Mullins titles is 32-year-old Arthur Harold Wesley Daubeney de Moleyns, nephew of the present Lord Ventry.

In Connacht, this surname is derived from the Gaelic form, O Maolain, of which the root is "maol", meaning "bald". The family there is of the same stock as the Conconnons and the original ancestor, Mullan, is said to have been descended from a King of Connacht.

In Munster, the name Mullane is of particular interest. Daniel O'Connell's mother was a O'Mullane.

Writing in 1608, Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland, noted that one of the principal septis under the O'Caheans was named O'Mullane. This family was not the same as the Co. Tyrone O'Mellan's, who were hereditary keepers of St. Patrick's Bell. Friar Terlagh O'Mellan's journal gives an interesting insight on life in the 17th century, and one of Chichester's O'Mullanes became a famous outlaw in the following century.

Shane Crossagh O'Mullan was evicted from his farm and home in 1730, and pursued the career of a rapparee, before he was eventually captured and hanged with his two sons at Derry jail.

In the last century, Irish families have been made famous abroad through the celebrated careers of such distinguished men as John Mullin, the American pioneer and Bishop John MacMullen of Davenport, a Co. Down man who promoted education in Chicago.

Dr. James Mullin, who died in 1920, was a remarkable person. Having been born in extreme poverty during the famine, he started to work at age of 11, first as a farm hand, later becoming a carpenter and finally obtaining a degree in medicine. He made quite a name for himself, and was the author of a number of books.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that of the 1st Lord Ventry, his later descendants having incorporated the arms of the Eveleigh family. The shield is black, with an ermine strip on the top bearing three red fusils (diamonds). The crest represents a savage's head, while the motto, "Vivere sat Vincere", means "To conquer is to live enough".

The coat-of-arms of the Connacht O'Mullane family shows a white shield with a red hand holding a dagger, and three red crescents. The crest also has a red crescent and a dagger.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

THE BROOKE FAMILY came to Ulster in the 16th century and has been prominent in Irish affairs over the last 400 years. Originally, the family was associated with Leigh-ton in Cheshire, and the first to settle in Ireland was Sir Basil Brooke, who came here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I of England.

Sir Basil was appointed Governor of the town and castle of Donegal by Lord Mountjoy. The castle, which is now ruined and classified as a national monument, was built by Red Hugh O'Donnell in 1503, and Sir Basil added many Jacobean features, including the splendid fireplace and banquet hall.

As one of the commissioners for the plantation of Ulster, Sir Basil obtained large grants of land in Co. Donegal from King James I, and these included the property which had been attached to the Franciscan Abbey until the dissolution of monastic establishments by Henry VIII.

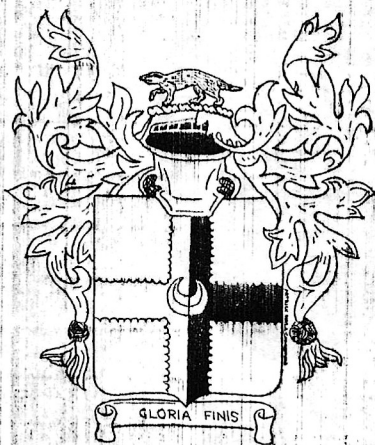
Like his father, Sir Henry Brooke also served as Governor of Donegal, and in 1641 he was given vast estates in Co. Fermanagh for fighting with the English against the Irish in 1641.

Sir Henry's eldest son, Basil Brooke, of Brooke Manor, Co. Donegal, was ancestor of the Brookes of Donegal, who included Henry Vaughan Brooke, M.P. Sir Henry was also father of Thomas Brooke, who named his property Colebrooke, being a brother-in-law of Sir Arthur Cole, Lord Ranelagh.

The first hereditary title in the family was granted to Thomas Brooke's grandson, Sir Arthur Brooke. Sir Arthur was M.P. for Co. Fermanagh and a member of the Irish Privy Council, and in 1764 he was given the title of baronet, a title which became extinct when he died in 1783. His daughter, Letitia Charlotte Brooke, married Sir John Parnell and was great-grandmother of the Irish patriot, Charles Stewart Parnell.

Sir Arthur was a contemporary of Henry Brooke, the 18th century poet, and his daughter, Charlotte who, Dr. MacLysaght says, was "almost the first in modern times to appreciate and collect poems in the Irish language". Sir Arthur's brother, Francis Brooke, was a brother-in-law of Lord Dunally, who lived at Kilboy Castle, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, and had seven sons and six daughters.

Of this large family, Caroline married a nephew of the Earl of Clare, Ireland's



BROOKE

BY JOSEPH MASSY

Lord Chancellor; Harriet married a son of the Earl of Milltown; Sarah married Robert Howard of Castle Howard, Co. Wicklow, first cousin of the Earl of Wicklow; George was High Sheriff of Dublin in 1860; Sir Arthur and Richard were generals in the British Army; Thomas was Rector of Urglin in Co. Carlow; and Henry, the eldest son, succeeded to the Colebrooke estate.

This Sir Henry Brooke of Colebrooke, whose eldest son died at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, was given the title of baronet in 1822 and had a large family of eight sons and two daughters. His fifth son, Richard Howard-Brooke, succeeded to Castle Howard, Co. Wicklow, and his third son, Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, inherited the title of baronet in 1834. Sir Arthur was Conservative M.P. for Co. Fermanagh from 1840 to 1854.

Sir Basil Stanlake Brooke inherited the title of fifth baronet from his father in 1907 and sat in Stormont for many years as a Unionist M.P. In 1933 he became Minister of Finance, three years later he was appointed Minister of Agriculture, and he was Minister of Commerce from 1941 to 1945. Sir Basil be-

came Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in 1943 and held that position for 20 years until he was succeeded by Captain Terence O'Neill, now Lord O'Neill of the Maine.

Sir Basil was made a member of the British House of Lords in 1952 when he was given the title of Viscount Brookeborough of Colebrooke, Co. Fermanagh. In 1961, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of Ulster, and he was also honoured with the freedom of Belfast, Derry, Bangor and Enniskillen. His titles of Viscount and Baronet are now held by his son, the present Lord Brookeborough.

The late Lord Brookeborough was also related to Field Marshal Sir Alan Francis Brooke, who was given the title of Viscount Alanbrooke in 1946. Lord Alanbrooke was born at Colebrooke in 1883, and was the sixth son of Sir Victor Brooke, 3rd Baronet. During world war two he served with the British Army as Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

A branch of the Cheshire Brookes remained in England and also received the title of baronet in 1662. This family had few connections with Ireland, but in 1837, Sir Richard Brooke's daughter, Harriet, married William Brabazon, 11th Earl of Meath, who lived at Kilruddery, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Lord Meath was also a Deputy Lieutenant for Co. Wicklow.

Sir Richard de Capell Brooke, who was made a baronet in 1803, had earlier changed his name from Suppel and claimed to be descended from the Capel family which held land at Aghadoc, Co. Cork, since Philip de Capel obtained a grant in the reign of King Henry II in the 12th century. The title became extinct in 1968 with the death of Sir Edward de Capell Brooke.

Another Brooke to obtain the title of baronet was Sir George Frederick Brooke, who was related to the Colebrooke family. Sir George was a Director and sometime Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and was High Sheriff for Co. Wexford in 1882 and Dublin in 1898. The title he received in 1903 is now held by his grandson, Sir George Brooke, who lives in Co. Limerick.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that of the Brookes of Donegal and Fermanagh, and is based on that used by the Brookes of Cheshire. The shield is gold, charged with a red and black enrailed cross. The brock or badger in the crest is a pun on the name Brooke. Although the English Brookes use the motto "Faste without Fraude", the Irish family has generally used a Latin motto—"Gloria finis", meaning "Glory, the end". Lord Brookeborough's coat-of-arms has a black dolphin and a red lion as supporters, while Lord Alanbrooke uses two figures representing officers of his old regiment, the Horse Artillery.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

JOSEPH MASSY TRACES THE ORIGINS OF ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN NAME

ALTHOUGH not of Gaelic origin, the names Gibbons and Fitzgibbon are found throughout the country, particularly in Co. Mayo and Co. Limerick, and are intimately associated with the course of Irish history.

The Mayo family of Gibbons is probably the most numerous of this surname in Ireland to-day and was originally a branch of the Burkes, one of the most influential and strongest of Anglo-Norman families in Connacht. This family has given its name to Ballymacgibbon in Co. Mayo and it was known as MacGibbon Burke or Mac Giobuin.

The coat of arms illustrated here is that given by O'Hart in his "Irish Pedigrees" for the Gibbons family of Inver House, Kilcommon, Co. Mayo. There is a red shield with a white lion, and the crest shows a lion holding a scallop shell in his paws. family tradition says that an ancestor accompanied King Richard the Lion Heart of England on a crusade to Palestine in 1192. On reaching Jaffa, this ancestor was put in charge of the outpost and the Christian army occupying it. After many days' hard fighting the Saracens captured the town, and the legendary Gibbons and his soldiers were forced to retreat to the citadel.

The Crusaders were almost at the point of being forced to surrender at Jaffa when their plight was brought to the notice of the English king. Immediately, King Richard ordered a portion of his army to move by land, and he hastened to the Mediterranean port with a fleet of galleys.

On arriving at Jaffa, King Richard, anxious about the besieged soldiers in the citadel, plunged from his galley into the sea, followed by his companions. The Saracens retreated at the approach of the English army, and the ancestral Gibbons and his companions were saved.

For this reason, the family is said to use the motto, "Auxilium ex oceano" (aid from the deep). The lion on the shield and in the crest are said to commemorate Richard the Lion Heart and the scallop shell is the ancient symbol of a pilgrim or crusader.

This family was closely related to the leading families of Co. Mayo, such as Blake, O'Donnell, Nash and Carter, and also related to Bingham, from whom Lord Lucan is descended.

When the Penal Laws were implemented at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Thomas Gibbons of Inver managed to save the family estates, though he was a Catholic. To prevent confiscation, he transferred the lands to a neighbour and kinsman, Thomas Nash, a Protestant, who became nominal owner in trust of the estates.

When Thomas died he succeeded in



GIBBONS

having his property passed on to his sons, Peter and Richard Gibbons. Peter joined the Irish rebellion of 1798 and accepted a commission from General Humbert as a captain in the French Army. Consequently, he was attainted, his estates were confiscated and a court martial passed sentence of death on him.

However, he escaped from prison disguised in woman's clothes, and got to America with his family, whose descendants still live there.

Peter's brother, Richard, was also implicated in the activities of the United Irishmen, and he was imprisoned for many years. However, when he was brought for trial, the president of the court martial refused to pass sentence, saying he "would eat his sword" before he would sentence Gibbons.

Richard married his first cousin, Elizabeth Nash of Cairne House, Co. Mayo, and his second son, another Richard Gibbons, entered the Commissariat Department in Ireland at an early age. This Richard went to West Australia in the early 1850's, when the colony was made a penal settlement, but he returned to Ireland in 1879, shortly before his death. Richard's eldest daughter, Mrs.

Annie Mary Marmion, was married to the M.P. for Freemantle.

The 1798 Rising in Mayo was also supported by John Gibbons, a wealthy landowner, who was captured and outlawed. Gibbons escaped to France, where he died in 1808, but his son, John was hanged at Westport in 1798. Another son, Edmund Gibbons, also went to France, and died of wounds in 1809, while serving in the Irish Legion.

One of America's leading churchmen early this century was Cardinal James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, who came from a Mayo family and died in 1921 at the age of eighty-seven.

