

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

Family of Brabazon,

FROM ITS ORIGIN, DOWN TO

SIR WILLIAM BRABAZON, LORD TREASURER, AND LORD CHIEF JUSTICE
OF IRELAND, TEMP. HENRY VIII.

WHO DIED IN 1552;

THE COMMON ANCESTOR OF

The Earls of Meath and of the Brabazons of Brabazon Park,

BY

ELIZABETH CLIFFORD OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF CLIFFORD;

AND THENCE FROM HIS ONLY YOUNGER SON,

SIR ANTHONY BRABAZON, OF BALINASLOE CASTLE,

GOVERNOR OF CONNAUGHT,

DOWN TO HIS PRESENT REPRESENTATIVE AND HEIR MALE, OF THIS BRANCH,

SIR WILLIAM JOHN BRABAZON,

OF BRABAZON PARK IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO, BART.

NOW SURVIVING.

P A R I S :

PRINTED BY J. SMITH, RUE MONTMORENCY,

(FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION ONLY).

JULY, 1825.

P R E F A C E.

THIS Genealogical History, with a very few corrections, but with many additions, (principally notes,) from other authentic sources, is copied from Lodge's *Irish Peerage*, edit. 1754. The mere Genealogy is as Lodge has given it, except as to the continuation to the present time, which is all from indisputable family evidence.

The Compiler has been necessitated, by his absence in a foreign country, to leave many points undeveloped, especially in the alliances, and in many very interesting particulars regarding the younger branch, which by an opportunity of reference to local histories and other domestic documents could easily have been ascertained. These, including a schedule of the forfeited property of Anthony Brabazon, who fled from his besieged Castle of Ballinasloe, and died an exile in Spain in 1654, (which, had it remained, would have ranked this branch of the Brabazon family among the most extensive landholders in Ireland,) he understands to be voluminous; but, for the reason above given, they must be the subject of future investigation.

The characteristic biographical Memoir of the Molyneux family is almost entirely drawn from one privately printed by the present Sir Capel Molyneux,

which having been shewn to Sir Egerton Brydges, he expressed himself so much interested by the curious and authentic intelligence which it contained; that the Compiler requested of him the favour to abbreviate it; and this he has kindly done, though at a time when he was exceedingly hurried, and certainly much otherwise occupied.

For this interesting Memoir, and a most extensive Genealogical Table of the Cliffords, and their alliances, down to Elizabeth Clifford who married Sir William Brabazon, Lord Chief Justice, the Compiler has to express his sincere thanks to Sir Egerton, whose intimate acquaintance with the biographical history of England, and whose learning and talents in that, and in so many other departments of literature, are so well known. To his kindness and liberal communication of knowledge, the Compiler is also indebted for many hints and corrections in the notes, which a person unused to such investigations, and limited in his reference to English books, could not possibly collect together without immense labour.

The Genealogical Table of the Cliffords, which is so illustrious in its alliances, may to many persons, and particularly to those few for whom the present compilation is intended, appear to have been carried beyond what may be deemed strictly relevant to the genealogical history of the Brabazons; and indeed the Compiler would not have ventured to attach that table to this short history as from himself, but having had it presented to him by Sir Egerton Brydges, he considers such an article from him, ingenious and interesting as it is, too valuable not to avail himself of the opportunity of appending so curious an illustration of the justness of the words of the Meath patents: "*Atque ex parte matris suæ clarissimæ Cliffodorum illustrium Cumberlandiæ Comitatum prognatus sit,*" (see page 12,) to the present work.

The Compiler, at the same time, has much pleasure in directing the reader's attention to a letter which Sir Egerton has requested him to accompany this acknowledgment of his thanks, which will be found in the *Appendix*.

As to the Genealogical Table of the Brabazon family, it has been formed from the present History; altering, however, that part of it which makes *Sir William le Brabazon*, VIIth generation, to be descended from Matthew, instead of an elder brother, *Sir William*, VIth generation, as is conclusively demonstrated by the Woodford Chartulary, copied in *Appendix C*. In every other particular, down to Sir William Brabazon, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, etc. and his issue, it also corresponds with the pedigree of the family in the Heralds' College of Dublin, of which the Compiler has just received an official copy, entitled

*“ The Genealogie of the Antient and Right Noble Familie of the BARBAZON, BRABAN-
SON, or BRABAZON, proved out of the Evidences of this Famly; The publicque Recordes
of the Kingdome; The Registers and Testimonies of Arms, with other Honorable Monu-
ments of Antiquitie.”*

PARIS, 30th June, 1825.

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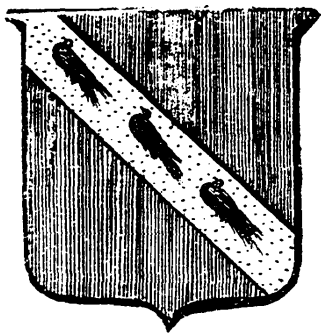
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These Engravings are by no means executed equal to the expectations of the Compiler, nor are they placed exactly as he wished; and a trifling inaccuracy occurs in the *fac-simile* engraved of the Stone, p. 16, the letter *a*, between *b* and *z*, not being legible.

But want of time has obliged him to abandon an attempt at improvement, as well as to add similar Engravings to some of the Genealogical Tables; the art of Lithographic Engraving, applied to Heraldry, being in its infancy, and few artists being willing to undertake a branch in which they have hitherto had no practice.



GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

FAMILY OF BRABAZON.

THE ancient and distinguished origin of this family has been recognized by the Crown, in the patent of creation of the Earldom of Meath, 1637, as appears by the following memorable words :

“ *Cum Brabazoniarum familia nobis certis ac indubitatis testimoniis innotuerit, tam ex Oppido de Brabazon in Normandia, ex quo, sub Willielmo rege ejus nominis primo Jacobus de Brabazon eques in Angliam appulerit,*” etc.¹

Thus it is recorded that this noble family of Barbanzon, Brabazon, or Braban-
zon, assumed that surname from the Castle of Brabazon in Normandy,² whence

¹ See the whole words of the preamble to the Patent granted, in a Note, *postea*, under the first Earl.

² Lodge derives the origin from Brabant, in Flanders, and in that country is the village and castle of Brabançon, of which the Lords were a family of considerable distinction. Guicciardini, in his *Descriptione di tutti i Paesi Bassi*, in folio, printed Antwerp, 1581, thus speaks of it:—

P. 504. “ Barbanzon è presso a Beaumont una piccola lega, ed ha vicino un’ bell’ bosco del nobile arbore Tasso. È buon villaggio, ed ha castello con dignità di Baronia. Appartiene al Signor Giovanni di Ligne, Conte per parte della consorte d’Arenberg, Barone molto valoroso e di gran’ qualità, Cavaliere dell’ ordine, Governatore di Frisia ed Overissel.”

In the *Annales de la Province de Haynau*, by François Vinchant, *augmenté par Ruteau*, printed at Mons, in folio, 1648, chapter vii. contains “ *Les descentes des Seigneurs de BARBANÇON, de Jauche, de Ligne, de Conde, de Roysin, et D’Antoing.*”

J^AQUES (or James) Le Brabanson (called the great Warrior) came to the aid of William Duke of Normandy, in his conquest of England, as appears by his name being inserted in the roll of Battle-Abbey.

It begins with *Baudoin de Jerusalem*, Comte d'Haynau, the brother of *Godfrey of Bouillon*—

“ *il capitano*

“ *Che il gran sepolcro liberò di Cristo :*”

names familiar to all persons conversant with the history of the Crusades, in which Godfrey is thus described :—

“ *Pieu di fé, di zelo, ogni mortale*

“ *Gloria, imperio, tesor mette in non cale.*” —

“ *Ma vede in BALDOVIN cupido ingegno,*

“ *Ch' all' umane grandezze intento aspira.*” —

“ *Baudoin de Jerusalem* eut entre autres une fille dite *Alix*, qui espousa Hugues de Romigny et Florine,” who had a son, Nicolas, and several daughters, from whom came most of the oldest and most distinguished families of Hainault. Of these daughters, *Mahaut* married Isaac, Seigneur de *Barbançon*, who lived in 1100, and who, as our author says, is the “*premier Barbançon dont nous avons connaissance*,” and he refers to *de Guise, Chroniques et Annales de Hannau*, tom 3. c. 36, 54, who writes as follows :—

“ La sixieme fille dudit Sire de Rumegnny fut donnée a Messire Isaac de Barbençon, de laquelle Messire Isaac eust un fils seulement appelle Nicole : qui tres vaillamment gouverna la terre de Barbençon apres le trespas de son pere. Or dôc la gènealogie dicte de Messire Hue de Rumigny et de Alexis sa femme fille du dit conte Baudoyne fils de Richilde, quât aux filles reste maintenant de leur fils q^e fut nome lequel aps la mort du pere gouverna la terre. Celluy comme dit est eust grant auctorité tant au pays de Liege, de Hasebaing comme de Haynau, et estoit tenu pour le plus sage chevalier de son temps.”—*Printed in 3 vols. folio*, 1534, by Galliot du Pré.

