



Cumann Staire Chontae Thiobraid Árann

Co. Tipperary Historical Society, The Source Library, Cathedral Street, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Ireland
353 (0) 52 616 6123 society@tipperarycoco.ie www.tipperarystudies.ie/this

**Tipperary Historical Journal
2004**

Parliamentary representation for County Tipperary, 1560–1800

By Michael O'Donnell

Part 5

Biographical Details

[Names in italics are themselves the subjects of biographies]

EVERARD, Sir Richard. (Confederation of Kilkenny, 1647-49).

Sir Richard Everard served on the Supreme Council of the Confederation for two of its ten sessions, on the 8th session from 17 March to 12 November 1647 and the 10th from September 1648 to 29 January, 1649, when the Council was abolished.

He was the second son of *Sir John Everard* the MP for Co. Tipperary in 1613/15. About 1620 Sir Richard Everard, (he was created a baronet by Letters Patent issued at Westminster on 15 March 1622 and from Dublin on 30 April 1622; a title he may have acquired by purchase), married Catherine Plunkett, the daughter of Sir Christopher Plunkett of Dunsoghly, Co. Dublin and received from his father, Sir John, an estate lying in the Burncourt/Clogheen area as his marriage portion. Catherine, however, died within a few years of marriage, possibly in child-birth; but they had a son and heir, Redmond, and probably two other children, Richard and Margaret. In 1624 Sir Richard married, as his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of *John Tobin* of Killaghy, Mullinahone. It seems that by this latter marriage Sir Richard had two or three daughters and no sons.

In the 1620s and 1630s Sir Richard and his family were living in the castle at Ballyboy, but between 1639 and 1641 a new, magnificent home and castle (the ruins of which are still standing) was built at Burncourt. To help defray the building costs certain lands in Cos. Cork and Limerick were sold, but it seems that Sir Richard was far from being impoverished by his lavish building. In 1639 he was granted certain manorial and legal rights by Letters Patent issued from Charles I and dated 20 September, which applied to his estate about Clogheen. He now had all the trappings of a successful gentleman, but by the time the castle was completed Ireland was entering a decade of civil war.

Before the 1641 Rebellion Sir Richard had planted the greater part of his estate with English settlers. When the fighting began he sent all of these safely away, and for the first two years of the rebellion he held aloof from the conflict and gave much assistance to the English settlers fleeing from the lawlessness. Even in November 1641 he lent his assistance to Sir William St. Leger, the President of Munster, in the latter's march against the rebels. For this Sir Richard sustained much damage: 160 cows taken, 33 mares, 2,000 sheep, and many other things. Indeed, he must have suffered financially throughout the rebellion because on 18 April 1649 he petitioned the Earl of Ormond for relief for his wife for rents due on the ploughlands at Ballyboy.

Despite his pro-government actions Sir Richard was, in time, forced to join the Confederates.

Perhaps strong pressure from such as Lord Mountgarret (president of the first five Confederate councils) may have brought him actively to support that side. At all times throughout the rebellion Everard seems to have been strongly in favour of reaching an accommodation with Ormond and the Royalist cause, even to the point of endangering the future safety of Catholicism in Ireland; and when Lord Inchiquin turned Royalist in 1648 Everard was one of three commissioners who negotiated with him.

Nevertheless, on 24 April 1648, Sir Richard was sent by the Munster gentlemen of the Confederate Council then sitting at Clonmel to finalise a cessation between the Confederacy and Lord Inchiquin. After much toing and froing the cessation was agreed mainly because the southern Confederate landowners greatly feared the entry of Owen Roe O'Neill and his 'wild Irish' into Munster. In extenuation it should be noted that these gentlemen were well aware of the havoc O'Neill's army had inflicted on Leinster. The Confederate Council, still sitting at Clonmel, fully approved the accord with Inchiquin.

For signing a peace cessation with Inchiquin Everard and his fellow commissioners were denounced and excommunicated by the clerical party in the Confederacy led by the bishops and the papal nuncio Rinuccini. Earlier, in August 1646, Sir Richard had been excommunicated by a synod convened at Waterford; so he twice suffered expulsion from his church for his political beliefs.

But soon Oliver Cromwell came into Ireland and conquered all. 'On Thursday the 31st [January 1650],' Cromwell wrote, 'I marched to a stronghouse called Clogheen belonging to Sir Richard Everard, who is one of the Supreme Council, where I left a troop of horse and some dragoons.' Soon after the great house at Burncourt was burned down, possibly by the occupying military, and from then onwards seems to have been abandoned by the Everard family.

While Cromwell was placing a garrison in Burncourt castle Sir Richard was at Kilkenny acting as one of the 'commissioners of trust', an institution which Ormond had instituted to replace the Confederation. By the spring and summer of 1650 the 'commissioners' had moved to Loughrea and with them went Sir Richard. He continued to support the Royalist cause and Ormond as lord lieutenant, but the latter's position was becoming untenable and eventually, in December 1650, Ormond fled out of Ireland. Sir Richard and all those who opposed Cromwell then moved to Limerick.

Limerick fell to Ireton on 27 October 1651. Following this Sir Richard was among the 22 named defenders of that place who were to be exempted from the benefits of the Articles of Surrender. Two days later a court martial was held by the victors at which it was decreed that five of the twenty-two were to be hanged, and Sir Richard was listed as one of the five because he had been 'one of the rebels Supreme Councell from the beginning of the rebellion'. But, unlike *Geoffrey Baron*, Sir Richard was spared, probably because of his age. Though Ireton was severe and unforgiving against his enemies, many of his commanders were opposed to harsh measures against those who had surrendered at Limerick. Sir Richard went instead to prison where he appears to have languished until his death about the year 1660.

As a consequence of his rebellion the Everard estate (about 14,000 statute acres) was declared forfeited, and in lieu of it the Everard family were granted 4,500 statute acres in Cos. Clare, Galway and Mayo. It is not certain if Sir Richard's wife and daughters transplanted; his son and heir, Redmond, then in his 30s, was probably in Europe with Ormond and Charles II; and Sir Richard was in prison.

Like his father Sir Richard's son, Redmond, was actively involved on the Royalist side in the 1640s conflict, and with the collapse of that cause he seems to have fled abroad with Ormond and attended on the new king. Charles II, on his restoration in 1660, wrote that Redmond

Everard was worthy of being restored to his estates in south Tipperary. But actual possession was slow to follow. Sir Redmond, as he now was, succeeded firstly to the Everard lands in the barony of Middlethird, as heir to his cousin *Nicholas Everard*, but the property about Bumcourt/Clogheen was slower in being returned and Sir Redmond did not obtain final possession until 1678.

Sir Redmond married Elizabeth the eldest daughter of Richard Butler of Kilcash, a younger brother to James, 1st. Duke of Ormonde. Sir Redmond and Elizabeth had as children *Sir John Everard*, MP for Fethard in 1689, James, who seems to have died young, Mary who married Theobald Butler, 7th Lord Cahir, Elizabeth who married James Butler, 6th Lord Dunboyne, Frances who married her cousin John Everard of Glyn near Kilsheelan, and Margaret who did not marry. Incidentally, Margaret did not die until 1753 and was the last of the great Everards.