The Gibbons or Fitzgibbon family in Limerick were a branch of the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond. The head of the family bore the unique title of "The White Knight"—the only other hereditary knights in this country were the Knight of Kerry and the Knight of Glin, who also received their titles from the Earls of Desmond.

The first White Knight, Gerald Fitzgerald was fostered by Gibbon O'Quinn and since then his descendants have been known by the names Gibbons and Fitzgibbon. Sir Maurice Fitzgibbon the second White Knight, built the church at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, and, in 1357, he was buried in the Dominican Friary which he had enlarged.

There is also a monument, now broken, in Kilmallock Friary, to Edmund Fitzgibbon, the last White Knight, who betrayed the "Sugan" Earl of Desmond. Edmund died in 1608 and, since then, the title of White Knight has remained dormant.

Another famous member of the Limerick family was Margaret Fitzgibbon, who died in 1483. She was married to the poet, Cu Ulaigh O Dalaigh, and financed the building of the south transept in the Franciscan Friary in Adare.

John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, was Lord Chancellor of Ireland at the end of the eighteenth century, and his promotion of the Act of Union made him an unpopular figure in Dublin. He died in 1802, and his Dublin house can still be seen at 6 Ely Place, with its fine Staple-ton interior.

A member of Lord Clare's family, Lord Fitzgibbon, had a monument erected by Patrick MacDowell in 1857 to commemorate the Limerick men who fought at Balaclava during the Crimean War. However, this has since been replaced by a 1916-1922 memorial.

The Fitzgibbon and Gibbons families of Limerick bear a similar coat-of-arms to that of the Desmond Fitzgeralds. The shield is ermine with a red saltire, and has a white top with three rings. The crest shows a red boar charged with three white rings.

Famous Irish families

JOSEPH MASSY TRACES THE ORIGINS OF ANOTHER PROMINENT NAME

THE name Roberts is of comparatively recent origin in Ireland, but it is now quite numerous and is found throughout all parts, except in the province of Connacht.

At the end of the 17th century, John Robartes inherited the title of Lord Robartes from his father, whose family had long connections with Truro in Cornwall. Lord Robartes served for some time as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during the reign of King Charles II, and in 1679 he was promoted in the peerage when he was given the additional titles of Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor.

The titles of Radnor, Bodmin and Robartes became extinct in 1764 with the death of John, 4th Earl of Radnor, who was the last male descendant of the family.

A sister of the Henry, 3rd Lord Radnor, married George Hunt, who passed the Robartes family's estate to his niece, Anna Maria Hunt, wife of Charles Bagenal Agar. Charles, a distinguished barrister, came from a leading Irish family, and his father, Lord Clifden, lived at Gowran Castle, County Kilkenny.

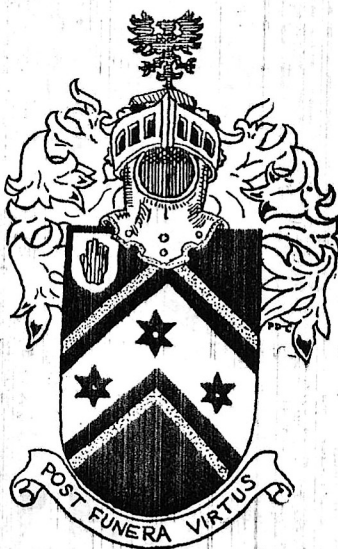
Anna and Charles were the parents of Thomas James Agar Robartes, who was M.P. for East Cornwall from 1847 to 1868. As the senior representative of the old Earls of Radnor, he changed his name to Robartes and was made a member of the British House of Lords in December, 1869, with the title of Baron Lanhydrock and Truro, Cornwall.

Lord Robartes died in 1882, and his title passed to his son, Thomas Charles Agar Robartes, 2nd Lord Robartes, who had been M.P. for East Cornwall from 1880 to 1882. The title is now held by Arthur Victor Agar Robartes, 8th Lord Clifden and 8th Lord Mendip. Third son of the 2nd Lord Robartes, he succeeded to the Clifden title in 1966, and is now 89 years old.

Because of similar coats-of-arms, it seems that the Robartes family were closely connected with the Roberts family of Waterford. Thomas Roberts of Waterford, who died in 1775, was the father of John Roberts, the eminent architect, who was born in Waterford city in 1712.

John, whose wife, Mary Susannah Sautelle, was a Huguenot refugee from France, designed a number of Waterford's famous buildings, including the Church of Ireland Cathedral of the Trinity (Christ-church); the Theatre Royal, which was built in 1788 as the Exchange and Assembly Rooms; the Infirmary; and the Catholic Cathedral in Barronstrand Street, which, although Roberts was a Protestant, he designed during the Penal Days.

John's third son, Samuel Roberts, was father of Edward Roberts, Justice of the Peace for Co. Waterford, and grandfather of Samuel Ussher Roberts, a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland.



Roberts

Rev. John Roberts, second son of John and Mary Roberts, was a Justice of the Peace for Co. Waterford, but distinguished himself in his career as a churchman. He was Rector of Kill St. Nicholas, Co. Waterford, Rector of Ballymacward, Co. Galway, Provost of the Diocese of Kilmacduagh, and a son-in-law of Rev. Abraham Sandys, Minor Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Rev. John Roberts was father of both Sir Samuel Roberts of Belmont, Co. Waterford, who served for a while with the British Navy; and General Sir Abraham Roberts, who served with the British Army in India throughout the first Afghan War and was present at the Battle of Ghuznee.

Sir Abraham's first son, Major-General George R. Roberts, who served in the Bengal Army, married a daughter of Captain Thomas Roberts, and his second son, Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, had an outstanding career in the British Army, which finally brought him into the British House of Lords with the title of "Lord Roberts of Kandahar in Afghanistan and of the City of Waterford".

Lord Roberts also received the title of baronet, and in 1881, Trinity College, Dublin, conferred him with the honorary degree of LL.D.

Lord Roberts's title is now extinct, but another Irish title is held today by Colonel Sir Thomas L. H. Roberts, whose family have been associated with Co. Cork since the 17th century.

Sir Thomas's family are said to have originated in Kent, deriving their name from the older Rookehurst, which had been changed to Rooberts. The family title of baronet was thought to have become extinct in 1745 with the death of Sir Walter Roberts, whose daughter, Jane, married the 3rd Duke of St. Albans, a grandson of King Charles II's illegitimate son, Charles Beauclerk.

However, the Duchess of St. Albans connected Sir Thomas's ancestors with her own, and so in 1809 this Co. Cork family were given the title of baronet. The family first came to Ireland in 1631, and Rev. Thomas Roberts, born in 1599, is said to have been the second son of the first English baronet. Thomas was Chancellor of the Diocese of Cork, and married a daughter of Most Rev. Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam, and nephew of the 1st Earl of Cork.

Hannah Roberts, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Roberts, married another Co. Cork clergyman, Rev. George Synge of Kinsale, whose collateral descendants included the playwright, John Millington Synge. Hannah's brother, Randal Roberts, inherited Brightfieldstown, Roberts' Cove, Co. Cork, in 1668, and his children included Rev. Randal Roberts, Vicar Choral of Cork, who died in 1753, and Elizabeth, who married a son of Right Rev. George Synge, Bishop of Cloyne.

Sir Thomas Roberts of Brightfieldstown, whose coat-of-arms is illustrated here, was created a baronet in 1809, and his second son, Colonel Thomas Roberts, inherited from the Duchess of St. Albans the lands of Glassenbury, Cranbrook, Kent, which had been in the Roberts family for 700 years. Col. Roberts later served as a Justice of the Peace for Kent, and was High Sheriff in 1879.

In 1817, the title passed to Sir Thomas's eldest son, Sir Walter Roberts, whose second son, Rev. Edmund G. Roberts, was a vicar in Kent and Dorset. Sir Thomas Howland Roberts, the third baronet, was High Sheriff of Co. Cork in 1837. His son, Sir Randal H. Roberts, was a special correspondent for the Daily Telegraph during the Prussian War, and served with the British Army during the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. His decorations and awards included the Iron Cross of Germany, the French Legion of Honour and the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

THE name Ryan, listed among the ten most numerous surnames in Ireland by Dr. Edward McLysaght, former Chief Herald of Ireland, and author of "Irish Families" is also the most popular surname in Co. Tipperary and Co. Limerick.

It is interesting to note that in Co. Limerick three centuries ago the name was only fifth in the 'popularity stakes', the number of people named Ryan (or Mulrian as it was known in the 17th century) has increased almost five-fold in Co. Limerick. At present it is estimated that there are about 28,000 Ryans in the country, few of whom use the form O'Ryan. The name Mulryan or O'Mulryan is now almost obsolete.

The O Maoilrian sept originated in Owney (at one time known as Owney O'Mulryan) on the borders of Co. Limerick and Co. Tipperary, where, as we have seen, the family still maintains its greatest numerical strength. This territory formerly belonged to the O'Heffernans, who were displaced by the Mulryans in the fourteenth century and forced to find refuge in Clanwilliam territory, where they later became very prominent.

One of the leading Gaelic poets of the 17th and 18th century was Edmond O'Ryan (c. 1680-1724) who was eventually forced to become a raparee. He is best known for his works under the pen name Eamon a Chnuic or Ned of the Hill.

Captain Anthony Ryan was listed among the Jacobite retinue that followed James III into France after the Boyne in 1691. In France John Ryan was Lieutenant in the Regiment de Bulbeley of the Irish Legion in 1745 and may have been related to Luke Ryan



RYAN

By
PATRICK COMERFORD

(c. 1750-1789) who, having begun his career as an officer in the Irish Brigade, went on to make a huge fortune as a privateer. This Luke Ryan was condemned to death but was reprieved four times. He finally died in a debtor's prison, having been cheated out of his money.

Two Abbe's by the name of O'Ryan were executed that same year during the initial outbreaks of the French Revolution.

Other Wild Geese made their name in service with the Irish Regiments in Spain. Luke and Daniel Ryan were both Sub-Lieutenants in the Spanish Army of 1715, one in the Regimento de Wauchop and the other in the Regimento de Hibernia. We find a Don Juan Rian (sir) commissioned a Lieutenant in the Edinburgh

Dragoons in 1749, and another Ryan was serving in Wauchop's Regiment in 1768.

This fighting tradition was continued throughout the next century. Joseph Ryan, Miles Ryan and Captain John Ryan served in Corcoran's Irish Legion during the American Civil War. However, on the other hand, Father Abram Joseph Ryan (1838-1886) who came from a Clonmel family, ended up despicably as the poet of the Confederates in the Civil War.

Another Tipperary man was Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan (1831-1911) who was Roman Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia. An ecclesiastical contemporary of his was Right Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan (1825-1896) who emigrated from Co. Clare.

In other walks of life the most noteworthy Irish-American of this name was Thomas Fortune Ryan (1851-1928), a millionaire who truly epitomised the rags to riches story, having began life as a penniless youth. President Nixon's wife was born Patricia Ryan.

The present Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin is the Most Rev. Dr. Dermot Ryan and is a leading Hebrew scholar.

The Ryans of Co. Carlow are a different family from those of Limerick, being descended from Cathaoir More, who was King of Leinster in the second century. The chief of this sept was Lord of Ui Drona or Idrone in Co. Carlow, and the family name in Gaelic was O'Riain rather than O Maoilrian.

The coat-of-arms of the Limerick family is as follows: Gules (red) three griffins' heads erased argent (white). Crest: a griffin sergeant holding the sinister (left) claw a dagger proper.

