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**Lord
Grenville**

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William Grenville, the son of George Grenville, the politician who was later to become Prime Minister (1763-65), was born in 1759. After studying at [Eton](#) and [Oxford University](#), he entered the [House of Commons](#) in 1782 when he was elected to represent Buckinghamshire. Two years later he was appointed postmaster-general.

In 1790 Grenville he was granted the title Lord Grenville. Now in the [House of Lords](#), Grenville received further promotion under [William Pitt](#) and served in his government as Home Secretary (1790-91) and Foreign Secretary (1791-1801). Grenville was a strong supporter of [Catholic Emancipation](#) and in 1801 he resigned with Pitt when [George III](#) blocked proposed legislation on the subject.

In February, 1806 Lord Grenville was invited by the king to form a new [Whig](#) administration. Grenville, along with his Foreign Secretary, [Charles Fox](#), were strong opponents of the slave trade. Grenville and Fox had both spoken against the trade in nearly all the debates on the subject since the first time it was discussed in the [House of Commons](#) in 1789.

Grenville was determined to bring an end to British involvement in the slave trade. Fox and [William Wilberforce](#) led the campaign in the [House of Commons](#), whereas Grenville, had the more difficult task of persuading the [House of Lords](#) to accept the measure. Grenville made a passionate speech where he argued that the trade was "contrary to the principles of justice, humanity and sound policy" and criticised fellow members for "not having abolished the trade long ago". When the vote was taken the [Abolition of the Slave Trade](#) bill was passed in the [House of Lords](#) by 41 votes to 20. In the [House of Commons](#) it was carried by 114 to 15.

Grenville now turned his attention to [Catholic Emancipation](#). However, with the death of [Charles Fox](#) in September, 1806, Grenville government was severely weakened. When [George III](#) rejected Grenville's attempt to bring an end to [Catholic](#) disabilities in March 1807, he resigned from office.

Several attempts were made to persuade Grenville to return to government but he preferred to work from the backbenches. He continued to campaign against slavery and in 1815 argued against the [Corn Laws](#). Grenville did support the introduction of the [Six Acts](#) and this led to [Lord Liverpool](#) offering him a place in his government. He refused and in 1823 a paralytic attack brought an end to his political career. Lord Grenville died on 12th January, 1834.

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Last updated: 12th May, 2002



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narrow proportions of the late C17 in Ireland — two panes wide instead of three, giving a sudden change of rhythm about the middle bays. The house is flanked by long single-storey ranges of offices of the C18, thought to occupy the site of an earlier bawn. They have pretty ogee gables, Gothick sash-windows, and finely cut urn finials. The later C18 extension of the front meant that the walls linking the offices to it had to be curved back in wide bows instead of following the more standard quadrant pattern. This increases the sense of enclosure before the house.

Behind the façade a comfortable jumble of roofs, slate-hung walls, and chimneys takes over from the order of the front, with a big round-headed window on the staircase the most prominent feature. A long beech avenue in a line with the entrance drive extends from the back of the house.

Inside, the HALL is panelled in a late C17 style with bold bolection mouldings. The rooms on either side have wainscoting that looks of about 1720. The STAIR is unusually fine, 5 ft wide, with nicely turned banisters alternately plain and with spiral flutes. The later C18 DRAWING ROOM has a black marble chimney-piece with Tuscan columns (1820s) and a bold modillion cornice. The GUN ROOM retains some of its early C18 oak panelling round the fireplace and on the ceiling cornice. Now a property of the National Trust.

MONGAVLIN CASTLE *see* ST JOHNSTOWN

MOUNTCHARLES

A pretty village of C18 and early C19 houses straggling along a ridge of hills. The place was developed by the family of the Marquess Conyngham, whose principal estates were in Co. Meath. Their house here and the churches are at the SE end of the village.

MOUNTCHARLES PARISH CHURCH (C of I). 1861. An attractive Ecclesiastical Commissioners' church built of coursed rubble with sandstone dressings. Three-bay hall with short chancel and s porch. Paired lancets to the nave; stumpy buttresses and bellcote. The interior very characteristic of *Welland & Gillespie*, with double-chamfered chancel arch, triple-lancet E window, and an exposed trussed roof alternating kingpost and cross trusses. Intact even to the Gothic oil lamp brackets on the side walls.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART. A trim stone built hall of c. 1870 with a polygonal apse. Six bays. Lancets, with a rose window in the w gable. — ALTAR. 1897.

THE HALL. A tall square house built before 1778 for Lord Conyngham and looking rather as if a Dublin town house had been transported to the countryside. There are two fronts, harled, with stone quoins and trim and a high solid parapet that completely hides the roofs, giving the building a rather bald appearance. Three-storey on a basement. The entrance front (N) is of three bays, the garden façade of five, with hardly any windows at the sides. The architectural detail is unusual. The front door is in a Venetian window pattern with rusticated Tuscan pilasters, hidden now by a charming Gothick porch of Regency wrought-iron work. The garden door is finer (and later?) with a lugged architrave and pediment above. Inside, the details look c. 1750: square window reveals, not splayed; lugged six-panel doors; and a Tuscan-columned recess in the dining room.

In the WALLED GARDEN, on axis with the N front, is a large brick alcove with similar arches at the end of the terrace on either side.

SALT HILL HOUSE. 2.5 km SW, overlooking Donegal Bay. Built as the agent's house for the Conyngham estate in the late C18. Five-bay, two-storey front on a high basement, the middle bay breaking forward with a shallow gable basement. The stair is possibly a remodelling of about 1820. In the drawing room a pane of glass is inscribed 'Miss Lee come and see J.P.B. 1852'.

WOOD LODGE. W of Salt Hill House. A tiny Regency parsonage; three-bay cottage with central attic gable. Derelict at the time of writing.

KILLYMARD OLD CHURCH. 1.5 km E. The ruins of a small rectangular church. W gable and N wall still standing, long and grass-covered.

MOUNTFIELD

CHAPEL OF EASE (C of I). 1826. A tiny rubble-built church of two bays with a double Y-traceried E window and a delightful two-stage tower, chamfered half-way up the second stage and supporting a slender octagonal spire. Cost: £830, with a grant from the Board of First Fruits.

CATHOLIC CHURCH. A six-bay harled hall with buttresses and round-headed windows. Painted dark blood red.



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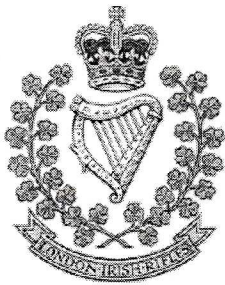
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Gunner Patrick Kearns | Private Michael Whelan | Corporal John Binnie | Private
James Brown | Private James Laird Mitchell | Private John Dunne | 2nd
Lieutenant Mason Samuel Kent | Private John Ellison**

2nd Lieutenant Mason Samuel Kent.		
Late South Irish Horse - Royal Irish Regiment - The Labour Corps		
Date	Summary of Events and Information	Reference
19th Jan 1887	Mason Samuel Kent was born at 2 Orwell Road, Rathgar, (in the Parish of St George), Dublin. The nurse present at the birth was Maryann Lilly. Mason was educated at the Wicklow Academy and prior to joining the army his occupation was a Civil Servant. Working in the Registry of Deeds Dublin. Father Samuel Mason Kent. Occupation a Flour Miller. Mother Beatrice M Kent nee Courtenay.	Birth Certificate. Form M.T. 39
3rd Sept 1914 To 10th Sept 1915	After undergoing Primary Military Examinations and his Medical Examination 1081 Private M.S. Kent is attested into the South Irish Horse. He is a big man standing 5 Feet 11 Inches tall and weighs 154 Lbs. with Blue Eyes and Fair Hair. Aged 27 Years. He declares his religious calling as Church of England. Next of Kin was his mother Beatrice Kent who is at this time residing at 64 Hollybank Road, Drumcondra, Dublin.	Attestation Sheet. Description Sheet. Military Histor Sheet.
11th Sept 1915 To 16th Dec 1915.	Having completed his basic training, 1081 Pte. M. S. Kent is deployed with the British Expeditionary Force France. He is with A. Squadron South Irish Horse itself a unit of the 21st Division. This is a new army (K3) Division it crossed over to France between 2nd and 13th Sept 1915. During his time with this Division it is heavily involved in the Battle of Loos 25th Sept to 19th Oct 1915. A. Squadron, South Irish Horse embarked on the SS Anglo Canadian at Southampton on 11th Sept. with 6 Officers, 135 Other Ranks and 145 Horse's. Landing at Havre on 12th Sept. at 10 a.m. The Squadron then entrained for St Omer and on arrival marched from St Omer to Watten where it is initially billeted. The Squadron settles down to a routine of training, reconnaissance, escort and traffic police duties but not without danger on 26th Sept 1915 two shrapnel shells burst about 50 yards from the Squadrons position. As a result of this incident the Squadron moved about half a mile further away from the gun positions (artillery). On the night of 22/23 Dec just seven day's after his evacuation, A. Squadron suffer the first fatal casualties reported in the War Diaries when 1068 Pte. Larkin F., 1073 Pte. Le Bas H. and 1144 Pte Sadleir W.A. are reported killed in action by a direct hit on the Trench Catapult they were operating. 23rd Nov 1915 Mason is admitted to 23 General Hospital at Etaples, France suffering from Myalgia (muscle pain). Patient H 3482. 16th Dec 1915 Mason is evacuated home onboard the Dublin Castle. Patient H 4243.	Military Histor Sheet. Unit War Diar WO95/2141.
17th Dec 1915 To 2nd Feb 1917.	At some time during this home posting Mason found the time to get married. He married Mrs S. Kent and set up home at 29 Merrion Avenue, Blackrock Dublin. Pte. M.S. Kent starts to move through the ranks and on 3rd Jun 1916 he is promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal. On 8th Aug 1916 he is promoted to the rank of Corporal and on 10th Oct 1916 he is appointed to the rank of Acting Sergeant.	Military Histor Sheet.

	A/Sgt M.S. Kent transfers to the 1st Garrison Battalion the Royal Irish Regiment who are at this time deployed at El Kantara in Egypt and the newly promoted 4569 Lance Sergeant Mason joins them there and is posted to D. Company.	
3rd Feb 1917 To 14th Sept 1918.	<p>On 20th Mar 1918 Mason applies for a commission in the Egyptian Labour Corps.</p> <p>This is his second application. He had applied in August 1915 for a commission in the Army Service Corps Horse Transport but had been turned down due to no vacancies.</p> <p>This time however after interviews and a medical examination at Minet El Bassel Station plus references from Mr Marcus Leonard, Assistant Registrar, Registry of Deeds, Dublin and the Reverend Samuel Mathews, The Manse, Wicklow, Head Master, Wicklow Academy. He was granted a Temporary Commission and on 14th Sept 1918 Lance Sergeant M. S. Kent was discharged from the Royal Irish Regiment to become 2nd Lieutenant M.S. Kent, Egyptian Labour Corps.</p> <p>Mason's health was again to play a part in his career, this time he was struck down with Malaria.</p>	<p>Military Histor Sheet.</p> <p>Form M.T. 393.</p>
3rd Jun 1919 To 3rd Jul 1919.	<p>3rd Jun. Mason is admitted to 36th Stationary Hospital suffering from Malaria.</p> <p>24th Jun. admitted to 26th stationary Hospital Ismailia suffering from Malaria.</p> <p>24th Jun. transferred to the Military Hospital at Ras El Tin.</p> <p>4th Jul. Transferred to the UK. He was taken onboard the hospital ship Gloucester Castle in Alexandria Harbour bound initially for Marseilles. On the Casualty Report his Next of Kin Mrs M Kent is now living at 12 Westfield Terrace, Blackrock, Dublin.</p>	<p>Casualty Report Active Service.</p>
4th Jul 1919.	<p>The Hospital Ship Gloucester Castle lands at Southampton from Alexandria via Marseilles and Mason is taken to the 3rd (London) General Hospital from where he is granted sick leave from 23rd Jul to 23rd Sept 1919.</p>	<p>Arrival Report</p>
5th Nov 1919.	<p>After treatment in various Military Hospitals and a number of spells on sick leave Mason was declared by the Army Medical Board to be permanently unfit for Military Service. Discharged he returns to his wife now living at 12 Upper Mount Street, Dublin.</p> <p>Medals And Awards 1915 Star British War Medal Victory Medal Silver War Badge</p>	<p>War Office Letter K.E./788. (K.S.4.K.(5)).</p> <p>Medal Index Card.</p>



D (London Irish Rifles) Company

Company History

D (London Irish Rifles) Company is based in Camberwell. Formed in 1860, the 28th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifle Volunteer Corps was popular, and numbered among its ranks the Marquises of Donegal and Conyngham, the Earls of Arran and Belmore, Lord Palmerston (who joined as a private soldier) and W H Russell of The Times.

Renumbered as the 16th in 1880, the 'Irish' became a Battalion of the Rifle Brigade in the following year. During the Boer War, the Battalion sent eight officers and two hundred men for active service. One officer won the Distinguished Service Order and another member gained seven bars to his South Africa Medal. In recognition of their service, the London Irish were granted the Battle Honour of South Africa, 1900-1902.

The London Irish transferred to the Territorial Force in 1908, entitled the 18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles). During the First World War, the London Irish raised three Battalions, and the 1st Battalion went to France in March 1915 as part of the 47th (2nd London) Division. It saw its first action at Festubert in May.

In September 1915, at the Battle of Loos, the 1st Battalion distinguished itself by the capture of enemy trenches led by the Captain of the football team, Sgt Edwards, who took his football and kicked it towards the objective. The football itself is still preserved in the Regimental Museum, and the memory of Sgt Edwards is commemorated on Loos Sunday.


The 2/18th also served on the Western front where its first duty was to take over part of the line at Vimy Ridge. From France, the Battalion moved to Macedonia, and later served in Palestine. There on 23rd December 1917, at Khurbet Adesah, the Battalion's officers and NCOs were reduced to one subaltern and one sergeant. The 2/18th was disbanded in July 1918. The 3rd Battalion was a Reserve Battalion throughout the war.

In 1937, after the former London Regiment was disbanded, the 'Irish' became known as the London Irish Rifles, The Royal Ulster Rifles. The Caubeen - the plumed bonnet - was adopted officially for wear by all ranks. Unlike other Irish regiments, the Irish were the Caubeen pulled down over the left side (instead of the right), a distinction maintained to this day.

In 1939, the London Irish was organised into two Battalions. The 1st Battalion left England in August 1942 to serve in Iraq and Italy, taking part in the battles of Monte Camino and Anzio. The 2nd Battalion served in North Africa and Italy.

After the war, the Battalion re-formed as a Battalion of the Royal Ulster Rifles, but the 1967 reorganisation of the TA reduced the London Irish to company strength. The three Irish Line Infantry Regiments had combined to form The Royal Irish Rangers, and the company became D Company (London Irish Rifles), 4th Battalion The Royal Irish Rangers, remaining so until the re-formation of The London Regiment.

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MONTEFIORE:  [\(print this article\)](#)

By : Joseph Jacobs Goodman Lipkind Victor Rousseau Emanuel Thomas Seltzer Isidore Harris Israel Davis

ARTICLE HEADINGS:

- Abraham Montefiore:
- Charlotte Montefiore:
- Claude Goldsmid Montefiore:
- Sir Francis Abraham Montefiore (Bart.):
- Jacob Montefiore:
- Jacob Isaac Levi Montefiore:
- Joseph Barrow Montefiore:
- Joseph Elias Montefiore:
- Joseph Mayer Montefiore:
- Sir Joseph Sebag-Montefiore:
- Joshua Montefiore:
- Lady Judith Montefiore:
- Leonard Montefiore:
- Sir Moses Montefiore (Bart.):
- Jewish Broker.
- Dignities.
- Visits to Palestine.
- Visits Morocco.
- His Popularity.
- Nathaniel Montefiore:

Anglo-Jewish family which derives its name from a town in Italy. In 1856 there were three towns so named in the Pontifical States, but from which of the three the family came is not definitely known. As far back as 1630 the Montefiores were settled at Ancona as merchants. From Ancona they, or some of them, seem to have gone to Leghorn. Thither, about the end of the seventeenth or the commencement of the eighteenth century, **Judah Montefiore** went, and was taken into business by his uncle, **Isach Vita Montefiore**. Judah married a daughter of the Medinas, by whom he had four sons. The third son, **Moses Vita (Haim) Montefiore**, married, in 1752, Esther Hannah, daughter of Massahod Racah, a Moorish merchant of Leghorn. Moses had seventeen children. The third, **Samuel**, married Grace, daughter of Abraham Mocatta, and became the grandfather of Haim Guedalla. The fourth, **Joseph Elias**, was the father of Sir Moses Montefiore. The seventh, **Eliezer**, married a granddaughter of Simon Barrow of Amsterdam, and emigrated to the West Indies. He became the father of Joseph Barrow Montefiore (1803-93) and Jacob Montefiore (1801-95), both of whom were among the early pioneers of Australia. But the most notable was the sixth son, Joshua, who had seven children by a second marriage.

Abraham Montefiore:

Stock-broker; born in London 1788; died at Lyons 1824; son of Joseph Elias Montefiore and brother of Sir Moses Montefiore, with whose commercial career he was afterward identified. He first adopted a trade and was apprenticed to Mr. Flower, silk-merchant of Watling street. In the silk trade he realized a small fortune, but being ambitious to push forward more rapidly, he joined his brother Moses in business; the firm of Montefiore Brothers thus formed carried on business in Shorters' court, Throgmorton street.

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Montefiore was exceptionally fortunate on the Stock Exchange and left behind him a very large fortune. In 1824 he died at Lyons, on his way home from Cannes, whither he had gone for the reestablishment of his health. He was twice married: by his first wife, a daughter of George Hall of the London Stock Exchange, he had one daughter, Mary, who married Benjamin Mocatta; and by his second wife, Henrietta Rothschild, he had two sons and two daughters.

Bibliography: L. Wolf, *Life of Sir Moses Montefiore*, pp. 13, 15, 18, 25, London, 1885.

Charlotte Montefiore:

Authoress; born in London 1818; died there July 2, 1854. She took an active part in the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan and Visiting Society as well as in the Jewish Emigration Society, of which she was one of the founders. She was the active friend of the Jews' Free School, the Jews' Infant School, the West Metropolitan School, and of many other educational establishments. Her reading was extensive, especially in moral and ethical philosophy. She was a contributor to many publications calculated to improve and elevate Jewish youth. For the "Cheap Jewish Library" she wrote "The Way to Get Rich," "The Birthday," "Caleb Asher," etc.; she wrote also "A Few Words to the Jews" (London, 1851).

Bibliography: *Jew. Chron.* July 14, 1854;
Kayserling, *Die Jüdischen Frauen*, pp. 275-276.

Claude Goldsmid Montefiore:

Montefiore Pedigree.

(see image) Montefiore Pedigree.—*Continued.*

(see image) English scholar and philanthropist; younger son of Nathaniel Montefiore; born in 1858. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in the classical final examination, and where he came under the influence of Jowett and T. H. Green. Intended originally for the ministry of the Reform congregation of England, he studied theology in Berlin, but finding himself unable to sympathize with the arrest of the Reform Movement, he devoted himself instead to scholarly and philanthropic pursuits. He nevertheless continued to be a spiritual teacher and preacher, though in a lay capacity, and published a volume of sermons, in conjunction with Israel Abrahams, entitled "Aspects of Judaism" (London, 1894). In 1886 he was selected by the Hibbert trustees to deliver the Hibbert course of lectures for 1892 ("The Origin of Religion as Illustrated by the Ancient Hebrews"). In these lectures Montefiore made a permanent contribution to the science of theology. In 1896 he published the first volume of his "Bible for Home Reading," forming a commentary on the Bible with moral reflections from the standpoint of the "higher criticism"; the second volume appeared in 1899. In 1890 Montefiore founded and edited, in conjunction with Israel Abrahams, the "Jewish Quarterly Review," a journal that stood on the very highest level of contemporary Jewish scholarship, and in which numerous contributions from his pen have appeared.

Montefiore is one of the leading authorities on questions of education; he was for some time a member of the School Board for London, and he is (1904) president of the Froebel Society and the Jews' Infant School, London, and a member of numerous other educational bodies. Montefiore has been mainly instrumental in enabling Jewish pupil teachers at elementary schools to enjoy the advantages of training in classes held for the purpose at the universities; he is on the council of Jews' College and of the Jewish Religious Education Board. He ranks as one of the leading philanthropists in the Anglo-Jewish community and holds office in various important bodies. He was elected president of the Anglo-Jewish Association in 1895, and he is a prominent member of the Council of the Jewish Colonization Association.

Montefiore has shown great sympathy with all liberal tendencies in Jewish religious movements in London and is president of the recently formed Jewish Religious Union. He was president of the Jewish Historical Society in 1899-1900.

Bibliography: J. Jacobs, in *Young Israel*, June, 1897. ³ G.L.

Sir Francis Abraham Montefiore (Bart.):

English communal worker and Zionist; son of Joseph M. Montefiore, president of the Board of Deputies; born Oct. 10, 1860. In 1886 he took up the baronetcy previously held by Sir Moses Montefiore. He became high sheriff of the county of Kent in 1894, and of Sussex in 1895. He is chairman of the executive committee of the English Zionist Federation and has represented the English section at recent Zionist congresses. Montefiore was recently elected chairman of Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation.

Bibliography: *Jewish Year Book* (London), 5659 (=1898-1899).³ v. E.