The male line of the Barbançons ended in an heiress Eustachie, dame et heritière de Barbançon, 1424 : and from her the Barony passed to the house of DE LIGNE, in *Guillaume*, whose son Louis, Pair de Haynaut, was buried at Barbançon, being succeeded by his son John, who married, in 1547, Marguerite de la *March Countess Sovereign d'AREMBERG*, and was slain 1568, leaving his eldest son Charles *Prince d'Aremberg*, and his second son Robert Baron de *Barbançon*, born 1564, Comte d'Aigremont et de Barbançon, who died 1614, leaving *Albert*, created by the emperor *Frederick III.* Duc et *Prince de Barbançon*, who died at Madrid, 1674, leaving Octave Ignace Duc et *Prince de Barbançon*, etc. slain 1693, leaving Marie Thérèse de Ligne Duchesse d'Aremberg, *Princesse de Barbançon*, etc. three times married.—See *Anselme's Royal Geneal.* vol. viii. 34—44.

That the family of BARBANÇON, in Flanders, and that which accompanied the Conqueror from Normandy, have had one common origin, is by no means an unreasonable opinion, since both are clearly traced to the eleventh century ; previous to which time, the frequency of the Norman irruptions into all the countries lying between Normandy and the Rhine, and the nature of those wars, might occasion the same family, or different branches of it, to be settled both in Normandy and Flanders.

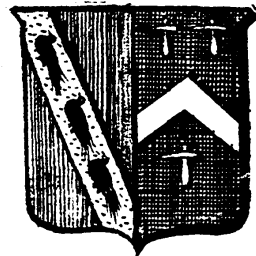
The *difference of arms* proves nothing to the contrary, the Brabançons of Flanders having *Argent 3 lions gules crowned and armed or*, and those of England, *Gules, on a bend or, 3 martlets sable* ; for



Lithog. de C. Motte.

East View of the **CASTLE of BETCHWORTH** *in the County of Surry*
where the BRABAZONS were settled from the Reign of HENRY I, to that of King JOHN.

This Castle was afterwards possess'd by the Fitzallans Earls of ARUNDEL, &c. from them, descended, by an heiress to Henry VII, to Sir Thomas Broune Knight, uncle to Anthony ancestor of the Viscounts Montacute of Coudray. In 1729 it was sold to Abraham Tucker Esq^r. and was resold by his grandson Sir Henry Mildmay Bart^t to the present proprietor HENRY PETERS Esq^r.



II. JOHN his son, succeeded to him, and had his residence at Betchworth,³ in the County of Surrey, in the reigns of Henry I. and II. where he was succeeded by

III. ADAM le Brabason, his son, who lived in the time of Richard I. and Henry III. and aliened⁴ some part of his inheritance.

IV. THOMAS, his son, succeeded him at Betchworth, and took to wife Amicia, daughter and heir of John de Mosely (or Museley), of Moseley, in the County of Leicester, and by her (who was his wife 20 Hen. III. 1236) had a son

V. ROGER, knighted in 1268 by the name of Sir ROGER LE BRABAZON, of *Moseley*⁵ and *Eastwell*, in LEICESTERSHIRE; the latter of which is a manor in the

in those times, and especially during the Crusades, changes of arms were very frequent. Dugdale mentions that two of the great Norman Earls bore different arms and even different names, although brothers. But the following curious story, as to a change of arms by "*Godefroy de Bouillon*," is very remarkable, both as to a change, and as to its connection with the present history:—

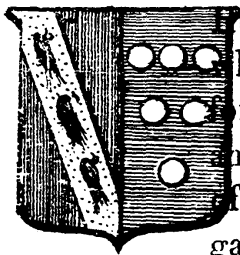
"*Godefroy de Bouillon, après avoir percé trois oiseaux d'un coup de fleche contre la TOUR DE DAVID, au siege de JERUSALEM, quitta les armes d'Alsace, qu'il portoit de gueulles a la band d'or, et en mémoire prit la bande de gueulles chargée de trois allérions d'argent en champ d'or.*"—*Annales de Haynau*, par Vinchant, p. 18.

This is a curious coincidence with reference to the arms of the *English Brabazons*; for the identical coat, of which Godefroy de Bouillon changed the colours, adding the 3 *martlets* upon the *bend*, is the coat which has always been worn by the *English Brabazons* in the original colours, with the addition of the *same martlets*, the colour being *sable*. Such an addition to the original coat is exactly what the heralds were in the habit of assigning to designate younger branches. Now, if an argument from mere usage of arms could be relied on, it might be presumed the English or Norman Brabazons were a branch of the illustrious *House of Alsace*.

³ The Castle of *Betchworth* belonged, at a subsequent period, to a branch of the noble family of Browne Viscounts Montague, now extinct; which Viscounts Montacute or Montague were the ancestors of George Browne of the Neale, Mayo, Esq. whose daughter Mary, was first wife of William Brabazon, Esq. anno 1690, and from which George Browne descend the Lords Kilmaine. John Browne, his younger brother, was ancestor to the Marquisses of Sligo.—Vide note, p. 20. Betchworth now belongs to Henry Peters, Esq. A view of this castle, as drawn by *Buck*, accompanies this History. For a further account of BETCHWORTH see *Appendix. A.*

⁴ This appears from the following Deed of William Earl Warren to Thomas Niger: "*Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Willielmus, Comes Warren, dedi et concessi, et hac præsentis charta mea confirmavi Thomæ Nigro, pro homagio et servitio suo, unam virgatam Terræ in Bechworth, scil. illam Terram, quam Adam le Brabazon, filius Johannis le Brabazon, tenuit,*" etc.

⁵ At *Moseley* Roger Brabazon (the successor of the above named Sir Roger) had liberty of free warren granted unto him by King Edward I. (28 Edw. I.). There is a small wood which still retains his name,



Hundred of Framland, and was the chief seat of the family for many years, where, in the church, their coat armour is set up; and in the book of knights for that county, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. his arms are depicted, and were the same as the family bears at this day. He married Beatrix, eldest of the three sisters and co-heirs to Mancel de Bissett⁶ (to whom King Henry III. gave the manor of *Eastbridgeford*), and by her, who re-married with William le Gaunt, and was buried in Christ-Church,⁷ London, had two sons, Roger, and Matthew;

VI. ROGER, the elder of whom, was knighted—and by charter, dated 28 Edward I. had a grant of Free Warren at Croxhall, in Derbyshire; at Maiton and Hareworth, in Nottinghamshire; Sibertoft, in Northamptonshire; Moseley, in Leicestershire; Garmundeley and Garthorpe, in Lincolnshire. On 26th December, that year, he received a Mandamus⁸ from the King, to repair to him at Odyham, to give his advice concerning some weighty affairs; and was constituted in that reign Constable of the Tower of London; in which capacity, with the mayor and sheriffs of that city, on complaint of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, made in the parliament at Carlisle (1307), he was commissioned to enquire how far the river of Wells went in old time, and that nothing should be left to hurt or stop its course, but to be kept in the same state that it was wont to be: and, upon a petition of the inhabitants of Holborn to the parliament, he was joined in a like commission that year, to remedy the annoyances

called *Brabazon Wood*, and remains of fish ponds. Probably the mansion was near it. *Nichols's Collections for Leic.* p. 503.

For an account of *Eastwell* see *Appendix. B.*

⁶ It appears by Thoroton's Notts. p. 149, under the pedigree of Bissett, that Beatrix, the wife of Roger le Brabazon, who died 11 Edw. II. was daughter of William de Grant, by Albrea (21 Edw. I.) seemingly daughter of Warine de Basingbourne by Albrea, daughter of Henry de Biset, by Albrea de Lizures.