[R.H.A.J.Everard, 'The family of Everard' *Ir. Geneal.*, 7:513/21; Thomas Carte, *Life of Ormonde*, (London, 1736), 1:264, 269; Mícheál O Siochrú, *Confederate Ireland, 1642-49*, (Dublin, 1999), 140, 172; *Betham's Manuscripts, Miscellaneous* NAI Ms.BET8/9, 35; Gifford Charles-Edwards, 'Calendar of Petitions to Ormonde in 1649 and 1650,' *Ir. Geneal.*, 6:429(f.50); *Chancery Bills*, NAI Ms.K71; Jane Ohlmeyer, 'The Civil Wars in Ireland', in John P. Kenyon and Jane Ohlmeyer(eds.), *The Civil Wars*, (Oxford, 1998), 89/91; Donal F. Cregan, C.M., 'The Confederate Catholics of Ireland: the personnel of the Confederation, 1642-9', *I.H.S.*, 29:510/12; *Irish Patent Rolls of James 1*, (Dublin, 1966), 546(xxxiii); *Thomas Carte Mss.*, Bodleian Library, Oxford, Ms. 2:3 1/3 3, 42.

EVERARD, Thomas (MP Fethard, 1634/35).

The writs for the holding of this election were issued on 31 May 1634 and the election was completed by 23 June following.

The ancestor of this Thomas Everard was Nicholas, who was the elder brother of *Redmond Everard* MP Co. Tipperary, 1585/86. Nicholas's family had lands at Dromdyle to the south of Fethard, Co. Tipperary. A James Everard of Dromdyle (grandson to Nicholas), who was living at the end of the sixteenth century, had lands to the north of Fethard, at Kilnockin, as well as Dromdyle. This James was one of the burgesses recorded in the new charter granted by James I to the borough of Fethard on 18 February 1608. While the name of James's wife has not survived, we know he had four sons: Edward, Thomas, Pierse and Marcus.

The second son, Thomas, was the MP above. The surviving references to him are scant. He was a witness to the will of *Sir John Everard*, MP Co. Tipperary, 1613/15, and to a deed which settled the lands of Burncourt/Clogheen on *Sir Richard Everard*. As with his mother's name the name of Thomas's wife has not survived, but he did have at least one child, a son Edmund, who married Joanna Nash of Fethard. Both Edmund and Joanna are commemorated in a chalice which may still be seen in the Franciscan friary at Clonmel.

Edmund and Joanna had two sons, James and Redmond, of whom James (who was a merchant in Fethard) was to receive greater public notice. James was sovereign of Fethard's corporation when Oliver Cromwell made his well-known visit to that town in February 1650 and he probably continued in the office until the corporation was suspended in 1659. He married Anastace Donaghue and had three children, John (who died without leaving children), Bonaventura (who died without leaving children), and Mary who married her cousin Pierse Everard and had one child, a daughter. The other son of Edmund and Joanna, Redmond, appears to have had a son, Edmund, who in time died without leaving children. And so this branch of the family died out.

[R.H.A.J. Everard, 'The family of Everard', *Ir. Geneal.*, 8:175/83; H. Gallwey, 'Proprietors of Fethard, Co. Tipperary', *Ir. Geneal.*, 6:6; *General Papers*, Rev. W.P. Burke Mss., Mount Mellerary, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.]

FENNELL, Gerald. (Confederation of Kilkenny, 1642-46).

Of the ten sessions of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Confederation which met at the house of Robert Shee in Kilkenny and occasionally elsewhere, Dr. Gerald Fennell participated in the first five which sat between 11 November 1642 and 2 March 1646. Following the peace accord signed with Ormond in January 1649, the Supreme Council was abolished and a Commission of Trust consisting of twelve members was appointed on 17 January 1649. Dr. Fennell was one of the members.

Gerald Fennell was a prosperous doctor who was physician to the Earls of Ormond, but he must have attended on other patients as there is a reference to him in the will of Derby O'Dwyer of Milltown near Fethard, dated 9 January 1630: 'Dr. Gerald ffennell for labour and paines in attending uppon me.' He was probably the son of James Fenell (who had two other sons, Maurice and James) of Ballygriffen who held a lease, dated 20 February 1614, of the lands of the town of Athassel and of the lands of Ballybeg. In 1640 Dr. Gerald is listed as having 151 plantation acres at Ballygriffin in the parish of Religmurry.

At Ballygriffin he had 'a castle wanting repair with a strong bawn, two or three thatched house within the bawn, several other thatched house outside the bawn, a tucking mill and a corn mill, and two weirs for fishing; part of the ruined castle of Ballygriffin still dominates the river Anner. He also held a lease on 1,600 statute acres in the same parish. He may have been the same Gerald Fennell who, together with John O'Meagher (his father-in-law?), held 539 statute acres in Bealagroggy, parish of Burrin and barony of Ikerrin. Gerald married a daughter, Ellen, of John O'Meagher of Clonakenny, barony of Ikerrin.

The earliest reference to Gerald Fennell is contained in an informer's (a Captain James Tobin) report to government attempting to implicate Walter, 11th Earl of Ormond, in a rebellion. The report ends: 'The Archbishop of Cashel worked for the Earl of Ormond at the Spanish Court. On hearing of this from me the Earl of Ormond sent Dr. Fenell as emissary to Spain. This man could tell many things it were well for the king to hear.' So Fennell worked as physician (and perhaps more) to both the 11th and 12th Earl of Ormond. At the outbreak of the 1641 Rebellion the 12th Earl of Ormond left Kilkenny in the hands of 'a kind of a politician a doctor of phisicke for Ormond's house Gerrott Fenell, his former follower and phisitian.' Later, the good doctor moved on to higher affairs. He became a delegate to the Confederate Assembly, was elected to the Supreme Council of that body, and was their collector of revenue for the province of Munster. A contemporary cynic described him as 'a polotickeman and worthy to be a Supreme Councillor.' And the compilers of the *Commentarius Rinuccinianus* were even more critical of him: 'Gerald Fenell, a quack, and Richard Bellings were the worst and most harmful of all the Ormondist faction and the cause of all future trouble'. Nevertheless, on 1 November 1642, he was appointed by the General Assembly of the Confederation to a committee whose function it was to 'lay down a model of civil government'.

While serving the Confederation he may also have been serving the interests of the Earl of Ormond. That Fenell attended assiduously to Ormond's business can be noted from a letter, dated 6 March 1644, which Ormond wrote to Fenell requesting that the rents on the Ormond estate be collected and forwarded to the Earl. Although in 1644, the Earl's house and lands were under Confederate control, Ormond had received close to £2,700 in rents and revenues. The compiler of the *Commentarius Rinuccinianus* seems to agree that Fenell took good care of Ormond's

affairs, but for all of that it has to be noted that the nuncio Rinuccini held Fenell in good esteem.

Fenell is recorded again in the summer of 1642 when he, together with *Geoffrey Baron*, went to Dungarvan to collect a shipment of arms (including three pieces of artillery) for the Confederates. Following the signing of a peace treaty between Ormond and the Confederates, which was repudiated by the nuncio, Fenell and Luke Dillon were sent to Waterford, on 5 September 1646, to patch up the quarrel between the nuncio and Ormond. And again in March 1647 Fenell and *Geoffrey Baron* were sent to Dublin to conduct talks with Ormond in the hope of persuading him to join with the Confederacy. Nothing came of this.