Jacob Montefiore:

Merchant; born in Bridgetown, England, Nov. 23, 1801; died Nov. 3, 1895. He entered into business with his brother Moses, and when in the early thirties the movement for the financing of Australian colonization from London was incepted Montefiore, who had been connected with the Colonial produce trade, became active in the various public schemes as a member of the South Australian Colonization Association, organized to settle South Australia on the Wakefield system. He was also appointed member of the first board of commissioners entrusted by the British government with the administration of the colony. He visited the colony in the year 1843 and again in 1854. His reception on his first visit by the governor, Sir George Grey, and the people was enthusiastic. During his visit to South Australia in 1843 he acted as an agent for the Rothschilds, at the same time holding a partnership with his brother **Joseph Barrow** in the firm of Montefiore Brothers of London and Sydney. The township of Montefiore, at the confluence of the Bell and MacQuarrie rivers, in Wellington Valley, was founded by the brothers, and they contributed actively to the establishment there of places of worship for all denominations. The organization of the Bank of Australasia was largely due to their efforts. In Adelaide there is a hill named after them. In 1885, at the request of the directors of the Art Union Gallery of Adelaide, Jacob sat for the artist B. S. Marks, the portrait being hung in that gallery.³ r

Jacob Isaac Levi Montefiore:

Australian merchant; son of Isaac Levi and Esther Hannah Levi (daughter of Eliezer Montefiore); born at Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan. 11, 1819; died at Norwood, London, 1885. In 1837 he proceeded to Sydney, where he assumed his mother's maiden name. There he became one of the leading merchants and took an active part in the development of the city. In 1857 he was nominated a member of the first legislative council of the colony of New South Wales. He acted as president of the chamber of commerce, and was for many years a director of the Bank of Australasia. In 1876 he left Australia and settled in England, where he became a director of the Queensland National Bank, the Queensland Investment Company, and several other important commercial undertakings. One of his brothers is **Edward Levi Montefiore**, a member of the financial house of Cahen d'Anvers et Cie., and another, **George Levi Montefiore**, of Brussels, is a member of the Belgian Senate; both are still living (1904).

Bibliography: *Jewish World*, Jan. 30 and Feb. 2, 1885.³ 131

Joseph Barrow Montefiore:

Merchant; son of Eliezer Montefiore; born in London June 24, 1803; died at Brighton, England, Sept. 4, 1893. In 1826, during the mayoralty of Sir William Magnay, he became one of the twelve "Jew brokers" in the city of London, purchasing the privilege for £1,500. He did not remain long in the city, but seized a favorable opportunity of emigrating to Australia, where several members of his family were already settled. In New South Wales he traded in partnership with his brother and made many fortunate speculations in town allotments. He helped to found the township of Montefiore and the Bank of Australasia, and was one of the chief agents in the organization of the Jewish congregation in Sydney. In 1832 he obtained a grant of land from the government for a Jewish burial-place. At the same time he helped to organize the society which developed into the Sydney Hebrew Congregation. On retiring from business Montefiore settled in London and joined the Reform Congregation.

Bibliography: *Jew. Chron.* and *Jew. World*, Sept., 1893.

Joseph Elias Montefiore:

Son of Moses Vita (Haim) Montefiore; born in London 1759; married Rachel Mocatta (1783). He became the father of three sons and five daughters, the eldest son being Sir Moses Montefiore. The second son, Abraham, was twice married, and by his second wife, Henrietta Rothschild, became the father of Joseph Mayer (father of Sir Francis Montefiore), Nathaniel (father of Claude G. Montefiore), Charlotte (d. 1854; author of "A Few Words to the Jews"), and **Louisa** (afterward **Lady Anthony de Rothschild**). The third son, **Horatio** (1798-1867), became a merchant in London, and was one of the principal founders of the London Reform Community (1841). He married a daughter of David Mocatta, by whom he had six sons and six daughters. The youngest of these sons, **Emanuel Montefiore** (b. 1842), became a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery, assistant secretary of the London Charity Organization Society, commandant of the Jewish Lads' Brigade, and a member of the council of the West London Reform Synagogue.

Of the daughters of Joseph Montefiore the eldest, **Sarah**, married Solomon Sebag of London; she became the mother of Joseph Sebag, afterward Sir

Joseph Sebag-Montefiore (1822-1903), who had three sons—**Arthur** (father of **Robert Sebag-Montefiore**), **Cecil**, and **Edmund**. Sarah had also five daughters: **Jemima** (married Haim Guedalla), **Esther** (died prematurely), **Abigail** (wife of Benjamin Gompertz, the mathematician), **Rebecca** (married Joseph Salomons; brother of the late Sir David Salomons), and **Justina** (married Benjamin Cohen, father of Arthur Cohen and Lionel Benjamin Cohen).

Bibliography: Lucien Wolf, *Life of Sir Moses Montefiore*, London, 1883;
Jew. Chron. April 28, 1876.

Joseph Mayer Montefiore:

English communal worker; nephew of Sir Moses Montefiore; born in London May 10, 1816; died there Oct. 9, 1880. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Board of Deputies, London, as one of the representatives of the Spanish-Portuguese congregation. He retired from the office in 1853, but was reelected in 1857. In 1858 he became vice-president of the board, acting as president during the absence abroad of Sir Moses, whom he succeeded, Oct., 1874. Montefiore was elected treasurer of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue in 1846, and warden in 1851. He was a liberal subscriber to and took much interest in the charitable and educational institutions connected with the congregation. He was a director of the Alliance Insurance Company for twenty-three years, and acted for some years as director of the National Provincial Bank of Ireland. He was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for Sussex, and served as high sheriff of that county in 1870.

Bibliography: *Jew. Chron.* and *Jew. World*, Oct. 15, 1880.

Sir Joseph Sebag-Montefiore:

Stock-broker; son of Solomon Sebag and Sarah, eldest sister of Sir Moses Montefiore; born in 1822; died at London Jan. 18, 1903. On succeeding (1885) to the estate of his maternal uncle he assumed the name of Montefiore by royal license. He was one of the leading members of the London Stock Exchange, on which he amassed a large fortune.

He was a justice of the peace for Kent and the Cinque Ports and lieutenant of the city of London; and in 1889 he served as high sheriff for Kent. He was for many years a leading member of the Spanish-Portuguese congregation and was president of the elders of that body. In 1895 he became president of the Board of Deputies, after having been vice-president for many years; and in 1896 he was appointed by the King of Italy Italian consulgeneral in London. He was knighted in 1896.

Bibliography: *Jew. Chron.* May 22, 1896;
Jewish Year Book (London), 5659 (=1898-99).

Joshua Montefiore:

English lawyer, soldier, and journalist; born in London Aug. 10, 1762; died at St. Albans, Vt., June 26, 1843. After graduating at Oxford he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1784. While practising in London he attained considerable success as an author, his "Commercial Dictionary" being regarded as the standard work of its kind. In 1791 he joined a band of adventurers under Moses Ximenes, who purposed establishing a colony on the coast of Africa; Montefiore took charge of the military side of the expedition. The party occupied the Island of Bulama and raised the British flag; but after several conflicts with the natives, they were compelled to withdraw. Of this early attempt at African colonization he has left a lively account. Before the settlement was broken up Montefiore attempted to establish schools for the children of his companions. On his return to England he declined the honor of knighthood and entered the army as a captain, being the first Jew to hold a military commission in England. He was present as an officer of the York Light Infantry at the taking of Martinique and Guadalupe in 1809. After serving in various parts of the world, he resigned his commission and emigrated to the United States; for some time he published and edited in New York "Men and Measures," a weekly political journal; he afterward took up his residence at St. Albans, Vt.

Montefiore published: "Commercial Dictionary" (1803); "Commercial and Notarial Precedents" (1804); "Trader's Compendium"; "United States Trader's Compendium"; "Law of Copyright"; "Synopsis of Mercantile Laws" (1830); "Law and Treatise on Bookkeeping" (1831); "Laws of Land and Sea" (1831).

Bibliography: *Jew. World*, Oct. 31, 1884;
L. Wolf, *Centennial Biog. of Sir Moses Montefiore*, London, 1884;

Cyclopedia of American Biog.

Lady Judith Montefiore:

Wife of Sir Moses Montefiore; daughter of Levi Barent Cohen; born in London in 1784; died Oct. 1, 1862. She was an accomplished linguist and musician. She married Moses Montefiore in 1812. For thirteen years they lived at New Court, Saint Swithin's Lane, London. Her prudence and intelligence influenced all her husband's undertakings, and when he retired from business the administration of his fortune in philanthropic endeavors was largely directed by her. Lady Montefiore accompanied her husband in all his foreign missions up to 1859, and was the beneficent genius of his memorable expeditions to the Holy Land, Damascus, St. Petersburg, and Rome. By her linguistic abilities she was enabled to materially assist her husband in his self-imposed tasks. During the journey to Russia, in 1846, she was indefatigable in her efforts to alleviate the misery she saw everywhere around her. The wife and daughter of the Russian governor paid her a ceremonious visit and expressed the admiration she had inspired among all classes. Her sympathies were greatly widened by travel; two journals of some of these travels were published anonymously by her. The last years of her life were spent alternately in London and Ramsgate. At her death Sir Moses founded in her memory the Judith Montefiore College at the latter place.

Bibliography: Lucien Wolf, *Life of Sir Moses Montefiore*, pp. 189-212;
Morais, *Eminent Israelites*, pp. 240-242;
Jew. Chron. Oct. 3, 1862;
Kaysersling, *Die Jüdischen Frauen*, pp. 272-275, 308;
L. Loewe, *Diaries of Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore*, 1890. v. a. l.

Leonard Montefiore:

English author and philanthropist; brother of Claude G. Montefiore; born in London May 4, 1853; died at Newport Sept. 6, 1879; educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he came under the influence of Jowett, T. H. Green, and of his fellow student Arnold Toynbee. Even before he left college he had contributed to some of the principal periodicals, as "The Nineteenth Century" and "The Fortnightly Review," and was at the time of his death devoting himself to the study of the German struggle for emancipation, on which he published some preliminary essays. Montefiore was associated with many philanthropic movements, especially with the movement for women's emancipation. His "Literary Remains" were privately printed by his family after his death (1880).

Bibliography: Memoir in his *Literary Remains*;
Athenæum and *Examiner*, Sept. 13, 1879;
Women's Union Journal, Nov., 1879;
Jew. Chron. and *Jew. World*, Sept. 12, 1879. v.

Sir Moses Montefiore (Bart.):

Jewish Broker.

English philanthropist; born in Leghorn, Italy, Oct. 28, 1784; died at Ramsgate, England, July 25, 1885. Moses • ayyim Montefiore and his wife, both of Leghorn, settled in London in the middle of the eighteenth century. One of their seventeen children, Joseph Elias Montefiore, took his young wife, Rachel, daughter of Abraham Lumbroso de Mattos Mocatta, on a business journey to Leghorn, where their eldest child, Moses, the subject of this article, was born. On their return they lived at Kennington, where Moses went to school and was apprenticed to a provision merchant. Later he entered a counting-house in the city of London, and ultimately became one of the twelve Jewish brokers then licensed by the city. His career was not entirely unchecked by adversity. In 1806 he was deceived by a man whom he had trusted in a large transaction in Exchequer bills, and had to ask for time in which to settle certain obligations. This his high character and popularity enabled him to secure. His brother Abraham joined him in business; and they remained in partnership till 1816. Moses married (1812) Judith, daughter of Levi Barent Cohen. Levi Barent Cohen was an Ashkenazi, and it was a sign of indifference, on the part of the Montefiores, to current prejudice that, although they belonged to the London Sephardim, they married German Jewesses. Moses lived in New Court, close to his friend Rothschild; and the brothers Montefiore, as the brokers of that financial genius, became wealthy men. Moses was able to retire from the Stock Exchange in 1821; and in 1824 he assisted in founding the Alliance Assurance Company, of which he was the first president.

(see image) Sir Moses Montefiore in 1818. (From a sketch by Dighton.)

Dignities.

He was among the founders of the Imperial Continental Gas Association, which extended gaslighting to the principal European cities; and he was one of the original directors (1825) of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, which gained for him the honorary freedom of Londonderry. For a short time he was also a director of the South Eastern Railway. In 1836 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1837 he was elected sheriff of the city of London, being the second Jew to fill that office (**see Salomons**, Sir David). In the same year he was knighted by Queen Victoria on her accession. He had become acquainted with her in 1834, while she was staying at Broadstairs with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, to whom he had been able to show courtesy by placing at her disposal the secluded grounds of his house near that seaside resort. In 1846 he was created a baronet, and in 1847 became high sheriff for Kent. He was a deputy lieutenant and a magistrate in more than one jurisdiction. At an earlier period of his life (1810-1814) he had been captain in the Surrey local militia and practised assiduously the bugle calls and drill. In part he owed his stately bearing to these early days of military training.

While Sir Moses was winning wealth and social distinction, he was living the life of a most pious and observant Jew. His diaries record his regular attendance at the synagogue, his scrupulous performance of the functions of a member of the ancient Society of Lavadores, which made it a sacred duty to perform the last rites for members of the synagogue; and they show also that under great difficulties he strictly complied with the dietary laws as well as with those which enjoin rest and forbid travel upon Sabbaths and festivals. In pursuance of inflexible principle, he resisted all attempts at congregational reform. The following is an account in his own language of his life in 1820:

"With God's blessing, rise, say prayers at 7 o'clock. Breakfast at 9. Attend the Stock Exchange, if in London, 10. Dinner, 5. Read, write, and learn, if possible, Hebrew and French, 6. Read Bible and say prayers, 10. Then retire. Monday and Thursday mornings attend the Synagogue. Tuesday and Thursday evenings for visiting." "I attended," he says on another occasion, "many meetings at the City of London Tavern, also several charitable meetings at Bevis Marks, in connection with the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue; sometimes passing the whole day there from ten in the morning till half-past eleven at night (Jan. 25, 1820), excepting two hours for dinner in the committee-room; answered in the evening 350 petitions from poor women, and also made frequent visits to the Villa Real School."

He cooperated also with the Rothschilds and the Goldsmids in the movement for parliamentary emancipation of the Jews. In 1814 he became treasurer of the Sephardic Synagogue in London, and in due course passed through all its highest offices, being six times warden-president. From 1838 to 1874 he was president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews; and on his retirement £12,000 was subscribed as a testimonial to him and was used by his wish in aid of building industrial dwellings at Jerusalem. His time in office was vigorously employed in the relief of his suffering brethren.

Visits to Palestine.

Seven times Sir Moses Montefiore visited Palestine, in 1827, 1838, 1849, 1855, 1857, 1866, and 1875; being accompanied by his wife each time before her death in 1862, and making the last journey when he was ninety-one years old. Another regular companion was Dr. L. Loewe, who became his literary executor. In the Holy Land he endowed hospitals and almshouses, set on foot agricultural enterprises, planted gardens, and built synagogues and tombs. He not only gave bounteously of his own means, but administered public and private subventions, among others a fund bequeathed by Judah Touro of New Orleans, who left \$50,000 to be applied, as Sir Moses thought fit, for the benefit of the Jews in the Holy Land. The events of these journeys were carefully narrated in his own diaries and in those of Lady Montefiore, some of which have been published in full, while others have unfortunately been destroyed, though not till extracts from them had been printed. Besides passing references to interesting personages whom the travelers met, the diaries furnish incidentally a history of the gradual development of the means of travel. In their early adventures the courageous couple encountered serious dangers; even in England they were shot at, presumably by highwaymen, on the Dover Road. But they were not deterred by the fears of slavery and imprisonment which then beset travelers in the East, or by breaking ice or by wolves in Russia. On one of his journeys (1840) Sir Moses obtained from the Sultan of Turkey a firman denouncing the inveterate charge of ritual murder brought against the Jews.

(**see image**) (From a photograph when 100 years old.)

Visits Morocco.

He obtained promises of friendliness from two czars (1846 and 1872), crossed the desert of the Atlas and at the age of seventy-nine won for his brethren the favor of the Sultan of Morocco; made an unsuccessful journey to Rome to obtain the return to his parents of the boy Mortara (1858), and went to Rumania (1867), where he presented himself at an open window to a mob at the imminent risk of his life. It was at the age of seventy-six that he went to the office of the London "Times" after midnight, with a letter soliciting relief for the Christians of Syria. His own contribution was £200, and he collected over £20,000.

His Popularity.

The affection which his magnetic personality and his native goodness inspired can not be exaggerated. In Palestine his brethren flocked to kiss the hem of his garment. On his entering into his one hundredth year (Nov. 8, 1883) Queen Victoria, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, and many hundreds of his most distinguished fellow citizens sent telegrams of congratulation. The birthday was a public festival at Ramsgate, where he passed the evening of his days.

Sir Moses was buried at Ramsgate, near the synagogue he had founded, side by side with his wife in the mausoleum which he had erected for the purpose, a reproduction of the building known as the Tomb of Rachel on the Bethlehem road. By his will (proved at £370,000) he directed the continuance of many and various charities, and among others added to the endowment of the Montefiore College and Library, Ramsgate, which he had first established in memory of his wife. The college is now devoted to a few learned men who spend their days in the study of the Law. For a time an institution for younger students was also maintained, but the trustees in lieu thereof make an annual subvention to Jews' College, London.

Sir Moses Montefiore had no children; but the baronetcy was revived by the crown in favor of Francis Montefiore, grandson of Abraham, Sir Moses' brother and partner; while his seat at Ramsgate became by his will the property of Joseph Sebag (afterward Sir Joseph Sebag-Montefiore), son of Sir Moses' sister.

Bibliography: *The Times* (London), Oct. 22, 23, 1883; July 29, 1885;

Jew. Chron. Aug. 28, 1885; June 13, 20, 1902;

L. Loewe, *Diaries of Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore*, 1890;

Israel Davis, *Sir Moses Montefiore: a Biographical Sketch*, 1884;

Lucien Wolf, *Sir Moses Montefiore: a Centennial Biography*, London, 1884;

Lady Judith Montefiore, *Diary, of a Visit to Egypt* (privately printed, n.d.);

Liebermann, *Internationales Montefiore-Album*, 1884;

• ayyim Guedalla, *Keter Shem • ob, 1887*.^[1] ^[2]

Nathaniel Montefiore:

([see image](#)) Synagogue And Tomb of Sir Moses Montefiore, Ramsgate England.(From a photograph.)

English communal worker; second son of Abraham Montefiore and Henrietta, daughter of Mayer A. de Rothschild; born in London 1819; died there 1883. He married Emma, the youngest daughter of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid. He was trained for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital and was elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1858. He did not establish a practise, but used his medical knowledge for the benefit of the inmates of the Beth Holim Hospital, an ancient charity of the Spanish-Portuguese, Jews of London of which he was treasurer for over a quarter of a century. He filled also numerous other communal offices. He was president of the Jewish and General Literary Institution, in Leadenhall street, which was known as "Sussex Hall"; president of the Jews' Infant Schools; and president of the Jews' Emigration Society. But most of his communal work was in connection with the Spanish-Portuguese congregation, to which most members of his family belonged. He served as senior warden of the congregation, president of the board of elders, president of the Gates of Hope school, and representative of the congregation on the Board of Deputies. He was buried in the Balls Pond Cemetery of the West London Reform Synagogue, by the side of his son Leonard.

Bibliography: *Jew. Chron.* and *Jew. World*, March 30, 1883.^[1] ^[2]

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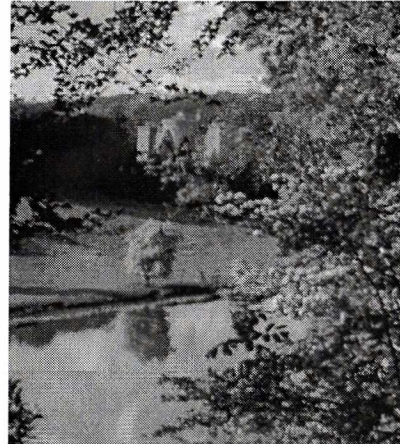
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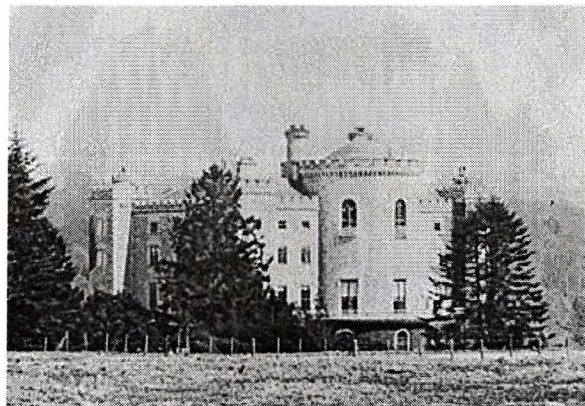
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A BRIEF HISTORY OF SLANE CASTLE.

The reconstruction of the existing building commenced in 1785, and it is principally the work of James Gandon, James Wyatt and Francis Johnston. Gandon is responsible for some of Dublin's finest architecture, and James Wyatt designed Castle Coole in County Fermanagh. Francis Johnston, one of Ireland's most distinguished architects, is responsible for the dramatic Gothic gates on the Mill Hill in Slane, and in essence he completed Wyatt's work.

The famous Gothic Ballroom is designed by Thomas Hopper, whose work can also be seen at Dromoland Castle in County Clare. He was an architect much favoured by George IV. The work was commissioned by the first Marquess Conyngham, and the room was completed for George IV's visit to Slane in 1821.