⁷ There is a manuscript confirmation of this in the British Museum, *Harleian MSS.*, No. 1088, p. 34. in the following words:—

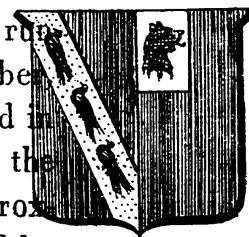
“ Bodyes bury'd in the Yard of Christ church, London.”

Amongst the rest, “ In the Quire are—At the right Here lyeth the lady Informe de Bysames, and by her, towards the South, the *Lady Beatrix Brabason*.”

This is also mentioned by Stowe, vol. i. p. 132, who notices also, buried in the Quire, Gregory Rokysle, Mayor, 1282, and *Roger Mortimer Earl of March, beheaded 1329*.

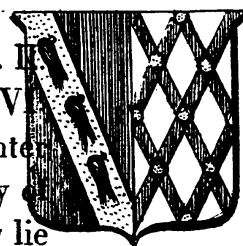
⁸ “ Rex dilecto et fidelissimo Rogero le Brabazon, salutem. Quia super quibusdam negotiis nos specialiter tangentibus, vobiscum habere colloquium et tractatum, vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod omnibus aliis prætermisissis, sitis apud nos apud Odyham, die Dominica in instanti festo Epiphaniæ,” etc.

done to the water of *the Fleet*, by the course being stopped that used to run under the bridges of Holborn and *the Fleet* into the *Thames*. On 16th October 1313 (7 Edward II.), he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and in 1317, was Lord of the Manor of Saxby, in Leicestershire, which he held at the time of his death. His wife was Beatrix, daughter and heir to Sir John Sproxton, of Sproxton, in that county; but dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother

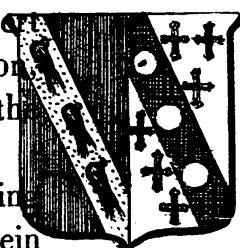


VI. MATTHEW, then upwards of forty years old (as appears by inquisition, taken 19 Edward II. proving him heir to his brother), who, by Sarah Brabazon his wife, had two sons, Sir William his heir, and Roger, Prior of Tinmouth.

VII. SIR WILLIAM⁹ lived at *Garthorpe*, in the County of Leicester, 20 Edw. II. which manor, with that of Sproxton (as an inquisition, taken 34 Henry V. manifests), were given to him by his uncle Sir Roger. He married Joan, daughter to Sir William Trussel, of Marston-Trussel, and of Lamport, in the County of Northampton, and of Cublesdon, co. Staff. called *the rich Trussel*,¹⁰ and they lie buried in the Church of Sproxton, where their arms stand impaled. His issue were two sons, Sir John and Thomas;



VIII. SIR JOHN, the elder whereof, marrying Agnes, daughter of Richard de Whatton,¹¹ had an only daughter, Joan, who carried the manor of *Sproxton* to her husband, William de Woodford¹² (or Wadeford), and had issue Sir Robert Woodford, the father of Thomas, whose son Ralph was living at Sproxton in the reign of Henry VI. Sir John married 2dly, Maude of Garthorpe, the sister of John Paynell, of Retherby.¹³



VIII. THOMAS, his brother, succeeded, who was born in 1299, and in King Edward III's reign held lands in Moseley, of the Honour of Leicester, wherein he was succeeded by his son

IX. JOHN, who was a great Commander for Edward III. in his wars with France (the Herald's Pedigree calls him *a General under the Black Prince*, 1350),

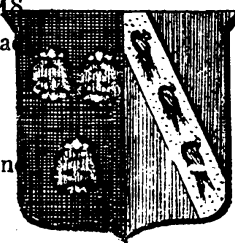
⁹ The abstract of the *Woodford Chartulary* printed in *Nichols's Collect. for Leic. vol. 2. pp. 1218-1219*, makes the name of Sir William's father to have been *Sir William*, not *Matthew*.—See an extract from this Chartulary in the *Appendix. C.*

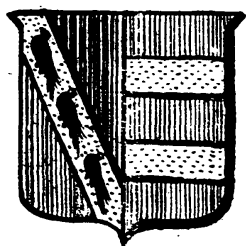
¹⁰ For this family of *Trussel* see *Dugd. Bar. ii. 143.* and *Appendix. D.*

¹¹ For a detailed account of the family of *de Whatton*, see *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1825, and *Appendix. E.*

¹² See *Appendix. E.*

¹³ See *Nichols's additional collections for Leicestershire*, p. 1222 and 1225.

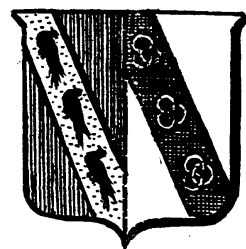




and had his residence at *Moseley* and *Eastwell*, in this reign, and those of Richard II. and Henry IV. He married a daughter of the family of *Harcourt*.¹⁴

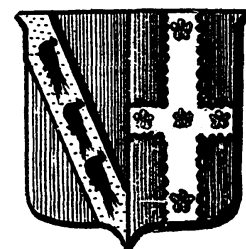
X. NICHOLAS LE BRABAZON, his son, was living at *Eastwell*, 23 Henry VI. He was father, by the daughter and heir of — *Howbeck*, of¹⁵

XI. JOHN, of *Eastwell*, who was slain in the battle of Bosworth Field, 22d August, 1485, and was buried at *Eastwell*; leaving by Matilda (Maud), daughter and heiress to Nicholas Jervis, of *Hardby*, in *Leicestershire*, one daughter, Isabel, and five sons, viz. Roger, Adam, John, William, and Alexander.



XII. ROGER, of *Eastwell*, above fourteen years old at his father's death, who left only two daughters, whereof Joan was married to Sir George Hastings, of *Elsing*, Knight of the Bath, 1509, who, by inquisition taken 3 Henry VIII. was found to hold in her right half the Manor of *Eastwell*, with other lands, her division of her father's estate, and died 11th June, that year, leaving John his heir, aged fourteen years and more.¹⁶

Adam, second son, who lived at *Allerton*, and having no issue, made his will, 25th January, 1509, whereby he directed his body to be buried in St. Mary's Church at *Stamford*, and left his Estate of *Hardby*, *Wykeham*, and *Calewell*, to his sister Isabel for life, remainder to his brother William and his son John, and their heirs.¹⁷



John, third son, who carried on the line.

William, of *Eastwell*, 4th son — had issue John, to whom his uncle Adam left his Estate, and a daughter, Margery, married to Sir Edward Moore, of *Mellefont*, ancestor by her to the Earl of *Drogheda*.¹⁸ John, the son, married Jane, daughter of Vincent Lowe, Esq. (See *Appendix. K.*) and, 20th February, 1548, making his

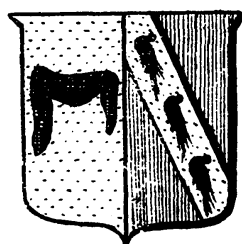
¹⁴ The arms of *Brabazon* impaling *Harcourt* are still to be seen in *Eastwell Church*.—See *Nichols's Leicestershire*, and *Appendix. F.*

¹⁵ See *Appendix. G.*

¹⁶ For an account of the Hastingses of *Elsing*, which was a distinguished branch of the elder or *Pembroke* family of *Hastings*, see *Blomfield's History of Norfolk*, and *Gough's Sepulchral Monuments*, and *Appendix. H.*

¹⁷ See a Copy of Adam's Will in the *Appendix. I.*

¹⁸ The second son of Sir Edward Moore, Sir Gerald (for the first died s. p.), was created Lord Moore in 1615 and Viscount *Drogheda* in 1621. He died in 1627. His widow, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Colley, who was ancestor of the Duke of Wellington, re-married Charles Viscount Wilmot, grandfather of the famous poet John Earl of Rochester. Eleanor Moore, one of the daughters of the first Viscount *Drogheda*, married Sir John Denham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and was mother of the poet Sir John Denham.



will, ordered his Body to be buried in the Chapel of the Parish Church of St. Goodlack, of Eastwell, where his grandfather lay; and left to his cousin William (son of his uncle John) all his Lands in Wykeham and Hardby, which were in variance between them, in consideration (says he) that "*he shall be good to Jane my wife, and my child Rose; with all other my Lands in Eyton, Strathome, and Plimgare.*"