Fenell had a role in the peace negotiations between Lord Inchiquin and the Confederacy during April and May 1648, which were concluded on 20 May 1648. The nuncio condemned the agreement and the notice of his displeasure was fixed to the doors of the churches in Kilkenny. It is alleged that Dr. Fenell not alone tore the notice from the door of St. Mary's Church but even battered down the door. On 22 May 1648 the members of the Confederacy ratified this agreement, but the nuncio Rinuccini excommunicated all of them for doing so. Fenell, together with *Sir Richard Everard*, Patrick Gough and others, signed a declaration at Kilkenny on 3 June 1648 signifying their detestation of 'the Nuncio and his four Bishops in their condemning the cessation with Inchiquin.'

The members of the Supreme Council followed up this agreement by proclaiming, on 13 August 1648, Owen Roe O'Neill an outlaw. O'Neill riposted by demanding a safe conduct to Kilkenny so that he could impeach Richard Bellings, Gerald Fenell, Luke Dillon and John Walsh, Archbishop of Cashel. From about 1648 onwards Fenell seems to have acted solely as agent for Ormond, and when a synod of clergy met at Clonmacnoise on 4 December 1649 Fenell attended as Ormond's agent.

Fenell was in Limerick when Ireton and his Cromwellian troops laid siege to it in 1651. The city was ably defended by Hugh Dubh O'Neill (the commander at the siege of Clonmel) and as a consequence Ireton sustained heavy losses. It has been alleged that Ireton tried bribing O'Neill to surrender, but when that failed he turned his attention to Colonel Edmond Fenell, nephew to Dr. Gerald. Edmond Fenell had received rapid promotion in the Confederate army, possibly due to the influence of his uncle. The Colonel has been described as a traitor and a coward and it has been asserted that he opened the gates of Limerick to Ireton. It has been alleged also that Dr. Gerald supported his nephew in this piece of perfidy.

Following the surrender of Limerick Gerald Fenell and his friend John Walsh, Archbishop of Cashel, withdrew to Fenell's house at Golden, where they remained undisturbed for some months. However, on 12 August 1652 the English parliament passed an act which exempted from pardon all those who had borne arms in the late rebellion. Colonel Edmond Fenell was hanged at Clonmel some months later – which would suggest that he was not instrumental in handing over Limerick to Ireton. The Archbishop of Cashel was deported to Europe on 16 July 1653. Gerald Fenell may have gone on the run because there is no record of his having been punished by the Commonwealth, but he was granted 269 acres beyond the Shannon and ordered to transport himself there.

With the restoration of Charles II in 1660 things began to improve for Fenell, and his master Ormond began actively to interest himself in the conditions of his physician and agent. On 27 June 1661 an order from Charles II was transmitted to the Lords Justices in Ireland: '... with some others Dr. Fenell suffered much in Ireland in the divisions raised by the Nuncio's party and incurred great losses otherwise. They shall be restored to their estates on the same terms as the Earl of Clancarty, Richard Bellings and others. They are to be restored in spite of their having taken lands in Connaught.'

But Dr. Fenell did not for long enjoy his restored position. He made his will on 29 November 1663 and died on 1 December 1663. He was buried in St. Michan's Church, Dublin. His only heir was his wife Ellen, and there is no reference to his having a family.

[P.L. Logan, 'Gerald Fenell - Doctor and Politician,' *Ir. Eccles. Rec.*, 93(1960):84/92; John O'Hart, *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*, (Dublin, 1884), 435; Micheal O Siochrú, *Confederate Ireland, 1642-49*, (Dublin, 1999), 46, 65, 164, 181; *Ormond Mss.*, NLI Ms.D3664; Untitled Book, Rev. W.P. Burke Mss., Mount Melleray, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford; *A Copy of the Down Survey of Co. Tipperary, 1654*, Reference Room, Thurles Library, Ms. 941.5/G 11188; Martin Callanan, *Four Tipperary Septs*, (Galway, 1938), 126, 171/72; *Funeral Entries*, NLI Ms.G.0.68/87 and Ms.G.0.76/57; Donal F. Cregan, C.M., 'The Confederate Catholics of Ireland: the personnel of the Confederation, 1642-9', *I.H.S.*, 29:510/12; R.C. Simington(ed), *The Civil Survey, 1654-56, Co. Tipperary*, (Dublin, 1931), 1:7, and 2:9; Charles McNeill(ed), *Tanner Letters*, (Dublin 1943), 293; *Books of Survey and Distribution*, vol. 19, Co. Tipp., NAI Ms.MFS2/8; Sir William Betham, *Prerogative Will Abstracts*, NAI Ms.BET1/21, 90.]

FENTON, Maurice. (NT Fethard, 1661-64).

This election was held on 22 April 1661; and Fenton's successor was elected on 4 December 1665.

Maurice Fenton was the eldest son and heir of Sir William Fenton and Margaret Fitzgibbon his wife. Concerning the early life and education of Maurice nothing appears to be known. He represented Co. Cork in the 1659 Cromwellian parliament, and he was conferred with a baronetcy by Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, on 14 July 1658 'for his faithful services'. Fenton, as was his cousin Boyle, may have been associated with the Cork Association of Ministers which supported Henry Cromwell in this period. Sir Maurice came well out of the collapse of the Commonwealth regime and even had his baronetcy confirmed and renewed by Charles II on 22 July 1661. A friendship with Roger Boyle, Baron Broghill, was probably a help.

His election for the borough of Fethard may have been due to a friendship with the other sitting MP, *Nicholas Everard*. At the time of his election Sir Maurice was reputed to have had an annual income of £2,000, which would have made him an enormously wealthy man.

In either 1655 or 1653 Sir Maurice married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Hardress Waller of Castletown, Co. Limerick. She was described as have 'an extraordinary wit, as well as beauty' and of being 'a prudent woman'. Following Sir Maurice's death she married the better known Sir William Petty on 12 March 1666. She did not die until 1708. Sir Maurice and Elizabeth had a son William and two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret. Sir Maurice died in 1664 while his father was still living. Sir Maurice's only son, Sir William Fenton, the second Baronet, died unmarried on 17 March 1670 and so the title became extinct. The estate then passed to the King family.

In 1640 Sir William Fenton held 460 statute acres at Knockgraffon townland in the parish of Knockgraffon, Co. Tipperary, an estate in Co. Cork worth £4,000 a year, together with 7,000 statute acres in the parish of Shanrehyn in south Tipperary, which was held by the right of Dame Margaret the wife of Sir William and daughter and heir to the White Knight. In 1670 this property was amalgamated by marriage with the King estate in Co. Roscommon

The earliest member of the family of Fenton to appear in Ireland was Geoffrey, who probably came to Munster in the company of Richard Boyle (the later Earl of Cork). According to Murphy's *Cromwell in Ireland* Sir Geoffrey came in 1579 as a poor adventurer in the company of Boyle. In those years Fenton was described as 'a most apparent bribetaker' who in a short time managed to amass a great fortune. In time Geoffrey was knighted and became principal

Secretary of State for Ireland. He married Alice the daughter of Robert Weston, the then Lord Chancellor. According to Sir Geoffrey's will, which was dated 18 October 1608, he had two children, a son William and a daughter, Catherine, who married (as his second wife) Richard Boyle, 1st. Earl of Cork.

William, the son and heir, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, which he entered in 1605. He was admitted to Gray's Inn, London, on 9 March 1619. He was later knighted and served as MP for the borough of Tallow, Co. Waterford, in 1634. Sir William, then of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, married Margaret FitzGibbon the daughter and heiress of Maurice FitzGibbon, the White Knight. This was not an unusual occurrence at the time as many of the New English families in Munster were marrying into Old English or Gaelic Irish families. With her he had a son Maurice (the MP above) and a daughter Catherine, who married John, Lord Kingston of Co. Roscommon, who, in time, inherited the Fenton estates. Sir William died in 1667.