The connection between the Conyngham family and Slane probably dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century. Alexander Conyngham, a member of a noble family, “of very great antiquity in the West of Scotland”, originally settled in County Donegal in 1611. He was appointed Dean of Raphoe in 1631, and his other claim to fame is that he married the daughter of Sir John Murray, with whom he had twenty-seven children. His second son, Sir Albert Conyngham, proved invaluable to King William at the Battle of the Boyne by raising a regiment of dragoons at his own expense. His eldest son, Henry, displayed a degree of sure-footedness and left Lord Mountjoy’s Jacobite regiment with 500 men and joined the Williamite cause. He pursued a distinguished military career culminating in the defeat of the French at the Battle of St. Estevens in Portugal, when he was acting as a General in the King of Spain’s Army. It seems probable that the Slane Estate was bought from the Williamite government by General Henry Conyngham in 1701 and that the family have been in continuous occupation of the Estate since that date.



The building as you see it today was reconstructed under the direction of William Burton Conyngham, and his nephew the first Marquess Conyngham, who inherited the Slane Estate from his uncle on his death in 1796. William Burton Conyngham was the most distinguished member of the family in the eighteenth century. William Burton was Teller of the Exchequer at the end of the eighteenth century, a distinguished Parliamentarian, and a great patron of the arts. Conyngham Road in Dublin is named after him. He was a complicated and temperamental man, whose taste the present castle reflects. His nephew was the first Marquess, most famous because of his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of a wealthy English wool merchant. She was the last mistress of George IV.

By 1820, she had firmly established herself at Court, and was known as the Vice Queen. Princess Lieven, the mistress of Prince Metternich, wrote that she “had not an idea in her head not a word to say for herself nothing but a hand to accept pearls and diamonds with, and an enormous balcony to wear them on”, but Henry Hobhouse, a well known contemporary diarist, wrote that she was a woman “of great beauty”. Her influence over the King was extensive, and she used her position to further the cause of her own family. Croker, another contemporary diarist, describes the King’s relationship with her son, Frances Nathaniel, later the second Marquess, “The King is as fond of him as if he were his own son - probably a good deal more so”.

In 1821, when George IV visited Slane on his State Visit to Ireland, Hobhouse wrote, “one of the great dangers attending the King’s conduct was lest the Irish should imbibe an opinion that the King went to Ireland not to see the people but Lady Conyngham”. She was a highly controversial figure, and certainly a

Christina and Thomas's Wedding at Slane Castle

Castle History

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The first Marquess died in 1832 and was succeeded by his son, Francis Nathaniel, who pursued a highly successful career in politics, attaining Cabinet rank, and an equally successful career at court, where he held the position of Lord Chamberlain to both William IV and Queen Victoria. After his retirement from public life he resided at Slane Castle, and became a renowned patron of the turf. He married the daughter of the first Marquess of Anglesey, Wellington’s second-in-command at the Battle of Waterloo. A distinguished soldier, he was known as “ old one leg”, after losing his leg in the famous battle.

The present head of the Conyngham family is the seventh Marquess Conyngham, and

the Castle is currently occupied by his eldest son, Henry, the present Earl of Mount Charles, continuing an active association between the Conynghams and Slane dating back to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

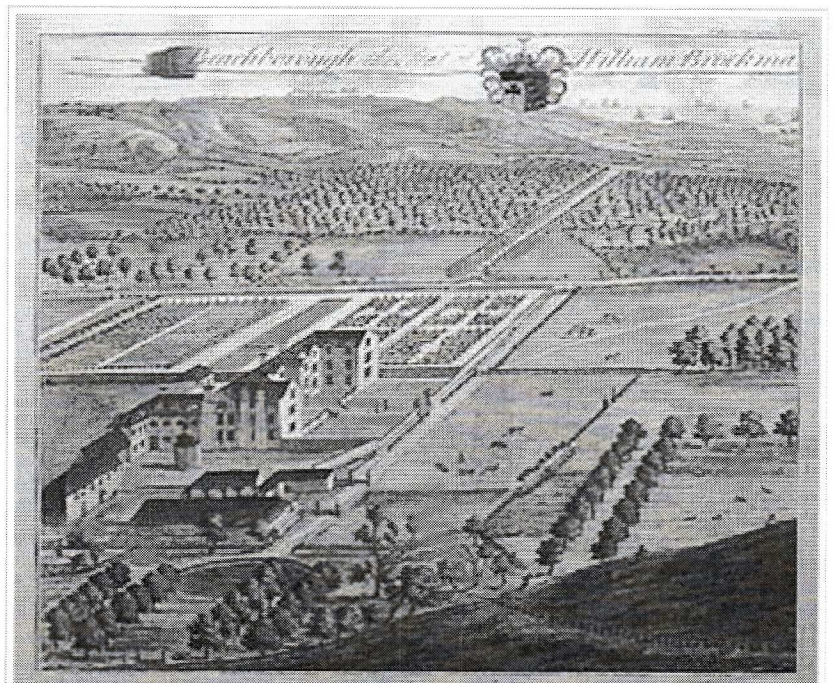
Beachborough Manor

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Beachborough Manor was a manor in Beachborough, Kent UK purchased by Sir William's Great-Grandfather Father Henry Brockman ca. 1500 and subsequently passed through various squires in the English Brockman family. Like many buildings in the UK, it found use in WWII by the Allies, as an American Hospital. It later became Stowe College and served in that capacity for several years. Prime Minister David Lloyd-George lived there in the early 20th century. The property now serves as a Bed & Breakfast.¹



Lithograph showing the "Folly" on the hill, that later burned down via fireworks



Beachborough, Kent, UK was one of the largest former estates of Kent. Color arms of Sir William's grandson William Brockman Esq. shown at top

(<http://www.cornerpubs.ndo.co.uk/beachborough/index.html>)

Contents

- 1 Heraldry of Some of the Early English Brockmans
- 2 Brief History and Sketch of Arms of the Beachborough Squires
- 3 A Brief History of the Beachborough Brockmans
- 4 Paintings by Edward Haytley
- 5 External links
- 6 Sources

Heraldry of Some of the Early English Brockmans

See Wikipedia article on heraldry. The origins and evolution of the Brockman arms are not completely documented. English arms are given to specific individuals; sons (and daughters) have to be given their own. Any person may display the arms of any lineal ancestor so long as one is honest about whose arms they were.

Brief History and Sketch of Arms of the Beachborough Squires

Sir William Brockman (1595 – 1654) was an English military leader, politician, and land owner, and a notable combatant in the English civil war, wherein he fought against Oliver Cromwell's Republican forces.



Portrait of Sir William Brockman



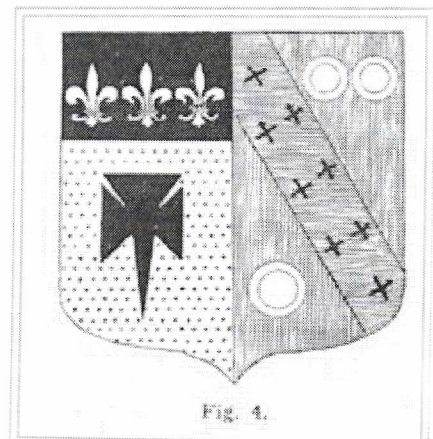
Brockman Arms of William's father Henry 1606, presumed to be similar or the same as Sir William's

James Brockman, was the son of William of Newington, Kent. He matriculated into Corpus Christi College on 10 December 1641, aged 15. He was born in Beachborough, Kent. He died in February, 1683.

William Brockman was a descendant (the third in a line) of Sir William Brockman of Kent. He married Anne Glydd, elder daughter of Richardd Glydd, Esq, of Pendhill, in Surrey. They had three sons, William, James and John. His son William predeceased him. John died in 1739. James, his second son, became heir. William Brockman Esq. served as a member of parliament in the House of Commons. Notes relating to his activities show him to be active in this capacity from about 1691 to 1693. These activities can be researched via the name "Brockman" at British History Online (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>)

James Brockman Esq. (d. 1767) was the last male heir of

the Brockmans of Kent, Beachborough. He died unmarried in 1767 and bequeathed his estates to his cousin, the great nephew of his mother, the Rev. Ralph Drake. (Vide App. VIII). Thus came the double name of Drake-Brockman, for it was on condition that Rev. Ralph Drake took the Arms and Surname of Brockman that the estates were left to him. (It is interesting to note that according to the Register of Alumni Oxoniensis, by Foster, vide App. V, it states that as "R. D. Brockman, which latter name he had assumed in addition to his patronymic.") Concerning this point of the double name, see App. IX and Will of Rev. Ralph Drake-Brockman. The Drake-Brockman's produced several notable descendants in England and Australia (see the English Brockman family summary).



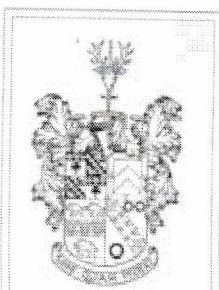
Sketch of Brockman Arms with Glydd, Sir William's grandson William Brockman Esq. who married Anne Glyd

Rev. Ralph Drake-Brockman died at the age of 57, on the 11th November, 1781. He continued the Brockman succession from Sir William via a maternal line as described above. The Rev. Ralph Drake thus took the Arms and Surname of Brockman and the estates were left to him.

Several notable Australians are descended from Ralph Drake-Brockman (see Brockman surname disambiguation page).



James



The arms of the last male

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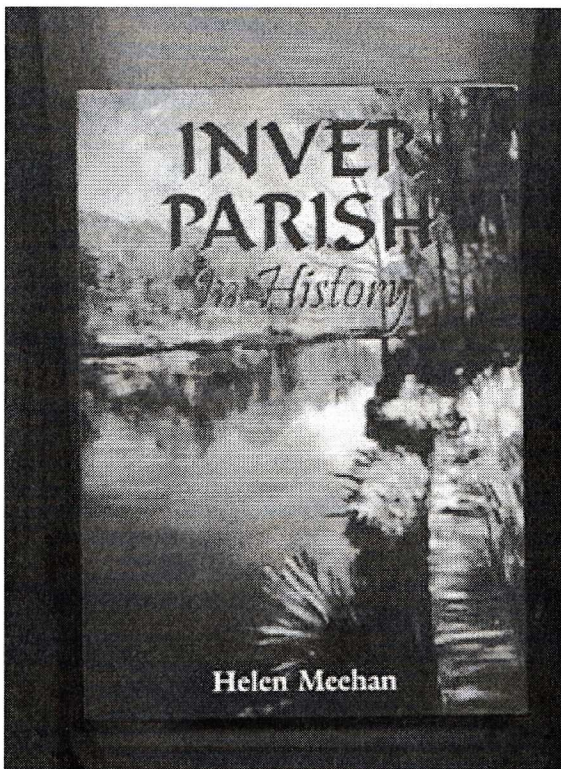
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Helen Meehan nee Montgomery was born in Ballybrollaghan, Frosses, Co Donegal in 1937. She was educated at Frosses N.S., Colaiste Brìde, Falcarragh [Loreto Nuns] and Carysfort Training College where she graduated as a primary school teacher in 1957. She then taught for three years in a Loreto convent School in Dublin.

She was appointed in Frosses N. S. in May 1960 and taught there until her retirement in September 1998.

In 1963 Helen married John Meehan of Coolum, Mountcharles – they have 4 children, Dr. Eucharia, Rosaire, Edward and Roberta.

Helen was always interested in history, folklore, genealogy, etc and is an active member of the Donegal Historical Society. She contributes regularly to their journal, "The Donegal Annual" "Due North" [Journal of the Federation of Ulster local Studies, Belfast, "Bealoideas" [Journal of the Folklore Dept., of U.C.D.,] "Journal of Clan Montgomery" USA 'Spark' [Journal of the Border Counties Collective] and many local history productions, commemoration, school reunions, church centenaries, etc. She is a contributor to the forthcoming Dictionary of National Biography.

The book is in three parts.

Part 1. FROM THE DAWN OF HISTORY TO THE 21st CENTURY. Part 2. PEOPLE AND PLACES.

Part 3. FOLKLIFE AND FORKLORE.

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ISBN 0955175100

Publisher Helen Meehan

Date November 2005

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Headstone Inscriptions in Church of Ireland Graveyard in Slane

by *Nicholas Wall*

ANDERSON - In loving memory of James Alexander Anderson who died 17th January 1950 and his daughter Margarie Seton Rowlette Anderson who died 7th June 1952.

ARCHDALL -- Sacred to the memory of Mervyn Archdall A.M. Rector of this parish who died the 6th August 1791 aged 68 years.

ARMSTRONG - see Priest.

BALLARD - Erected to the memory of Mary Anne Ballard of Ledbury England who departed this life at Slane Castle on the 1st day of May 1842 in the 22nd year of her age.

BECK - Sacred to the memory of Daniel Beck of Slane who died on the 4th day of February 1812 aged 45 years. Also of his son Peter Beck who died on the 5th day of December 1814 aged 25 years.

BERMINGHAM - In loving memory of Peter Bermingham.

BLACKBURN - Eva Amebel daughter of W. Blackburn of Tankardstown and wife of Charles C. Eyre of Florence died 15th June 1909.

BLACKBURNE - Francis William Blackburne died July 11th 1921. Also Olive Blackburne his devoted wife died November 17th 1941.

BLACKBURNE - In loving memory of Mary beloved child of Francis and Olive Blackburne of Tankardstown died 20th January 1904 aged 6 years.

BLACKBURNE - see Mills.

BLACKBURNE - see Townshend

BOLTON - To the memory of John Bolton, Cullen House, Slane son of Richard Bolton, Castle Ring Co. Louth and his wife Mary Anne Ruxton only daughter of Gibbons Ruxton, Blackcastle Navan and Harlingstown Slane born 27th December 1809 and died 1st August 1900.

BOOTH - In loving memory of Burton Booth who entered into rest November 1911.

BOWLES - In loving memory of Charlotte Bowles beloved wife of William Bowles who died 9th April 1907 aged 40 years. Also their children Atty, Mary and Robert who died in infancy and Frederick who died 8th February 1926 aged 19 years. Also the above William died 2nd February 1951 aged 97 years.

BRADY - Erected in loving memory of the Rev. John Westropp Brady who was Rector of Slane for 37 years and who died on the 1st March 1902 aged 75. Also his beloved wife Charlotte Louisa Westropp who died 1st April 1913 aged 84.

BROOKS - In memory of David Alexander Brooks died 16th July 1956 aged 78 years. His wife Agnes Brooks died 28th March 1976 aged 89 years.

BROWNELL - In loving memory of Joseph Brownell, Stackallen died 24th October 1972 aged 74 years. Also his beloved wife Pluie died 23rd February 1974 aged 80 years.

BRUNTON - Erected by William Brunton in ever loving memory of his dear mother Mary Brunton who died 11th December 1916. His father David Brunton who died 5th October

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Next Meeting

Wednesday 20th April 2005
at 8.00 pm

in Conyngham Arms Hotel
Slane

Guest speaker: To be
announced

This is also our A.G.M.

Please Sign Guestbook

1922 and also his sister Elizabeth Mary Brunton who died 24th November 1925.

BURGESS - Erected by the 5th Marquis of Conyngham in memory of William Wilson Burgess late steward at Slane Castle for many years, died September 19th 1915 aged 67 years. His wife Mary died January 21st 1915 aged 65 years.

BUTLER - In loving memory of Robert Butler, for 35 years principal of Flower Hill school Navan. Born 31st September 1854 and died 31st August 1942 at Rossin, Slane and of his devoted wife Mary Elizabeth Emily born 17th March 1868 and died 14th December 1945 at Trim.

BUTLER - In loving memory of Anna Margaret (Madge) Butler born 23rd September 1902 died 19th August 1977 and of her sister Eileen Beatrice Butler born 8th July 1904 died 6th October 1980. Robert William Butler born 22nd August 1897 died 22nd November 1983.

CAMERON - see Ventry

CONYNGHAM - In loving memory of Antoinette Fredericka Hersey Cecilia born 6th February 1923 died 15th June 1959. Only daughter of Frederick 6th Marquis Conyngham, wife of Michael 2nd Baron Croft and mother of Bernard and Charlotte.

CONYNGHAM - Erected by his wife and children. In loving memory of Henry Francis 4th Marquis and 6th Baron Conyngham born 19th October 1857 and died at Slane Castle 28th August 1897.

CONYNGHAM - In loving memory of Victor George Henry Francis 7th Baron 5th Marquis Conyngham lieutenant South Irish Horse born in London January 1883 died at Dringthorpe York November 1918.

CONYNGHAM - Muriel Florence Conyngham born May 20th died May 21th 1885.

CONYNGHAM - Lord John Conyngham, younger son of 6th Marquis Conyngham and beloved husband of Olivia born 4th April 1926 died 31st 1963. Served in the Royal Navy 1st January 1940 to 1st February 1952.

CONYNGHAM - see Ventry.

CRAIGIE - In loving memory of Douglas John Craigie Cullen Beauparc died 8th September 1984. His wife Winifred Edith Joyce died 6th January 1986.

CROFT - see Conyngham

DALYELL - In loving memory of Juanita, wife of Captain Theodore Dalyell, Staff Corp. Indian Army, daughter Charles William Osborne of Rosnaree Co.Meath died 10th March 1954 aged 79.

DEAN - In loving memory of Henry William Dean who died 7th July 1894 aged 59 years. Also his wife Sarah Noble Dean born October 14th 1843 and died February 23rd 1921. Their son-in-law James Spotten Stephenson died January 23rd 1961.

DEAN - In loving memory of Capt. James Greer Dean died 19th January 1950 and of his wife Winifred died 16th February 1981.

DEAN - In loving memory of Joseph Dean who died 2nd August 1894 aged 68 years. Also of his wife Frances Lutton Dean who died 5th February 1935 aged 95 years.

DEAN - see Priest.

DEWER - In affectionate remembrance of Georgina Dewer the dearly beloved daughter of Charles and Helena Dewer who died May 24th 1880 aged 19 years. Also of the above Helena Dewer who fell asleep in Jesus 9th September 1885.

DISNEY - Sacred to the memory of Anne Eliza the beloved wife of the Rev. John James Disney, Rector of Slane. She departed this life on the 6th day of September AD 1839 in the 43rd year of her age. Here also rest the mortal remains of the Rev. John J. Disney the above named who departed this life on the 2nd day of March 1865 aged 59 years.

DUNCAN - This stone was erected by Thomas Duncan in memory of his father William Duncan who departed this life December 13th 1798 aged 49 years. Also his grandmother Mary Duncan who departed this life August the 18th 1793 aged 89 years. Also three of his children.

ELLIOTT - Erected by the nephews and nieces of Francis Elliott Esq. of Fennor near Slane who died 3rd July 1883 aged 88 years.