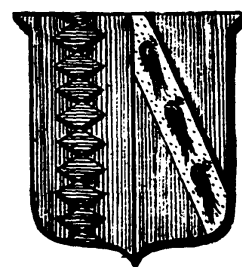
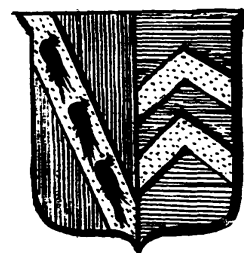
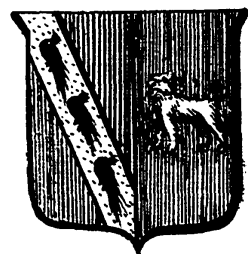
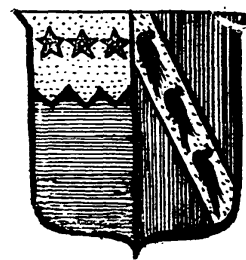
Alexander, fifth son—also had issue, as appears by his brother Adam's will, who ordered the lands he had bought of Mrs. Saundford to be sold, to "*fynde some of his broder Alezander's children at the schoole.*"

XII. JOHN, 3d son, already named, married the daughter of — *Chaworth*,¹⁹ by whom he had a son, William, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Richard Neale, of Abketilby, in the County of Leicester, 5 Edw. VI.

XIII. Sir WILLIAM, who succeeded his father, was honoured with Knighthood, and, 26th August, 1534, appointed Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver of Ireland, which he held to his death, on the 7th of the Ides of July (viz. the 9th day of that month) 1552; which year, says Sir Richard Cox, "was unhappy, not only " by the civil dissensions in Ulster, between the Earl of Tyrone and his son Shane " O'Neile, and by the scarcity of provisions; but also by the death of Sir William " Brabazon, who died in July, and was one of the most faithful men to the English " interest that had appeared in Ireland from the conquest to that day." Indeed, his capacity and abilities were so conspicuous, that in a letter, dated 21st August, 1535, from the Lord Chief Justice Aylmer to the Lord Cromwell, Prime Minister to King Hen. VIII. he is styled "*the Man that prevented the total ruin and desolation of the country, and is extolled by them as the Saver of the Kingdom.*" In 1536, with the Lord Chancellor Trimleston, he prevented the ravages of O'Connor in Carbury, by burning many villages in his Country of Offaley, and carrying away great preys. And in the Parliament held that year, there being much difficulty to get the acts for establishing the King's, and abolishing the Pope's Supremacy and Jurisdiction in Ireland, to pass both houses, he seconded the Speech made by Archbishop Browne so effectually, that the Houses were startled at it, and prevailed on at length to pass both the bills.²⁰

¹⁹ See *Appendix. L.*

²⁰ In Sir J. Ware's *Life and Death of George Browne*, Archbishop of Dublin, temp. Hen. VIII. it is related that the Archbishop, anno 1535, when Lord Leonard Grey was Lord Deputy, made a speech in favour of Protestantism for the Act of Supremacy, of which Sir J. Ware gives a copy, and he adds—



As a consequence hereof, in 1539, many abbots and priors, with their fraternities, treading in the steps of their brethren in England, made a voluntary surrender, by charters under their common seals, of their Abbies, with all their furniture and goods, to the King, to whom annual pensions for life were assigned out of the revenues which the King had reserved to himself; and the disposal of all the abbies in Ireland was given to his Majesty by parliament. These surrenders were taken for his Majesty's use by the Chancellor Allen, the Vice-Treasurer Brabazon, and Robert Cowley, Master of the Rolls, Commissioners for that purpose; who were also commissioned the next year (1540) to grant the said annual pensions to the monks of the suppressed abbies.

These, and other services to his Prince, rendered him worthy to be entrusted with the chief administration of affairs; and accordingly, 12th October, 1543, he was constituted Lord Justice of the Kingdom, and sworn 10th February following:²¹ and to him new Seals for the use of the Chancery, Exchequer, and

“ This Speech of George Browne startled the other Bishops and Lords, so that at last, through great difficulty, it passed: upon which speech *Justice Brabazon* seconded him, as appears by his letter to the Lord Thomas Cromwell, then Privy Seal of England; which original is in that famous library of Sir Robert Cotton, out of which Sir James Ware, that learned antiquary, transcribed the same.”—Vide Sir J. Ware's *Antiquities of Ireland, folio edit. Lond. 1705, p. 149.*

Hence it appears that Sir William Brabazon, in conjunction with Archbishop Browne, was a principal instrument of the first introduction of protestantism into Ireland.

Other notices of Sir William Brabazon occur in Ware's *History*, pp. 102, 103, and 110.

At p. 113, “ Sir W. Brabazon marched with an army against Patrick O'Moore and Brien O'Connor, who had joined their forces together at Leix and Ofaly, and fell into the county of Kildare. He destroyed them with fire and sword, leaving, first, a garrison in the castle of Athy. Besides all this, he built a fort at the Dingen, now called Philipstown, and forced O'Connor, by the assistance of the neighbours, to fly into Connaught.”

Other notices, pp. 116, 117, 121.

At p. 127, his death is recorded anno 1552, temp. Edw. VI.

“ The 7th of July, Sir Will. Brabazon, Vice Treasurer, who was twice Justice of Ireland, died in Ulster, his body being carried to Dublin, and buried in Trinity Church, but his heart for England, where, in his ancestor's monument, it is said to be interred.”

²¹ On 12th June, 1544, George Archbishop of Dublin, with the consent of his Chapters of Christ-Church and St. Patrick, granted to him and his heirs the Town of Rathland, at the rent of 13s. 4d. Irish. And 31st March following (35 Henry VIII.) he had a grant of the Scite and Circuit of the Monastery of Thomas-Court, near Dublin, the Church, Church-yard, Stable, Malt-mill, Wood-mill, and double Mills belonging to the same; one Carucate of Land, called Donower, etc. all the Tenths of the Premises; and all Jurisdictions, Liberties, etc. spiritual and temporal, to hold *in Capite*, by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and the yearly Rent of 1l. 4s. 11d., which Grant was confirmed by Patent, 12th March, 1609, to Sir

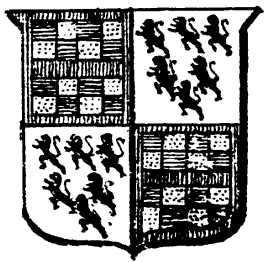
both the Benches, were sent upon the alteration of the King's style from *Lord* to *King* of Ireland. After which, at the King's command, who had declared war against Francis the French king, he sent his Majesty 700 Foot to Calais, under the command of Poer, Finglas, and Scurlock, who did him great service at Bulloign.²² On 1st April, 1546, he was again appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, and that year pursued Patrick O More and Brien O Connor, who had entered the County of Kildare, and, among other damages, burned a great part of Athy, in the castle whereof he left a garrison, proclaimed them traitors, marched into Offaley, made a fort at Philips-town, destroyed their territories, and forced O Connel to fly into Connaught.

After King Edward's accession to the Crown, his Majesty, by letter to the Lord Deputy St. Leger, dated at Greenwich, 7th April, 1547, directed, that in respect of his faithful and diligent service done to his father and himself, he should be one of his Privy Council. In which year, the Castle of Athlone, at his motion and instigation, being repaired and garrisoned by order of council, the charge thereof was committed to him, which he most effectually performed, notwithstanding the great opposition of Dominick O Kelly and other powerful chiefs in Connaught. In the Spring of 1548 he accompanied the Lord Deputy against Richard and Alexander, the younger sons of Thomas Viscount Baltinglas, then raising sedition in Kildare, which was suppressed in its very contrivance by their submission. On 2d February, 1549, he was a third time made Lord Justice, being so elected by the Council, on the death of Sir Francis Bryan, after which he made a journey to Limerick, where Teige O Carrol submitted, was pardoned, and subscribed to certain articles, binding himself not to assume the title of President of Ormond, to pay to the Exchequer a yearly rent, and maintain a certain number of horse and foot for the King's service; by whose intercession also, Letters of Protection were granted to Mac-Murrough, O Kelly, and O Melaghlin. And receiving from England 8000l. and 400 men, in August, 1550, he pursued,

Edward Brabazon, his Son. In 1579, the City of Dublin called Sir Edward's title in question, claiming it to be within the Jurisdiction and Liberty of the City, and subject to Scotte and Lotte with the Citizens; but 18th October, that Year, he obtained a Decree from Sir William Gerard, Lord Chancellor, against them, with 10l. Costs. On 21st April, 1551, King Edward VI. directed that Sir William should have a Lease of twenty-one Years in Reversion, of such Farms as he then held by the Demise and Grant of Henry VIII.