[R.C. Simington(ed), *The Civil Survey, 1654, Co. Tipperary*, (Dublin, 1931), 1:376; John Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, ii, 353; John Lodge, *Pardons of Licence of Alienation*, Vol 19/81, NAI Ms.42/9; T.C. Barnard, 'Cork Settler Culture', *Cork History and Society*, 316; NLI G.O. Ms.225; G.D. Burtchaell and T.U. Sadleir(eds), *Alumni Dublinenses*, (Dublin, 1935); C.M. Tenison, 'Cork MPs, 1559-1800', *JourCHAS*, i(1895):326; P.B. Eustace, 'Index to Will Abstracts in the G.O.,Dublin', *Anal. Hib.*, 17(1949); CSPI, 1660-62, 319; G.D. Burtchaell, *Kilkenny MPs* (Dublin, 1888), 58; D. Murphy, *Cromwell in Ireland*, (Dublin, 1897), 240; R. Refaussé and H. Smith, 'W.H. Welphly's Abstracts, etc.' *Ir. Geneal.*, 7:168; Patrick Little, 'The Geraldine ambitions of the first earl of Cork' *I.H.S.*, 33:151/68; *Books of Survey and Distribution, Vol.19, Co. Tipp.*, NAI Ms.MFS2/8; Book No.92, p. 19, Rev. W.P. Burke Mss., Mount Melleray Abbey, Cappoquin.]

FOULKE, Bartholomew. (MP Co. Tipperary, 1661-66).

Bartholomew Foulke (or Fowke) was elected to represent the county on 18 April 1661. He also represented Tipperary in the General Convention which sat at Dublin between March and May 1660.

William Fowke of Tewkesbury, Gloucester, had a son John, who was an alderman of London. John also served as Sheriff of London in 1642. John married firstly Catherine the daughter of Richard Briggs and had Bartholomew (as their second son), John, Joseph, and Elizabeth. Bartholomew appears to have come to Ireland in the 1640s as a soldier either in the parliamentary or the Cromwellian armies. Before coming to Ireland he may have been trained to the law since on 25 January 1656 he was appointed Master in Chancery and a month later was appointed Escheator of Munster (the latter post gave him responsibility for forfeited lands).

Following the restoration of Charles II as King in 1660 Foulke, together with most of the other New English landowners in Tipperary, changed his political allegiance and, as noted, was one of those who met in general convention at Dublin to welcome a changeover from Commonwealth to Monarchy and to protect the landed interest of the new elites in that political makeover.

In the Cromwellian decade he had acquired 3,741 statute acres in the barony of Kilnamanagh, together with the manor of Clonyhorpe, lands from which the O'Dwyer family had been dispossessed. Between 1666 and 1668 those lands were confirmed to Foulke by the terms of the Act of Settlement. In the years 1665/66 he was living in the castle at Clonyhorpe.

Some time after August 1660 he married Frances, the daughter of Gryffith White of Henllan, Pembrokeshire. She was the widow of Major Francis Bolton who was drowned at sea in August 1660. By Bolton she had had two sons, both of whom died young. By her marriage to Foulke she had one child, a daughter Elizabeth (or possibly Frances, according to some records). In time this daughter married Theobald Mathew of Thomastown near Golden. Frances Foulke died on 15

November 1685, aged 52, and was buried in St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny. The precise date of Bartholomew Foulke's death is not known, but his will was dated 1682. He is reputed to be buried in the Cathedral Church, Cashel. The funeral entry for his wife Frances suggests that he was dead before her.

Success continued to follow Foulke in the Restoration period. He occupied the office of High Sheriff for Co. Tipperary in the year 1672, but he seems to have been more than a little lax in passing on monies collected. A letter dated 4 October 1673 noted that he was greatly in arrears in the payment of his accounts for his year as Sheriff. Nevertheless, on 1 November 1675, Ormonde appointed him to the several offices of Seneschal, Justice and Chancellor of the courts of the Liberty of Tipperary. He was sworn in as one of the aldermen of the corporation of Cashel on 14 September 1674, and he then had a house in Cashel.

As he had no male heirs his estate passed to his daughter and her husband.

[Gerard Crotty, 'The Foulkes Monument in St. Canice's Cathedral', *Old Kilkenny Review*, 2(1982):347, 349; J.L.J. Hughes, *Patentee Officers, 11 73-1826 etc.*, (Dublin, 1960), 53; Appendix 6th Report DKPRI, 56; T.C. Barnard, *Cromwellian Ireland, etc.*, (Oxford, 1975), 288; Thomas Laffan, *Tipperary's Families, etc.*, (Dublin, 1911), 37; Seamus Pender, *Census of Ireland, 1659*, (Dublin, 1939), 316; Ormonde Mss., H.M.C. iv(1906), 643; Edward McLysaght(ed), *Orrery Papers* (Dublin, 1941), 101; *Cashel corporation minutes*, NLI Ms.5575, f9v, f18r; *Ormond Deeds*, NLI Ms. 11,044, Nos.231/39; NLI Special List, No.38, p.15; *A Copy of the Down Survey of Co.Tipperary 1654*, Co. Library Thurles, 941.5/G11188, f13, f14, f111; *Books of Survey and Distribution* NAI Ms.MFS2/8, vol. 19, Co. Tipp.; NAI, Index to Prerogative Wills; Sir Michael O'Dwyer, *The O'Dwyers of Kilnamanagh*, (London, 1933), 254, 262, 271/72, *Ormond Letters*, vol.63, f.75, quoted in Blake Butler Ms. 12,033; *Burke's Irish Family Records* (1976), 793; Sir William Betham, *Miscellaneous Manuscripts*, NAI Ms.BET8/1, 152/53.

FOWKE, Sir Francis. (MP Clonmel, 1661-66).

Sir Francis Fowke was elected to represent the borough of Clonmel on 3 April 1661. He had been admitted a freeman of Clonmel corporation on 16 January 1661.

In the General Convention of March/May 1660, which met at Dublin, he represented Co. Cork.

Sir Francis had pursued a career in the army. It may well be that he and his brother Robert came to Ireland with Colonel Richard Townsend's regiment, which had been despatched by the London parliament in the late 1640s. Both brothers gave their support to Cromwell. Francis proved his worth to Cromwell by the capture of the town of Youghal. He was promoted to Lieut.-Col. in 1655; he served as Governor of Dungarvan; and in 1658 he was a Justice of the Peace for Co. Waterford. In 1657 his patron Lord Broghill recommended him for the post of High Sheriff for Co. Cork.

Sir Francis was one of the many who demonstrated vividly the barefaced rascality of the men who turned to Charles II, having served Cromwell, and who, gathering in a pre-Restoration Convention at Dublin, so arranged matters that the Restoration did very little to right the wrongs done to those who had been loyal to the Stuarts throughout the 1640s and 50s in Ireland and who had lost their estates in the Cromwellian Settlement. Having abandoned his Cromwellian friends (possibly at the urgings of his patron Broghill) he was rewarded for his shrewd move by being appointed a Captain of Food on 13 December 1660, and by King's letter dated 12 December 1660 he was appointed 'Governor of the town and citadel of Clonmel'. He was based in Clonmel and still held this command as late as 1667. Among his junior officers was Ensign Garret Fowke, who may have been his son.