EYRE - see Blackburn

FARRELL - Erected by Frank and Mary Farrell in loving memory of their son Alexander

<p>Databases</p> <p>Keyword Searching</p> <p>Browse Searching</p> <hr/> <p>Search Controls</p> <p><input type="button" value="Result List"/></p> <p><input type="button" value="History"/></p> <hr/> <p>Patron Functions</p> <p><input type="button" value="Help"/></p> <p><input type="button" value="Logoff"/></p>	<p>Return to Browse</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Record Display in Early Printed Books Catalogue Record 1 of 1 for Search:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="button" value="Mark"/> MARC Display Library Holdings</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Title</td> <td colspan="2">Rambles through Ireland, / by a French emigrant. In two volumes. Translated from the French of Monsieur de La Tocnaye, by an Irishman ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Author</td> <td colspan="2">La Tocnaye, Joseph de Bougrenet de, fl.1768-1801</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Publisher</td> <td colspan="2">Cork: : printed by M. Harris, ..., 1798.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td colspan="2">2v. ; 17.4cm.(12mo. vi.1: A-X\6 ; v.2: [A]1 B-Y\6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Notes</td> <td colspan="2">First edition of this translation Dedicated to Henry Conyngham, 1st Marquess Conyngham by the author Wove paper without watermark Bound ca. 1812 in tiger stripe calf, rolled in blind and gold, with dark green calf labels; edges marbled, endpaper watermarked C1811</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td colspan="2">Ireland - Cork</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td colspan="2">Ireland - Description and travel Scotland - Description and travel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Authors</td> <td colspan="2">French emigrant, A Irishman, An Conyngham, Henry, 1766-1832, 1st Marquess Conyngham, dedicatee C., papermaker Harris, M., printer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uniform Title</td> <td colspan="2">[Promenade d'un Français dans l'Irlande]</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Library Holdings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Location</td> <td>Call Number</td> <td>Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Early Printed Books Stacks</td> <td>OLS 194.n.66-67</td> <td>In</td> </tr> </table>	Title	Rambles through Ireland, / by a French emigrant. In two volumes. Translated from the French of Monsieur de La Tocnaye, by an Irishman ...		Author	La Tocnaye, Joseph de Bougrenet de, fl.1768-1801		Publisher	Cork: : printed by M. Harris, ..., 1798.		Description	2v. ; 17.4cm.(12mo. vi.1: A-X\6 ; v.2: [A]1 B-Y\6)		Notes	First edition of this translation Dedicated to Henry Conyngham, 1st Marquess Conyngham by the author Wove paper without watermark Bound ca. 1812 in tiger stripe calf, rolled in blind and gold, with dark green calf labels; edges marbled, endpaper watermarked C1811		Place	Ireland - Cork		Subject	Ireland - Description and travel Scotland - Description and travel		Other Authors	French emigrant, A Irishman, An Conyngham, Henry, 1766-1832, 1st Marquess Conyngham, dedicatee C., papermaker Harris, M., printer		Uniform Title	[Promenade d'un Français dans l'Irlande]		Library Holdings			Location	Call Number	Status	Early Printed Books Stacks	OLS 194.n.66-67	In
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Authors	Knox, John, 1720-1790. Observations on the Northern Fisheries	
	Anderson, James, 1739-1808 Kells Ingram Bequest Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. Committee on British Fisheries	
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Title	Speeches at the Bar and in the Senate, by ... Wm. Conyngham, Lord Plunket, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; / edited, with a memoir and historical notices, by John Cashel Hoey.	
Author	Plunket, William Conyngham, 1764-1854, 1st Baron	
Publisher	Dublin: : published by James Duffy, ..., 1856.	
Description	vi, 480p. ; 19cm.	
Series	The orators of Ireland	
Notes	Dedicated to Charles Gavan Duffy Printed: Dublin: Pattison Jolly With MS names Robert P. Wadsunk 1859, and N. J. Klugman Cased in green publisher's cloth, blind blocked, with series title in centre of covers; title in gold on spine. Duffy's advertisements printed on endpapers	
Place	Ireland - Dublin	
Subject	Irish speeches, addresses, etc. Ireland - Politics and government Great Britain - Politics and government	
Other Authors	Hoey, John Cashel, 1828-1892 Duffy, Charles Gavan, dedicatee Wadsunk, Robert P., former owner Klugman, N. J., former owner Duffy, James, publisher Jolly, Pattison, fl.1840-1885, printer	
Library Holdings		
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KENT RESOURCES**Godmersham - St. Laurence Church**

P.E. Blanche

The Church from the Southeast
© P.E. Blanche 2001

P.E. Blanche

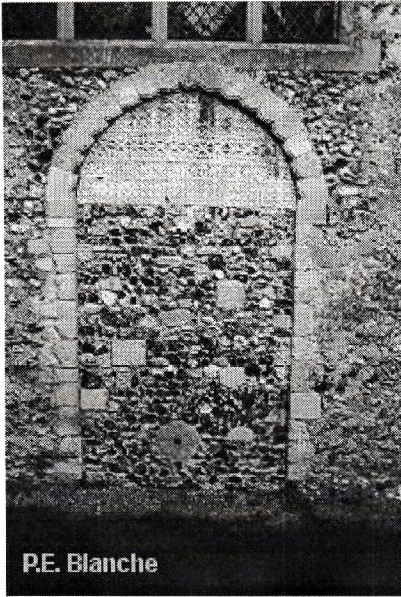
The Nave and Chancel
© PE Blanche 2001

This Church has one of the most extensive guides I have seen for a local country Church. However, this is mainly due to the fact that the Parish has been able to reproduce an excellent article from *Archaeologia Cantiana* by Tim Tatton-Brown. It is beyond the scope of these pages to deal with the history of this particular Church in such depth but might be interesting for some readers with a particular connection to this Church to know that such information is available.

One thing that is striking from the guide is the amount of "damage" that was done to the earlier structure and interior of the Church by the Victorians when there was a large renovation project carried out in 1865/6 under the leadership of the Rev. Walter Field. I place the word "damage" in inverted comma's because his feeling at the time would have been that he was doing his very best for his community and congregation in making these improvements to the Church. There had been criticism of the Parish from the then Archbishop of Canterbury that the Church was in a dilapidated state. Whether that was strictly true or whether it paled in comparison to other Victorian "renovations" in the area, I cannot be sure. However, much of the interior, including all the old pews and galleries were removed and the blocked West Door directly into the Nave (pictured left) was one of the more obvious "improvements".

It was through this door that one of England's favourite authors would have come on many Sundays to worship at this very ancient country Church - Jane Austen. (This was one of two Churches that Jane Austen would visit - the other was at Goodnestone, near Wingham). However, the main property owned by her brother, Edward Knight, was the nearby Godmersham Park. It is somewhat obvious that as brother and sister, Jane and Edward did not share the same surname. The answer to this is a little complicated.....

There were two prominent families in the Godmersham area in the 17th Century, The Brodnaxes of Ford Place (later renamed Godmersham Place) and the Scotts of the manor of Eggerton who also had land and property at Brabourne and Smeeth. In 1727, the then occupant of Ford Place, Thomas Brodnax inherited a fortune from Sir Thomas May and as a result, had his name changed to Thomas May. It seems that eleven years after this, he inherited yet another fortune (... and all I want to do is win the lottery!) from a Mrs. Elizabeth Knight and again changed his name, this time to Thomas Knight. His son, also named Thomas Knight, inherited the estates at Godmersham from his Father and soon after this adopted Edward Austen, Jane Austen's brother. When Thomas died, his widow moved to Canterbury and left Edward Austen to live at Godmersham Park with his wife, Elizabeth, who just happened to be the



P.E. Blanche

Blocked West door into
The Nave.
© PE Blanche 2001

daughter of Sir Brook Bridges of Goodnestone Park - which is where the Goodnestone connection comes in. When the widow of Thomas Knight died, the whole estate was left to Edward Austen (...talk about being in the right place at the right time!) and following the Brodnax tradition, he then changed his name to Edward Knight, hence the reason for Edward and his sister Jane having different surnames. (QED)

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Services

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Description

Lady Maria Conyngham by Sir Thomas Lawrence Exceptionally detailed photographeur of the painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence titled:Lady Maria Conyngham. Lady Maria Conyngham was a daughter of the first Marquess Conyngham and married Sir William Meredith Somerville, who afterwards became Lord Athlumney. The print is from the "Catalogue of the Special Loan Exhibition of Old Masters of the British School, held at the Galleries of Messrs. Duveen Brothers, 720 Fifth Ave. NY, Jan. 1914. The Catalogue was published by Bishop & Garrett, Paris. The print is on heavy stock, outside dimensions are 9 inches wide by 11 inches tall. The print area is approximately 5 inches by 8 inches. Immediately under the print is the inscription "Rembrandt Photogravure" in small letters. The print is in excellent condition showing no foxing or discolorations. Successful bidder pays \$5.00 postage and insurance. Personal checks take 10 days to clear. Money orders preferable. Credit cards accepted via PayPal. International purchasers pay additional postage. Please Email any questions. Bid with confidence, all items sold by us are fully guaranteed to be authentic and as described. Returns must be within 7 days of receipt, sent by insured postage, and in the condition in which it was received, however, postage is non-refundable. For important information on our Companies World Art Medals and M&B Comics, please see our "ME" page.



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Lady Harriet Maria Conyngham (died 1843), Later Lady Somerville

Sir Thomas Lawrence (British,
1769–1830)

Oil on canvas; 36 1/4 x 28 1/4 in.
(92.1 x 71.8 cm)

Gift of Jessie Woolworth
Donahue, 1955 (55.89)

Description

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Description

The sitter's mother was a friend of George IV, who commissioned this portrait.

◀ PREVIOUS NEXT ▶



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U3/129/27/01 Byfons Park 1888 Certificate of receipt volume

U3/129/31 51 Catalogue of Books - the study of John Dantell
1078 books - 431 in the study and the hall

rest - the study arranged - 13 shelves
Inventory by Henry Taylor large no - part of style dramas
+ pamphlets vellum covered paper books
Laid up - a chest - den etc + key for the various ^{houses & rooms}

U3/129/5/12/4 William Eden - rural dean 1848 (1852 was Charles T. Deane)

19 New iron fence round 1/2 of churchyard given by Marques (my father)

9/5/1899

~~John Dantell died 12 1815~~

U3/129/3/86 - at above Dantell's house / the house

ARRIVE A 13th 20

Early life

William was the son of King George III and [Queen Charlotte](#). He had two elder brothers (HRH The Prince George, Prince of Wales and HRH The Prince Frederick, Duke of York), and was not expected to inherit the Crown. At the age of thirteen, he joined the Royal Navy as a midshipman, and was present at the [Battle of Cape St. Vincent](#) in 1780. He served in [New York](#) during the [American War of Independence](#). He became a Lieutenant in 1785 and a Captain in the following year. In 1786, he was stationed in the [West Indies](#).

William sought to be made a Duke like his elder brothers, and to receive a similar Parliamentary grant; but his father was reluctant. To put pressure on him, William threatened to run for the House of Commons for the constituency of Totnes, Devon. Defeated, George III created him [Duke of Clarence](#) in 1789, supposedly saying, "I well know it is one more vote added to the opposition."

The newly created Duke ceased actively serving in the Royal Navy in 1790. He was promoted to [Rear-Admiral](#) upon retirement. When the United Kingdom declared war on France in 1793, he was anxious to serve his country, but was not put in command of any vessel. Instead, he spent some of his time in the House of Lords, where he defended the exorbitant spending of his brother, the Prince of Wales, who had applied to Parliament for a grant for relief of his debts. He also spoke in favour of slavery (which, although it had virtually died out in the United Kingdom, still existed in the British colonies); he used his experience in the West Indies to defend his positions.

After he left the Royal Navy, the Duke of Clarence had a long affair with an Irish actress, [Dorothea Bland](#), better known by her stage name, Mrs Jordan. From 1791, the couple had at least ten illegitimate children, who were given the surname "FitzClarence." The affair would last for twenty years before ending in 1811, for political reasons. In that same year, Clarence was appointed [Admiral of the Fleet](#). On 13 July 1818, he married [Princess Adelaide](#), daughter of the Duke of [Saxe-Meiningen](#), a woman half his age. Though he had been able to father at least ten illegitimate children by Mrs Jordan, Clarence had only two short-lived children by his wife: [Charlotte Augusta Louisa](#) (who died on [March 21 1819](#), the day of her birth¹) and [Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide](#) ([December 20 1820](#) - [March 4 1821](#)).

Clarence's elder brother, the Prince of Wales, had been Prince Regent since 1811 because of the mental illness of their father, King George III. In 1820, the king died, leaving the Crown to the Prince Regent, who became King George IV. As the new King had no children, the Duke of Clarence was second in the line of succession to the Throne, preceded only by his brother, Frederick, Duke of York. When the Duke of York died in 1827, Clarence, then more than sixty years old, became heir-presumptive. Later that year, George IV appointed Clarence to the office of [Lord High Admiral](#), which had been in commission (that is, exercised by a board rather than by a single individual) since 1709. Whilst in office, Clarence attempted to take independent control of naval affairs, although the law required him to act, under most circumstances, on the advice of at least two members of his Council. The King requested his resignation in 1828; the Duke of Clarence complied.

Note 1: Some sources cite [March 27 1819](#).

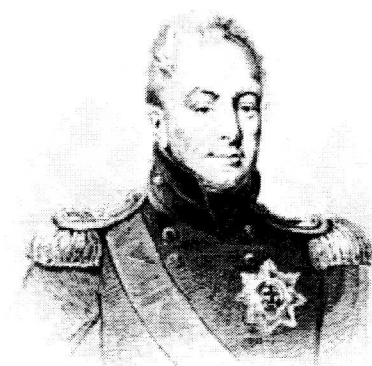
The Reform Crisis



William IV

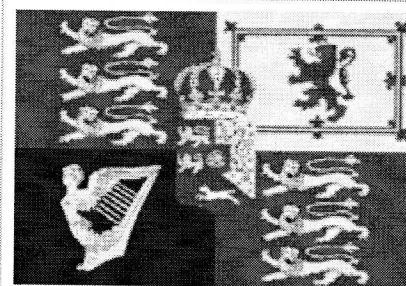
When George IV died childless in 1830, the Duke of Clarence ascended the Throne as William IV. Unlike his extravagant brother, William was unassuming, discouraging pomp and ceremony. In contrast to George IV, who tended to spend most of his time in [Windsor Castle](#), William was known, especially early in his reign, to walk, unaccompanied, through London or Brighton. Until the Reform Crisis eroded his standing, he was very popular among the people.

At the beginning of William IV's reign, [Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington](#) was Prime Minister. During the general election of 1830 (the death of the monarch then required fresh elections), however, Wellington's [Tories](#) lost to the [Whig Party](#) under [Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey](#). When he became Prime Minister, Lord Grey immediately announced that he would attempt to reform an electoral system had seen few changes since the fifteenth century. The inconsistencies in the system were great; for example, large towns such as [Manchester](#) and [Birmingham](#) elected no



William IV
King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover

British Royalty House of Hanover



George I

Children

[George II](#)

[Princess Sophia Dorothea](#)

George II

Children

[Prince Frederick](#)

[Princess Anne](#)

[Prince William](#)

Grandchildren

[George III](#)

[Prince Edward Augustus](#)

[Prince William Henry](#)

[Prince Henry](#)

[Princess Caroline Matilda](#)

Great Grandchildren

[Princess Sophia](#)

[Prince William](#)

George III

Children

[George IV](#)

[Prince Frederick](#)

William IV

[Princess Charlotte](#)

[Prince Edward Augustus](#)

[Ernest Augustus I, King of Hanover](#)

[Prince Augustus Frederick](#)

[Prince Adolphus](#)

[Princess Mary](#)

[Princess Amelia](#)

Grandchildren

[Princess Charlotte](#)

[Princess Elizabeth](#)

[Victoria](#)

[George V, King of Hanover](#)

[Prince George](#)

[Princess Augusta](#)

[Princess Mary Adelaide](#)

George IV

On this page:

Dictionary

William IV of the United Kingdom

Dictionary



William IV, (Known as the Sailor King.) 1765-1837.

King of Great Britain and Ireland (1830-1837). Son of George III and brother of George IV, he ascended to the throne after a long naval career. Leaving no direct heir, he was succeeded by his niece Victoria.

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William IV, 1765-1837, king of Great Britain and Ireland (1830-37), third son of George III. He went to sea in 1779, served under Admiral George Rodney in action off Cape St. Vincent (1780), and by 1786 was a captain. William became duke of Clarence in 1789 and was advanced by 1799 to the rank of admiral, but he saw little active service after 1790. Meanwhile in the House of Lords he opposed the antislavery movement and supported the extravagances of his oldest brother (later George IV). About 1791 he formed a liaison with Mrs. Jordan, an actress, with whom he lived for over 20 years. He married (1818) Adelaide, daughter of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and on the death (1827) of the duke of York, second son of George III, he became heir presumptive to the throne. Made lord high admiral in 1827, he tried to run naval affairs without his council, contrary to law, and was forced to resign (1828). In 1830 he succeeded George IV as king. His most important public act was his promise, given most reluctantly, to the 2d Earl Grey that he would, if necessary, create enough Whig peers to pass the Reform Bill of 1832 (see under Reform Acts). This bill and such reforms as the education act, the new poor law, the municipal corporations act, and the abolition of slavery in the empire marked his reign, but he maintained the generally passive attitude toward politics formed during his many years as younger son and later younger brother of the king. Political leadership was left to the duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel. Good-natured but eccentric and given to ill-considered public utterances, William was only moderately popular. He was succeeded by his niece, Victoria.

Bibliography

See biographies by W. G. Allen (1960) and P. Ziegler (1971).

WordNet



Note: click on a word meaning below to see its connections and related words.

The noun The Sailor King has one meaning:

Meaning #1: King of England and Ireland; son of George III who ascended the throne after a long naval career (1765-1837)

Synonym: William IV

Wikipedia



William IV of the United Kingdom

William IV (William Henry) (21 August 1765 - 20 June 1837) was King of the United Kingdom and of Hanover from 26 June 1830 until his death. William, the son of George III and younger brother and successor of George IV, was the penultimate monarch of the House of Hanover. During his youth, he served in the Royal Navy; he was afterwards nicknamed the Sailor King. His reign was one of several reforms: the poor law updated, municipal government democratised, child labour restricted and slavery abolished throughout the British Empire. The most important reform legislation of William IV's reign was the Reform Act 1832, which refashioned the British electoral system. William did not meddle in politics as much as either his brother or his father, though he did prove to be the last monarch to appoint a Prime Minister contrary to the will of Parliament (in 1834).

Name	Birth	Death	Notes
HRH Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales	7 January 1796	6 November 1817	married 1816, Prince Leopold George Frederick of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfield; no surviving issue

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- Farnborough, T. E. May, 1st Baron. (1896). *Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third*, 11th ed. London: Longmans, Green and Co.
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Preceded by: George III	King of the United Kingdom 1820-1830	Succeeded by: William IV
	King of Hanover 1820-1830	

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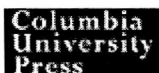
Henry Conyngham, 1st Marquess Conyngham	A1 Steak Sauce
English Regency	George, Prince of Wales
Charlotte (disambiguation)	Georgian
HMS Prince George	King George
Napoleonic Era	Royal Pavilion
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members, whilst minuscule boroughs such as Old Sarum (with seven voters) elected two members of Parliament each. Often, the small boroughs—also known as rotten boroughs and pocket boroughs—were "owned" by great aristocrats, whose "nominees" would invariably be elected by the constituents.

As monarch, William IV played an important role in the Reform Crisis. When the House of Commons defeated the First Reform Bill in 1831, Lord Grey's ministry urged an immediate dissolution of Parliament and a new general election. At first, William hesitated to exercise the power to dissolve Parliament, elections having just been held the year before. He was, however, irritated by the conduct of the Opposition, which formally requested the passage of an Address, or resolution, in the House of Lords, against dissolution. Regarding the Opposition's motion as an attack on his power, William IV went in person to the House of Lords, where debate on the Address was raging, and prorogued Parliament. He proceeded to dissolve Parliament, forcing new elections for the House of Commons, which yielded a great victory for the reformers. But although the House of Commons was clearly in favour of parliamentary reform, the House of Lords remained implacably opposed to it. After the rejection of the Second Reform Bill (1831) by the Upper House, people across the country began to agitate for reform; some grew violent, participating in several "Reform Riots". The nation saw a political crisis greater than any since the Glorious Revolution in 1688.

In the face of popular excitement, the Grey ministry refused to accept defeat in the House of Lords, and re-introduced the Bill. It passed easily in the House of Commons, but was once again faced with difficulties in the House of Lords. Bowing to popular pressure, the Lords did not reject the bill outright, but were prepared to change its basic character through amendments. To ensure the passage of the Reform Bill, Grey suggested that the King "swamp" the House of Lords by creating several new peers.

When William IV refused, citing the difficulties with a permanent expansion of the Peerage, Grey and his fellow ministers resigned. The King attempted to restore the Duke of Wellington to office, but first heard of an official resolution of the House of Commons requesting Grey's return. On the Duke of Wellington's advice, the King agreed to reappoint Grey's ministry. The King also agreed to create new peers if the House of Lords continued to pose difficulties, but did not have to resort to such an extraordinary course of action when the bill's opponents agreed to abstain. Consequently, Parliament passed the bill, which became the Reform Act 1832. Parliament proceeded to other reforms, including the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire and the restriction of child labour, but William IV had little to do with their passage.

Later years

For the remainder of his reign, William interfered actively in politics only once—in 1834—when he became the last Sovereign to choose a Prime Minister contrary to the will of Parliament. Two years after the passage of the Reform Act 1832, the ministry had become unpopular; it had also lost the support of the King due to its support for the reform of the Church of Ireland. In 1834, Lord Grey resigned; one of the Whigs in his cabinet, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne, replaced him. The Melbourne administration, for the most part, included the same members as the Grey administration; though disliked by many in the country, it retained an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. Its reforming ways, however, were obnoxious to the King.

In October 1834, the Whig minister John Charles Spencer, Viscount Althorp inherited a peerage, thus removing him from the House of Commons to the Lords. Because of his removal to the Upper House, he was forced to relinquish the posts of Leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer—traditionally, a member of the House of Lords could hold neither post. All admitted that the loss of Lord Althorp required a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet, but William IV claimed that the ministry had been weakened beyond repair. He used the removal of Lord Althorp—not from the Government, but from one House to the other—as the pretext for the dismissal of the entire ministry.

With Lord Melbourne gone, William IV chose to entrust power to a Tory, Sir Robert Peel. Since Peel was then in Italy, the Duke of Wellington was provisionally appointed Prime Minister. When Peel returned and assumed leadership of the ministry for himself, he noticed the impossibility of governing with the large Whig majority in the House of Commons. Consequently, the King dissolved Parliament and forced fresh elections. Although the Tories won more seats than during the previous election, they were still in the minority. Peel remained in office for a few days, but resigned after a series of parliamentary defeats. Lord Melbourne's ministry was restored, remaining in office for the rest of William IV's reign.

William IV died in 1837 in Windsor Castle, where he was buried. As he had no living legitimate issue, the Crown of the United Kingdom passed to his eighteen-year-old niece, HRH Princess Victoria of Kent. Under Salic Law, a woman could not rule Hanover; thus, the Hanoverian Crown went to William IV's brother, HRH Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. William's death thus ended the personal union of Britain and Hanover, which had persisted since 1714.

Legacy

William's reign was short, but it was eventful. The ascendancy of the House of Commons and the corresponding decline of the House of Lords was marked by the Reform Crisis, during which the threat of flooding the Upper House with peers was used effectively for the first time by a ministry. The weakening of the House of Lords continued during the nineteenth century, and culminated during the twentieth century with the passage of the Parliament Act 1911. The same threat which had been used during the Reform Crisis—the threat to flood the House of Lords by creating several new peers—was used to procure the passage of the Parliament Act.