²² For a curious and amusing chronological account of what passed at the *siege* of Boulogne at that time, see *l'Histoire du Boulonnais, par M. Lusso, Curé*; and *Journal du Siège de Boulogne par les Anglois, en 1543, par Antoine Morin*.

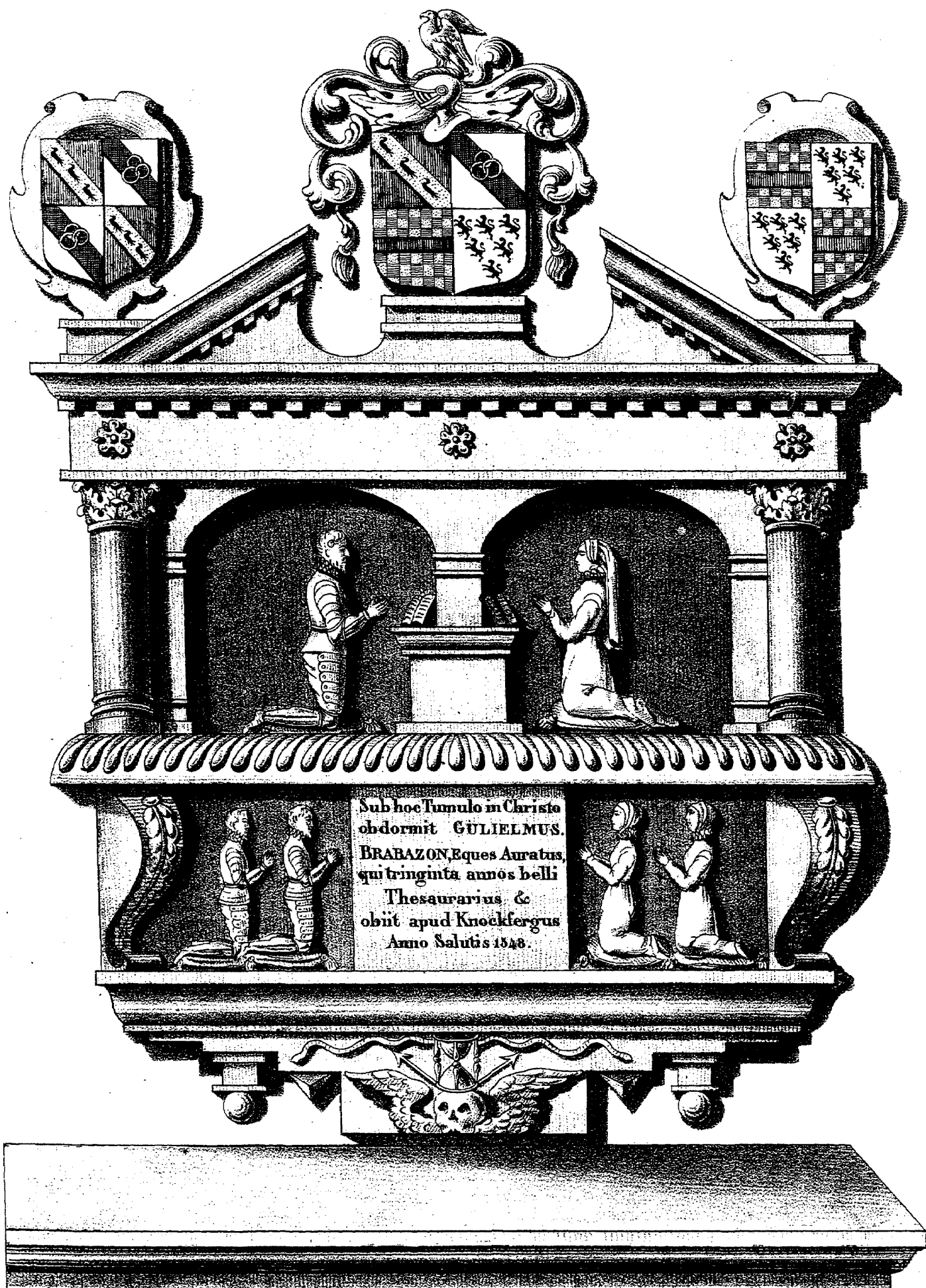
with indefatigable labour, Charles Mac Art Cavenagh, again in rebellion, declared him traitor, killed many of his followers, and burned his country, which obliged him to make a very formal submission, in Dublin, on the 4th of November following, to renounce the name of Mac-Murrough, and part with some of his usurped jurisdiction and estate. He died in Ulster, as before-mentioned, having his heart interred with his ancestors at Eastwell, and his body buried in the Chancel of St. Catherine's Church, Dublin, where a Monument is erected to his Memory, with the following inscription : ²³



Sub hoc Tumulo in Christo obdormit GULIELMUS BRA-
 BAZON, Eques Auratus, qui triginta annos Belli
 Thesaurus, et quater Dominus Justiciarius hujus
 Regni Hiberniæ floruit : Athlon Castrum primus ex-
 pugnavit, unde Provincia Conachtia, et ejusdem Incolæ
 Civilibus Institutis facilius jam inde exculti fuerunt.
 Vir ob justitiam, Benignitatem et Liberalitatem lauda-
 tissimus. Elizabetham Cliffordiam, ex illustri Comitum
 Cumbriæ stirpe oriundam, in uxorem duxit, è quâ duos
 Filios totidemque Filias suscepit ; Edvardum Militem,
 Et Regni hujus Consiliarium, Anthonium quondam
 Conachtiae Præfectum, Annam Gulielmi Thwaits Armigeri
 Uxorem, et Elizabetham primum Johanni Giffordo Ar-
 migero, postea Henrico Duco Equiti Aurato, enuptam.
 Obiit apud Knockfergus Anno Salutis 1548 :²⁴ die
 Optimo Patri Edwardus filius mœstissimus posuit.

²³ When the church of St. Catherine was taken down and rebuilt in the last century, this Monument disappeared ; but an authentic copy of the inscription (as well as a drawing of the Monument) was preserved by the Heralds' College in Dublin, and from a certified copy of that drawing an engraving has been made for the present history.

²⁴ The Book of *Obits* of Christ-Church mentions his death in these words : " Ob. Will. Brabson Miles et Subthesaurarius dom. regis in Hibernia, cujus animæ propicietur Deus, Amen. A.D. MDLII. et anno regni regis Edwardi sexti sexto." And by inquiries taken the year of his death, it appears he died the 10th July, 1552, which proves the date of his death in the year 1548 to be an error.

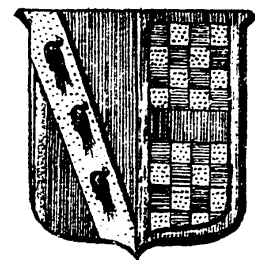


Litho. de C. Motte. a Paris

This MONUMENT was in S^t CATHERINES Church, and was removed on rebuilding it, in the year 1705.

And on the Grave-stone, under the Monument, is this circumscription :

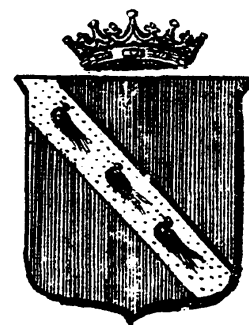
Here lieth the Body of Sir WILLIAM BRABAZON, Knt.
Who continued Tresorer in this Kingdom xxxii
Years, in which Time he was Lord Justice v several
Times; he was the first Englishman that planted in
Conoght, and wan the Castle of Athlone. He served
In the Reigne of Kinge Henry the viii. and Kinge Edward
The vi. His Son, Sir Edward Brabazon, Knt. Lord Baron of
Ardee, purposeth to be entombed by his Father and Mother.



His wife ELIZABETH CLIFFORD was the daughter and co-heir of NICHOLAS CLIFFORD,²⁵ of Holme; in the county of Kent, Esq. and his children were by her, two sons, and two daughters.