YOUR FAMILY NAME QUERIES

MICHAEL P. ROCHE of Levenshume, Manchester 19, says his father came from Ennis, Co. Clare, and would like to know the name's origin.

This name is derived from the French de la Roche (of the rock) and came to Ireland in the twelfth century at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion. The head of the family is Lord Fermoy.

Michael Devaney, Clonberne, Co. Galway, has heard that his surname is of Spanish origin, but thinks it might be French.

However, Devaney is Irish in its derivation, being primarily located in Counties Down and Galway. This surname is often rendered as Devane, O'Devaney, Davini, Devine or Duane.

Teresa McHale of Northolt Middlesex, would like to see a little about her husband's name in this column.

The McHales are almost exclusively associated with Co. Mayo. One family descend from the Mac Ceile sept of Killala whilst another family of completely different origin, but still associated with Mayo, is that descended from the Welsh Howells, who settled in Tirawley, Co. Mayo, in the thirteenth century.

Archbishop John MacHale of Tuam died in 1881 having filled that episcopal position for 47 years.



FAMOUS IRISH NAMES

By Hilary Murphy

McATEER McINTYRE

Ulster names but only one is native Irish.

THE well-known Ulster names, McAteer and McIntyre, are of different origins, but are often synonymously used as anglicised forms of the Irish name Mac na tSaoir (son of the craftsman). McAteer applies to the native Irish, but McIntyre is the Scottish version.

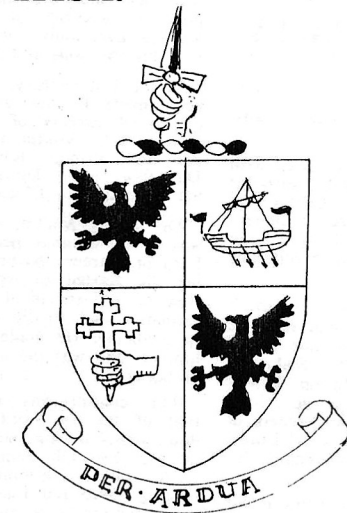
The McAteers are found mainly in Armagh, Antrim and Donegal, and McIntyres are found mainly in Donegal in the seventeenth century. They were also plentiful in County Monaghan at that time, and have been associated with County Sligo as well.

Ballymacateer is a place near Lurgan, County Armagh, and there is a Carrickmacintyre in County Mayo.

The bishop of Clogher, who held the See from 1268 to 1287, was Michael Mac an tSaoir, and the famous St. Kieran, who flourished seven centuries earlier, before the era of surnames, was called Mac an tSaoir.

Dealing with the origin of the names in his "More Irish Families", MacLysaght points out that "saor" is the Irish word for a certain type of tradesman, such as a mason or a carpenter. The name has never become Mason, but Carpenter was fairly widely adopted as a synonym, so that the surname Carpenter in Ireland is often not English in origin but McAteer in disguise.

Similarly, since saor has the secondary meaning of free, the English surname Freeman sometimes hides a McAteer



origin. MacLysaght adds that it is not improbable that the English name Searson was also sometimes used in the same way.

The adoption of Carpenter for McAteer took place for the most part in the Dublin area, so that most Rev. Dr. John Carpenter, Archbishop of Dublin from 1770 to 1786, who is remembered for his prominent part in the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, probably belonged to the McAteer sept, for he wrote his name in Irish, Mac an tSaoir.

The name has been prominent in recent times through Eddie McAteer, the Nationalist leader in the north of Ireland, who died earlier this year.

The McIntyres are a small but ancient Scottish clan, believed to be an offshoot of from the Clan Donald. One tradition relating to their

What's in your name?
Hilary Murphy replies to your queries

McKENDRY

Dan McKendry, Ballymena, Co. Antrim: Your name is a form of McHenry found north-east Ulster. MacHenry is now mainly found in south-east Ulster. As well as being of Irish origin, from Mac Einri and Mac Inneirighe, MacHenry together with MacHendrie, MacHendrick, MacHendry, MacKendrick and MacKenrick are Highland border names, all meaning 'son of Henry' (in Gaelic MacEanruig). Being from Antrim, it would appear that you are of Scottish extraction.

STELFOX

C. Stelfox, Derry: I cannot say when this English name came to Ireland, as it doesn't appear to have been of sufficient note to be mentioned in Anglo-Irish records. It is a variant of the English name Colfox, a nickname for a sly person. It derives from coal-fox, a variety of fox distinguished by a greater admixture of black in its fur. The tail and both ears were tipped with black.

KELLY

The Kellys were one of the most powerful families in Connacht, and ruled over an extensive territory in the counties of Galway and Roscommon, which they held down to the reign of Elizabeth in the sixteenth century. The family produced many distinguished chiefs, among them Tadhg Mor O Ceallaigh who fell at the Battle of Clontarf, in 1014.

Another family were lords of Breagh, an extensive district embracing a large portion of Meath and the north of Co.

Dublin, until after the Anglo-Norman invasion, when they were dispossessed and dispersed throughout Ireland.

There was another branch of Kelly in the barony of Loughinsholin, Co. Derry, known as O Ceallaigh of Cinel Eochach, i.e., of the race of Eochaidh, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. As you are from Derry, you probably belong to this branch.

KEARNS

Noel Kearns, Lincs: The O Cairin family was in early times in possession of the greater part of the present barony of Costello, Co. Mayo. During the medieval period they gradually became reduced in importance, though they remained in their native habitat and also spread into neighbouring counties. An inquisition of 1609 describes them as then erenaghs of Killaghtee, in the diocese of Raphoe (erenagh means lay steward of church property). The majority of Kearns are still found in Mayo.

BOYLAN

The Boylans belonged originally to Darry, Co. Monaghan. Before being subdued by the MacMahons, they were influential from Fermanagh to Lough. O'Dugan, in his fourteenth century "Topographical Poem", praised them for their horsemanship and comments on their blue eyes, calling them 'the bold kings of Darry'. In Irish the name is O Baoigheallain, which is etymologically akin to O Baoighill (Boyle), possibly from the old Irish word 'baigell', i.e., having profitable pledges.

origin is that one of the McDonalds, whose boat sprung a leak during a storm and was in imminent danger of sinking, stopped the leak by forcing his thumb, which he cut off, into the hold. He was ever afterwards called "an saor", or "the wright", and so we sometimes find the Mac an tSaoir anglicised Wright, especially in County Fermanagh.

In Scotland the MacIntyres were in possession of Glen Noe, near Bunawe, in Lorn, in 1300, and these lands they retained until 1810. They were hereditary foresters to the Stewarts, Lords of Lorn, and retained that office after the lands of Lorn had passed into the hands of the Campbells.

The MacIntyres are called "Clan Teir" in the Black Book of Taymouth in 1556, when they gave a bond of good

behaviour to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, over the murder of a certain MacGillenlag.

At one time the village of Cladich on Loch Awe was almost entirely inhabited by McIntyres, who carried on an extensive weaving industry. A speciality in their manufacturers was the making of the Cladich garters, which were much esteemed for wearing with the Highland costume.

The Scottish McIntyres were famous for their pipers, being hereditary pipers of MacDonald of Clanranald and to the chiefs of Clan Menzies. The clan can also boast of having had a famous poet, Duncan Ban McIntyre of Glenorcy. He was one of the loudest in his denunciations of the law which was passed for the suppression of the tartan and the Highland garb.

Famous Irish families

THE name Rice, now found throughout Ireland, is sometimes of Gaelic origin, but generally indicates a family of Welsh descent. Derived from the Welsh personal name Rhys, this surname has been found in Ireland since the 14th century, and it has been particularly associated with Munster, although Christopher Columbus's pilot is said to have been named Rice or Penrise, and to have come from Galway.

Rices have been prominent in Irish civic life since their arrival in this country, and the name is found in public records in Limerick, Waterford and Cork, in the lists of Sheriffs and Mayors.

The Rices of Kerry came to Ireland, having been originally associated with Damery Court in Dorset, and settled at Carrignefly and near Dingle. About 20 Rices had their lands confiscated by the Parliamentarians during the Cromwellian era, and descendants of the exiled Kerry Rices included James Louis, Count Rice, who was a close friend of the Emperor Joseph II of Austria and a famous duellist.

Later in the 17th century, many Kerry Rices were prominent supporters of the Jacobite cause, and in King James II's Irish Parliament of 1689, Sir Stephen Rice was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer and one of the six lords of the Treasury, and Edward Rice of Ballinleggin, James Rice's son, sat in the House of Commons with John Hussey as one of the two M.P.s for the Co. Kerry Borough of Tralee. At the same time, Pierce Rice was Sheriff of Kerry.

In neighbouring Co. Limerick, the Rices of Mount Trenchard, two miles outside Foynes, were a prominent Liberal family, which rose to positions of power at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century.

Thomas Rice, who married a daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry, became related through his marriage to some of the leading families of Kerry, including the Crosbies, Lords Brandon, and the Fitzmaurices, Earls of Kerry.

Thomas Rice's son, Stephen Edward Rice of Mount Trenchard, married Catherine Spring, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Spring of Castlemaine, Co. Kerry, and since then the family has borne the double but unhyphenated surname of Spring Rice.

Thomas Spring Rice, Stephen's son, who was born in 1790, was one of the leading politicians in Ireland at the beginning of the last century. His sister, Mary, was the wife of Sir Aubrey de Vere, the poet and author from Curragh Chase, near Adare, Co. Limerick.

In 1811, at the age of 21, Thomas married Lady Theodosia Pery, daughter of the 1st Earl of Limerick, and granddaughter of Lord Glenworth, Bishop of Limerick. An able lawyer, Thomas was elected to the British House of Commons in 1820 as M.P. for Limerick, and devoted



RICE

BY JOSEPH MASSY

himself to civic reform and obtaining justice for Catholics. He continued to represent Limerick for a dozen years, and in 1832 he changed constituencies, remaining M.P. for Cambridge until 1839.

His first Cabinet appointment came in 1827 when he was made Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. Three years later he became Secretary of the Treasury, and in 1834, after a few months as Secretary of State for the Colonies, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Thomas Spring Rice entered the House of Lords in September, 1839, when, having been appointed Comptroller General of the Exchequer, he was made a peer with the title of Baron Monteagle of Brandon, Co. Kerry.

Three months later, Lord Monteagle's wife died, but over a year later he remarried, his second wife being Mary Anne Marshall of Cumberland. Lord Monteagle died on February 7th, 1866, but he is still remembered today in Limerick where the Rice Memorial Column in the People's Park, Pery Square, commemorates his achievements. His eldest son, Stephen Edmond, who predeceased him by nine months, is commemorated by a cross on a hill overlooking Foynes village.

Stephen Edmond Spring Rice was Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs, and died on his way from the Mediterranean on board the steam vessel Tripoli; the title of Lord Monteagle later passed to his eldest son, Thomas Spring Rice, son-in-law of Most Rev. Dr. Samuel Butcher, 90th Bishop of Meath.

Thomas, 2nd Lord Monteagle, was a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, and when he died in 1926 his title was inherited by his son, Thomas Aubrey Spring Rice, who had been in the British Diplomatic Service, but who never married. In 1934 the family title was succeeded to by Francis Spring Rice, an 82-year-old retired British navy commander, who held the peerage for only three years.

This 4th Lord Monteagle, a younger son of the 2nd Lord, was twice married, both his wives being daughters of Sir Peter Fitzgerald, 19th Knight of Kerry. In 1937, Lord Monteagle's title passed to his eldest son, Charles, who died in 1946.