The reduction in the influence of the Crown was clearly indicated by the events of William's reign, especially the dismissal of the Melbourne ministry. The crisis relating to Melbourne's dismissal also indicated the reduction in the King's influence with the people. During the reign of George III, the King could have dismissed one ministry, appointed another, dissolved Parliament, and expected the people to vote in favour of the new administration. Such was the result of a dissolution in 1784, after the dismissal of the Coalition Ministry; such was the result of a dissolution in 1807, after the dismissal of William Wyndham Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville. But when William IV dismissed the Melbourne ministry, the Tories under Sir Robert Peel were not fortunate enough to win the ensuing elections. Thus, the King's ability to influence the opinion of the people, and therefore generally dictate national policy, had been reduced. None of William's successors has attempted to remove a ministry and appoint another against the wishes of Parliament.

Style and arms

William's official style whilst King was, "William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith". His arms were: *Quarterly, I and IV Gules three lions passant guardant in pale Or (for England); II Or a lion rampant within a tressure flory-counter-flory Gules (for Scotland); III Azure a harp Or stringed Argent (for Ireland); overall an escutcheon tierced per pale and per chevron (for Hanover), I Gules two lions passant guardant Or (for Brunswick), II Or a semy of hearts Gules a lion rampant Azure (for LÁ¼neburg), III Gules a horse*

Children

Princess Charlotte

William IV

Princess Elizabeth

Victoria

courant Argent (for Westfalen), the whole inescutcheon surmounted by a crown.

Legitimate Issue

The legitimate issue of William IV were born, and died before his accession to the throne. They are therefore styled as Princesses of Clarence with the style *Royal Highness*.

Name	Birth	Death	Notes
HRH Princess Charlotte of Clarence	21 March 1819	21 March 1819	
HRH Princess Elizabeth of Clarence	10 December 1820	4 March 1821	

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- Farnborough, T. E. May, 1st Baron. (1896). *Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third*, 11th ed. London: Longmans, Green and Co.
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Preceded by: George IV	King of the United Kingdom 1830-1837	Succeeded by: Victoria
	King of Hanover 1830-1837	Succeeded by: Ernest Augustus I
Preceded by: The Viscount Melville (First Lord of the Admiralty)	Lord High Admiral 1827-1828	Succeeded by: The Viscount Melville (First Lord of the Admiralty)

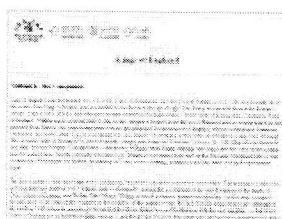
Preceded by: New Creation	Duke of Clarence and St Andrews	Succeeded by: Merged in crown
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[1830s](#)

[Rulers of Hanover](#)

[Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen](#)

[Crown of Queen Alexandra](#)

[William](#)

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Denison, William Joseph (1770–1849), banker and politician, was born in Prince's Street, Lothbury, London, in May 1770, the only son of [Joseph Denison \(c.1726–1806\)](#), a cloth merchant and banker of St Mary Axe, London, and Denbies, near Dorking, Surrey, and his wife, Elizabeth (1738/9–1771), daughter of William Butler, a hat maker of Tooley Street, Southwark. Denison's paternal grandfather had been a woollen cloth maker and dissenter in Leeds, and his father had amassed a considerable fortune in London, purchasing, in 1787, the Denbies estate in Surrey from Lord King, and also the Seamore estate, near Scarborough, from the duke of Leeds for £100,000. Little is known of Denison's early life. He spent his business career in his father's bank, Denison, Heywood, and Kennard of Lombard Street, becoming senior partner upon his father's death. The bank, which dealt in both domestic and foreign loans, prospered exceedingly under his direction, and Denison was probably among the eight or ten wealthiest British businessmen at the time of his death.

Upon the advice of George Rose, the MP and Pittite minister, Denison entered parliament, successfully contesting Camelford in 1796, and holding the seat until 1802. After unsuccessfully contesting Hull in 1802, he was elected for this seat in 1806, but failed to stand at the 1807 election. He was elected for Surrey in 1818, remaining its member until 1832; after the Reform Act he was elected for Surrey West, holding the seat until his death. He was thus a member of parliament for thirty-eight years. Although a keen supporter of Pitt recommended his entry into politics, Denison was, from the first, a staunch whig, joining Brooks's Club in 1797 and speaking regularly on behalf of the whig opposition in parliament. Denison was a strong supporter of parliamentary reform, voting in its favour in 1797 and subsequently. He was, however, opposed to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. Denison was one of the founders of the Reform Club, and his portrait occupies a prominent place in the club's main room.

Denison also became a major landowner in Yorkshire and Surrey. He served as a lieutenant in the Middlesex Volunteers and, in 1808–9, as high sheriff of Yorkshire; he was a patron of two livings. In 1794 Denison's sister Elizabeth (*d.* 1861) married Henry Conyngham, third Baron and first Marquess Conyngham. Owing to the influence of his sister, a friend of George IV, Denison was offered—and declined—a peerage at some time in the 1820s.

Denison left the whole of his fortune, estimated by contemporaries at £2.3 million, to his nephew Lord Albert Conyngham (1805–1860) [[see Denison, Albert, first Baron Londesborough](#)], the second surviving son of the first Marquess Conyngham, on the condition that he alter his name to Denison. Although the younger son of an aristocrat could normally expect neither title nor estate, through this highly unusual arrangement Denison's nephew received both. In 1850 he was created Baron Londesborough, and he used his inherited wealth to add substantially to the landed acreage he inherited from his uncle. In 1883 the second Baron Londesborough owned nearly 53,000 acres in Yorkshire, worth £68,000 per annum in rental income, one of the very greatest examples of the use of business wealth to purchase land on a grand scale in modern British history.

Denison, who was unmarried, died at his home at 90 Pall Mall on 2 August 1849. He was the author of a patriotic poem on Napoleon's threatened invasion of 1803.

W. D. Rubinstein

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Archives

Sheff. Arch., corresp. with Earl Fitzwilliam

Likenesses

W. Giller, mezzotint (after F. R. Say), BM, NPG · portrait, Reform Club

Wealth at death

est. at £2,300,000 by contemporaries

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Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University
Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/7491>,
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doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/7491

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IRISH ESTATES & SOCIETY (1600-1885)

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CHAPTER VI

IRISH ESTATES & SOCIETY (1600-1885)

N: (October, 1997)

R: (Tuesday, December 16, 2003)

Background: During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the British Crown took down the Irish, through rigorous enforcements of a series of enactments called the Penal Code, which took away from Irish Catholics of the right to vote, serve on a jury, teach school, carry a gun, work for the government, or even to own a horse valued at over 5 guineas. Irish Catholics had to pay tithes to support the state church, the Church of Ireland. When the land was divided among all his sons unless the eldest became a Protestant, in which case the church was suppressed, and it was illegal for its priests to carry out their office without a license. 1

By 1700, there were few Catholic landlords anywhere in Ireland. The Penal Code in 1704 pressured landowning Catholics and Presbyterians with political ambitions to convert to the Established Church of Ireland. 2 With Protestant control of the land and administrative system in place, the "Protestant Ascendancy" was established. It included descendants of those who had settled during the Tudor and Stuart periods as Old English Anglo-Normans. Dominated politically and socially by the landed gentry, it became the most powerful political force in Ireland. Property meant power

land in the possession of the Protestants, this is where the political power lay. 3

One of the enactments which fostered the control asserted by the Protestant Ascendancy was adopted in 1494 by the Parliament of Drogheda, which subordinated the Irish Parliament. Legislation adopted by the Irish Parliament had to be consented to by the English Parliament before it could become law. The Irish legislature was totally subservient to the interests of the English Parliament at the time. 4

It is not correct to assume the Irish Parliament was the puppet of the English Parliament. The Protestant Ascendancy was dominated by English interests. On the contrary, the Irish Parliament in the eighteenth century was often nationalistic in nature and trade restrictions. While they did not forget their English heritage nor their English heritage, the Protestants of Ireland came to think of themselves as Irish people. Their sense of the Protestant Ascendancy and celebrated by the Battle of the Boyne. 5

Irish commerce and industries were deliberately crushed by the English, both at home and in the Irish, and also in furtherance of the general English economic policy of mercantilism. England's colonies existed solely to advance the wealth of England. Any commerce that was not in England's interest was outlawed. By enactments in 1665 and 1680 the Irish export trade in butter, and cheese was forbidden. The trade in woolens, which had grown up as a result of the wool trade, was likewise crushed by an enactment of 1699, which prohibited the export of wool from the country whatever. The linen trade was left untouched, however. 6 As a consequence of the agricultural pursuit, and people often worked in nearby flax mills. The famous result of this phenomenon. 7

According to Margaret Dickson Falley,

"A significant outcome of all the confiscations, plantations and settlements between 1540 and 1703 was the survival of some great mediaeval and late mediaeval estates. The final settlement of 1703 also preserved hundreds of new estates, whose owners soon profited with every opportunity. Land was offered by marriage, inheritance and purchase." 7

During the eighteenth century the great families of the manors controlled life in Ireland. One must resolve around the family estate records and diaries of the families. In County Donegal throughout Ireland, the Stronge family centered at Tynan Abbey demand researchers have identified the Hamilton and Conolly families and the H.G. Murray family. Landowners in County Donegal whose records must be examined. Everywhere in Ireland, townland, parish, barony and county, one must look for the identity of the overlord. Then one may find estate records made by the overlord's family placed in Dublin, Belfast, London, Edinburgh, and elsewhere.

Below, we examine some of these great estates. Where desirable we will include materials which may be of interest, such as the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, various estates and the records held at PRONI. Note, it is not possible in the county, as many of these estates crossed county lines. However, these links, a researcher can navigate to estates which are of interest to the researcher in particular counties. The following are certain discussions of social and economic interest. What follows is only a sample

available to the researcher. We have emphasized those estates most likely to be researched. For a complete listing of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland estates and the records held, see [Introductions to the Major Collections](#): Collectors should be recognized that the PRONI collection only relates to major estates for additional resources available in the libraries, archives and public record offices cover both Ulster and the rest of Ireland, which should not be overlooked. Click on particular discussions; (please note, you may have to use your browser's "back"

ANTRIM:

[Arthur Chichester, Baron Chichester of Belfast, Marquis of Donegal:](#)

ARMAGH:

[Stronge of Tynan Abbey, County Armagh:](#)

DONEGAL:

[Hamilton of Brown Hall, Co. Donegal:](#)

[John Hamilton of St. Ernan's:](#)

[Murray of Broughton Estate, Co. Donegal:](#) (aka:)

[H.G.Murray-Stewart Estate, Co. Donegal:](#)

[Pakenham Estate in Killybegs:](#)(aka:)

[Coyngnam Estate in Killybegs & Mount Charles:](#)

[Ffolliott/Folliot Family, Barons of Ballyshannon:](#)

[William Conolly's Ballyshannon Estate:](#)

[The Trinity College Lands:](#)

DOWN:

[The Castlereagh Papers:](#)

[The Downshire Family of County Down:](#)

FERMANAGH:

[The Earls of Erne: The Creighton or Crichton Family:](#)

[Earls of Enniskillen, the Cole Family:](#)

[Rev. Lord Adam Loftis, Marquis of Ely:](#)

[The Leslie Estate:](#)

[Caldwell Estate; Western Fermanagh: Templecarne and Belleek Parishes](#)

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Arthur Chichester, Baron Chichester of Belfast, Marquis of Donegal: As the estates of Ireland in 1700 were molded by all the events of the preceding 100 years, the foremost estate was that of the descendants of the man who had commenced the plantation of Ulster. Arthur Chichester was the second son of Sir John Chichester of Raleigh, Devon; in his adventures in service of Queen Elizabeth, he was appointed Lord-Deputy of Ireland. Chichester who proclaimed the abolishment of the semi-feudal rights of the nobility, carried out the plantation of Ulster after the Flight of the Earls. In 1613 he was appointed Lord-Deputy. His descendants included the Marquis of Donegal. They held lands through the 18th century and beyond.

The following discussion is from an article by David Dickson, appearing as Chapter in "The Chichester Society", edited by Wm. Nolan, Liam Ronayne, and Mairead Dunlevy, published in Dublin, Ireland, 1995. While it deals with another part of the Marquis of Donegal's estate, the insights it offers regarding the probable state of affairs regarding his Estate in 1700 are of interest.

"The demands of public office, ill-health and financial difficulty had restricted direct involvement with (his estates); his brother Edward, who inherited them, had had a closer knowledge and interest, but family charges and legal difficulties had led to a low-risk policy of "benevolent" leasing, thereby consolidating the position of the tenantry. The family appears to have drawn no revenue from any of their lands until 1656, but under Edward's heir Arthur, raised to the earldom of Donegal, and the much bruised title of the family to their huge estates was confirmed. The first earl's regime continued the process of disengagement; for all the symmetry of the earldom, the centre of gravity of the estate was in Antrim and, specifically, in the first earl's lack of a male heir was one incident in a long history of generations. In the six transfers of the Chichester estates between 1625 and 1757 only one was direct. The consequences were heightened encumbrances on the core properties, and in addition at least one link in the chain of inheritance, the fourth earl (1695-

.... Most of the Chichester leases expired in the 1760s, and the consequent process held out the possibility of a transformation of the head-tenantry.

"A shift in the management of many Irish estates, favouring the breakup or shortening of lease terms, was becoming evident in the later eighteenth century. Competition in the 1760's for new leases on what was regarded as a massive scale, the spendthrift fifth earl of Donegal and his creditors saw little attraction in a programme of tenancy division and upward rent revision as against an immediate fine, discounted against future rent income, and for tenants wealthy enough to pay it.

"Between 1767 and 1770, new leases for holdings (mainly in the range of 100 to 200 acres) were tortuously negotiated with ... tenants to produce an (increased) annual fine. The inability to raise loans to finance such fines excluded many would-be bidders. The successful bidders resided locally, but virtually all were - to quote Arthur Young:- "middlemen". But, in the legal terminology of the day, the middlemen were strong farmers who employed labour and sublet only a part of their tenancies (Donegal), reminded his own heir in 1770, "never let it slip off your mind that the short duration, that we must and ought to make a fortune out of our Donegal now have"..."...The attraction of a direct lease (from Lord Donegal) was

it offered the prospect of abundant profit in the future shether through far long lease terms first granted in the 1610's (up to sixty-one years at fixed little modification until the great re-letting. Slightly over half of the new lease one years, and nearly all the rest were for three lives and forty-one years. standards these were loose agreements, not obliging tenants to make special fines and light annual rents continued to be the dominant tenancy arrangement into the new century, by which time the Donegalls' debts were reaching an their control... The second marquess was in gaol for gambling debts around for ... parts of the estate (were bought out by other families)".

In Chapter 19 of the same book, Brendan MacSuibhne, makes the following point

"The first Chichester-- Sir Arthur (d.1625) - assembled his estate in a peice his position as an undertaker in the Ulster Plantation and then as lord deputy 1797 the value of the family's Irish property, including some 90,000 acres in Donegal, and 11,000 in Wexford, was estimated at £48,000 (Sterling). A farm grants were available to principal tenants from the early seventeenth began in earnest from 1794, as a result of substantial debts. At that time the second marquis of Donegal, was indebted to several persons for the so therefore began selling the interest in land for terms of 1000 years..... "

"It was the commercialisation of agriculture and the resultant rise in land value the years from 1740- 1760 and 1790-1815 that eroded the advantages of land for solvent proprietors...."

The foregoing discussion will probably be of interest to researchers of the South following discussion will likely be of interest to researchers of the Strongs of Co

The Castlereagh Estate: is amongst the major estates of County Down. PROI which consist of c.7,450 documents and c.40 volumes, 1798-1822 (including some documents), deriving from Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, later 2nd Mar some papers of his wife, Emily, his half-brother and successor, the 3rd Marquess Frances Anne.

The largest bulk of The Castlereagh Papers seem to deal with political matters. genealogists, the different components of the Londonderry Papers in PRONI include D/654 The Londonderry Estate Office Archive, 1629-c.1940, consisting of most mercantile papers of Alexander Stewart and Sir Robert Cowan D/665 The Galway, McIlwaine & Seeds Papers, a Belfast solicitor's archive including accounts and testamentary papers relating to the estates of the Marquesses of c.1880, with particular reference to the settlement of the affairs of the 2nd Mar D/2977 The Antrim Estate Papers, including agent's correspondence and report Londonderry's Co. Antrim estate D/2846 The Theresa, Lady Londonderry Papers, the rest of which, together with Marquess (1852-1915), are in the Durham County Record Office.

The Downshire Family of County Down: Another County Down estate which genealogical researchers is that of the Downshire Family. PRONI holds The Dow

c.50,000 documents and volumes, and basically consist of family, political and 1868, and estate correspondence and legal and financial records, 1523-c.1953, (and some of the English) of the Downshire family, which were managed from Hillsborough, Co. Down.

The following account of family history is taken from W. A. Maguire (ed.), Letter Selection from the Estate Correspondence of the 3rd Marquess of Downshire, 1

'... A hundred and twenty years ago - when a parliamentary enquiry established country's land - Lord Downshire's property, amounting to some 115,000 acres 5,000 in England, was among the most extensive in the United Kingdom. It situated in Co. Down, in scattered groups of townlands which stretched from northern part of the county to Newry in the south and Dundrum in the east Hillsborough, however, known as the Kilwarlin estate, was the core. North estate in and near the town of Carrickfergus in Co. Antrim. The remaining Blessington in Co. Wicklow and at Edenderry in King's County (Offaly). Bless miles by road from Dublin, Edenderry twice that distance from the capital It was the property extensive, and located within fairly easy reach of major cities also comparatively productive, unlike some estates of similar acreage in the Co. Down, though not the most fertile, was certainly one of the best cultivated though almost half of the land at Blessington was mountain, and much of it there was a sufficient quantity of good land at both to yield a good return in 1870s, the income from the Irish estates was not far short of £80,000 a year

Stronge of Tynan Abbey, County Armagh: The great families of Ireland were religion, the economy, and every way. Examination of the records available reveal Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 105th edition, is the following information concerning **Stronge, of Tynan Abbey, County Armagh:**

"Matthew Stronge, of Strabane 1670, and of Clonleigh 1616 (sic), a scion of the warden of Lifford, Co. Donegal, 1713. He acquired a considerable tract of land the corporation of goldsmiths of London, and in 1689, in consideration of services sustained at the memorable defence of Derry, obtained a renewal thereof. Cos. Tyrone and Donegal. In 1688 he was attainted by James II's Parliament

Mention of attainder by James II's Parliament would be a badge of honor to a Peer subsequently revoked by William and Mary, and the stalwarts of the 1688 Revolution generously rewarded with titles and land. The family did very well economically extensive lands throughout Ireland, with their principal seat being the former A



TYNAN ABBEY. — CO. ARMAGH.
THE SEAT OF SIR JAMES M. STRONGE, B.T.

The Tynan Abbey Stronges were dealing with the London companies prior to 16 among the early "planter" families in Ulster. The indication that they are descer may show that they were of Scots descent, Balcaskie being in Fifeshire, Scotlar be speculated the family capitalized upon the genealogical study done by the S occasion of the knighthood of Sir Robert Strange, the Engraver, in 1787 by Kin genealogy has been traced from his birthplace in The Orkney Islands backward places, Balcaskie! When Reverend James Stronge was awarded a Baronetcy in assistance in uniting Ireland with Great Britain, it may have been all too easy fr "Strang of Balcaskie" lineage. See: [The Stronges of Tynan Abbey](#) and linked pag

The Shirley Estate: Turning to County Monaghan, it will be remembered that in that county by grant from the Lord Deputy, Arthur Chichester, at the time th continent in 1603. By 1640, less than half of Monaghan was in Irish hands, and more land was confiscated by Cromwell and granted to additional English landk Essex died, (WHEN?) his estate in Farney Barony was inherited by his sister, La William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, and another sister's son, Sir Robert Shir divided among the descendents of these, including another Robert Shirley, Lorc

The Shirleys were major landholders in the Barony of Farney well into the 19th who wrote "An Account of Farney", was undoubtedly a member of the family. A the immediate lessor of Joseph Strong in the 1861 Griffiths Valuation of Lisnack Parish, Barony of Farney, County Monaghan. The Shirley Estate Records are av of Northern Ireland. 13 See also the discussion re the Stronges of County Monag Great Estates in [Co. Monaghan](#).

The Leslie Estate: The Leslie family had huge estates, one in County Monagh; Fermanagh. The original estate records are held at their seat in County Monag described at the PRONI. The archive at Castle Leslie, Glaslough, Co. Monaghan, plus several outsize albums, numerous rolled maps and the boxed patent of 18 baronetcy. While the PRONI list and arrangement covers the entire archive, onl copied by and is available in PRONI (MIC/606 and T/3827). See: [A Discussion](#)

The Earls of Erne: The Creighton or Crichton Family: The PRONI holds The papers comprise c.11,750 documents and volumes, 1611-1981, some of them affairs of the Creighton family of Crom Castle, Newtownbutler, Co. Fermanagh, relating to the administration of their various estates: at Crom, Callowhill, Derr Knockballymore and Enniskillen, Co.Fermanagh; at Lifford, Co. Donegal; and in Mayo.

Most of the material relates to the period 1830-1950, with comparatively few d centuries. This uneven survival of material is probably due to the destruction of accidental fire in 1764 and to the subsequent absences from Crom of the family at the very least maintain a summer residence on Inisherk from c.1780 onward early archival survivals, are the papers relating to the Balfour estate at Lisnask Co.Fermanagh. This was not purchased by Lord Erne until 1821, so the docum destroyed in 1764, and in fact provide important information about early 17th c papers comprise such material as title deeds, settlements, wills, leases, rentals architectural drawings and Land Commission sale papers relating to the various correspondence about estate, political and family affairs, 1727-1728 and c.177 correspondence has found its way into the National Library in Dublin (e.g. MS 1

The Creightons were created Earls Erne in 1789 but, from the succession of the styled themselves Earls of Erne. A further complication is that in 1872 they cha name from Creighton to Crichton. The PRONI Summary contains extensive det: extent of the collected papers.