1. Sir EDWARD, created Baron of Ardee, whose son William was created 1st *Earl of Meath*.

2. Sir ANTHONY, ancestor to the *Brabazons*, of *Brabazon Park*.



²⁵ This was one of the most illustrious alliances in blood among the highest and most historic noble families in the kingdom, having held baronial rank from the Conquest, the rivals as well as relations of the *Percys* and *Nevilles*, intermarrying with the blood royal, and founders of the most boasted blood of our modern nobility, as the ducal houses of Bridgewater and Devon, the Marquis of Hastings, the Earls of Thanet, the Marquis of Stafford, the Duke of Athol, Lord Clifford of Appleby, etc. etc.

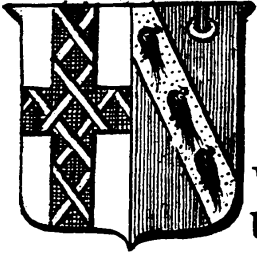
How highly they were estimated by universal consent at that time, appears by the manner in which this alliance is insisted on in both patents of the Barony and Earldom of the Brabason family.

The words of these two patents are "*Atque idem Edwardus Brabason*" (first Peer) "*ex parte matris suae clarissimæ Cliffordorum illustrium Cumberlandiæ Comitum prognatus sit.*"

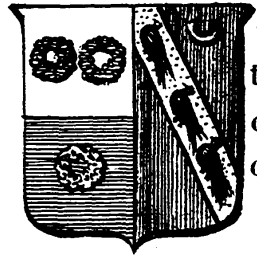
Henry, eleventh Lord Clifford, was created *Earl of Cumberland* in 1523. The Earldom became extinct in Henry, fifth Earl, temp. Ch. I.

See the history of this chivalrous family in Whitaker's *Craven*, who has made it the most amusing and instructive of all genealogical memoirs.

The said Nicholas Clifford, father of Elizabeth, was son of Lewis Clifford, Sheriff of Kent 13 Hen. VII., by Mildred, daughter of Bartholomew Bourne, of Sharsted, son of Alexander Clifford, of Bobbing, by Margaret, daughter of Walter Colepeper, son of Lewis Clifford by Anne, daughter of Lord Molynes, son of William by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Arnold Savage, of Bobbing-Court, son of Sir Lewis Clifford, Knight of the Garter, 1464, by Eleanor, daughter of Lord Delawarre; which Sir Lewis was younger brother to Thomas, sixth Lord Clifford, ancestor of the Earls of Cumberland, and younger son of Roger, fifth Lord Clifford, by Matilda, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by Katherine de Mortimer, daughter of Roger, Earl of March. See *Appendix. M.*



3. Anne, first married to Andrew Wise, of Dublin, Esq.;²⁶ and, secondly, to William Thwaits, of the County of Kent, by whom she had an only daughter, Ursula, who, being married to Sir Henry Finch, Serjeant at Law to King James I. was mother of John Finch, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, created Lord Finch, of Fordwich, in the County of Kent.²⁷



4. Elizabeth, the younger daughter, was *first* married to John Giffard, Esq.²⁸ and, *secondly*, to Sir Henry Duke, of Castle-Jordan, who, dying 12th February, 1595, left two only daughters and co-heirs, whereof 1. *Anne Duke* was married to Sir Edward Loftus,²⁹ (second son of Adam, Archbishop of Dublin), who died at the Siege of Kingsale, 10th May, 1601, and, 6th July following, she died in childbirth of a daughter, which deceased the 21st of that month; and

²⁶ Who, 20th January, 1550, was joined in commission with her father, in the office of Vice-Treasurer, during their respective lives; and to them, their heirs and assigns, by deed, dated March, 1551-2, Sir William conveyed the Rectories, Vicarages, Churches, and Chapels of Baltinglass, the Grange, Kilmore, Hiltonston, with divers others in the Counties of Kildare and Carlow; the Manor of the Norragh, the Tythes of Moone, and many others in the County of Kildare; the Tythes of Malahyde, etc. in the County of Dublin; and the Towns of Oldbridge, Sheep-house, Rathmolan, Stalyng, and Donore, in the County of Meath.

²⁷ In him that title expired. See his character given in Lord Clarendon's *History*. He resided at *the Moat*, about a mile from Canterbury, in the Parish of St. Martin, in which church remains his monumental inscription. The ancient mansion called the Moat, within a walled park, was purchased by Lord Chancellor Cowper, and belongs to the present Earl.

Sir Henry Finch, Serjeant at Law, was younger brother of Sir Moyle Finch, father of Thomas the first Earl of Winchelsea.

²⁸ This John Giffard was the ancestor of Duke Giffard, of Castle Jordan, whose widow was re-married May 27, 1805, to John Henry late Marquis of Lansdown. See Debrett's *Peerage*. Of this family of Giffard, Elizabeth, sister to Sir John Giffard, of Castle Jordan, married Sir George Colley, and dying in 1629, was ancestor, by him, to the noble family of Wellesley, now represented by the Marquisses Wellesley and Dukes of Wellington, etc.

²⁹ This Sir Edward Loftus was Serjeant at Law in 1597, and knighted by Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1599. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, his father, was born at Swineshead, in Yorkshire, and went over to Ireland as chaplain to Thomas Ratcliffe Earl of Sussex, Lord Lieutenant; was nominated to the Archiepiscopal See of Armagh in 1563, Lord Chancellor in 1578. By Jane, daughter of Adam Purdon, of Largin-Race, County of Louth, Esq. he had five sons and seven daughters, who survived. Isabella, the eldest daughter, married Sir William Usher, Clerk of the Council, knighted in 1603. She died in 1597. Her second daughter, Jane, married Daniel Molyneux, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Chancellor of the Exchequer temp. Elizabeth. The representative of this marriage is Sir Capel Molyneux, whose eldest sister, Anne, is now living, the widow of the late Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart.

See the end of this History and *Appendix* for an account of the *Molyneux* family.

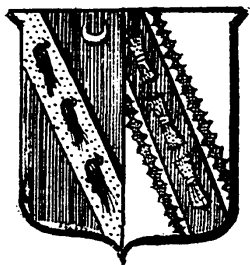
2. *Mary Duke*, ³⁰ who became heir, was first married to Richard Giffard, Esq. who was killed in the wars of Ireland; secondly, to Sir Francis Ruish (Privy Counsellor to James I.), in her right, of Castle-Jordan, who died in 1623, having issue one son, Thomas, who died unmarried, and *three* daughters, Elenor Ruish, married to Sir Robert Loftus, son and heir of Adam ³¹ Viscount Elye; Mary Ruish, to Sir Charles Coote, first Earl of Mountrath; ³² and Anne Ruish. The third husband of the said Mary Duke was Sir John Jephson, Knt. ³³

³⁰ King Charles I. in consideration of the services of her father and husband against the rebels, and for that she herself had received, from their violence and inhumanity, many wounds in her own person, did by patent, dated at Cannbury, 28th August, 1627, grant and confirm to her in fee the Castle of Clonmore, alias Crostetown, the entire manor of Castle Jordan, and divers other lands in the King's County, Meath, Westmeath, and Kildare, with all those that were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Richard Croft, Gent. for life; remainder to her father Sir Henry Duke and his heirs, 20th December, 26th of her reign.

³¹ This Adam Viscount Ely was second son of Robert Loftus, elder brother of Adam, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1605, *ætatis* 72. Sir Adam was knighted by James I., constituted Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1619, and created *Viscount Loftus of Ely* in 1622. Being obliged, in the rebellion of 1641, to fly from Ireland, he died at Middleham, in Yorkshire. By Sarah, daughter of Bathow, widow of Richard Meredyth, Bishop of Leighlin, who died in 1650, he had issue Sir Robert Loftus, knighted by the Lord Deputy St. John, who married the above Eleanor, eldest daughter and co-heir to the above-named Sir Francis Ruish, of Castle Jordan, and dying at Melleforts, 11th October, 1640, was buried at St. Patrick's. He had issue by her, who died in 1639, Anne Loftus, his heir, born in 1626, who married Richard Barrett Lennard, of Bell House, in Essex, Esq. second son of Richard Lord Dacre, and died in 1659, leaving issue by him, who died in 1696, Dacre Barrett Lennard, who married Lady Jane Chichester, by whom he had issue Richard, who married his cousin Lady Anne Lennard, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lennard Earl of Sussex, Baroness Dacre in her own right, mother of Thomas Barrett Lord Dacre, who died in 1786. His son, Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart. of Bell House, in Essex, now inherits his estates. He married Dorothy, sister of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

³² Which Earl died in 1661. His eldest son Charles, second Earl of Mountrath, married, in 1653, Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Meredyth, of Greenhills, County of Kildare, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his wife Anne, sixth daughter of Sir William Usher, and sister of Jane, who married Daniel Molyneux, Esq. Charles, third Earl of Mountrath, was grandfather of Charles Henry, seventh and last Earl. ~~And~~ ^{And}ley Coote, younger brother of the 1st Earl of Mountrath, married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Phillips, by Alice, daughter to Sir William Usher, and had issue, a younger son, Sir Phillips Coote, who died 1715, having married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Brabazon 3d Earl of Meath.