In the 1650s he rented land from Lord Cork in the Camphire region where the Blackwater and

Bride rivers meet; at this period he was living at Ballynakilly, Co. Cork. In the 1670s Lord Orrery (Roger Boyle, formerly Baron Broghill) appointed him governor of Limerick city, which may have had the purpose of giving him employment as he was reputed to be seriously in debt at the time. Sir Francis was then described as 'an honest gentleman and a good officer'.

Sir Francis married Elinor the daughter of Philip Tallent of Derbyshire and had children, the eldest of whom was Francis of Shangarry, Co. Cork. The will of the latter Francis was dated 10 February 1702. Francis of Shangarry left a son Robert who married, but died childless.

Sir Francis's family appears to have been of Staffordshire origin. John Foulke of Gonston, Staffs. married a Dorothy Cupper. They had as their second son, Francis, who married Anne Gifford the widow of John Littleton of Holbeach, Staffs. Francis and Anne had a son Francis, who was the MP above.

Nothing is known of the last years of Sir Francis. A Robert Fowkes of Baptistgrange and Francis Fowke of Ballycarron were attainted by the parliament of James II in 1689. A Robert Fowke of Clonmel was mentioned in a deed dated 18 April 1707. In 1683 Francis Fowke was a defendant in a Chancery case against Richard Bolton and Mary Bolton *alias* Lehunte.

[Rev. W.P. Burke, *History of Clonmel*, (Waterford, 1907), 96, 99, 100, 109, 274, 316/17; J.L.J. Hughes, *Patentee Officers 1173-1836*, etc., (Dublin, 1960); Appendix 6th Report DKPRI; Charles H. Firth, *The Regimental History of Cromwell's Army*, (Oxford, 1940), 643/44; H.F. Berry, 'Justices of the Peace for Co. Cork', *Jour. CHAS*, 3(1897):58/65; John O'Hart, *Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland* (Dublin, 1884), 411/23; T.C. Barnard, 'Cork Elections of 1659', *E.H.R.*, 88:355/57; *Blake Butler Mss.*, NLI Ms. 12031, Ms. 12,033 and Ms. 12,034 unpaginated; 'Collections relating to Clonmel' appendix p. 1, Rev. W.P. Burke Mss., Mount Melleray Abbey, Cappoquin; *Miscellaneous Pedigrees*, NLI G.O.Ms.272, pp.32/35.]

GAHAN, Daniel. (MP Fethard, 1785/90 and 1790/97).

Daniel Gahan of Coolquill (lying between Ballingarry and Killenaule) was first elected to represent the borough of Fethard on Tuesday 19 July 1785, a vacancy having been created by the elevation of the sitting member, *Cornelius O'Callaghan*, to the peerage as Baron Lismore. Gahan was re-elected to the new parliament on Tuesday 27 April 1790. His aunt, it should be noted, had married *Cornelius O'Callaghan*, the MP for Fethard in 1713; whose family held a controlling interest in the borough of Fethard.

He was the eldest son of Daniel Gahan of Coolquill and Penelope the daughter of Robert Jolly of Knockelly, Fethard. The marriage settlement for Daniel and Penelope was dated 10 March 1722 and seems to suggest that the marriage had taken place before the settlement terms were finally agreed, so we may presume that Daniel the son was born in either 1722 or 1723. Like his birth date, no record appears to have survived of young Daniel's educational attainments.

Daniel married firstly, sometime before 1761, Sarah the daughter of Joseph Smyth of Pitchfordstown, Co. Kildare and had a daughter, Mary Anne, who succeeded to the Coolquill property and who married William Tighe of Woodstock, Co. Kilkenny (the author of *The Statistical Survey of Co. Kilkenny*). Sarah Smyth died in the early days of June 1764. Daniel Gahan married (marriage agreement dated 27 June 1770) secondly Hannah the daughter of Benjamin Bunbury of Kilfeacle, Co. Tipperary and again he had one daughter.

Gahan had been admitted a freeman of Fethard corporation in 1742. and, following a stormy contest with William Barton of Grove, he was elected a burgess on 29 April 1754. He served as sovereign of that corporation for the years 1756, 1760, 1765, 1771, 1774, 1775 and 1782.

Like many eighteenth-century gentlemen and squireens, Gahan had a propensity towards violence and duelling. At the general election held in November 1761 he served as election agent

for *Sir Thomas Maude* of Dundrum who had offered himself as a candidate for the county. This election was conducted along sectarian lines because Catholic property holders began to assert themselves by influencing in various ways the Protestant voters. Catholics themselves at this period did not have the vote. While polling was in progress Gahan questioned the qualifications of each freeholder entitled to vote and especially if he suspected that a taint of Catholicism attached to any. Gahan also challenged the election agent, Thomas Prendergast of Ballylomasney, for the other county candidate, *Thomas Mathew* of Thomastown. Gahan claimed that Prendergast's wife was a Catholic and that Prendergast was consequently ineligible to vote. Strong words were exchanged between the two, tempers flared, and a duel was fought in Clonmel. Gahan shot Prendergast dead, but the election mob about the town favoured Prendergast and became so infuriated by his death that Gahan had to flee for his life by swimming his horse across the Suir. Gahan seems to have escaped the judicial consequences of his action, because during the election of a burgess in Fethard on 26 June 1762 there was an objection raised against Gahan's vote on the grounds that 'being convicted of manslaughter he had not as yet undergone the penalty of the law, or obtained the King's pardon.'

Following Gahan's election in 1785 to parliament he appears not to have been regular in his attendance on the House. For example, on Thursday 14 February 1788 a call-over of absent members was made in the House and Gahan's name was on the list. The excuse given was that he was unwell and over sixty years of age at the time. However, the electors of Fethard seemed to have been satisfied with him and he was again returned in the election of 1790. In the latter parliament his absence continued to be noted and the excuses were his age and his infirmities. His health must have been poor because he composed his will on 4 April 1793, but it was not proved until 12 December 1799. His death was announced in *The Dublin Journal* of 4 January 1800. In his last years Gahan moved from Coolquill to live at Rathbride, Co. Kildare. He was succeeded in his estate by his two daughters.

The earliest known member of the family of Gahan was a Daniel Gahan about whose ancestry there is some doubt. He may have been a grandson of the O'Cahan who was imprisoned and who forfeited his estate for his part in O'Neill's Rebellion in the 1590s (in time the Gahans assumed the arms of the O'Cahan family). Or this Daniel may have come to Ireland as an officer in the Commonwealth army. However, Daniel improved his fortunes by marrying Susanna Warburton the widow of Thomas Ashe of Ashfield, Co. Meath. By this marriage he became owner of almost 1,000 statute acres about Coolquill. This land was confirmed to him on 27 June 1666 by the terms of the Act of Settlement. Daniel and Susanna had as children, Sir Daniel of Coolquill (born 1671), George (born 1675), John (born 1677), and Susanna. Daniel senior sent his sons to the influential Kilkenny College; he served as Governor of the Post Office, Dublin; and he sat as MP for Taghmon in 1666. His will was dated 16 October 1705 and proved on 23 January 1709.