Hamilton of Brown Hall, Co. Donegal: Another entry in Burke's Peerage sho the Earl of Erne in County Fermanagh:

*"Abraham Creichton of Dromboory, on Lough Erne, settled in Ireland before Abraham "...was High Sheriff of Co. Fermanagh, 1673, M.P. for Co. Fermar 1695, was celebrated for his successful defence of Crom Castle against Kin Abraham died in 1702, leaving: -his son James married Hester, daughter a of Manor Hamilton. -his daughter Jane married **John Hamilton of Brown issue."** 14*

This would have been circa 1697-1720. In the "Memoirs of John Hamilton" ther "*Brown Hall had been in the possession of the Hamilton family since 1697.*" 15 Hamilton Family for additional details of the estate, and see also a discussion o John Hamilton of St. Ernan's, Co. Donegal, below.

H.G.Murray-Stewart Estate: It remains an open question whether the Creigh Robert Creighton (also spelled Crichton) who in 1658 claimed to have inherited

Banagh by will from James Murray, 2nd Earl of Annandale. The Irish lord McSw was confiscated by the crown in 1608, and regranted in 1610 to certain Scots and

Upper Boylagh (portion of Killymard Parish) George Murrye, Laird Boughton, 1,

Upper Boylagh (portion of Killymard Parish) to Sir John Vance of Barnbarrock a of 2,000 acres

the Rosses to Sir Robert McLellan,

Monargan (Ardara and Loughross) to Alexander Cunningham of Powton,

Kilkieran (Kilcar and Largy) to Alexander Dunbar of Egerness,

Dunkineely (Killaghtee Parish and part of Killybegs and Inver) to William Stewar

Cargie (Doorin and eastern part of Inver Parish to Patrick McKie of Larg; all in 1

All of these people were closely interrelated. Most of them came from three par Few except Alexander Dunbar spent any time in their new lands in Donegal and 1620, the estates were regranted as a whole to John Murray, 1st Earl of Annan VI of Scotland and I of England. Annan is a small and royal burgh of Dumfries River, nearly 2 miles from its mouth which opens into the Solway firth. 17 Murr James VI, and helped to save his life on one occasion. Murray died in 1640, and passed to his son James Murray, 2nd Earl of Annandale, who died in London in young cousin Sir Robert Crichton claimed the estates by virtue of a will made b

Another cousin, Richard Murray of Broughton, claimed the estates by virtue of a favor by James Murray before the will. Endless court cases followed, first in Ireland to determine whether the deed of conveyance was a forgery as the Crichtons claim Charles II (1660-1685) there was endless feuding between the two parties in Scotland. Murray was in residence at Castlemurray in 1659, and apparently remained there until 1685, when he died, leaving his rights in the estates to his daughters. In that year Richard Murray of Broughton took possession. Sir Robert Creighton continued to 1685, when he died, leaving his rights in the estates to his daughters. In that year Richard Murray of Broughton was confirmed in possession of half of Boylagh and Conyngham who supported his claim got a "commission of grace grant" of the daughters, Jean and Anna, were still bringing suits in the Scottish courts well if gained a conclusive judgement. 19

The Murrays of Broughton never felt sure of their right to the estates and so had always lived in Scotland and mostly left their agents to run the Donegal estates. A report contains an interesting account by an auditor, Thomas Addi, sent by Alexander Murray on the adequacy and accuracy of the rents received from the various ter rolls. Addi's reports were sent to Murray at his residence at Cally, in Scotland. 20

The last Alexander Murray of Broughton and Cally did take some interest in the on occasion. 21 When he died childless in 1845, the estates were inherited by the Alexander Murray's mother. He was Horatio Granville Stewart, a boy of nine, with the Murrays of Broughton. Being under age, the estates were administered by the

1858 Griffith's Valuations, the estates are referred to as belonging to "H.G.Murray" and are of interest to the present research because their tenantry included Strongs

See the PRONI "[Discussion of the Murray of Broughton Estate Papers](#)"; a further information re this estate.

Pakenham Estate in Killybegs: Another Killybegs Estate of interest was that owned by the Church of Ireland in the Parish of Killybegs.

According to Pat Conaghan, writing at page 104 ff in "Bygones", a book published

"An area known as the parish of Killybegs has existed since at least 1307. . . Head on the shores of Donegal Bay, northwards almost to Glenties. This area concerned only with the present day Killybegs part, i.e, the area covered by the Catholic and Protestant parishes of Killybegs, which are the same. In order to be clear about Killybegs at the time of the Plantation of Ulster, it is necessary to touch on before the planters came to these parts.

"Within the boundary of its ancient parish, the Catholic Church owned large areas of land shared with "erenagh" families, who managed it for the Church. The system of cattle were grazed on the lowland areas in winter and moved to mountain pastures, a method was called "booleying" by the English, or "buailteachas" in Irish. For this method, therefore, there was a corresponding extent of mountain grazing. Land was measured by the number of cattle it could support, the unit of land being a "Ballyboe". The present townland of Drumbarity (67 acres) was called one ballyboe. In Killybegs owned 14 ballyboes of lowland and a corresponding amount of mountain grazing. Therefore, how extensive the old Churchlands were, extending from the "lowland" of Glenlee, Killybegs, Drumbarity, etc. to the mountain pastures of Meenreagh

"At the Plantation of Ulster the land of Killybegs was granted to Scottish planters who were claimed by and granted to the new Protestant Bishop of Raphoe. By the arrangements for the Plantation had been completed and the first civilian planters came over during the first ten years. Those who came brought a new religion. They commandeered the old parish church of Killybegs and adapted it for their use. In 1622 found that there were only 17 "British and Irish" people in the new townland. They secured the fourteen ballyboes of Killybegs, the Protestant Bishop of Raphoe in a business like manner..."

In 1638, the Bishop of Raphoe leased the lands for a term of 56 years to one Alexander Murray of the lease in 1699, the lessee became Brigadier Henry Conyngham of Mountjoy to a sister of William Conolly, famous speaker of the House of Commons and knight of Ireland". Conolly was the son of a Ballyshannon public house owner and was the first who contributed to the development of Killybegs. Brigadier Conyngham leased the lands and his interest in the lands passed to William Conolly. The Conolly family continued to hold the lands until the early 1830's when the teams from the Ordnance Survey arrived to measure all land into acres, roods and perches and to set it out into "proper" townlands

The male line of the Conollys had died out by this time and the inheritor of the Pakenham, a relative of the family. Under the terms of a will, Pakenham assumed became Edward Michael Conolly. While the Ordnance Survey teams were at work purchased them from the Protestant Church for the sum £2,331-1-3. The Church of £294-7-01/4, which meant that Pakenham-Conolly did not own them absolutely. Killybegs lands passed to his eldest son, Thomas, known popularly as "Tom Cor Government at the time of Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland in 1869. The Body bought out the townland of Glebe, where the old parish church now stands, the rest of the "fourteen ballyboes" for £4,134. 24.

The PRONI holds The Lenox-Conyngham Papers (D/1449, D/501, T/3161, T/40

"The Conyngham family, of Ayrshire origin, arrived in Ulster shortly after that it first settled is not clear from existing records but on the eve of the 1641 the cities of Derry and Armagh, as well as lands in those counties and in Tyrone estate, at Mullanahoe [near Coagh] in the manor of Castle Stewart, deeds "having been lost or destroyed in the recent rebellion". The recipient Conyngham, a strong supporter of Cromwell and one of his Commissioners immediately after the rebellion. An indenture dated April 23rd, 1658, refers Armagh in Co. Armagh.

Unfortunately, the PRONI Summary seems to indicate the papers do not include acquired by Col. Albert Conyngham from Richard Murray circa 1669, and which are of the Pakenham Family. The Pakenham family was closely related to the Hamilton below discussion from Rev.H.C. White: John Hamilton of St. Ernan's). See also

Earls of Enniskillen, the Cole Family. See Burke's discussion re the :

"The 6th Earl of Enniskillen (David Lowry Cole, M.B.E.), Viscount Enniskillen Ireland, (etc.)...(was descended from the following)...Lineage--The first of Ireland was Sir William Cole, Kt., who fixed his abode, early in the reign of and becoming an undertaker in the northern plantation, had an assignment of acres of escheated lands in the county, to which, in 1612, were added three which eighty were assigned for the town of Enniskillen, and that town was consisting of a provost and twelve burgesses, Sir William Cole being the first regiment which he commanded against the rebels in 1643, with important success: of Stephen Segar, Lieutenant of Dublin Castle, and daughter and heir of John died 1653, leaving issue..." 25

The PRONI holds The Enniskillen Papers (D/1702, D/3689 and T/2094) The Enniskillen volumes, c.2.350 documents and photographs and c.200 mainly outsize maps derive from the Cole family of Florence Court, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, Barons Viscounts Enniskillen (from 1776) and Earls of Enniskillen (from 1789), all in the Grinstead (a corruption of Grimstead) in the peerage of the United Kingdom (from

The seat of the Earl of Enniskillen was Florence Court. See: Charles Maclosure?

Rev. Lord Adam Loftis, Marquis of Ely. Another Co.Fermanagh estate of interest

Ely. See Samuel Lewis for partial discussion. Topic needs more research. Note, Rev. Lord Adam Loftis. The Loftis family should be a center of focus for further

The PRONI holds The Ely Papers:(D/496, D/527, D/535, D/580 [part], D/962, I LR1/9/4A/13, LR1/9L/1-4, LR1/980/3, LR1/1251/1, T/1041/20 and T/2904) , and numbers cited here would suggest, are not one but a host of scattered deposits: c.1,550 documents, covering the period 1630-1928 and documenting the estates of Wexford and Dublin, the business affairs and the frequent accessions of peerages from 1751 Barons and Viscounts Loftus and Earls and Marquesses of Ely.

The following is quoted from notes by Isobel Hurlburt from "Charles Maclosure?

"1641 rebellion largest planter, Sir John Humes or Hume, the founder of through the female line, there being no male heir, to the Loftis family. After the family erected a mansion, called Castle Hume, nearer Enniskillen, and which demesne of Ely Lodge. the soil is variable, the staple trade principally of corn, and manufacture of linen to a slight degree..."

*".... after the Battle of Lisnackea... excerpts from Rev. John Graham's history of Orange arrived and James II fled Ireland in 1688. A service of Thanksgiving over the Irish... A scroll sent to King William and Queen Mary for relief of Edward Wolseley, Commander in chief... signed by Gustavius Hamilton, Governor of **James Devitt.** See p. 62."*

Note also that certain Fermanagh Strongs were tenants of the Loftis family. See Griffith's Valuations. See also a 1796 Rent Roll for the Earl of Ely's Fermanagh not reflect any Strong tenants at that date.

Caldwell Estate; Western Fermanagh: Templecarne and Belleek Parishes of Ireland (1844-45): p. 323:

"Templecarne, a parish, partly in the barony of Lurg, Co. Fermanagh, and partly in Co.Donegal, Ulster. The Donegal section contains part of the town of Pettigo partly in the parish of Drumkeeran, Barony of Lurg, Co. Fermanagh, but chiefly in Templecarne, Barony of Tyrhugh, Co. Donegal, Ulster.... pretty, green and contains a church, a Presbyterian meeting-house and a Roman Catholic church section of the village ... 10 acres; of the Donegal section... 15 acres. Population 616. Houses, 90. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 30; in manufactures, 19. Population of the Donegal section, in 1841, 490; houses, 71."

The following is found in Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland", Vol. 2, p

*"Templecarne, or Templecarn, a parish partly in Lurg... and partly in Tirhugh Kesh, containing 5461 inhabitants.... 45,868 statute acres; of which 7719 are 2140 are Lough Derg, 4400 in Lower Lough Erne and 1085 in small loughs. land consists of heathy mountain, affording during the summer only a scanty cattle; the remainder, with the exception of a moderate portion of meadow The soil is but indifferent... Lots of fish... **Waterfoot, the residence of Li***

situate at Pettigoe, is a small, old, and dilapidated structure, towards the north (the proprietor of the estates), the rector and the Protestant parishioners have and a subscription has been raised to build a chapel of ease about four miles

The following is found in Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary of Ireland", Vol. A-G

"Belleek, a parish, in the barony of Lurg, County of Fermanagh... 3 miles E erected into a parish in 1792 by disuniting 36 townlands from the parish of principally heathy mountain, but that which is under tillage is of very superior agriculture, though very backward, is gradually improving; there is a large limestone. **The seats are Castle Caldwell, the residence of J.C. Bloom Maghramena, of W. Johnston, Esq....** the village (of Belleek) consists of neat plain edifices, was erected in 1790... diocese of Clogher... there are schools at Tullynabehogue, partly supported by the rector and at Castle Caldwell is a school at Bloomfield. In these schools are about 60 boys and 80 girls and there are 200 more are about 180 boys and 70 girls and a Sunday school. There are some ruins on the shore of Lough Keenaghan are those of an abbey; and there are the remains of a parish."

The foregoing was provided by Isobel Hurlburt, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, wife of Devitt and Strong family origins in western Co. Fermanagh and Co. Donegal. from her handwritten notes:

From "Wakeman".... p. 85: Waterfoot, the demesne of Captain Barton andp. 86: Belleek... about 4 miles from Castle Caldwell. The china works were at Bloomfield."

From "Dundas".... p.197: Enniskillen, the town, was planted in 1612.p. 209: Francis Blennerhassett, Esq., undertaker of 1000 acres (in the parish of "Bannaghmore"p. 314: The Blennerhassett Family sold the estate to James Caldwell, (of Enniskillen) about 1662; who apparently renamed the estate "Castle Caldwell". Castle Caldwell is the "Castle at Belleek". James Caldwell was created a baronet in 1726. In 1830, the Caldwell estate passed to Frances, wife of Sir John Colpoys Blennerhassett, her to her son, John Caldwell Bloomfield, who died in Enniskillen in 1897.p.154 of Chapter 65.... Col. Abraham Creighton's Regiment of Foot, Raised in 1698. Officers apparently includes James Devitt as one of the Lieutenants; and he was a Lieutenant in 1698 when the regiment was broken (i.e., disbanded) in Ireland.

For more material extracted from Mrs. Hurlburt's notes, see: [Fermanagh Research](#)

The Colebrook Estate & the Brooke Family: The following is partially quoted and found on the PRONI website concerning [The Brookeborough Papers](#):

Family history.

The best, single source of Brooke family history is chapter one of Brian Barlow's *Making of a Prime Minister* (Belfast, 1988), to which has been added extracts from *Brimming River* (Dublin, 1961), a source on which Dr Barton himself draws

Brooke [1567-1633] ... was a soldier-adventurer who came to Ireland in 1611 and came as a captain in the English army bringing reinforcements to Ireland [in 1611] a cavalry regiment under Sir Henry Docwra in the conquest of Ulster. He died a servitor during the Tyrone wars and was one of those selected by the King for a plantation. He was knighted in 1619, styled of Magherabeg and Brooke Magherabeg, Governor of [Co.] Donegal, and later was a member of the commission ordered into how thoroughly the undertakers had fulfilled the conditions of their grant.

Plantation Donegal. Thus the Brookes first entered Ireland under English property in Donegal and not Fermanagh. The former was never really colonized because of its wildness and inaccessibility colonists proved reluctant to attempt settlement. Chichester described its native population as a "people inclined to blood and war" and recorded of estate after estate that nothing was built and that there were no houses [to] one historian ... : "it was the pluck, skill and tact of hard-bitten, experienced men like Henry Folliott and Sir Basil Brooke, that held Donegal quiet and so gave promise. Certainly, the latter appears to have been an energetic, determined and resolute man who established himself permanently in his adopted home. Sir Basil's grant of 1,000 acres of land, a precinct set aside for servitors and natives, and was "to be held forever ... in fee simple common socage and subject to the conditions of the plantation of Ulster". The plantation in the barony in which the land was located being described in the Book of Survey and Distribution of the years later as "mountainous, boggy, rocky and with many ... ways hardly passable". Sir Basil Brooke was reported as having repaired a round bawn of lime and stone, 100 by 220 feet in compass, within which a house was standing which had been occupied since 1619. He also acquired other property. One of the written complaints of the time to the Lord Deputy had appointed Capt. Brooke to live in his castle, and "consents as he had given order of to the said Captain to pay and to pass a lease of the best lands thereunto annexed, for one and twenty years unto the said Captain". In a royal grant, Brooke had repaired the castle, voluntarily built a bawn to enclose the castle with lime and stone adjacent to it. This relatively secure and less isolated dwelling was the home of his wife. Thirty-five British men were said to be present in Donegal town in 1633 "after the manner of the Pale". That same year a commission suggested that if, on the inheritance of the castle, he would make it a strong and defensible place for his own use, he might affirmeth". He was in fact appointed constable of the castle and given the custody of the castle of Donegal, both of which were inherited, with his other property, in 1633 by Sir Basil Brooke then married and of full age.

The latter fulfilled the confidence which the commissioners had earlier expressed in 1641, he was successful in "preserving from plunder" the town and district. He afterwards fought on the parliamentary side in the Civil War, and as a consequence, he acquired a substantial area of land, worth more than £900,000 for his said personal services and for arrears thereof services [sic]", and one-third of the process some of his Donegal property.

The Brookes come to Fermanagh. These new estates lay in the adjacent barony of Fermanagh, and had become available through the forfeitures of property of the landholders. In Monaghan, Henry gained possession of some of the lands of the barony of Cremorne. In Fermanagh he acquired most of the confiscated es-

ancestral home at Largie, of Lord Maguire, who had been hanged at Tyburn the county for most of three centuries from their base at Lisnaskea. The last most of the barony of Magherastephana and amounting to c.30,000 statute acres survived "as a little bit of Gaelic Ireland left untouched", now became the last estate. [It was confirmed to Henry by royal patent in 1667.] Despite this survival the Brookes into Fermanagh as major landowners, only two of its leading early owners could claim earlier links with the county. Of the names of the original British owners survived, the Archdales, and the Coles represented the only servitors to survive high sheriff, Governor and member of parliament for [Co.] Donegal, was killed seven years later. He was succeeded by Basil Brooke [d.1692], eldest son of Elizabeth Wynter [daughter of John Wynter of Dyrham in Gloucestershire]. A dispute arose between Basil and [Major] Thomas Brooke [d.1696], eldest son Henry had married in 1652. The former, who was Chancellor of Oxford University father's property, both the "ancient inheritance" in Donegal and also the last in Monaghan, mainly under the entailment clauses contained in a deed of entail by his grandfather in 1630. In 1680, he accordingly initiated proceedings in the Chancery following year, in an Exchequer bill, Thomas claimed that it had been agreed just before Henry's marriage to Anne, that he "would settle on his children and heirs. Eventually, the issue was resolved, and articles of agreement were drawn up which "acquitted and released all his right, title and interest" in Henry's estates in Co. Donegal to his heirs and assignees ... [would] ... never pretend, sue for, or molest the said assignees or any of the issue of the said Anne". A financial settlement was reached and the value of the disputed land in Monaghan was shared.

The last of the Donegal Brookes. The Donegal estates of the senior branch passed in direct descent through three generations to Henry Vaughan Brooke, member of parliament in the late 18th century In 1807, he died intestate, leaving his paternal estate to Thomas Grove [of Castle Grove, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal], "on condition that the arms of Brooke". However, their identification with the original plantation grant was prolonged, as on the death of the latter's wife in 1863, the estates passed to his son, who was not bound by the earlier conditions of inheritance. [In any case, his son's son, with the Groves, in whose house (built c.1730 and re-modelled c.1825) he

The Brookes of Colebrooke, c.1685-1761. The "issue of ... Anne", the only issue to have survived on their Fermanagh property through ten succeeding generations, was Catherine, daughter of Sir John Cole, of Newlands, Co. Dublin, and from the last of the Colebrookes, given later [pre-1718] both to the estate and to the house. Prior to becoming a soldier in the army, Thomas was dismissed by Tyrconnell, later reinstated together with about 120 other Fermanagh landholders, as well as that of his father, on bills of attainder passed by the parliament of James II. In the more settled times of the 18th century the family made useful marriages and consolidated their position Colebrooke's good estate and the Brookes as having, with the Archdales, the "principal i

Sir Arthur Brooke, Bt (c.1715-1785). In 1761, however, Thomas's grandson, Sir Arthur Brooke, baronet of the first (1764) creation, succeeded. He proved to be a spendthrift of the money and a gambler on a large scale, [who] wasted his patrimony. His daughter, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Fortescue of Reynoldstown, Co. Louth, and

had two daughters - Selina, who married Lord Knappleton (afterwards) [1st] Viscount Knappleton who married Sir John Parnell, [2nd] Bt, and so was great-grandmother of Charles Parnell, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Both young ladies were well known [but their unpaid marriage portions of £5,000 each, and Sir Arthur's gifts a considerable strain on the estate]. Sir Arthur ... was sheriff of Fermanagh and a baronet in 1764. He was also a Privy Councillor and Custos Rotulorum of the county. He took an independent line in politics. The government manipulators were always ready to accept any favours to be had, but when the time came to produce results in return, nothing was forthcoming. In Sir John Blaquiere's "Members of the County of Fermanagh, 1773, Notes on Same 1773", the entry under Fermanagh is: "Sir Arthur Brooke, Bt, interest in the county and will continue to do so while he unites with Archdales, being one of the worst tempered men living and very stingy. ..."