³³ It is to be presumed that this is the family of Jephson, of Moyallow, County of Cork, descended from Sir William Jephson, of Froyle, in Hampshire, who was ancestor to Major-General William Jephson. In 1741, Mary, the daughter of Anthony Jephson, of Moyallow, Esq. married Philip, sixth Viscount Strangford, grandfather of the present Viscount. From the same family is also descended Sir Richard Mounteney Jephson, of Springvale, County of Dorset, created a Baronet in 1814.



XIV. Sir ANTHONY Brabazon, the younger son, was Governor of Connaught, in which Province, at Ballynasloe, in the County of Galway, he became seated. He married Ursula, daughter to Sir Nicholas Malby, of Roscommon,³⁴ Governor of Connaught and Thomond, who died in February, 1583, and who, as Archdale states, was married to Lady Honora,³⁵ daughter of Ulric, third Earl of Clanricarde,³⁶ by Lady Margaret, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan³⁷ Earl of Arundel.³⁸ The issue of Sir Anthony Brabazon by the said Ursula

³⁴ Sir Nicolas Malby is mentioned in all the histories of the events, which occur in Ireland at this period, as taking a leading part in both civil and military affairs. He is mentioned in *Leland*, vol. ii. p. 274, as one of the distinguished officers "who had been trained in the Irish wars" accompanying the Lord Deputy, Sir William Drury, against the Spaniards, and the Earl of Desmond, temp. Elizabeth 1591; and that when the Lord Deputy retired from ill health, he left the army under the command of Sir Nicolas Malby. But the Lord Deputy's death ensued shortly after, which put an end to Malby's authority, and "whereupon he distributed his forces, and retired to his government of Connaught." For a further account of Sir Nicholas Malby, taken from Sir Henry Sidney's *Letters*, see *Appendix. N.*

³⁵ See Archdale's *Irish Peerage*, under article *Clanricarde*, vol. i.

³⁶ The noble family of De Burgh, which in many of its branches has become Bourke and Burke, is one of the most ancient and illustrious in the three kingdoms. Their immediate ancestor was William Fitz-Aldelm, Steward to king Henry II. said to have sprung from the princely house of Baudouin, Sovereign Counts of Flanders. Hubert de Burgh was created Earl of Kent by Edward III. Richard de Burgo, son of Fitz-Aldelm, was Lord of Connaught and Trim, and, in 1227, was Lord Justice of Ireland. His eldest son, Walter, was Earl of Ulster; whose grandson William, third Earl, left a daughter and heir, married to Lionel Plantagenet Duke of Clarence. William, younger son of the first Earl, was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland in 1308; Sir Edward, his younger son, was ancestor to the Earls of Mayo; and Sir Ulic, his eldest, was Lord of Clanricarde; and his grandson Ulic was created by Henry VIII. Earl of Clanricarde, and died in 1544. He was ancestor of the present Ulic John, fourteenth Earl of Clanricarde (just married to Henrietta, only daughter of the Right Honourable George Canning), thus uniting this representative of a series of statesmen, holding the highest offices for a succession of seven centuries, to the family of, perhaps, the most illustrious politician of modern times.

³⁷ These Fitz-Alans were descended from John Fitz-Alan Lord of Clun, who married Isabella, sister and heir of Hugh d'Albini Earl of Arundel and Sussex, grandson of William Earl of Arundel, who died in 1157. Hence came the subsequent Earls of Arundel down to the last Earl of the male line of Fitz-Alan, who had two daughters, co-heirs, one of whom, Jane, married John, Lord *Lumley*, and the other, Mary, carried that earldom, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the *Howards Dukes of Norfolk*.

³⁸ It would seem, by a loosely written memorandum in the Harleian MSS. No. 1425, p. 157, that Sir Nicolas Malby (as well as the compiler can understand that document) had had a former wife of the name of Lambe, from which appear to issue Henry Malby, married to Eleanor, daughter to John Jobson, Esq. son of Sir — Jobson, Lieut. of the Tower; George Malby, of Roscommon, married to a daughter of Arthur Savage, Knt., and a daughter, married to — Powlett, son of Sir George Powlett, of Jarsey.— See *Appendix. O.*

But Ursula, the daughter of Sir Nicolas Malby, who married Sir Anthony Brabazon is well known to



Engraving by C. Mallet, a Paris.

View of the **RUINS of BALLINASLOE**

the residence of **SIR ANTHONY BRABAZON, Governor of**
a Siege in this Castle in the CIVIL WARS, and died an Exile in Spain

Grandfather of the late **SIR ANTHONY BRABAZON**



CASTLE in the County of Galway

Connaught temp. **ELIZABETH, whose Grandson ANTHONY stood**
1632, leaving Issue, an only Son WILLIAM, then an Infant, and this
of Brabazon, in Park, County of Mayo BARNET.

Malby,³⁹ who brought very large possessions in Connaught to the family of her husband, were, 1. Edward, who left no issue; 2. Malby, his successor; 3. Catharine, married to John Burke Lord Viscount Clanmorris;⁴⁰ and 4. Sarah, married to John Hamilton, of Carronery, in the County of Cavan, and of Monella, in Armagh, Esq.⁴¹

XV. MALBY Brabazon, of Ballynasloe, Esq. had a special Livery of his Inheritance, 1st July, 1610; and by Sarah, daughter to Thomas Burke, of Tullagherry, in the County of Galway, Esq.⁴² had issue Anthony, his heir; Ursula, married

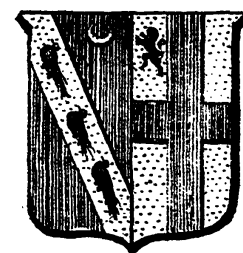
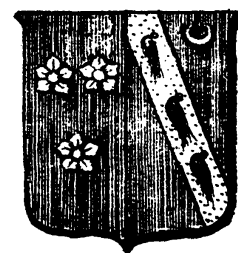
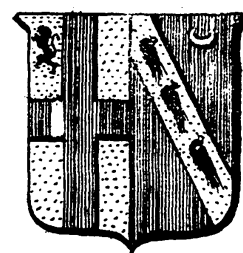
have brought immense possessions to her husband, and has always been considered, by the tradition of the family, an heiress. This heirship may perhaps be reconciled to the assumption of a former marriage, and of issue from that marriage, in conformity with the said Harleian MSS. if we consider the high alliances brought by Lady Honora, the daughter of Ulic, the Earl of Clanricarde; and the augmented possessions of which the acquirement might probably be attributed mainly to this source. Indeed the family of Brabazon have always been ignorant of any other issue of Sir Nicolas than Ursula, their ancestress. But the compiler having accidentally met with the above note, has thought it due to the fidelity which alone gives value to these genealogical deductions thus to mention it.

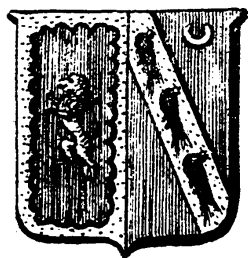
³⁹ Ursula it appears, by the official pedigrees in Ulster's Office of Arms, survived her husband Sir Anthony, and re-married Sir Thomas Burke, Knight, 3d son of Ulic, 3d Earl of Clanricard, but had no issue by her.

⁴⁰ The peerage of Clanmorris has been long since extinct in the De Burgh family. John Bingham, of New Brook, a branch of the Lucan family, was created Baron Clanmorris in 1800.