The present holder of the family title is Gerald Spring Rice, 6th Baron Monteagle of Mount Brandon. Born in 1926, he succeeded his father at the age of 20, and three years later married Anne Brownlow of Portferry, Co. Down. Educated at Harrow and a former Captain in the Irish Guards, he now lives near Saffron Walden, Essex. The heir to the title is his 22-year-old son, Charles James Spring Rice. Lord Monteagle also has twin daughters, Elinor and Angela, aged 25, and an 18-year-old daughter Fiona.

Next in line to the peerage is Lord Monteagle's brother, Michael Spring Rice, who now lives in Norfolk, and is married with one daughter.

Apart from Stephen Edmond Spring Rice, the 1st Lord Monteagle also had four other sons and three daughters. The youngest son, William Cecil Spring Rice, was registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy and secretary of the Lunacy Commission before his death in 1880. Another son, Rev. Aubrey Richard Spring Rice, who died in 1872, was Vicar of Netherbury, Dorset, a return to the family's ancestral county. Stephen's eldest daughter, Mary, was a maid of honour to Queen Victoria.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that used by various Lords Monteagle. The first and fourth quarters represent the Rice family, while the Spring and Annesley families are represented in the second and third quarters. The Rice quarters are divided into four portions, alternating between a white and red division, and a golden lion on a blue background.

The Rice crest shows a crowned leopard's head, with a Latin motto — "Fides Non Timet" — meaning "Faith does not fear". The second crest represents the Spring family.

No supporters are officially recorded for the coat-of-arms, although from an early date peers in this family have used two eagles, each with a portcullis hanging from its neck. These eagles are alluded to in the motto "Alte Fert Aquila".

Apart from these Rices, another prominent bearer of this surname at the end of the 18th and early 19th century was Edmund Ignatius Rice, founder of the Irish Christian Brothers. Descended from a Waterford merchant family, he was born in West Court North, Co. Kilkenny, in a farmhouse on Lord Callan's estate, in 1762.

A prosperous businessman himself, Rice sold his possessions and in 1802 at Mount Sion Monastery in Waterford, he founded his first community. The Christian Brothers were founded four years later, and until his death in 1844 Rice devoted himself to the education of neglected poor boys.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

JOSEPH MASSY TRACES THE ORIGINS OF ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN NAME

THE name Shaw, which is generally of Scottish origin, has been found in this country since the beginning of the 17th century and was first located in Dublin and the north-eastern part of Ulster. An early settler in the country was James Shaw of Greenock, who built Ballygalley Castle, near Larne, Co. Antrim, around 1625; the castle is now incorporated in an hotel but is still regarded as Ireland's best preserved "baronial" castle and is classified as a National Monument.

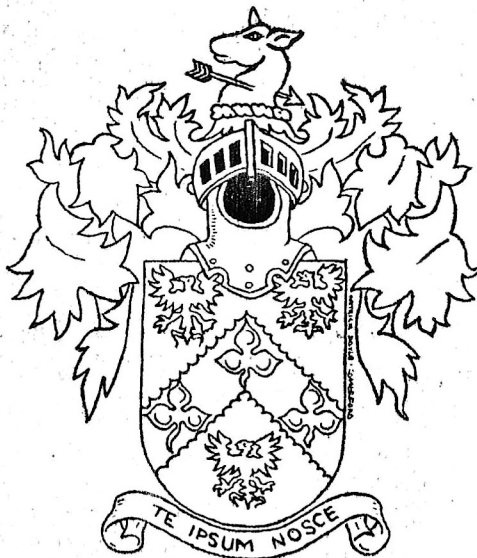
Other Shaw families settled in Mullingar and Galway, but the most famous was that from which George Bernard Shaw, the dramatist, came. This family was descended from William Shaw, who fought for William III in the Jacobite wars at the end of the 17th century. Captain Shaw carried the wounded General Ponsonby from the field during the Battle of the Boyne, and the Shaw family later acquired land in Co. Kilkenny which was attached to the estates of the general's descendant, the Earl of Bessborough.

Robert Shaw of The Sandpits, Co. Kilkenny, was a brother-in-law of Archbishop Markham of York and his wife was a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell. Their son, Robert Shaw, left Co. Kilkenny in the 18th century and made a large fortune in business in Dublin. This Robert held a number of Government Loan contracts and was appointed Accountant General of the Irish Post Office. In 1785 he leased Terenure House from the Deane family, who also lived in Kilkenny, and two years later he rebuilt that portion of Terenure House which now forms the front portion of Terenure College.

Shaw, who was twice married, was father-in-law of Sir John Lees, Sir William McMahon and Sir James Anderson. He had seven sons and four daughters. He died in 1796 but a year earlier his eldest son, Sir Robert Shaw, married Maria, daughter of Abraham Wilkinson who settled her with a dowry of Bushy Park House and a large estate. Like the Shaws, the Wilkinsons held property in Co. Kilkenny.

Sir Robert sat in the Irish House of Commons as M.P. for New Ross, Co. Wexford, and voted against the Act of Union. In 1799 he became a partner in Shaw's Bank, which later became the Royal Bank of Ireland.

After the Act of Union, Sir Robert sat in Westminster as M.P. for Dublin. He was High Sheriff of Co. Dublin in 1806, an Alderman of Dublin City from 1808 and Lord Mayor of Dublin from 1815 to 1816. Dublin Corporation made him a Freeman of the City, and when George IV visited Ireland in 1821, Robert Shaw was given the title of baronet.



Shaw

Sir Robert's youngest son, Charles Shaw, was chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Co. Monaghan, but his eldest son, Sir Robert Shaw, inherited the family title and estates in 1849. This Sir Robert was a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Co. Dublin, but he never sought public honours and never married. When he died in 1869 he was succeeded by his next brother, Frederick.

Sir Frederick Shaw had followed his father into politics and was M.P. for Dublin City from 1830 to 1832, and for the University of Dublin from 1832 to 1834. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford University, he was appointed Recorder of Dublin at the early age of 31, and held the position for 46 years.

He is best remembered as the builder of Kimmage Manor, the Tudor-style gabled mansion, which serves today as the Missionary College of the Holy Ghost Congregation. Sir Frederick, who died 100 years ago, had five sons and three daughters.

In 1876, the Shaw title passed to Sir Frederick's eldest son, Sir Robert Shaw,

4th Baronet, High Sheriff of Dublin in 1848 and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. Sir Robert lived at Bushy Park until his death in 1895, when the title passed to his son, Sir Frederick Shaw.

Sir Frederick, who held civic offices similar to those of his father, was a Colonel of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and raised two battalions for the British army in World War I. Before his death in 1927, he sold part of the Bushy Park estate. His second son, Colonel F.C. Shaw, died in Germany in 1945 while serving with the British army. Sir Frederick's daughter, Mary Shaw, lived at Bushy Park until 1951, when she sold the property to Dublin Corporation. It is now used as a convent.

Sir Robert Shaw, who obtained his father's title in 1927, left Dublin after World War I and emigrated to Kenya, where he ran a cattle ranch. The present baronet is his son, Sir Robert Shaw, who inherited the title in 1969 at the age of 44. He was educated at various American Universities and now lives in Alberta, Canada. The heir to his title is his nephew, 19-year-old Charles de Vere Shaw, who lives in South Africa.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that of the Shaws of Bushy Park. The gold shield shows a black chevron with three golden three-leaved flowers between three black eagles. The crest is a hart's head pierced through the neck with an arrow, and the motto — "Te ipsum nosce" — means "Know thyself."

George Bernard Shaw's grandfather, one of the Kilkenny Shaws, was Bernard Shaw, a nephew of Robert Shaw of the G.P.O. and son-in-law of the Rector of Kilmacow. A prominent Dublin solicitor, Bernard was brought to ruin in 1820 when his partner absconded with £50,000. He died soon after, and his widow was given a cottage in Terenure by his cousin, Sir Robert Shaw.

Bernard's son, George Carr Shaw, was father of the famous dramatist, who was born in Synge Street, Dublin, in 1856. He began his literary career as a music critic for a London Journal. In 1925, George Bernard Shaw was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. He died 25 years later, insisting, after 68 years residence in England, that he was still an Irishman.

Shaw was keenly interested in reforming the alphabet but he also took an active part in promoting other social reforms. As an early member of the Fabian Society, which he joined at the time of the Webbs, George Bernard Shaw laid the foundations for the future Labour Party. He was also a vegetarian, and he attributed his longevity (he died at the age of 94) to his abstinence from meat and his keen interest in his health generally.

Famous Irish families

Joseph Massy traces the origins of another great name

THE name Mitchell can be found throughout Ireland, and though it is often of English or Scottish origin, some Mitchell families are of Gaelic Irish descent.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that given by John O'Hart for a Mitchell family, whose surname is synonymous with Mulvihill. Derived from the ancient O Maoil Mhichil, the eponymous ancestor of this family was devoted to St. Michael. The family came from the same stock as the O'Neills, as is testified by the lions, red hand and salmon is the Coat-of-arms.

The family territory in Roscommon was located on the banks of the River Arigna, a tributary of the Shannon. The Annals of the Four Masters, the Book of Leacan and the Book of Ballymote describes the heads of the family as Chiefs of Corca Eachlainn, and they continued to hold that position until about 1416.

In 1189, Giollananaoimh O Maoil Mhichil was one of the main men responsible for the assassination of the King of Connacht's son. The O'Connors, from that time on, tried to take revenge against the Mulvihills. Corca Eachlainn was invaded in 1210, and again in 1232. On the second occasion, O'Connor's son and the chiefs of the MacDermott and O'Kelly clans were slain.

The leader of the O'Mulvihills at that time was Giolla Blein O Maoil Mhichil "of the Battle Axes," who is now commemorated by the two battle axes of the family arms and crest today.

In the 15th century, the family was expelled from Connacht by the O'Connors, but was offered hospitality by the O'Briens of Thomond, and settled at Doon Maoil Mhichil, where they built a castle which was besieged by the O'Briens in 1554.

Owen O'Maolmichil was deprived of Doon Castle by the Cromwellians about a century later, although in 1712 the Earl of Thomond gave Knockanira in County Clare to the head of the family.

As with those of Gaelic origin, the name Mitchell in England is also derived from the personal name Michael, being an old spelling of the name. English Mitchells have been settled in Ireland since the 17th century, and John Mitchell was one of the poll-money collectors in King's County (Offaly) in 1661.

The leading Irishman with this name was undoubtedly the journalist and nationalist, John Mitchel, best remembered today for his "Jail Journal." Descended from a Scottish Highlander who fled to Donegal, he was born in 1815 in the old Presbyterian Manse at Camnish, near Dun-



MITCHELL

given, and was the son of Right Rev. John Mitchel, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland from 1822 to 1823.

This clergyman was born near Claudy in 1781, the second son of David Mitchell, and his wife, the former Martha Cuthbert. Educated at Glasgow University, his first ministry was at Scriggan Church in 1805, and while there he married Mary Haslett from Maghera, the daughter of a prominent United Irishman.

In 1891 Rev. John Mitchell moved to Derry, and after his term as Moderator he moved once again, this time to Newry, where he was Minister of the First Presbyterian (Unitarian) Church until he died at Dromolane in 1840. His widow left Newry in 1846 and lived at Healthfield House, in Upper Leeson Street, Dublin, until 1853, when she went to America. She returned to Newry in 1865.