Daniel was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Daniel, who was educated at Kilkenny and who entered Trinity College, Dublin, on 1 October 1687. Sir Daniel was a lawyer by profession and saw some military service as a captain in Ikerrin's Regiment. He served as Sheriff of Co. Leitrim in 1694 and of Co. Tipperary in 1699. He sat as MP for Portarlinton in the parliament of 1692/93 and for Rathcormack in that of 1713. He married, but his wife's surname has not survived, and he had no children. When he died on 25 April 1713 his property passed to his brother George.

George married (his wife's name is not known) and had two sons, Daniel and George, and two daughters, Susanna and Catherine. When George came to compose his will in August 1731 his wife appears to have been already dead. Between the year of his inheritance (1713) and his death in 1731 George mortgaged large portions of his estate.

George was succeeded by his elder son, Daniel, who was born in 1700. This Daniel married Penelope the daughter of Robert Jolly of Knockelly, Fethard. The marriage settlement was dated 10 March 1722; according to it, Penelope's marriage portion was £500 and Daniel was due to succeed to over 2,000 statute acres. It seems that Gahan was married before the terms of the settlement were agreed and against the wishes of his mother-in-law Ellinor Jolly (Robert Jolly, Penelope's father, died in 1719). Daniel and Penelope had six children, Daniel, Robert, John, Leonora, Susanna and Mary. Their father, Daniel, died at Coolquill in September 1764, aged 64 years, and was survived by his wife, Penelope, until 1785. In their eulogy at the time of his death *Faulkner's Dublin Journal* of Sat. 22 Sept. 1764 wrote: 'To attempt his Character would be doing Injustice to his Merit, which far surpassed the Power of Words.' Daniel was succeeded by his eldest son, Daniel, the MP above.

[G.D. Burtchaell, *Memoirs of Kilkenny MPS*, (Dublin, 1888), 192; Rev. W. Skehan, Fethard Corporation, etc.', *Ir. Geneal.*, 4:184; Rev. W.P. Burke, *History of Clonmel*, (Waterford, 1907), 154, 365ff, Comms. Jnl(Ire.), xi(1797), 464, 470, xii, 362, xv, 54; Edith M. Johnston, 'State of the Irish House of Commons in 1792', *ProcRIA*, 59c, 51; Edith Johnston-Liik(ed), *History of the Irish Parliament, 1692-1800*, (Belfast, 2002), 4:253/54; C.M. Tenison, 'Cork MPs, 1559-1800', *JourCHAS*, 1(1895):379; W. Nolan & McGrath(eds.), *Tipperary History and Society*, (Dublin, 1985), 297; Thomas Power, *Eighteenth-Century Tipperary*, (Oxford, 1993), 229; *Intestates*, NLI G.O. Ms.257/60; *Finn's Leinster Journal*, Weds.20/Sat.23 July 1785, and Weds.28April/Sat1May 1790; H.F. Morris, 'Faulkner's Dublin Journal, 1764', *Ir. Geneal.*, 10:61, 67; J.J. Hassett(ed), *The History and Folklore of Killenaule and Moyglass*, (Killenaule, n.d.), 55; Sir William Betham, *Prerogative Will Abstracts*, NAI Mss. BET1/26, 87, BET1/27, 12, BET1/28, 3, BET2/21, 126; Registry of Deeds, Henrietta St., Dublin, Mss. RD21/143/11023, RD279?273/182303, RD43/185/27826, RD22/485/12641; *Books of Survey and Distribution*, Co. Tipp., NAI Ms.MFS2/8, vol. 19; T.U. Sadleir, 'Manuscripts at Kilbooy, etc.', *Anal. Hib.*, 12:134.]

GETHINS, Richard. (MP Clonmel, 1640-49).

Richard Gethins was elected to represent the borough of Clonmel in February 1640. It may well be that Gethins came to Ireland as a captain in the English army. Later he was employed as secretary to Sir William St. Leger, the lord president of Munster, and when St. Leger died Gethins obtained a similar post under Lord Inchiquin. In the 1640s he joined the Parliamentary party, and throughout the Commonwealth of the 1650s he acted as agent for the Percivall estate in Co. Cork.

Following the Restoration (May 1660) he switched his allegiance and became MP for Limavady. Soon after he obtained a grant of land at Ballyfenatir in Co. Cork. In the land distribution of the 1660s he was granted about 3,800 statute acres in the barony of Fermoy, Co. Cork, and about 2,000 statute acres in the barony of Duhallow in the same county. On 1 August 1665 he was created a baronet. In the years 1664, 1666 and 1670 he held a position as Revenue Commissioner.

He married, but his wife's name is not known. He had at least three children, Richard, his heir, Randolph and Sarah. His son Richard married Joane Stawell who was probably of Kinsale. Richard Gethins, the son, died before his father; his will, dated 6 February 1679 and proved on 20 June 1679, notes that his wife Joane was then with child, that he had a son (probably Richard), that his father Sir Richard was then living and that his father-in-law was Anthony Stawell. Richard Gethin, the grandson of Sir Richard, received a BA from Trinity College, Dublin, in the Spring of 1696. The daughter of Sir Richard, Sarah, died unmarried in 1697; and the son Randolph (listed as the third son) married Mary a daughter of *John St. Leger*.

Richard, the grandson, appears to have died in 1709 leaving family. The last known of this family was a Sir Richard whose estate was granted to his widow on 4 January 1774.

[Rev. W.P. Burke, *History of Clonmel*, (Waterford, 1907), 315/16; P.B. Eustace, 'Index to Will Abstracts in the G.O., Dublin,' *Anal. Hib.*, 17(1949); John Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, 6:119; *Alum. Dub.*; Sir William Betham, *Abstracts of Prerogative Wills*, NAI Ms.BET 1/21, 166; BET1/78, 64; Sir William Betham, *Miscellaneous Mss.*, NAI Ms.BET8/9, 38/43; Sir William Betham, *Prerogative Letters of Tutelage 1595-1754*, NAI Ms.BET3/1, 54; J.L.J. Hughes, *Patentee Officers, 1173-1826* (Dublin, 1960); *Books of Survey and Distribution, Co. Cork*, NAI Ms.; *Forfeited Estates, 1689*; *Chichester House claims*, NAI Ms.M2547, p. 162; Robert Beatson, *A Political Index, etc.*, (London, 1788), 2:189.]

GOUGH Sir Thomas. (MP Cross Tipperary, 1634/35).

Sir Thomas Gough was elected to represent the County of the Cross, Tipperary, on 21 July 1634. Though Sir Thomas lived at Kilmanahan, Co. Waterford, he was entitled to represent the County of the Cross because he held the lands of the Abbey of Inislaunaght to the west of Clonmel.

Sir Thomas was the younger son of Sir Edward Gough and Mary Woodhouse. Like his elder brother he was trained in the law at the Middle Temple, London, to which he was admitted on 6 August 1600. In the noonday of their time the Goughs were the most affluent of the Catholic families along the Suir valley to the west of Clonmel and were considered to have occupied the richest lands in that area. In 1608 Thomas was named as one of the burgesses in the new charter granted to Clonmel corporation, so he was back in Ireland by then.

Thomas Gough married Mary (still living in 1656) the daughter of Nicholas White of Clonmel and had three sons and three daughters. The three sons were, Patrick, his heir, Clement, and James; and the daughters were, Anne, Ellen, and Barbara who married Richard Power of Powerstown, Clonmel. Sir Thomas died a year after being elected to parliament, on 22 July 1635, and was buried with his ancestors in the Franciscan friary, Clonmel. It would seem that he died suddenly as he left no will, and Intestates were taken on his property on 11 November 1635.