Sir Arthur Brooke's portrait by Hugh [Douglas] Hamilton ... [does] not in any way suggest a well tempered man. Certainly, his successors would have been better pleased if they had. Though he had inherited through his grandmother's brother, Lord Ranelagh [either in possession or reversion], in the city of Dublin, Tipperary, Clare and Kerry in 1785 ... [little] was left but Colebrooke, denuded of trees and heavily encumbered

.....

Recovery over two generations, 1785-1834. [In spite of Sir Arthur Brooke's mismanagement, the words of an informed contemporary in 1783, "a good estate but involving a great deal of trouble, the Act of Union the family continued to be regarded as having one of the best estates in the county. Sir Arthur's immediate successors, his brother [Major] Francis Brooke, son, Sir Henry, first baronet of the 1822 creation, diligently set to work to improve the estate, living frugally, and investing rents in land drainage and replanting. By the time of his death, most of its soil was improved. The barony of Magherastephana was described in 1822 as "well improved and well cultivated. Distribution at the time of the original grant as "part mountain and part lowland, the most part pastureable, and the lowland is intermingled with many bogs, lowlands, and moor. Though the house and property were described as "well improved and elegant, the house was a fine traveller in the 1730s, a professional survey by [William] Starrat, commissioner of the Survey, indicates that the overall quality of the land had changed little from the early 18th century. Several generations later, Sir Henry could write that Starrat was "not entirely to be relied on, as the distinctions are very faulty, there being more bog set down than there is on the map, and the mountain and moor. Most of what is called moor ... is now brought in and improved

Sir Henry ... spent £10,000 [in 1820-1823] on rebuilding Colebrooke [to the site of the original house, and the Ordnance Survey memoirs suggest that the estate was an enterprising landlords in the county. They commented that by his attention to the tenantry, [he] ... went far towards giving his dependants an opportunity of improvement. The effect is evident in the very respectable appearance of the county in the district". This evaluation is confirmed by an improbable source, The Impartial Observer, an anti-landlord, it described Colebrooke in 1874 as "one of the most prosperous estates in the Kingdom"... . At the time of the 1876 return of owners recorded as almost 28,000 acres, the third-largest in the county, only slightly less than Florence Court. ...

The military tradition of the Brookes. Over the past three hundred years, established a remarkably consistent record of military service. In that period, they have served with every leading regiment and in every major European, the empire and elsewhere. It is the most outstanding feature of their history. The army was the almost inevitable career of their younger sons, a few entering either the Church or the professions. Unless when war came it was less common for the eldest son, and in any case [was bound to be] disrupted by inevitable burdens of inheritance. Their function was rather to use their influence to encourage their relatives in military careers, and meanwhile preserve eternal vigilance and "encouraging the loyal, and never taking their eyes off the doubtful". ... The estates in the 17th century at the expense of three of the province's leading families as a reward for military service. In the Williamite wars Thomas Brooke served as brother-in-law, Lord Drogheda, Basil helped to defend Donegal against Sarjeant, who was staff officer to the Duke of Schomberg, whilst three of their relatives, including a pikeman, helped to defend Derry during the siege. In the Napoleonic wars, three of them [seen] had three brothers holding high military rank. ... Sir Henry's second son, Arthur, served in the Royal Navy and succeeded as the second baronet of Colebrookdale.

Politics and local government. The Brookes of Colebrookdale, as with most of the other families, made little contribution to the intellect and to the imagination of the province. Their collateral branches, notably the Brookes of Dromovana. They did, however, play an important governing role, particularly at county level, acting as governors, lieutenants and magistrates, as well as sitting on various county committee members of parliament. Partly in recognition of such services, two members of parliament and two separate baronetcies created [in 1764 and in 1822]. If the political influence of the family in the centuries is less sustained, less illustrious and altogether less impressive, nonetheless an important aspect of the family's history and of its significance in the county they held one of the leading political interests in Fermanagh, and particularly in the county they competed with success for the county's two seats in parliament. Their parliamentary representation, nonetheless, compares unfavourably with such families who successfully contested the county without disruption from 1731 to 1881, the Crichtons who controlled the boroughs of Enniskillen [Co. Fermanagh] and Carrickmacross, respectively, and who normally provided the county's second member.

The most consistent period of Brooke parliamentary representation occurred in the 1690s, Thomas Brooke was MP for Antrim borough. His son, Arthur, represented Dundalk, [Co. Louth], represented Co. Fermanagh between 1727 and 1783, and his family to do so. He was succeeded in the seat by his son, [Sir] Arthur, in 1783. ... In later years he sought a peerage, without success. Both the Crichtons and the Brookes were ennobled in the 1760s, ... [and Sir Arthur's] urgent requests for a peerage were prompted, [partly by county rivalry, and partly], a contemporary observed, by the fact that the county. If this was the case, such fears were realised. In the 1783 election Mervyn Archdale were opposed by Viscount Cole, eldest son of the 1st Earl of Drogheda, Cole were returned. However, Sir Arthur did succeed in retaining a seat in parliament, who married his daughter, Letitia, ... brought him in for Maryborough ... with the death in 1785. Nonetheless, the pattern of Brooke representation of Fermanagh, his successor, his brother Major Francis, failed to regain the seat in 1790.

The townlands in the manor of Brookeborough/the Colebrookdale estate. Alphabetically arranged, of townlands in the manor of Brookeborough/Colebrookdale, those which feature frequently in the archive, particularly among the maps of the townlands listed in the c.1685 survey (D/3004/B/1/1) may not feature because they have been alienated by long-leasing. In any case, the spelling in the c.1685 survey is,

Agalun Corralough/Corlongford Killartry Aghacramphill Cornakessagh Kilcaul Killybarne Aghavoory Cornarooslan Killycloghy Agheeghter Cran Killykeera Knockmacmanus Aghnagrane Creagh Largy Altagoaghan Crocknagowan Lisnabane Lismalor Altnaponer Curraghanall Lisnabane Ardmoney Deerpark Lisnabane Arduncheon Derrycrum Lurganbane Arlish Derrychree Magonragh Ashbrook Aghnagrane Derrycullion Mongibbaghan Ballymacaffry Derryheely Monro Nutfield Bohattan Derrynalester Owenskerry Bonnerloghy [Bunlougher] De Dooederny Ramult Breandrum Doogary Ranafely Brobrohan Dressoge Raw Sheebeg Broughderg Drumgorran Skeoge Bunlougher Drummorris Stripe C Tattenahelish Carrickapolin Erdinagh Tattenalee Cavanagarvan Ervey Tatt Eshacorran Tattendillur Cavans Eshnasilloge Tattinfree Claraghy Eskeragh Tattynuckle Cleffany Foydragh Tattyreagh Cloghtogle Gorteen Tireeghan C Coolrakelly Grogey Todragh Cooltrane Guderagh Trasna Cooneen Grogey Tullykenneye Corlacky Killabreagh Tullynagowan Corlough White Hill

Title deeds, etc. D/998/27 comprises c.50 title deeds, deeds of settlement, papers, etc, 1706, 1765, 1792, 1799, 1815-1881 (with many gaps) and 19 of material, comprising c.100 documents, 1575, 1639 and 1658-1896, will be included among these latter are 2 title deeds relating to the late Lord Rane Kilconane, etc, near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, 1755 and 1758, 2 legal papers Arthur Brooke, Bt, of the right to hold a weekly market at Brookeborough, settlement relating to the marriage of Henry Brooke, later Sir Henry Brooke's daughter of the Hon. John Butler and granddaughter of Brinsley, 1st Viscount of Brinsley.

Leases and lease-books. D/998/26 comprises 650 leases of farms in the Fermanagh, 1713, 1733, 1740, 1747-1881, 1891, 1894, 1903 and 1916 (in a sequence between 1747 and 1881, and concentrations of documentation on re-lettings of the estate, e.g. 1833). In D/3004/A/4-6 and A/9 a further 17 falling within the same period. In addition to individual leases, there are also compiled c.1818-c.1824 (in some instances up-dated to the 1840s), and re-together with 4 registers of leases granted during the period c.1820-c.1890. Known as the Brooke Deeds) on the Ulster Ancestry website. The webpage to various tenants during the period described.]

The lease and lease-book material is completed by 10 boxes/bundles of Irish papers, c.1880-c.1930 (D/998/24), some of them tracing title back to 1780.

Maps and surveys. The biggest single component of D/998, /1 and /21, is the surveys of lands in the manor of Brookeborough, 1722-1938, some of them the earliest survey, which is verbal, not pictorial, is actually to be found at D/3 components of the 10,077 statute acres comprised in Charles II's patent of

Knight, of the manor of Brookeborough and it is dated c.1685.) Of the c.1, D/998, few are post-1834 derivatives from the Ordnance Survey; so this is maps and surveys. Other surveyors, besides William Starrat, who feature in James Leonard (1744-1755), Arthur Darling (1756-1764), Nicholas Willough Mitchell (1786), John Piers (1770-1798), etc, etc.

Rentals. D/998/4 comprises 110 Colebrooke estate rentals, 1849-1929 (w missing volumes), 12 summary Colebrooke estate rentals, 1854-1919, and books, 1876-1915. D/3004/B includes a rent receipt book, 1799-1815, a volume and a rental, 1884-1885. In 1799, the rental of the estate was $\text{€}5,180$ per

Account books, etc. In addition, D/998 includes 27 Colebrooke estate cases 1945, 22 Colebrooke estate memoranda books, 1855-1876, 8 bundles of files 1881-1895, 7 bundles of labourers' pay sheets, 1917-1948, 2 bundles of wills 1880, 5 registers of improvements made by tenants, of judicial rents fixed, Land Act, etc, 1877-1915, a bundle of accounts relating to schools on the (and 32 miscellaneous account books, rentals (not in particular series), etc, volume containing copies of the tithe applotment books for the parishes of 1832.

Papers relating to Colebrooke and demesne, 1819-1889. D/3004/B/8 volumes (original and photocopy) of material relating to Colebrooke and its cottages in the Colebrooke demesne, 1819-1874. This material includes: a contracts and correspondence relating to the rebuilding of Colebrooke by William indemnity bond binding the contractors to Henry Brooke in $\text{€}3,000$, 1820; house, 1820; two volumes of a Colebrooke cellar book, 1864-1874; and a volume 1889. There is also a volume of daily weather records, 1906-1935, presumed (D/3004/B/11/1), and 11 demesne and personal game books, 1840-1844 (10), the former mainly recording numbers and types of deer, particularly the Victor Brooke, and the latter relating to fishing as well as shooting.

Leasing Practices: The earlier Conditions Precedent to Grants in the Plantation and economic basis behind many of the great families who formed "The Protestant 1689 Revolution. However, the Earls of Erne, Tynan Abbey Stronges, and other the politics, large land holdings, and social and economic life of Ireland in the 1 much greater allegiance to the English monarchy. Their lands and titles had been William of Orange and his heirs.

Irish Society was dominated by an agricultural economy. In general, four classes Ireland. At the top of the scale were the landlords, about five percent of the population controlled eighty percent of the arable land. The landlords included the London 26 Another "landlord" was Trinity College, Dublin, the trustees of which held ex revenue. 27

Below the landlords were the leaseholders, who held the land in perpetuity. The percent of the population, belonged to the "established" Church of Ireland, were engaged in tilling the soil, and generally occupied grazing land. 28

Under the leaseholders, or directly under the landlords, were one or more "freehold their lands for terms such as "three lives or 31 years, whichever came first this time were of four main types:

- (1) Leases for three lives renewable for ever;
- (2) Leases for three lives which expired on the death of the last life;
- (3) Leases for a period of years, e.g. 21 years, 31 years, 41 years, etc.;
- (4) Leases for three lives, or so many years, whichever was longer. 29

These leaseholders were usually not obliged to work for the landlord. If they did Grazing land sufficient for a few head of cattle per family might be held in common conferred dignity on the individuals concerned, these freehold estates lasted for of the lives concerned, and thus were of uncertain length. 30

Often, significant changes in the lives of the "freeholders" came at the expiration entire congregation of Scots-Irish "Associate Reformed Presbyterians" appeared 1771 when their leaseholds on his Antrim estate expired and the Marquis of Down increased. Included in the congregation were Charles Strong and James Strong Christopher Strong, and who founded a lineage described herein as the "South One, Chart 3. 31 (To be added later)

Middlemen sometimes made, or added to, their living by renting land themselves holdings on shorter term leases, usually annual in length, or even "at will", in view driven off the land if the middleman could get a higher rent from someone else oppressive, looking for quick profits at the expense of their subtenants. Because conditions were usually better when the landlord handled the leases himself. 31

Under the middlemen came the tenants...the most numerous class of all. There

- (1) The annual tenants formed about seventy-seven percent of the occupiers of the "farmer" class. They settled mainly on lands valued at perhaps less than $\text{€}15$ per hectare totaled more than fifty percent of the cultivated acreage.
- (2) Next came the cottiers who lived in poor cottages usually located on some other a patch of "conacre", or land rented annually on an eleven month tenure to the potatoes, or to pasture their sheep. Labor was often exchanged for rent.
- (3) At the bottom rung of the ladder were agricultural laborers who had no land or patch of conacre. The potato crop from one acre was enough to maintain a man for three-quarters of a year in a less than satisfactory condition.

By law, any improvements made by a tenant became the property of the landlord commanded higher rent and the tenant who made the improvements was not encouraged was discouraged from bettering his house or his land. 34

The situation of the peasantry was indeed deplorable. A description of their conditions

contained in a Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland, written in the early to mid-1

"Population is dense, the number of labourers has increased, and the systems of Marriages are, in general, early and without provision. The wages of agricultural labourers are low; and the amount of work for each labourer averages about 180 days in the year. Peasantry pay their rent in labour to the parties from whom they hold their land. Labourers' wives occasionally earn a mere trifle by keeping poultry or by spinning. Some sometimes earn from 10s to 15s during the summer for weeding and herding."

"The common food is potatoes with rarely a little butter-milk or sweet-milk food, or bread or meal. The cabins have either one room or two rooms; the square, and seven or eight feet high; they are floored with mere soil, occasionally have straw thatching, and in general, chimneys of sticks and clay, with perches for small wooden vessels or casks (36) for a chimney pot; and their windows are and rarely glazed."

"Clothing is, for the most part, both poor and scanty. Few women make their own clothes. The failure of employment at spinning, many are becoming more used to the use of the loom. A portion of the bedding is usually mere straw spread upon the floor. To a period of about 5 years ago, were seriously on the increase; and the case about the towns, and farmers who frequented the markets. Emigration, particularly to the United States has been considerable."

Ffolliott / Ffolliot Family, Barons of Ballyshannon: What follows is a follow-up which MAY be related to the "Ffolliot" family mentioned as part of the Warham li Strong in her "Southern Triangle" papers.

Note, I think this material is significant because it MAY provide a link from the Donegal, Fermanagh, Sligo, and Cork for the Strong families who can be found in those counties! It may well be that these families were "planted" in Ireland as under-further examination and research by interested researchers!

The following is quoted from "Donegal History and Society", edited by William F. Dunlevy, published by Geography Publications, Dublin, 1995: at pps 185-186, *"plain between the Drowes and the Erne, the property of Thomas Lord Ffolliott, in the barony of Tirhugh and the county of Donegal."*

The following is quoted from "The Ffolliotts, Wardtown Castle and the Colleen Bawn" in The Donegal Annual, 1991, at p.61,62-69:

....."Henry Ffolliott was born at Pirton Court in Worcestershire in 1569, the son of Katherine Lygon. He had one elder brother, Sir John Ffolliott, who inherited the estate and a branch of whose family subsequently settled at Hollybrook in Co. Sligo. The daughter of Sir William Stroude of Stoke-under-Hamden, Co. Somerset, in May 1594 Henry Ffolliott was based in the Ballyshannon (Co. Donegal) area in the service of the crown...."

"In December 1607 the Earl of Tyrconnell complained of "sundry rapes and

Sir Henry Ffolliott and for "the said Sir Henry's house, every month there was taken up by his own officers within the barony of TISHERE (Tirhugh) without payment. In 1608 the Castle of Lough Eske was delivered to Sir Henry, and in the same year he and killed rebels there".

"(During the "Plantation of Ulster",) The Barony of Tirhugh, in which Ballyshannon was granted to Servitors (ex-army officers), to the Church and to Trinity College Dublin allowed to remain in the barony and it was planted relatively thinly with Scots because of his military service to the Crown, acquired much of the lands in grant and he also purchased additional land... (including subsequently the lands of St. Barnard of Asheroe, located at the present site of Ballyshannon)...."

"Henry, First Baron Ffolliott of Ballyshannon, had seven children. Thomas, v. Michael, Arthur, Charles, Anne, Elizabeth and Frances, who married Sir Rolleston, First Baron died in 1622.... The inheritance of the First Baron passed to his only son who was nine years old at the time of his father's death in 1622. During his reign the King from the 26th February 1623 to 30th May 1634. Thomas, Second Baron married Rebecca French, relict of a Mr. Waterhouse of Dublin. They had four children, Rebecca and Elizabeth. An indication of the extent of the Ffolliott property is gleaned from the following survey in the 1650's:

"Parish of Innismacsaint: "Eleven quarters and a half in total. Ogherous, Dunmuckrum, Crevagh, Donoghmore, Leckalastran, Camlin, Beleeke, Conr. Reglass". In the above parish, Thomas Ffolliott had and estimated 1034 acres of River Erne at Ballyshannon. He also held Ballyshannon by lease from the Bishop of Down."

"Parish of Kilbarron: "Ten quarters and six ballibose called the half quarter Mullinashee, ye half quarter of Crevagh, the quarter of Cashell, ye half quarter Cillcarbure, ye half quarter of Legaltion, the quarter of Knada, the quarter of Cassalard, the quarter of Teagh Leagh, the quarter of Tubber, the quarter of Kilbarron Thomas Ffolliott held 1187 acres"

Parish of Drumhome: "Two quarters of land called Ballimagroty containing 160 acres; a total of 520 acres...."

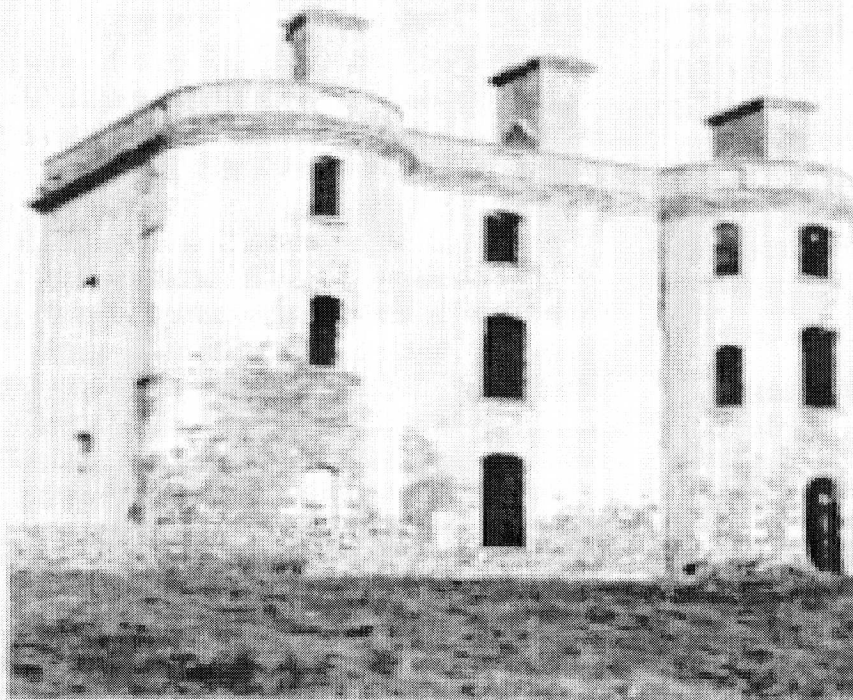
Trinity College Lands: Trinity College Dublin had been granted land in the Ulster Plantation arrangements. The Ffolliotts leased the College lands in the parishes of Innismacsaint and Kilbarron. In the parish of Innismacsaint, they leased the 4 quarters of Ardarnagh and Ramore, comprising 588 acres. In Kilbarron they leased the BalliMcWard containing 115 acres and "Nine ballibose called Colearrmur, or Keran". A total of 703 plus acres.

"The Ffolliotts also held land in Fermanagh, including the Manor of Dumkyn, 2nd Baron resided at Ferney Hall in Worcestershire...."

"Wardtown Castle is located on the townland of Ballymacaward. The land was held by the Wards who were the chief poets to the O'Donnell Irish Chieftans. As described in 1566, the "six ballibose of BalliMcWard begineth their bounds norward with a

sea called Ffalkinlugg and soe runeth tel wee come to a ditch with bounde called Shiggis belonging to the Lord Follriott which ditch runneth from thenc Kilbaugh and continueth westward while we come to Collchill and from thenc and from thence eastward to Gortnebrade and soe norwest to a brooke from norwest into a brooke which boundeth them from one partt of ye Lord Follri from thence southwest into the sea and soe south to ye Barr of Ballishanor Ffaulkinlard where wee began our bounds.

"No Follriots have resided in Wardtown Castle for the past two hundred yea Follriott let the land and Castle to Henry Likely, who had an estate of 575 ac Parke, near Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.... The last of the Likelys to reside in the died in 1914. Mrs. Violet (Likely) Strong recalls that as a baby she slept in while her parents attended the funeral of Henry Likely. The Castle has not.