John and Mary Mitchell had nine children—four sons and five daughters. David, William and Anna died in infancy, and were buried in the Haslett vault at St. Augustine's Church in Derry; Matilda, born in 1817, married Dr. Robert Dickson,

of Dromore, Co. Down, and their second son, John Mitchel Dickson who died in 1928 at the age of 89, was father of 89 years old Dr. Charles Dickson of Killiney, Co. Dublin, who is the author of a number of books on Irish history; Margaret married Dr. Hill Irvine of Newry, emigrated to Australia after his death in 1878, and was mother of Sir William Irvine, Prime Minister of Victoria; Mary never married; Henrietta was the wife of John Martin; and another William, the youngest of the family, married Jane Charlotte Ogilvy.

Jn. Mitchell, fourth child of Rt. Rev. Jn. Mitchell graduated from Trinity College, Dublin in 1834. He first worked with the Provincial Bank in Derry and later with a solicitors firm in Newry. In 1837 he eloped with Jenny Verner, daughter of a British Army captain, and when his father died John moved to Banbridge, where he practised as a solicitor for five years.

Mitchell's uncle, William Haslett, was Mayor of Derry in 1843-44 and during that time John joined Daniel O'Connell's Repeal Association and published his first book, "The Life of Hugh O'Neill." In 1845 he moved to Dublin, where he worked on The Nation with Davis, but he later founded his own paper, The United Irishman.

However, Mitchell's writings offended the British Establishment, and in 1848 he was sentenced to exile for his articles in The United Irishman. He escaped to America from Van Diemen's Land in 1853, and later emerged, somewhat surprisingly, as a supporter of slavery and the Confederacy during the American Civil War, in which two of his sons, William and John, died.

Willie Mitchell fell at Gettysburg at the age of 19 in 1863, and in the following year, 26-year-old John was killed while commanding Fort Sumter in South Carolina.

At the end of 1874, John Mitchell returned to Ireland, when he was selected as Nationalist M.P. for Tipperary, but the British Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, declared his election invalid. Mitchel stood again in the subsequent by-election, but died in March, 1875. He is buried in the grounds of the Unitarian Church in Newry.

Jenny Mitchell returned to America, and died in New York in 1899. Of her three daughters, Isabel who married a Dr. Sloan, and Henrietta, who died in Paris at the age of 20 in 1863, both joined the Catholic Church while young. Mary ("Minnie") the other daughter, married a Colonel Page, and was mother of an

Continued on next page

MITCHELL

Continued from previous page

Episcopalian clergyman.

The Mitchells' only son to survive the Civil War was James. His son, John Purroy Mitchel, became Mayor of New York, where there is an airport named after him. He was a major in the U.S. Air Force, and was accidentally killed shortly after the outbreak of the first world war.

David Mitchell, a younger brother of Rt. Rev. John Mitchel, was the postmaster in Dungiven. A good example of the long-

evity associated with the family, he died at the age of 87 in 1878, and his wife died seven years later, aged 86.

David's grandson, Rev. Dean Knox Mitchel, who was 99 when he died in 1939, built the Crumlin Road Presbyterian Church in Belfast.

Apart from the Unitarian and Presbyterian Churches, with which John Mitchel's family have been associated for generations, Northern Mitchells have also held important positions in the Church of Ireland. The late Rev. J. Mitchell, M.A., Rector of Trillick, Co. Tyrone, was father of Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Julian Mitchell, who now lives in retirement in Belfast.

Bishop Mitchell, who was educated at Campbell College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin, began his ecclesiastical career as a curate in Belfast. In 1950 he became a Canon of St. Saviour's Cathedral, Conor, and Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin and Ardagh. He was transferred to the United Sees of Down and Dromore in 1955, and retired from the episcopacy in 1969.

He is well-known as a writer, his books including "A Pageant of the Book of Common Prayer," which was prepared for the fourth centenary of the 1549 Prayer Book; "Pageant of the Holy Bible," published in connection with the Festival of Britain; "Hail Caesar"; and "It Happened in Nazareth."

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

THE name Lambart, which is of English origin, has been found in Ireland since soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion of the 12th century. From early times the family has been connected with Co. Wexford, where the name is spelled Lambert, and the family's principal home was at Carnagh, in the barony of Forth. Another spelling of the name in that area was Lamport, and the Forth people gave the family the epithet "dogged".

A prominent branch of the family is represented today by Lord Cavan, whose coat-of-arms is illustrated here. His ancestor, Sir Oliver Lambert, served in the Earl of Essex's army, and in 1599 was appointed provisional master of the camp and commander of 200 infantry soldiers at Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

Two years later Sir Oliver was made Governor of Connacht and he later became serjeant-major of the army and a member of the Privy Council. In 1617 he was made a member of the Irish House of Lords when he received the title of Lord Lambart, Baron of Cavan, having been M.P. for Cavan in the House of Commons for a number of years.

When he died a year later, Lord Cavan's title passed to his eldest son, Charles, who, apart from being a member of the Irish Upper House, was also M.P. for Bossiney Cornwall, in the English Commons. This Lord Lambart was Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in Dublin City in 1642, and five years later he was granted the additional titles of Viscount Kilcourse and Earl of Cavan.

Richard, 2nd Earl of Cavan, succeeded his father in 1660, and had a younger brother, Oliver Lambart who was ancestor of the Lambarts of Beau Parc, Co. Meath.

Subsequent Earls of Cavan allied themselves with the leading families of rural Ireland, and Richard, 4th Earl, married a daughter of the Governor of Trant. The 6th Earl, another Richard Lambart, inherited the title from his first cousin in 1772, and married a daughter of Oliver Lambart, brother of the 3rd Earl.

Richard Lambart, 7th Earl of Cavan, was a general in the British Army and commanded a division against Napoleon in Egypt in 1800. Lord Cavan held his title for 59 years, from 1778 to 1837, and he was predeceased by his eldest son and heir, Richard Lambart, who held the courtesy title of Lord Kilcourse.

Frederick John William Lambart inherited the titles of Earl of Cavan, Viscount Kilcourse and Lord Lambart, when his grandfather died, and when he himself died in 1887 his titles passed to his own son, Frederick Edward Gould Lambart, who became 9th Earl. A Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Hert-

fordshire, he was elected in 1885 as Liberal M.P. for South Somersetshire, a seat he held until 1892. He was made a member of the Cabinet when he was appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

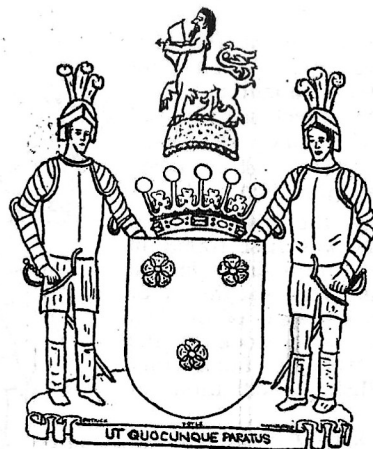
The present holder of the family titles is Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, 12th Earl of Cavan, Viscount Kilcourse and 13th Lord Lambart, Baron of Cavan. The only son of the 11th Earl, he inherited his titles at the age of 39 when his father died in 1950. Lord Cavan now lives at Waters Upton Manor near Wellington in Shropshire.

The heir to the family titles is presumed to be 31-year-old Roger C. Lambart. Another family title is held by Sir Oliver Francis Lambart, but there is no heir to his title of baronet. Sir Oliver is descended from a brother of the 1st Earl of Cavan, Oliver Lambart, who was ancestor of the Lambarts of Beau Parc, Co. Meath.

Leading Irish Lamberts today include Guy William Lambart, who was private secretary to successive British Secretaries of State for War. He was born in 1889, the son of Colonel J. A. Lambert of Claremorris, whose family have been in Co. Mayo since the 17th century.

Eric Thomas Drummond Lambert, who was educated in Dungannon and Trinity College, Dublin, has published a number of books, including "Assam", and "Man in India".

The coat-of-arms of Lord Cavan shows three white flowers on a red shield which is supported by two men in armour probably representing the soldiers who served in the army of the Earl of Essex. The crest of a sagittarius shows the mythical



LAMBART

BY JOSEPH MASSY

half-horse, half-man, which is also used as a crest by the Lamberts of Co. Wexford. The Cavan motto "Ut Quocunque Paratus" means "Prepared on every side". The motto of the Wexford branch of the family is "Deus Providebit", or "God will provide".

HOW DOTHTHE LITTLE BUSY BEE

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower!

How skilfully she builds her cell!
How neat she spreads the wax!
And labours hard to store it well
With the sweet food she makes.

In works of labour or of skill
I would be busy too;
For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

In books, or work, or healthful
play,
Let my first years be passed,
That I may give for every day
Some good account at last.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

JOSEPH MASSY TRACES THE ORIGINS OF ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN NAME

MARTIN

Continued from previous page

MARTIN is one of the commonest surnames in these islands, it is the 31st most popular in England, ranks 48th in Scotland and is 38th in Ireland. In all there are over 1,300 Martins in Ireland, along with many Gilmartins, and these families are both of Gaelic Irish and Anglo-Norman descent.

The Irish O'Martins are extensively recorded in medieval times, and the Annals of Loch Ce refer to Giolla Mhartin O'Martain, chief brehon of Ireland, who died in 1218.

The Mac Giolla Mhartin family in Co. Tyrone, whose descendants are now generally known as Gilmartins, were chiefs in the barony of Clogher, and later spread into the adjoining counties of Fermanagh, Leitrim and Sligo. Co. Tyrone was also the home of a branch of the O'Neills which changed its name to MacMartin; descendants of this branch are now known simply as Martin.

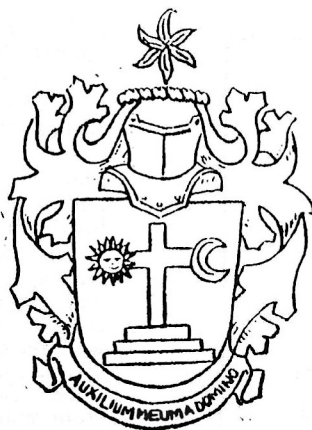
A number of the Gaelic Irish Martins were prominent in ecclesiastical life in the 15th century, and those who held episcopal sees at that time included: Fergus MacMartin, Bishop of Killala from 1427 to 1431, and Richard Martin, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore from 1472 to 1475.

A churchman who attained distinction two centuries later, Most Rev. Anthony Martin, Bishop of Meath from 1625 to 1650, was probably of English origin.

The Anglo-Norman Martins were the leading family in Ireland of this name, and settled in the west at an early stage, soon becoming one of the famous tribes of Galway, who were perpetually at war with the O'Flahertys and other Irish tribes in Connacht.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that of the Galway Martins. The shield is blue and charged with a cavalry cross on three steps, with a sun at the end of one arm, and a crescent at the end of the other. The crest is an estoile, an heraldic type of star, and the motto is "Auxilium meum a Domino" — my help comes from the Lord.

O'Hart says that the coat-of-arms recalls a battle fought between the Galway Martins and the O'Flahertys on Good Friday. The Martins won, and were able to return home in time to celebrate Easter.



MARTIN

The Martin family figured considerably in the civic life of Galway, and Robert Martin was Mayor of the city in 1590. In 1654, his grandson, Robert Martin, had his estates confiscated by Sir Charles Coote, the Cromwellian, because of the family's support for the Royalist cause.

Some of the family was forced in the mid-17th century to emigrate to France, and there Dr. Francis Martin became known for his eccentric theological views at Louvain. His proposals included the assassination of King William III, and he later attacked the teachings of St. Augustine. One of his suggestions contained in a letter to the Archbishop of Tuam included an amalgamation of the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic church.