The earliest known member of this family was Garrett Gough who had his residence at Kilmanahan, Co. Waterford. Records show that he had two sons, James and Edward. Of James nothing is known and he may have died unmarried and before coming to maturity. In any event the Gough property about Kilmanahan passed to the second son, Edward.

Edward Gough was Sheriff of Cross County, Tipperary, in 1582, and he may have been the same Edward Gough who was mayor of Waterford in 1600/01. Sir Edward, as he became, was knighted at Waterford on 18 May 1601 by the lord deputy Mountjoy, probably for his services to the crown in the late O'Neill wars. He died between May and September 1602. Sir Edward appears to have been twice married; firstly, to a Mary Woodhouse who was living in 1591 and was probably the mother of his two known sons; secondly, he married Ellice the daughter of Walter Butler of Nodstown (the 4th son of James, 9th Earl of Ormond). Ellice was the widow of John Sherlock of Mothel and Old Grange, Carrick-on-Suir, who was the son and heir of Patrick Sherlock of St. Catherine's, Waterford. Ellice had married Gough on or about 1597. On his death Sir Edward left two sons, James and Thomas (the MP above), and a daughter, Katherine, who married Patrick Esmonde of Arklow, Co. Wicklow. There may have been other children.

James, the elder son and heir of Sir Edward, received a legal education, having been admitted to the Middle Temple, London, on 7 July 1596. Sir James, as he became on the death of his father, was elected to represent County Waterford in the parliament of 1613/15. His contemporaries in the House of Commons described him as being 'busy and forward in disturbing the business of parliament' and elsewhere as 'a hot and turbulent man'. At the opening session of this parliament he it was who proposed *Sir John Everard* for the Speaker's chair, a proposal that led to some physical discomfort for Sir John. Sir James Gough was appointed, in 1614, Keeper of the Rolls for the Liberty of Tipperary.

On 3 December 1607, possibly availing himself of the policy of surrender and regrant under the auspices of the Commission for Defective Titles, Sir James had two ploughlands (approximately 650 statute acres) granted to him. With these he was also granted property in Waterford city and a licence to hold a Saturday market in Kilmanahan. Later, on 14 July 1618, he had confirmed to him the property formerly held by the Abbey of Inislaunaght to the west of Clonmel. The Abbey's property had been granted to secular owners in the 1540s and on 25 October 1591 it had been granted to Sir Edward Gough (father of Sir James) and Mary Woodhouse his wife, and on his reaching his maturity to the son, Sir James.

It would seem that Sir James married, but left no male heirs. His will, dated 1628, records a daughter only, Elizabeth, to whom he left £1,500. The title and estates passed to Sir James's younger brother, Thomas. This Thomas was the MP who has been noticed above.

Following Sir Thomas's death in 1635 he was succeeded by his eldest son Patrick, who did not for long enjoy the peaceful possession of his estate. In 1640 the County Waterford portion of that estate stood at 2,200 statute acres of pasture and 900 statute acres of mountain land. According to the Civil Survey Patrick Gough held, in 1640, 5,200 statute acres about Kilmanahan. This notes that Lady Mary Gough, widow of Sir Patrick, was part owner of the estate with her son Patrick. Patrick Gough was a member of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics and attended two of its sessions, the 8th session which met between March and November 1647 and the 10th between September 1648 and 19 January 1649 when the Council as abolished.

Patrick and his brother Clement were drawn into the Civil War which spread throughout Ireland in the 1640s. It was alleged that both brothers had pillaged about Cappoquin in the Depositions of 1642. It is likely, then, that Patrick was active militarily from the early 1640s, but he was not referred to as being a member of the Confederate Council until 1647. On 22 April 1648 the gentlemen of Munster serving on the Council sent him and John Walsh to Dungarvan to negotiate a cessation of hostilities with Lord Inchiquin who had been pillaging throughout Munster. Two days later *Sir Richard Everard* was sent to join them to expedite the accord and bring it to a conclusion. And on 3 June 1648 Patrick Gough, with others, signed a declaration condemning the 'Nuncio [Rinuccini] and his four Bishops' for their opposition to the terms of the recently signed Cessation with Inchiquin.

Patrick Gough married Mary the daughter and heiress of Gerald de Courcey, Lord of Kinsale. They had a son Edward and a daughter Ellen who married John Butler of Ballyboe near Kilsheelan. As the Kilmanahan lands passed to others Edward may have inherited his mother's property about Kinsale and he may have been the same Edward who represented the borough of Kinsale in James II's parliament of 1689. This Edward Gough may not have been married; he died in 1722.

When the Civil War finally ended the Gough lands were declared forfeit and Patrick Gough, with his companions and baggage, were ordered to settle west of the Shannon. As the name of Gough is not recorded in the 1660s Books of Survey and Distribution it is more than probably that the family were not reinstated to their lands in south-west Tipperary and north-west Waterford.

In 1678 Godfrey Greene from Shanagolden, Co. Limerick purchased 541 acres about Kilmanahan and this family was to be a prominent one in this area throughout the following century.

[Rev. W.P. Burke, *History of Clonmel*, (Waterford, 1907), 219, 413/14; *Intestates*, NLI G.O.Ms.257/60; R.C. Simington(ed), *Civil Survey, Co. Tipperary, 1654-56*, (Dublin, 1936), 1:307/10; R.C. Simington(ed.), *Civil Survey, Co. Waterford*, (Dublin, 1942), 6:39, 89, 90/91; Mícheál Ó Siochrú, *Confederate Ireland, 1642-49*,

(Dublin, 1999), 172, 258; Thomas Carte, *Life of Ormonde*, (London, 1736), 2:31/33; Thomas Fitzpatrick, 'Waterford during the Civil War, 1641-1653', *JourWSEIAS*, 13:148; *Patent Rolls James 1, Ireland*, p. 108(xviii), p.410(xlii); Catherine Ketch, 'Settlement and Colonisation in the Marginal Areas of the Comeragh Mountains', *Decies*, No.33(1986):37/49; Donal F. Cregan, C.M., 'The Confederate Catholics of Ireland: the personnel of the Confederation, 1642-9', *I.H.S.*, 29:510/12.1

GRACE, Oliver. (MP Co. Tipperary, 1560).

Oliver Grace was elected to represent County Tipperary in January 1560. Oliver Grace held property at Carny, Co. Tipperary, which he appears to have obtained in 1540, but his principal estate lay in the parish of Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny. He was the second son of John Grace of Courtstown, near Tullaroan, Co. Kilkenny. His uncle, also Oliver, was the Abbot of Jerpoint. He may have had a legal education as he acted as attorney and land agent for the Earl of Ormond and may also have received a knighthood in 1559.

Oliver's name first appeared in official records when, on 26 April 1550, as 'Oliver Grace, late of Jerypointe, alias Legan, Co. Kilkenny, gent.' (all in the parish of Thomastown) he received a pardon. At this period he had acquired part of the lands of the Abbey of Jerpoint as a temporary residence from the Earl of Ormond.