Wardtown Castle

"The Jacobite-Williamite Wars saw much military activity in this area. King Dublin in 1689 passed an act ...(attaining diverse rebels including Thoma Lord Follriott of Belashannan(sic)).... After King William established his aut parliament passed an ...(act annulling the attainders)...

"Sir John Follriott, brother of the First Baron, had a son, Major John, who se and whose residence was at St. Finbarres, Cork. Major John Follriott was ap

Donegal in 1646 and he leased Ballymacaward (which was part of the hold. 1665 Major John paid taxes on three hearths in Ballymacaward. His two so engaged in the Inniskilling regiments in the Jacobite-Williamite Wars. John Ballymacaward on the death of his father in 1682. Francis Follriott, Parkhill, Ballyshannon in 1692 and uniquely, his brother John was also M.P. in 1692 his wife Lucy remained at Ballymacaward until her death in 1730. Thomas, Ferney Hall, Worcestershire, and was bured in the Chancel of Onisbury Chur Henry Follriott was created Lord Follriott and became the Third Baron of Ball; he retired as M.P. for Ballyshannon, an office which he had assumed in 169

"The Third Baron, ... Lord Henry Follriott married Elizabeth Pudsey of Langle one daughter, Rebecca, who died in 1697. On the 17th October 1716 Henr Hall, Co Worcester, and he was buried at Sutton Coldfield. As he died with unentailed property was divided between his five sisters. The entailed prop heir, Lieutenant General John Follriott. With the death of Henry Follriott in 1; Ballyshannon, became extinct and much of the Follriott property was sold... of the Irish Parliament)...

"Lieutenant General John Follriott who had inherited the Third Barons' estat estate of Robert Follriott, Sligo, who died in 1746. In this way the Sligo prop and the Ballyshannon estate of the Follriott family, came into one ownership General Johhn Follriott at Lickhill, Worcestershire, in 1762, the estates in W remained of the Donegal estate went to his namesake and cousin John Foll Ballyshannon in 1696, the eldest son of the previously named Francis..."

It should be obvious to all concerned that Worcestershire figures large in the fo should also be clear that the same English County is the home of many Strongs coincidence that Strongs are in turn found as tenants in the very lands held by Fermanagh, and perhaps in Sligo and Cork as well (although the situation in th verified by me at this time). Recently, the Strong DNA Study has shown that th Strongs of southwest England are quite different from the haplotypes of the "D

William Conolly's Ballyshannon Estate: Part of the Conolly Estate of Co.Doi about 1610 to Francis Gofton, Auditor to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. Gofton the Sir Henry Follriot. 37 According to John B. Cunningham's article, "William Conoll 1726", his successor, Lord Follriott sold the estate to William Conolly, his legal a estate had a stated rental income of £2,000 fer annum plus £450 for the Erne l totalled some 18,900 acres. Conolly also rented "College" lands in the area fror extent of about 1719 acres for £292-18-10.5. Additionally, he had an estate in Ballinamallard, called Newporton, totalling 4212 acres with a rental of £582-4-: Ballyshannon, the fishery of Ballyshannon, the warren at Ffinure, Mills, Teneme Ballyshannon, a tanyard and storehouse at Balleek, and Tenements and mills a holds extensive records from the Conolly Estate. See The Conolly Papers (D/20 MIC/435, etc). See also William Conolly's Ballyshannon Estate..

The Trinity College Lands: Amongst The Conolly Papers are certain Trinity C PRONI (MIC/435). This section of the Conolly papers (the originals of which are T.C.D.) comprise c.2,000 documents and volumes, 1683-1900. They include: p

correspondence, including details of local politics in Co. Londonderry and in the Londonderry, and Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, 1709-1900; personal and Castlet account books, 1758-1893; and rent accounts for property in Cos Kildare, Meat 1792, together with a survey of property in Drumhome, Co. Donegal, 1770. Th of a Dutch merchant in Dublin, 1683-1685. [See *"Overdue Account: Usurped D College Dublin"* for a rather negative but informative version of the acquisition . various middleman landlords during the years of *"The Protestant Ascendancy"*.]

The Conolly Ballyshannon Estate extended roughly from Balleek to near Bundor and on the north bank of the river it extended from the sea at Ballyshannon se Rossnowlagh and then inland to the east about five or six miles, to include Bree northeast of Belleek. As described above generally, the landlord usually let out substantial tenant or to a combination of sub-stantial tenants. These tenants c on the economic ladder at a profit for themselves, or they could retain their ow 39

Cunningham indicates that in the 1690's much land had been leased for 31 yea the "Williamite War". Scots emigration to the north of Ireland was apparently p due to a famine in Scotland around 1695-7. A preponderance of Scots names a this period. Cunningham's article studies the estate records of renewals of the l the 31 year term of the first leases. Using the estate records from the time of t William Conolly in 1718, he was able to compare the rent charges to verify the levels. 40

The lease renewals in question related to the "freeholders" or middlemen. They The sub-tenants only had security from year to year and would have dwelt in a and travelled to their scattered "bitty" portions of land round the locality. This v and gave the sub-tenant some good, some middling, and some bad land in rele middleman, i.e., the leaseholder, could quickly "tax" him if agricultural prices w wait until the lease term finished to get his slice of the enlarged pie. Remember was much lower in the early eighteenth century than it was to be later in the ce century. 41

Cunningham presents several insights in his analysis. One is that in this early p Roman Catholics held substantial sections of the Conolly Estate as middle men. middlemen carried obviously Gaelic names such as McGill, O'Gorman, O'Boyle, known to be Catholic at the time. The Conolly family were themselves very pro to the Church of Ireland and many of their relatives or friends in the area were

Another insight is that it was common in those days to name children after a lo favor, probably with the idea that the child as an adult would be suitably lookee after; thus one finds names in the records like Folliott Lipsett (obviously namec Conolly Coen, named after the Conolly family. Many of the lessees were relatec Folliott and Conolly families. One Mrs. Crow, the wife of Captain Francis Folliott remarried to a Mr. Robert Crowe, held a tenancy from December 17, 1695. Oth Dickson and Thomas Atkinson, both married to sisters of William Conolly. 43 Re the area of the Estate in 1857 reveal that one of the "immediate lessors" of ma "Rep.s Col. Dickson", probably a descendant.

Ardeelane & Aghadowey Townlands: Cunningham makes no mention of Str article. It is probable, however, they came into possession of some of the lands that one Will Strong leased "Ardellan" Townland from the Conolly Estate in 171 another lease of "Ardeelan" Townland in 1726. In 1727, William Strong owed " Manor...also...John Strong." Also, in Raphoe Wills 1684-1858" is found a refere "Ardeelane" in 1743. Finally, there is mention of Edward Strong and son at Ard dates and events with reference to the likely length of the lease terms suggest:

1695-1726: 31 years, original lease to William Strong

1726: likely renewal of the lease, probably for 31 years and/or the lives of Willi probably died between 1727 and 1743.

1726-1743: After 16 years, death of Arthur Strong; with subsequent re-letting or other relative, Edward Strong.

1743-1774: 31 years lease term; re-letting of leasehold to Edward Strong and

1774-1805: 31 years lease term; probably to Edward Strong and son.

1805-1836: 31 year lease term. Emigrations thereafter to America. See: "The l 1837) and Martha Watson (1772-1851) of Drumhome Parish, Co. Donegal, Irel

Also to be weighed is the indication found by Dale G. Strong that one Redmond "Achidooey", apparently from Lord Folliott, in May, 1684. 46 (*Note: Aghadowey of Brown Hall Estate, so it probably was part of the Trinity College lands, and p until circa 1697, when the lease passed to the Hamilton Family.*) This was prob Aghadowey, found by Dale Strong in 1982 to have been tenanted by a Strong f ancestry. Two possibilities arise. One, O'Gollogher may have been dispossessed 1696; leading to a sequence of events similar to that postulated above. Two, a Strongs may have taken the leasehold subsequently. This latter scenario does i set out above, but may also be possible.

Rev. John Hamilton, of St. Ernan's: In the early nineteenth century, we find John Hamilton, scion of the same Hamilton family discussed above, who was bc and was educated at Armagh School and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Orp Edward, he came of age in 1821. Waiting for him was an entailed estate of 20, seat of which was Brown Hall, held under lease from Trinity College. Coming ur higher renewal rents, he determined in 1824 to remove himself and his family . Isle of St. Ernan's in Donegal Bay, about two miles from the town of Donegal. l to his brother, Edward Hamilton. 47

An Improving Landlord: Upon assuming his estate in 1821, John Hamilton fo The Irish peasantry was described as being among the worst clad peasantry in good-tempered on a starving stomach. It was, according to Hamilton,

"a district which ought not to be populous, and its soil pays ill for cultivatio which made leases of the value of forty shillings a year give a vote for the

my forefathers to encourage subdivision to such a degree that instead of finding a hundred. That they were poor I need not say. But they paid their rent civilized fold than, under the circumstances in a very remote corner of a vein expected....But poor and ill-circumstanced as they were, they had spirit and an education of their children." 48

Hamilton encouraged the peasantry in their efforts to better themselves, and skilled laborers in an attempt to introduce new technology and new methods of involved in the Methodist movement, becoming renowned as a preacher among 49

In 1838, a system of Poor Law relief was introduced in Ireland, based upon Union divided into 130 unions, subdivided into 2050 electoral divisions. The system probably by his husbandry improved his estates. Neglected estates of absentee landlords: warrens, and by virtue of their rundown condition, were taxed based on their level 49

In 1841, Mr. Hamilton took into his own hands the agency of his estate. Up to that time on well, the extent of arable land compared with that of 1840 increasing from 1840. He asserted that John Hamilton was estate agent for the Conolly Estate around Bally Leslie Estate of Pettigo and other estates as well. 52

In the autumn of 1845, the partial failure of the potato crop was the harbinger of the 1850. Hamilton suffered pecuniarily in the coming years to give profitable employment. Migration to America began, and Hamilton often lent funds to his tenants so that they could start in the new world. Remarkably, most repaid him. 53

During the preceding century and a half of relative peace since the Revolution, the population had been steadily on the increase. By 1800, the population was estimated at four million, doubled to over eight million. Over the years as land passed from one generation into smaller and smaller parcels. The potato, which had been introduced to Ireland, was an ideal food as it grew well in the Irish climate. It was high in nutritional value and yield. One acre of farmland was capable of producing up to six tons of potatoes, the staple food, and millions of Irish depended on it. The majority of families lived on small farms in the 1840's. Even these farms were further subdivided to provide plots of about one acre, subleased from the lease-holders. 54

In the very warm and damp summer of 1845, about a third of Ireland's potato crop was destroyed by a fungus similar to bread mould. This first failure did not spell disaster, as most of the crop survived through the ensuing winter. But 1846 was again warm and humid, and the fungus destroyed the potato crop. The hardest hit areas were in the west, in Counties Galway and Mayo, the most densely populated. To compound matters, the following winter was severe and many died. A more temperate dry summer and the potato crop was free of the fungus that year after the two previous crop failures. In 1848 the humidity, and consequently the potato crop was again destroyed. There were further failures in 1849 and 1851 when a million people died, and another million emigrated during the period. 55

The government of Sir Robert Peel took action as early as 1845. A scientific inquiry was conducted successfully, the cause of the blight. Corn was bought from America and public

that the peasants would have some money with which to buy the maize. But if the Irish diet, grain was the staple of the Irish economy. Tenants and landlords alike had to pay their bills. Peel therefore insisted on the continuance of exports of American corn maize to help feed the starving. Peel's actions were considered in Ireland as advocating repeal of the Corn Laws, against the policy of his own political party, the Whigs. But his insistence on the continuing exports of Irish grain has cursed Ireland.

Peel was replaced by Lord John Russell in 1846, and his new Whig government of food, leaving the supply to free enterprise in an arrogant gesture of Laissez-faire, however, and even this government felt compelled to introduce new measures to help the overcrowded nation so dependant upon a single crop was flirting with disaster. The interests of the peasants, who were mostly Catholics. Protestant landlords and tenant farmers fared much better. People in the cities were better off than those in the countryside. To deepen the sectarian hatred which had existed for centuries. 57

On February 19, 1847, the Ballyshannon Herald published a very long letter from Hamilton mentioned above. Another writer has observed: 58

"In his own way he seems a man sensitive to the situation and practical for the short term solutions. He seeks to combat apathy and fatalism in the tenantry with the energy to look some distance ahead, but useless if starvation is a matter of life or death."

Hamilton's letter read: 59

"Stir yourself and be doing. Drain a rood of ground and dig it eighteen inches deep for it if is done right and get many years to repay this money...seed will be later. Sow corn and not potatoes in rows nine inches apart and the seed two stone of seed and repays 200 stone if the land is well dug or well ploughed. Do not be allowed to burn as much as they like and (Hamilton) will say nothing for the benefit of the land gave a short term fertility but was ultimately ruinous and . . . Tenants were urged to burn as much as they liked on black land, i.e. bog land ground to grow turnips...Sow "pease" (sic) and barley and field and garden. Come to (Hamilton) for help. Uncommon work is required and (help will not hold land but will not work it."

With the 1850's came a change in the husbandry of the land...from crops to pasture. Many tenants surrendered their lands to the landlords, either at the termination of their lease or by agreement.

Ulster Tenant Right: Another writer asserted that,

"No tenant on (John Hamilton's) St. Ernan's estate was at any period disposed to buy his holding without compensation being paid him. This compensation, called "Tenant Right" was an amount from five to fifteen years' rent of the holding. The farms had been bought by Hamilton's predecessors in order to create voters...Hamilton bought the Tenant Right from the outgoing tenants. In all other instances the incoming tenants bought it from the outgoing." 60

From 1821 to 1874, Hamilton paid nearly £4000 as compensation for the Tenant Right. This did not prevail outside the Province of Ulster until a Tenant Right Act was passed in 1880.

explain in part the bitter feeling of many Irishmen evicted in the other three pri
1850 to 1860, a feeling that was carried with them to the United States. 61

However, Hamilton's efforts on behalf of the peasantry seems to have mitigated
demonstrated by the following poem, dated February, 1874, copied in about 19
Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, from the original longhand framed and hanging in a
unknown, as are the characters "Tristram" and "The Doctor" mentioned within:

*'Deliver us! Deliver us!'
Cried the serfs of Donegal;
'Deliver us, oh Doctor
From the tyrant landlords' thrall!
To overthrow the Saxon foe,
That's our battle-cry today
And fixity of tenure,
Without any rent to pay.*

*Unto the great twin brethern
We peasants send our wail;
Swift, swift, the great twin brethern
Come rushing down by rail--
Now let the Tories tremble,
The Tories doomed to fall,
When the banner of the Kennedys
Is seen in Donegal.'*

*Up rose the mighty Doctor
And Tristram up rose he;
'The labour might be great', they cried,
To set the county free;
But wel' rack our brains and spare no pains
To win the people's cause
And old Ireland will be happy, boys,
When we dictate her laws.*

*'And as for pains and labours',
Said the Doctor with a smile,
'Excuse me for observing
They are rather in my line;
How often like a mushroom
I have sprung up in the right'.
'Like a mushroom? Hang Comparisons!'
Cried Tristram in a fright!*

*So they placarded the county
With promises and vows
And assailed the Tory landlords
And on every wall in Donegal,*

*As hot the battle waxes,
I've seen the watchword of the Twins:
'Down! Down with rent and taxes!'*

*'Deliver us! Deliver us!'
Was still the Celtic cry.
'Now by Lucina's gentle hand',
The Doctor cried, 'I'll try';
'And if Gladstone and his cabinet
Are not laid upon the shelf,
Perhaps, by my deliverance
I'll get a berth myself!'*

*But up rose the men of Donegal;
Up rose a mighty band,
Ne'er yet a Hamilton has driven
A tenant from his land;
Ne'er yet did any Conolly
Oppress the struggling poor,
So we'll make a stand to save the land
From the Dublin acconcheir.*

*And they fought a gallant battle
And every nerve was strained
And for Hamilton and Conolly
A victory was gained;
And Donegal was not condemned
To suffer for its sins--
For an ever-bounteous Providence
Delivered it of Twins!"*

Obviously, the sentiment expressed is one of gratitude and loyalty to the landl
Estates. Part of the friendly relations between these estates and their tenants r
Tenant Right. This was apparently a customary perception that an occupying te
right to negotiate for renewal of his lease on its expiration, and that such negot
failed before others should or could bid for the land. Over much of Ulster there
"interests"... the purchaser of an interest obtained both occupation of a holding
lease and the "tenant right" to negotiate subsequent renewal. Such sales appar
several times the annual rent of a farm, and were often used to provide the ou
prior to emigration. 63

A speculation is that the Ulster Tenant Right arose because of the number of pr
their positions on the land either by virtue of service as common soldiers in the
William of Orange, or as free yeomanry from England and Scotland brought ov
successors to consolidate protestant control of the land. These yeoman tenants
the landlords, middlemen and other lessees in a somewhat privileged position c
and agricultural laborers; a position the security of which was protected in part
turn, the respect of the landlords for the rights of the tenants engendered loyal

on the effects of the potato famines can be gained from reports extracted from period 1845-1850. John B. Cunningham, of Beleek in Co.Fermanagh, wrote in the period: 64

"Sept.17th (1847): reports that no rot can be seen in the potatoes and the Enniskillen. The news from Fermanagh continues in the Oct. 1st. newspaper dissolution of Lowtherstown (Irvinestown) Poor Law Union. The immediate salary of the R.C. (Roman Catholic) Chaplain to the Workhouse. In the row Chaplain's salary was raised. Further rows caused the dismissal of the mas finally the Board of Guardians themselves were dismissed.

This is the newspaper version of the dissolution of Lowtherstown P.L.U., but more grievous reasons why this Union was taken over by a Government and Guardians failed to levy anywhere near sufficient funds to support the poor thus causing the effects of the Famine to be even worse than need have been if they were in charge of it was very badly run. An inspector who visited Lowtherstown that he found people half naked dying in their own vomit and excrement, by Lowtherstown was the worst workhouse that he ever visited. (See Parliame

October 15th: reported the dissolution of Ballyshannon P.L.U. Commissioned new government inspector. November 19th sees a letter saying that the people on turnips and nothing else. The Gentlemen of the country must unite to stop this year."

Estates of Landlords in County Longford include the following, none of which are listed in the period: 65

Richard, Lord Greville--- fourth largest landowner in Co. Longford with 8,877 acres. Resided Clonyn, Delvin, County Westmeath. The Grevilles originate from a John Greville, Gloucester, England, in the 1300's. See also, Algernon W.B. Greville, 45 Sussex Street, London. Greville was residing at Clonhugh, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, c. 1900.

Lt.Col. Arthur G. Lewis, landowner in Griffith's Valuations, 1854 (800 plus acres at Violetstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath; Henry Owen Lewis, 19 Seymour Str., V Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim; all addresses in 1876

Hon. Capt. Francis Maude: landowner in Griffith's Valuations, 1854 (1235 Acres at Clonhugh, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath; all addresses in 1876

The foregoing has been only a sampling of the various estate materials available. I have emphasized those estates most likely to be of interest to Strong genealogical researchers. For more information see the summaries of various estate materials in the Introduction to the Major Collections: Collections Described. Even there, it should be noted that the collection only relates to major estates located in Ulster. There are vast additional materials in libraries, archives and public record offices of the Republic of Ireland which cover the whole of Ireland.

We now need to review further some of the social and economic conditions that prevailed in Ireland in the period. See Chapter VII: Strife, Turmoil, Famine, Revolt: Ireland

ANTRIM:

Arthur Chichester, Baron Chichester of Belfast, Marquis of Donegal:

ARMAGH:

Stronge of Tynan Abbey, County Armagh:

DONEGAL:

Hamilton of Brown Hall, Co. Donegal:

John Hamilton of St. Ernan's:

Murray of Broughton Estate, Co. Donegal: (aka:)

H.G.Murray-Stewart Estate, Co. Donegal:

Pakenham Estate in Killybegs:(aka:)

Coyngnam Estate in Killybegs & Mount Charles:

Ffolliott/Folliot Family, Barons of Ballyshannon:

William Conolly's Ballyshannon Estate:

The Trinity College Lands:

DOWN:

The Castlereagh Papers:

The Downshire Family of County Down:

FERMANAGH:

The Earls of Erne: The Creighton or Crichton Family:

Earls of Enniskillen, the Cole Family:

Rev. Lord Adam Loftis, Marquis of Ely:

The Leslie Estate:

Caldwell Estate; Western Fermanagh: Templecarne and Belleek Parishes

The Colebrook Estate & the Brooke Family:

LONGFORD:

The Greville Estate:

The Lewis Estate:

The Maude Estate:

MONAGHAN:

The Shirley Estate:

The Leslie Estate:

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

Leasing Practices:

An Improving Landlord and a Backward Peasantry:

Ulster Tenant Right:

Footnotes:

Footnotes:

A few words about the footnotes in this Webpage are in order. When I first began "Researching Strong(e) and Strang(e) in Britain and Ireland", 2nd Edition (Roots & Branches), I intended the documentation to be in the form of footnotes at the end of each chapter. When I subsequently published the various chapters on the above website, I presented them in that format. However, as time went on, I found that it was easier to point out particular points immediately in the screen-text. Simply, it was easier to navigate immediately at hand, rather than having to go to the end of the webpage to find