With the introduction of the Penal Laws in the reign of Queen Anne, a special exemption was made in the case of the

family of Oliver Martin of Tullyra, Co. Galway, who, though they were Catholics, were allowed to inherit land without the estates being divided between the sons. The special clause in the act of Parliament making this law explains that the exemption was due to Oliver's assistance to Protestant during the short period of Catholic ascendancy at the end of the 17th century.

Colonel Richard Martin of Ballinahinch Castle, Co. Galway, better known as "Humanity Dick" or "Hair Trigger Dick", was the first of his family to conform to the Church of Ireland. Born in 1754, he was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and was a friend of England's King George IV. "Humanity Dick" earned his nickname through his lobbying of two British Prime Ministers, Canning and Peel, which eventually brought about the introduction of legislation against cruelty to animals; appropriately enough, he was also one of the founders of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Col. Martin, who could boast of an estate of 200,000 acres and a drive up to his house of 30 miles, was colonel of the Galway Volunteers, High Sheriff of Co. Galway, and the judge who sentenced "Fighting Fitzgerald" to death.

Robert's son, Thomas Barnwell Martin, was a philanthropist, and during the famine he broke the entail of his estates to help fund the charitable activities of his daughter, Letitia Bell Martin. However, when Thomas died of famine fever, there was no money to pay off the mortgages, and Letitia lost her inheritance. Known as the "Princess of Connemara", she died while giving birth to a baby in 1858 in America. Today, she is remembered for her many literary works, such as "Julia Howard", an autobiographical account of the famine.

The literary traditions of the family were best displayed by Violet Martin, who wrote, in partnership with her cousin, under the title of Somerville and Ross. The name Ross was taken from Violet's home, and the two girls produced such works as "Experiences of an Irish R.M." and "The Real Charlotte".

Edward Martyn, of Masonbrook, Co. Galway, was an Oxford graduate, but turned to politics and the Irish arts. He took an active part in the revival of the Irish language, founded the Feis Ceoil and, with Lady Gregory and W. B. Yeats, founded the Abbey Theatre. Martyn also wrote a number of plays, helped to im-

Continued on next page

prove church music and was president and co-founder of Sinn Féin.

The Ulster Martins also played an important role in the political life of the last century. Sir Samuel Martin, from Culmore, Co. Derry, practised as a judge for over 25 years; John Martin, of Loughorne, Co. Down, a brother-in-law of John Mitchell, established the National League and was M.P. for Co. Meath, and Robert Montgomery Martin caused a stir in 1845 when he resigned from the British Foreign Service after a disagreement with the Governor of Hong Kong, who was raising revenue from the sale of opium.

Another Ulsterman was Professor Henry Newall Martin, of Newry, Co. Down. The son of a poor Congregational minister, he obtained a scholarship to Cambridge, and was later the first man to hold the chair of biology at the John Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Martin was also the name of a Quaker family which was prominent in Co. Wexford until the end of the last century. William Martin witnessed one of William Penn's deeds in 1698 and Thomas Martin of Cork, whose father was from New Ross, Co. Wexford, helped Father Mathew's temperance campaign, although he was a member of the Society of Friends.

Sir James Martin, also from Co. Cork, was born in Fermoy and brought to Australia as a child. He qualified as a solicitor in Sydney, where he also worked as a journalist. He later became Attorney General and was Prime Minister of Australia on three occasions.

The only member of the Martin family in Ireland to receive an hereditary title was Sir Richard Martin, who was made a baronet by Queen Victoria in 1885. Although Sir Richard's grandfather came from Co. Cavan, he used a coat-of-arms similar to that of the Galway Martins. A leading businessman in Dublin, he was President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1885, Chairman of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, Deputy Chairman of the Royal Bank of Ireland, a Commissioner of Irish Lights, a member of the Dublin Port and Docks' Board, and High Sheriff of Dublin in 1886.

Sir Richard was son-in-law of Sir Dominick Corrigan, M.P., but he had no children, and his title became extinct when he died.

Famous Irish families

THE TRENCHES were one of the first Huguenot families to settle in Ireland, coming to this country at a time when the French monarchy was persecuting Protestants. The family settled in Ireland in the early 17th century, and since then it has been prominent throughout the country, particularly in Co. Galway and Co. Laois.

The Trench family traces its origins back to an early stage in the history of France and takes its name from La Trenche, an area in Poitou where the heads of the family were seigneurs or feudal lords. Because of French opposition to the Reformation, Frederick de la Trenche left France around 1575 and settled in Northumberland in England. His second son, Rev. James Trench, went to Ireland around 1605, became Rector of Clongill, County Meath, and bought some land in County Cavan.

Frederick's eldest son, Thomas, was father of another Frederick Trench, who married a daughter of Rev. James Trench in 1632, a year after he moved from England to Ireland. This Frederick bought Garbally Castle and estate, former O'Kelly possessions in Co. Galway, and the town of Ballinastoe owes its origins to a settlement which grew up around the castle.

Very Rev. John Trench, second son of Frederick Trench of Garbally, was Dean of Raphoe at the beginning of the 18th century and was ancestor of Lord Ash-town. Dean Trench's eldest brother, a third Frederick Trench, made additions to the Garbally estate in 1690 by purchasing lands that had been confiscated from King James II's supporters in the Williamite Wars.

Dying in 1704, Frederick Trench was succeeded at

Garbally by his son, another Frederick, who sat in the Irish House of Commons as M.P. for County Galway and was Colonel in command of the Galway County Militia.

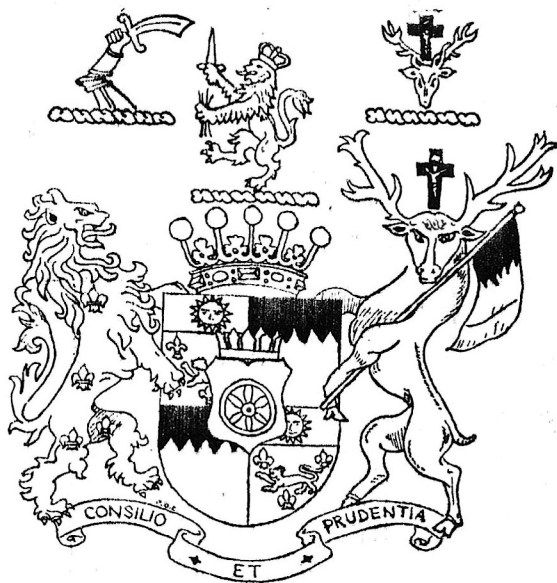
Colonel Trench married into one of Galway's leading families, the Eyres of Eyre Court. John Lewis Eyre was made a Count by the Pope in 1844, and his son, Count Charles Peter Eyre, was Archbishop of Glasgow and Apostolic Delegate to Scotland; the family has also given its name to Eyre Sq. in the centre of Galway City.

Colonel Trench increased the family estates in 1716 when he bought large tracts of land from the Spenser family, which was descended from the Elizabethan poet Edmund Spenser. The colonel, who was father-in-law of Right Rev. Dr. Nicholas Synge, Bishop of Killaloe, was also the father of the Ven. William Trench, Archdeacon of Kilfenora, and of Richard Trench, who inherited Garbally in 1752.

Like his father, Richard Trench was M.P. for Co. Galway, and he added to the family estates through his marriage to Frances Power of Corheen, County Galway, heiress to both the Power and Keating estates.

Richard Trench died in 1768, and was succeeded at Garbally by his eldest surviving son. William Power-Keating-Trench, then aged 27. Mr. Trench, who was brother-in-law of Lord Gardiner, sat in the Irish House of Commons as M.P. for Co. Galway from 1768 to 1797. With the Government eager to gain support for the Act of Union, Trench was made a member of the Irish House of Lords in November, 1797, when he was given the title of Baron Kilconnel of Garbally, Co. Galway.

In January, 1801, when the



TRENCH

BY JOSEPH MASSY

Act came into effect, Lord Kilconnel was given the higher title of Viscount Dunlo of Dunlo, Co. Galway and Ballinasloe, Co. Roscommon (sic). Two years later, because of his descent, through his mother, from the McCarthys, Earls of Clancarty, he was given the title of Earl of Clancarty, Co. Cork. He died in 1805, and his titles passed to his eldest son, Richard.

Richard, Lord Clancarty, was appointed British Am-

bassador to the Hague in 1813. Two years later he was made a member of the British House of Lords with the title of Baron Trench. The King of the Netherlands honoured him in 1818 with the title of Marquis of Heusden, and he received an additional British title — Viscount Clancarty — in 1823. The present head of the family is Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench, 6th Earl of Clancarty.

Most Rev. Power Trench, second son of the 1st Lord Clancarty, was Archbishop of Tuam, and died in 1839; Admiral William Trench,

of the family became known as Chenevix-Trench and one of its best-known members today is Anthony Chenevix-Trench, who, from 1963 to 1969 was Headmaster of Eton, England's leading public school.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that used by successive Earls of Clancarty. The shield shows the Trench arms — white with a red lion, three blue fleur-de-lis, and a sun in the sky — quartering the white and black arms of the Power family. The shield is also charged with the crowning emblem of the Dutch Marquises of Heusden. The crests represent Trench, Heusden and Power, and the motto — *Consilio et Prudentia* — means "By counsel and prudence."

Famous Irish families

Continued from page 12

Lord Clancarty's third son, was father of Rev. Dr. William Trench, Rector of Moylough and a prebendary of Tuam Cathedral; Ven. Charles Le Poer Trench, fourth son, was Archdeacon of Ardagh.

Dean John Trench of Raphoe, who died in 1725, was the grandfather of Frederick Trench of Moate, who died in 1797, leaving six sons and five daughters.

Frederic Trench, the eldest of this large family, was MP

for Portarlington in the Irish House of Commons until he yielded to Unionist pressures and was made a peer with the title of Baron Ashtown of Moate, Co. Galway, in December, 1800. Lord Ashtown died in 1840, and his title passed to his nephew, Frederic Mason Trench.

Frederic, 3rd Lord Trench, represented the Irish peers in the British House of Lords from 1908 to 1915. The present holder of the title is Dudley Oliver Trench, 5th Lord Ashtown.

Very Rev. Thomas Trench

second brother of the 1st Lord Ashtown, was Dean of Kildare. Sir Alvary Douglas Frederic Gaisgoine, descended from the 1st Lord's fourth brother, is a former British Ambassador to Russia and Japan.

Lord Ashtown's fifth brother, Richard Trench, was father of Most Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, Archbishop of Dublin. Archbishop Trench owed his middle name to his great-grandfather Right Rev. Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore in 1873, this branch

Famous Irish families

JOSEPH MASSY TRACES THE ORIGINS OF ANOTHER PROMINENT NAME

AS with many Irish surnames, Darcy is of both Gaelic and Norman origin, and in many instances it is difficult to know which families are descended from the original Irish septs.

As a Gaelic name, Darcy is an attempt at Anglicising the surname O Dorchaíde, and is derived in turn from the Irish word "dorcha", which means "dark". Apart from one in Wexford, most of the septs bearing the name O Dorchaíde were located in Connacht.

The east Galway family, which was a branch of the Ui Maine of Co. Roscommon, was descended from the same stock as the O'Kellys. Another family was associated with Co. Leitrim, and in 1310 had its home at Oughteragh. The Annals of Lough Ce name a MacDarcy who was a chieftain in Co. Leitrim in 1384, and again in 1403, and some authorities say that the name is the same as MacGourkey and MacGourtey, which are found in neighbouring Co. Fermanagh.