When he obtained a crown lease, on 28 September 1563, for 21 years of the Priory of St. John, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, he gave his residence as Legan. This lease was renewed to him on 27 November 1563 for 41 years with 'remainders to Gerald his son, John his second son, Thomas his third son, Richard his fourth son' and Mary Fitzgerald his wife who was a daughter of Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, third Lord Decies (Sir Gerald's wife was a daughter of Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormond). The Nenagh lands were at Cloghprior and Carny. Oliver later built a residence at Tyone, on or near the site of an Augustinian friary. In 1563 Oliver Grace, together with the Earl of Ormond and Viscount Mountgarrett, was appointed Commissioner of Array.

Oliver Grace must have been dead by 1571 because on 30 September of that year Mary Fitzgerald of Ballylinch (parish of Thomastown), Co. Kilkenny, was listed in the Ormond Deeds as the widow of Oliver. She died on 11 December 1605 and is buried in Jerpoint Abbey, as is her husband. On her tombstone Oliver (her husband) was described as Lord of Legan, Ballylynch and Carny. Oliver Grace's son and heir, Gerald, continued to live at Legan. He married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Robert Hartpole of Shrulle, Co. Laois, and had family. He died on 4 March 1619 and his wife on 11 February 1620. Both are buried in Jerpoint.

Oliver, the son and heir who succeeded and who was married and aged 30 years when his father died, married, sometime before 1614, Margaret the daughter of Edmund 2nd Viscount Mountgarrett. Another of the Viscount's daughters, Ellen, was wife to Walter Butler, 11th Earl of Ormond. Oliver's will was dated at Carny 22 August 1626. He was buried with his ancestors in Jerpoint. On the death of her husband Margaret Butler married secondly Patrick Sherlock of Mothel and Old Grange, Carrick-on-Suir and thirdly Sir Edward Gough of Kilmanahan (see under Gough, above).

Oliver's son and heir, Gerald Grace, followed his uncle Mountgarrett into rebellion in the 1640s. Gerald was slain at the Battle of Kilrush near Athy on 15 April 1642. Gerald had married Ellen the daughter of Edmund Butler, 3rd Baron of Dunboyne, and left a son and heir. The Grace estate was declared forfeit and in the 1650s was divided between a Captain Rogers and Colonel Daniel Redman. Their ownership was confirmed by the Act of Settlement. In time Colonel Redman divided Ballylynch and Legan between his daughter who married Lord Ikerrin and the other daughter who married *Sir John Meade*. The lands of Carny were in the possession of a Richard Chissers in 1659.

[R. C. Simingston(ed), *Civil Survey, 1654-56, Co. Tipperary*, (Dublin, 1934), 2:340/42; Rev. W. Carrigan, *History of the Diocese of Ossory*, (Dublin, 1905), 4:270/72; Healy, *History and Antiquities of Kilkenny County and City*, (Kilkenny, 1892), 248/52; CSPI, 1509-73, 381; Edmund Curtis(ed), *Ormond Deeds*, (Dublin, 1941), 5:78, 90, 149/50, 210; NLI G.O. Ms.225/76; D'Alton, *King James's Irish Army List*, 2:565/69; Rev. William Healy, *History and Antiquities of Kilkenny, etc.*, (Kilkenny, 1893), 309/10; *Fiants Elizabeth*, No.562.]

GREENE, Eliagh. (MP Cashel, 1661-66)

Eliagh Greene was elected to represent the borough of Cashel on 4 April 1661; and in the Journals of the Commons he was described as the eldest son of a gentleman

According to a parliamentary order dated 16 July 1659 Eliagh Greene had served in the late Civil War was a major in Colonel Sankey's Regiment of Foot. He was listed among the 1649 Officers In 1652 an allegation was laid against him that he and a party of troopers had murdered a group of women and children then under protection at Tullow, Co. Carlow. On 12 April 1658 he, together with *Colonel Richard Lehunt*, was granted a lease of lands at Cappagh, Co. Tipperary by the Earl of Ormond.

On 4 October 1666, by the terms of the Act of Settlement, he was confirmed in a grant of 4,346 acres at Killaghy, Mullinahone; in all he was granted almost 6,000 statute acres in the barony of Slieveardagh, the bulk of it being in the parishes of Graystown and Crohane. In 1676, in a case heard before the County Palatinate Court, he and Robert Prince, were defendants in a case brought by *Joseph Damer*. In 1672 he served as High Sheriff for the Liberty of Tipperary.

Only his wife's christian name ('Sarah') is known. This is recorded in his will which was dated from College Green, Dublin, on 4 January 1678 and which was proved in the same year. He had a son, *Samuel Greene*, and a daughter Frances. He had a brother Joseph who was also married and had heirs.

[NLI G.O. Ms.225/90; Rev. W. Skehan, 'Fethard and its corporation, etc.', *Ir. Geneal*, 4:88; P.B. Eustace(ed), 'Index to Will Abstracts in the G. O., Dublin', *Anal. Hib.*, 17; Appendix to 6th Report DKPRI; D'Alton, *King James's Irish Army List*, 1:254/55 (where Eliagh is associated with the Greene family of Kilmanahan, Clonmel); CSPI, 1647/60, 692; *Records of Ireland, 1821-25*, 610/37; *Blake Butler Mss.*, NLI Ms. 12,024; *Ormond Mss.*, NLI Ms.11,044, No.202; *Books of Survey and Distribution, Co. Tipp.*, vol. 19, NAI Ms. MFS2/8; *Burke Mss.*, Book No.92, p.81, Mount Mellerary, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.]

GREENE, Samuel. (MP Cashel, 1692/93, 1695/99, 1703/13).

Samuel Greene was elected to represent this borough on 30 September 1692, on 13 August 1695, and on 17 September 1703. In the Commons returns he gave his place of residence as Killaghy Castle, Mullinahone. He had inherited Killaghy from his father Eliagh above.

Samuel Greene continued the family's association with Cashel. On 26 February 1683 he was sworn as an alderman of that town's corporation, and, as noted below, he served one term as mayor. On 18 April 1692 he was granted a lease by the corporation of one eighth of an acre of ground near the Friars' gate.

On 28 March 1696 he and a number of other MPs signed an address declaring William III as lawful king of Ireland and his opposition to the king's enemies. When King William, on 29 June 1691, renewed the Cashel charters Greene was appointed mayor of the new Protestant corporation. Apart from the address of loyalty to the new king and his being allowed to be absent from the Commons for a month on each occasion on 18 October 1692 and on 6 November 1703, there are no other references to him in the Journals of the House.

Greene must have been dead by the spring of 1710 because on 20 May of that year the Speaker

of the Commons issued a writ for a new election in his stead. Greene's will was dated 1710; in it he records his wife Mary and his daughters, Mary, Frances, Jane, Dorothy and Anne. He divided his lands at Killaghy, Ballyvadley and Ballynecloghy equally among his five daughters. His daughter Frances married William Despard, the fourth son of John Despard of Crannagh, Queen's Co. [Laois]. She inherited Killaghy Castle and William and herself were living there in 1717.

[Rev. W. Skehan, 'Fethard and its corporation, etc.', *Ir. Geneal.*, 4:88; Rev. W.P. Burke, *History of Clonmel*, (Waterford, 1907), 110; Appendix 5th Report DKPRI; *Comms. Jnl. (Ire.)*, ii(1796), 20, 45, 145/46, 358, 644; Michael Larkin, *Mullinahone: its Heritage and History*, (Mullinahone, 2002), 50/51; *Cashel Corporation Minutes*, NAI Ms. 5575, ff.65v, 92r, 101r; Sir William Betham, *Miscellaneous Mss.*, NAI Ms.BET10/27, 4.].