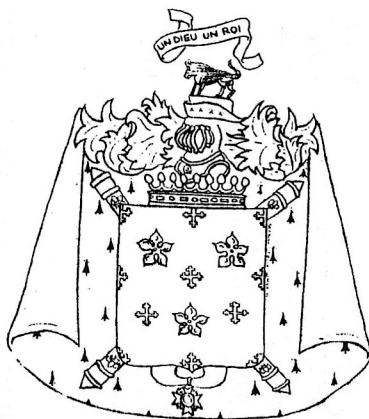
One of the most important families in Connacht lived at Partry, Co. Mayo, on the shores of Lough Mask. This family also anglicised its name as O'Darcy, and Dr. O'Donovan, the Kilkenny genealogist, noted that a branch of the family settled in Galway city, became known as Darcy, and was counted among the 14 "Tribes of Galway". The other 13 tribes are: Athy, Blake, Bodkin, Browne, Deane, Fant, French, Joyce, Kirwan, Lynch, Martin, Morris and Skerret.

James "Reveagh" D'Arcy was Governor of Galway and Vice-President of Connacht during the reign of Elizabeth I at the end of the 16th century. His seventh son, Patrick D'Arcy of Kiltulla, Co. Galway, attended the Parliament which assembled in Dublin in 1640, but he later joined the Confederation of Kilkenny and was a member of its Supreme Council from 1642 to 1647. When he died in Dublin in 1668, he was brought back to Galway and buried at Kilconnell, near Aghrim.

Oliver Darcy was Bishop of Ardagh, and later Bishop of Dromore in the latter half of the 17th century, but the most prominent member of the Galway family was, undoubtedly, Patrick Count Darcy.

Born in 1725 at Kiltulla North, six miles outside Athenry, Count Darcy was sent to an uncle in Paris at the age of 14, and within three years became a well-known mathematician, when he solved some extremely difficult problems while studying under Clairaut.

Darcy's scientific achievements were later honoured by the French Academy, which elected him to membership, but he is best remembered today as one of the leading Irishmen to have served in the French army with the Wild Geese. He fought two campaigns in Germany and one in Flanders, and was Colonel in the



DARCY

Irish Brigade at Rosbach in 1757. He was later promoted to the rank of Major-General, became a Marshal of France, was knighted in the Order of St. Louis, and was given the title of Count.

Patrick Count Darcy died in Paris of Cholera on October 18, 1779, and the eulogium was pronounced by Condorcet. O'Hart incorrectly ascribes a coat-of-arms to this Darcy family showing three white flowers and a blue label on a red shield. However, the coat-of-arms illustrated here is based on the one used by the Galway Darceys, and is that of Count Darcy. The shield is blue and the charges of flowers and crosses are white. The batons of a French marshal are placed behind the shield, which is crowned by a count's coronet. The motto—Un Dieu, Un Roi—means One God, One King.

About 1812 John D'Arcy, a nephew of Patrick Count Darcy, founded the town of Clifden, Co. Galway, "the capital of Connemara". D'Arcy's castle, which was built outside the town about three years later, is now derelict.

Some Irish D'Arcy's are of Norman origin, and were once said to have been descended from the great Emperor Charlemagne, who founded the French monarchy. The family name is said to derive from David de Arcie, who "assumed this surname from Castle de Arcie, his chief seat, situated within 30 miles of Paris."

David's son Christopher is acclaimed as a crusader, and is said to have been the grandfather of a Sir Richard d'Arcie who in 1066, "joined William, Duke of Normandy, in the conquest of England."

Sir John D'Arcy, nicknamed 'Le Cousin' was one of the English heroes at the Battle of Cressy during the 100 years war, and he came into this country when King Edward II appointed him Lord Justice of Ireland. From 1326 to 1334, Sir John served as the Constable of Trim Castle, Co. Meath, which was one of the first Norman castles built in Ireland.

Sir John allied himself to the powerful Anglo-Norman families then ruling Ireland when he married Lady Joan de Burgo, daughter of the "Red" Earl of Ulster. The power of the D'Arcy family was entrenched when Sir John's son, William D'Arcy, married the widowed Countess of Kildare. Her first husband, Thomas Fitzgerald, 2nd Earl of Kildare had served as Lord Justice of Ireland around the same time as Sir John.

This William D'Arcy was seated at Platin, near Duleek, Co. Meath, and the house, which had been the family home until the late 17th century, was only recently demolished. A member of this family was Matilda D'Arcy, who married Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor of Ireland during the reigns of Henry VIII and Mary I. There is a double-effigy tomb commemorating this couple in Trevert Church, near Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath.

This D'Arcy family was later seated at Hyde Park, Co. Westmeath, but during the tempestuous times of King James II and King William III, many of its members identified with the Jacobite cause.

Captain Nicholas D'Arcy fought throughout the wars of that time on the side of James II. He was wounded at Derry, but soon recovered. However, at the Battle of the Boyne he was compelled to surrender to Colonel Wolseley.

Nicholas D'Arcy was attainted in 1691 along with his son George, and his estates were confiscated. Subsequently, some portions of these lands were regranted to Nicholas's son, George D'Arcy, but the family was never to regain its power and influence within the Pale.

Apart from Count Darcy, a number of Irishmen bearing this surname served with the Wild Geese in the Irish regiment of France. Six Darceys held commissions in the French army during the 18th century, and three of these were in Dillon's Regiment. The name does not appear in similar Spanish records, but it is interesting to note that it was being introduced to Ireland once again at this time through the Huguenots.

The leading Darcy of this century was Most Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Darcy, who was Archbishop of Armagh from 1920 to 1938, having been Archbishop of Dublin for a short time beforehand. His early episcopal appointments included those of Bishop of Clogher from 1903 to 1908, and Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore from 1911 to 1919.

THE AYLMER family, which has been settled in Co. Kildare since the Anglo-Norman invasion, has become Hibernicised over the last eight centuries but claims to be descended from Atheleur or Aylmer, the last Saxon Earl of Devonshire and Cornwall.

The family is on record in Dublin and Kildare since the 13th century, and the manor of Lyons in Co. Kildare passed to the family at the beginning of the 15th century when John Aylmer married Helen Tyrrell. A memorial was erected in Lyons church in 1548 to Richard Aylmer, and contains illustrations of the coats of arms of the Flemings of Slane and the Tyrrells, to whom the Aylmers were related.

Richard Aylmer of Lyons was related to Sir Gerald Aylmer, who was related Chief Justice of Ireland in 1535. Lyons House was built in 1797 by Oliver Grace for the then head of the family, Michael Aylmer, but the family later sold it to Lord Cloncurry, and is now the seat of the Faculty of Agriculture at University College, Dublin. The present representative of the Lyons or older branch of the family is Gerald Valentine Aylmer.

A junior branch of the family is descended from Sir Gerald Aylmer, who was a grandson of Richard Aylmer of Lyons (ca. 1509-1559). This Sir Gerald was twice married. His first wife was the widowed Lady Baltinglass, Mary, daughter of Sir John Travers. There were no children by this first marriage, and after Mary's death in November, 1610, Sir Gerald married Julia, daughter of Christopher Nugent, Lord Delvin.

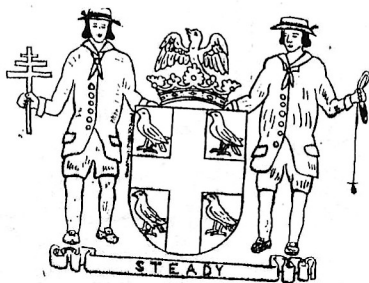
Sir Gerald lived at Donadea Castle, seven miles from Maynooth, and in 1621, ten years after the title had been instituted by King James I, Sir Gerald was made a baronet. In 1626, a canopied tomb was erected to Sir Gerald in Donadea parish church, Co. Kildare, and when he died in 1634 he was buried there with his wife Julia, who had predeceased him in 1617. The tomb includes kneeling effigies of Sir Gerald and Dame Julia, as well as figured panels representing the Crucifixion, the Blessed Virgin, Saints Jerome Gregory, Ambrose and Augustine.

When he died, Sir Gerald's title was inherited by his only son, Sir Andrew Aylmer, whose wife, Lady Ellen Butler was a daughter of Thomas Viscount Thurles, and sister of James Butler, 1st Duke of Ormonde. The fourth baronet, Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, a son-in-law of the Earl of Fingall, was related through marriage to Oliver Plunkett, who was Archbishop of Armagh at that time. Sir Fitzgerald died of smallpox in 1695, and he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Justin Aylmer, who married a daughter of Sir Gerald Aylmer of Balrath, Co. Meath.

Sir Justin's son, Sir Gerald Aylmer, conformed to the Church of Ireland in the 18th century, and it was at this time too that the present Donadea Castle was built by Sir Richard Morrison and his son, William Vitruvius Morrison; the castle was sold for demolition by the Department of Lands in 1940.

Sir Gerald's youngest son, Arthur, was a general in the British army, and he inherited Walworth Castle, in Durham,

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES



AYLMER BY JOSEPH MASSY

England, through his marriage with Anne Harrison. Arthur's grandson was killed in a railroad accident at Abergale in 1868.

Sir Gerald George Aylmer, 10th Baronet, was a Justice of the Peace for Co. Dublin, Co. Meath and Co. Kildare, and he also served as High Sheriff of Co. Kildare in 1854. Sir Gerald's son, Sir Justin Gerald Aylmer, was killed in Cambridge in 1885 at the age of 22, when he fell from a bicycle, and the family title then passed to his great-uncle, Sir Arthur Percy Aylmer, who was then in his 80s. Sir Arthur's second son, Captain J. E. F. Aylmer, was M.P. for Maidstone in the British House of Commons, and his eldest son, Captain Fenton John Aylmer died of an illness contracted during the Crimean War.

When Sir Arthur died in 1885 he was succeeded by Fenton's eldest son, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Percy Fitzgerald Aylmer, who also served in the British army. The 14th Baronet, Sir Gerald, whose widow now lives in Canada, died in 1939, and the title is now held by his son, 74-year-old Sir Fenton Gerald Aylmer, 15th Baronet, who also lives in Canada.

The present heir to the family title is Sir Fenton's son, Richard John Aylmer, who lives in Watertown, Massachusetts, USA; he was born in 1937.

An important branch of the family is represented today by Sir John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, 9th Baron Aylmer of Balrath and 12th Baronet, whose coat-of-arms is illustrated here.

Descended from the Aylmers of Donadea, the Balrath Aylmers came to prominence in 1662 when the title of Baronet was bestowed by King Charles II on Sir

Christopher Aylmer, a son-in-law of St. Oliver Plunkett's cousin, Lord Louth. Sir Christopher's title passed to his eldest son, Sir Gerald Aylmer, but his more famous son was his second, Matthew.

During the reign of King James II, Matthew was a distinguished naval officer, and his younger brother, George was a naval captain. After King William III had been placed on the throne, Matthew was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Red and was made both Governor of Greenwich Hospital and Ranger of Greenwich Park. He was also Governor of Deal Castle, and in 1709 he became Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet. From 1695 to 1698 he sat in the English House of Commons as M.P. for Portsmouth, and after that he represented Dover, until he was made a member of the Irish House of Lords in 1718 with the title of Baron Aylmer of Balrath.

Many of Lord Aylmer's naval positions were later held by his son-in-law, Admiral Sir John Norris, whose daughter, Lucy, married Sir Gerald Aylmer, 6th Bt., of Donadea Castle.

Lord Aylmer died two years after being raised to the peerage, and his title was inherited by his only son, Henry, whose father-in-law was a commissioner of the British navy during the reign of William III. Henry, 3rd Lord Aylmer, was a captain in the navy, and his son, Henry, 4th Baron, succeeded to the title of baronet, which had been created in 1662, on the death of his kinsman, Sir Matthew Aylmer, in 1780.

Matthew, 5th Lord Aylmer, a general in the British army, was Governor General of Canada in 1830, and when he died in 1850 he was succeeded by his brother, Frederick William Aylmer, another admiral in the family.

When Frederick died in 1858 the title of Lord Aylmer passed to a distant cousin, Udolphus, whose right to the title was confirmed by the British House of Lords two years later. He was descended from the second baron's fourth son, Rev. John Aylmer, a canon of Bristol Cathedral, through his second son, Rear-Admiral John Aylmer.

The present Lord Aylmer now lives in Vancouver, Canada, and is 95 years old. Next in line to his titles are his brothers, Kenneth Athalmer Aylmer, who was born in 1883, and Basil Udolphus Aylmer, born in 1886, who both live in Queen's Bay, Kootenay Lake, British Columbia. No member of this branch of the Aylmer family now appear to live in Ireland.

Lord Aylmer's coat-of-arms shows a white shield with a black cross and four Cornish choughs. The crest also shows a Cornish chough, and the supporters represent two sailors from the reign of King George I. Lord Aylmer's motto is "Steady", but the Donadea branch uses the motto "Hallelujah".

Famous Irish families

The Bewley Story

DUBLINERS would find it difficult to imagine walking down Grafton Street without inhaling the rich aroma from coffee being roasted in the front window of Bewley's cafe. A cup of coffee and a cake at 11 in Bewleys has been part of many people's morning routine for years, but few probably know the background of the amazing family which has given its name to one of the institutions of our capital city.

The name Bewley is derived from the French, Beaulieu, and the family was living in Westmoreland in England for many generations before coming to Ireland with the first Quaker settlers at the middle of the 17th century. At that time, the Society of Friends was a persecuted denomination its members refusing to pay tithes to uphold the Established Church of Ireland, and Quakers today still conscientiously refuse to enter military service or to take oaths, even in court. Nevertheless, the Bewley family has provided, over the last four centuries, farmers, businessmen, doctors, lawyers, stockbrokers, and merchants.

One member of the family to be knighted was Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley (1837-1908), who was a judge attached to the Irish Land Commission.

The famous cafes of today owe their origin to Joshua Bewley, who started trading around the 1840s in Sycamore Alley, off Dame Street, Dublin, not far from Friends' Meeting House in Eustace Street.

The family business later passed to Joshua's younger son, Ernest Bewley, who had started working in the shop, (which by then had moved to George's Street) at the age of 16 in 1876, receiving the weekly pay of one shilling.

At the end of the last century Ernest bought premises in Fleet Street with the intention of opening a bicycle shop, but he changed his mind, and instead opened the first cafe, where he employed continental confectioners, who began the famous Bewley range of cakes and chocolates, including the well-known barm brack.

In 1903, Ernest imported some Jersey cattle for his farm at Danum, Rathgar, now the site of the High School, Dublin; these cattle became the basis of the Jersey

herd of 250 at Moyvalley, Co. Kildare, which supplies milk and cream for the cafes and bakery today.

In 1916, a confectionery shop was opened in Westmoreland Street, and 11 years later Ernest Bewley realised a secret and long-cherished ambition when he opened the present shop and cafe at 78 and 79 Grafton Street. This building had attained fame in previous years as Samuel Whyte's academy, and among the many historic figures who received their early education here were Robert Emmet, Thomas Moore, Richard Sheridan and the Duke of Wellington.

JOSEPH MASSY

**writes about a family
which has made and is
still making a remarkable
contribution to
Irish life**

Ernest Bewley died in 1932, but the family business was continued by his children and grandchildren. Today, there are cafes in George's Street, Westmoreland Street, Grafton Street, Stillorgan and Dundrum, and a bakery in Long Lane, near the Meath hospital.

A workers' council was introduced into the company in 1971, and a year later the name was changed from Bewley's Oriental Cafes, Ltd., when industrial democracy was introduced. The company is now known as Bewley's Cafes Ltd., and the shares are held by The Bewley Community Ltd.

One of the most prominent members of the family today is Ernest's son, Victor E. H. Bewley, an Elder of Churchtown Friends' Meeting, Dublin. Born in 1912, he was educated at Bootham, a Quaker school in Yorkshire, and later entered the family business, where he was instrumental in introducing industrial democracy.

He has been Secretary of the National Council of Settlement, and Vice-President of the National Council for Travelling People; because of his interest in the problems of itinerants, he was appointed a special adviser to the Minister for Local Government in 1972.

Victor Bewley has worked hard in the Irish peace movement, and his daughter Rachel represents Dublin Friends' Peace Committee on the council of the Glencree Centre for Reconciliation, of which she is vice-chairman.

He has two other daughters—Heather, who teaches music at Wesley College, Dublin, and Winifred, wife of Professor Brian Murdoch of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Bewley family has other important business connections. Edward Clibborn Bewley is chairman of W. R. Jacob & Co. Ltd., the biscuit-manufacturing company which was founded by another Quaker family — the Jacobs.

A son of T. W. Bewley, Edward Bewley was also educated at Bootham, and is a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge. He has been an accountant, chairman of the Rotunda Hospital since 1972, and treasurer of the Adelaide Hospital since 1936.

Another Bewley associated with the Adelaide Hospital is Professor Geoffrey Bewley, who was a physician there from 1925 until 1960. A doctor's son, he was professor of social, preventive and forensic medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, at Stephen's Green, Dublin, from 1942 to 1970.

For some generations the Bewley family was associated with Mountmellick, Co. Laois, where there was once a Quaker school. Today, there are 21 Bewleys who are members of the Religious Society of Friends in Ireland, and most of these live in the Dublin region.

FAMOUS IRISH FAMILIES

JOSEPH MASSY TRACES THE ORIGINS OF ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN NAME

THE JORDAN family is descended from Anglo-Normans who became "more Irish than the Irish themselves", and it has been associated with Co. Mayo since the latter half of the 12th century.

The family was originally known as de Exeter, having come from that part of England. Jordan de Exeter, the family's first ancestor to settle in Ireland, is said to have been a brother of Sir John de Courcy, 1st Earl of Ulster, and O'Hart states that he was known as Jordan after a battle at the River Jordan during the Crusades.

At first the family acquired some land in Co. Meath after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, but it eventually settled in Co. Mayo, where it displaced the O'Hara and O'Gara families.

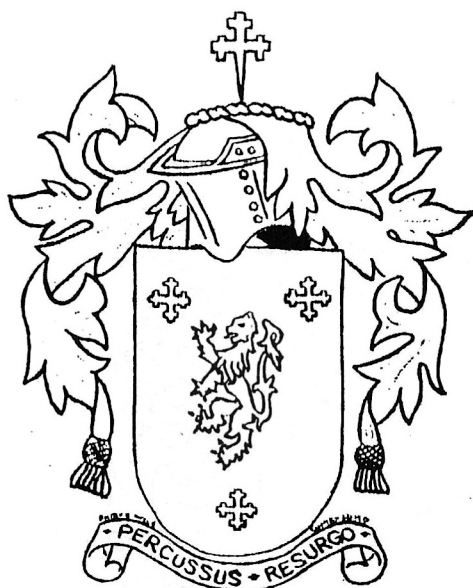
The principal residence of the Jordan family in Co. Mayo was for many generations, Athleathan Castle, near Ballylahan, but this have been in ruins for a few centuries. The castle is said to have been built by Jordan de Exeter who also built Castle Jordan in Co. Meath. He was Sheriff of Connacht in 1249.

Meyler de Exeter Jordan, Jordan's son and successor, built and endowed Straid Abbey on the banks of the River Moy. Originally a Franciscan House, it was transferred to the Dominicans in 1252. Stephen de Exeter, probably grandson of Meyler, was a Dominican friar of Straid soon afterwards, and he is said to have been author of the *Annals of Multifernan*.

Meyler's eldest son, Stephen de Exeter Jordan, was another Sheriff of Connacht, and he was killed in a sea fight against MacSorley McDonnell off the coast of Connemara. Stephen's son, Richard de Exeter Jordan, rebuilt and endowed Straid Abbey and he also aided the Dominicans of Rathbran Abbey, near Killala. He died in 1269, the year he was appointed Viceroy or Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Although Richard de Exeter Jordan was son-in-law of O'Connor, King of Connacht, his own son, Meyler, was killed in 1289 fighting a battle between the English and King Calvagh O'Connor, and Meyler's two sons, Slemme and Meyler, were killed within a year of each other at the beginning of the 14th century also fighting against the O'Connors.

The family pedigree for successive



JORDAN

generations lists countless Jordans who were slain in battle, although Richard MacJordan lived to an old age. He was head of the family from 1394, when his father was killed, until 1475.

Edmond MacJordan, who died in 1620, attended Sir William Petty during the Survey of Connacht and claimed that his ancestors had been hereditary barons in the Irish Parliaments.

During the Jacobite wars, some members of the family supported the cause of King James II, and a Jordan was an ensign in Butler's Regiment. After the Treaty of Limerick he left Ireland for France, and O'Hart says he was possibly an ancestor of the General Jordan who served Napoleon.

The main line of the family remained in Ireland, and the end of the 18th century it was represented by Edmund de Exeter Jordan, who married Catherine, widow of Lord Mayo. He was a colonel in the Irish Volunteers and was one of the Mayo delegates who attended the Volunteers' Meeting in Dungannon Castle.

Edmund's grandson, James Jordan, a barrister-at-law, conformed to the Established Church to save the family estates from being divided further. Probably a brother-in-law of Sir Neal O'Donnell he travelled throughout Europe, America and the Indies with a cousin, Col. Richard Martin of Ballinahinch Castle, Co. Galway. However, Martin and Jordan came to a disagreement during a court case in 1785, and Jordan died after the subsequent duel, which was fought at Green Hills, half way between Castlebar and Westport.

The representation of the family was carried on afterwards by the Jordans of Roslevin Castle, who have been distinguished barristers, solicitors and medical practitioners. At the end of the last century, Esmena Jordan of Roslevin Castle married James Jordan of Bushfield, Co. Mayo, who was Sheriff of Co. Mayo for a number of years.

A famous actress at the beginning of the last century was Dorothea Bland from Derryquin, Co. Kerry, who was better-known in London by her stage name, Dorothea Jordan. She was the mistress of King William IV of England, who, before he succeeded to the throne, was known as Duke of Clarence and Earl of Munster.

Another well-known figure to be associated with the stage was Kate Jordan, the American playwright and novelist, who died in 1926.

The coat-of-arms illustrated here is that given by O'Hart for the Jordan family. It shows a gold lion between three crosses on a red shield, said to commemorate the part played in the crusades by Jordan de Exeter. The motto is "Percussus Rusurgo" meaning "When struck down I rise again".

Dr. MacLysaght, in "Irish Families", gives a completely different coat-of-arms for the family, showing a white shield with a black bar across the middle, and a black walking lion in the bottom portion.

O'Hart and MacLysaght mention no crest, although Fairbairn quotes "a cross crosslet fitché".

The name Jordan is also found in England, where it has no Irish connections, and it is generally associated with Somerset, Wiltshire and Suffolk.

The name Jordan is now numerous throughout Ireland, though it is particularly linked with Co. Mayo and Co. Galway. The Gaelic form of the name is often given as Mac Siurtain.