⁴¹ He was the next brother to James, created Viscount Clondeboy, and died 4th December, 1639, leaving Sir Hans, James, Francis of Tullybrick, in Armagh, and of Cran, in Cavan; Mary, and Ellinor. Sir Hans, of Monella and Hamilton's-Bawn, was made a Captain of Foot, 13th December, 1660 (of which his brother Francis was Lieutenant), represented the County of Armagh in the Parliament of 1661, in which year he was knighted and was by patent, 6th April, 1662, created a Baronet. He married Magdalene, daughter of Sir Edward Trevor, Knt. and sister to Marcus, created Viscount Dungannon, and dying suddenly, 15th February, 1681, had an only daughter, Sarah, married to Sir Robert Hamilton, of Mount-Hamilton, in the County of Armagh, Knt. who, 21st March, 1681, was appointed Sir Hans's successor as Custos Rotulorum of that County; and 19th February, 1682, also created a Baronet. He died in 1703, leaving by her, who deceased before her father, an only child, Sir Hans Hamilton, Bart. heir to his grandfather, born in 1676, who married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of James Smithsby, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Smithsby, Knt. and dying in 1729 (or 1730), left issue by her Anne, his only daughter and heir, married to James Campbell, Esq. Banker, of London, and founder of the great house of *Coutts and Co. in the Strand*. He assumed the name of *Hamilton* to possess his wife's estate, and died 7th July, 1749, æt. 80. His widow died in Sackville-Street, Piccadilly, in 1770, making her executor and residuary legatee Edward Brydges, Esq. of Wootton, in Kent, who had married her cousin Jemima, daughter of William Egerton, LL.D. by Anne Head, daughter of her aunt Lady Head, wife of Sir Francis Head, of Kent, Bart. who had married her aunt Margaret Smithsby. Edward Brydges left issue Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. claimant to the Barony of Chandos, etc.

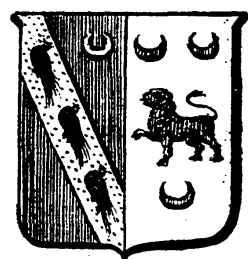
⁴² The compiler has not been able to ascertain to what branch of the Burkes this Thomas Burke of Tullagherry belonged, but as Sir John Burke, Bart. of Glinsk informs him that a tradition has been pre-





to Bernard Talbot,⁴³ of Rathdown, in the County of Wicklow, Esq. (who died at Ballynasloe the 20th May, and was buried in the Church of Crioch); Sarah, and Dorothy.

XVI. ANTHONY succeeded his father 20th May, 1637, and (as appears by the deposition of John Dodwell, of the Grange, in the County of Roscommon, Gent.) upon the beginning of the commotions in 1641, forsook his Religion and became a Papist, his father and grandfather having been good Protestants; was chosen one of the Committee, and a Captain, for the Regulation and better Encouragement of the Connaught Forces. He stood a siege in his fortified castle of Ballinasloe, and was excepted from Pardon by Cromwell's Act of Parliament, passed 12th August, 1652, and died an Exile in Spain in 1654.⁴⁴ He married



served in his family and neighbourhood of a *Catharine Brabazon of Ballinasloe*, either one of his own family married to a Brabazon, or a Brabazon married to a Burke, he is uncertain which, it is possible that this tradition belongs to the alliance mentioned in the text. Sir John is, however, certain that the person concerning whom the tradition prevails was called Catharine, always known under the appellation of *Catharine Brabazon, of Ballinasloe, Duk a Durris*, which signifies drink at the door, owing to her great hospitality. Sir John Burke, whose ancestor Ulic was created a Baronet in 1628, is of an elder branch of the Burke or De Burgh family, the same as the Lords Castle Connell and Brittas, now extinct, descended from Edmund, younger son of Richard, 2d Earl of Ulster, of that name, who left Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married to Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence.

⁴³ Of the same family as the Talbots of Malahyde Castle, now and for many years representatives of the County of Dublin, and who are collateral heirs male of Talbot Duke of Tyrconnel, who married Miss Jennings, sister of Sarah, the famous Duchess of Marlborough.

⁴⁴ Anthony, by his change of religion and conduct, lost not only his paternal, but, in Connaught also, the vast possessions which he derived maternally from the *Malbys*. The history of this forfeiture, as delivered down by family tradition, is as follows, and may be easily certified by authentic documents public and private. Anthony, as above mentioned, stood a siege in his fortified castle of *Ballinasloe* against one of Cromwell's generals: the castle was taken; but he escaped privately at night, by swimming across the ditch, leaving behind him his wife and infant son. He fled to Spain, where he died *anno* 1654. A gentleman lately in Spain saw the monument of a *Brabazon* in a cathedral of that kingdom; and this was probably the monument of *Anthony*.

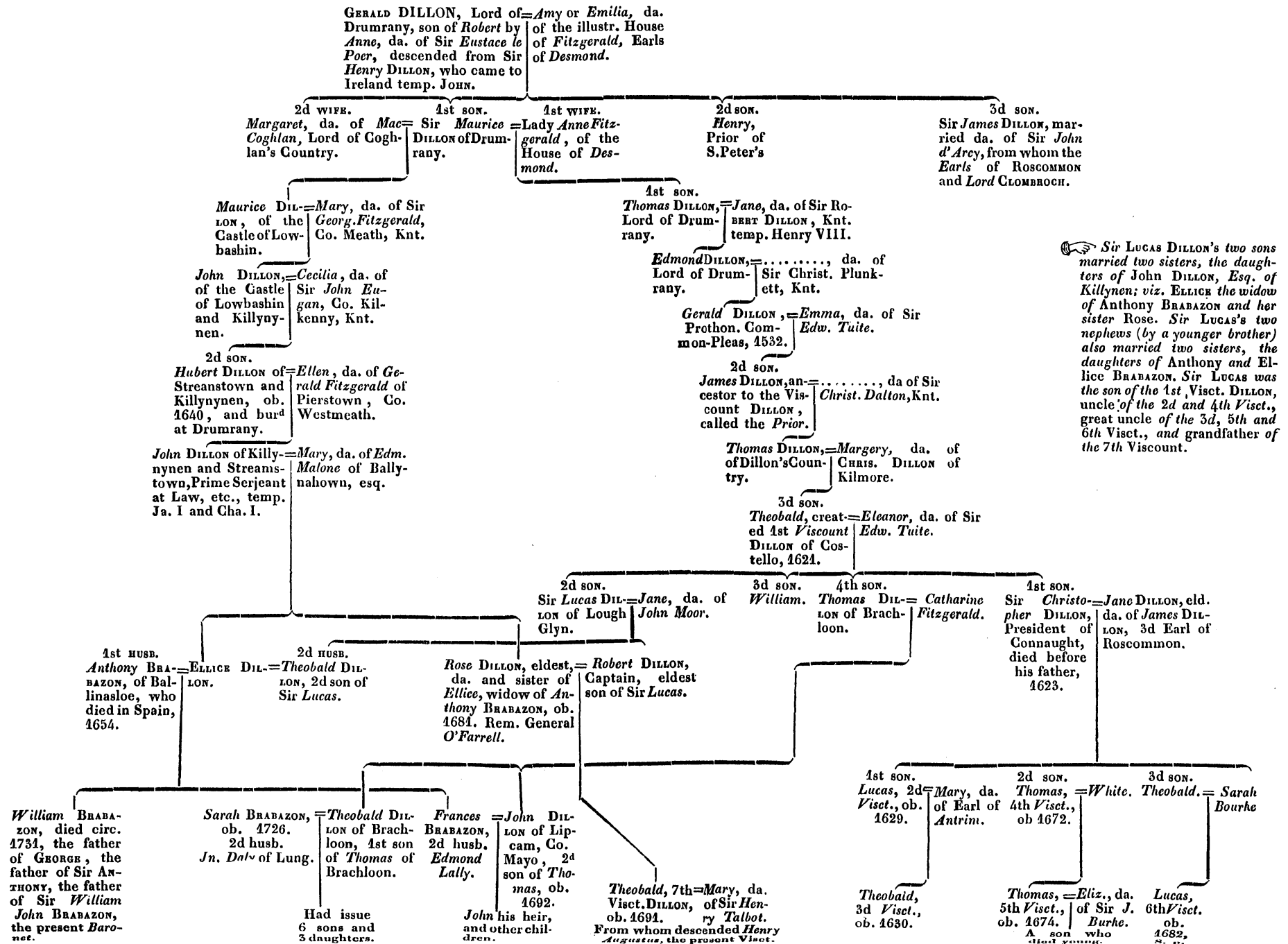
The Compiler of this History, on a late visit to Ireland, having had the curiosity to survey the ruins of the *Castle of Ballinasloe*, which are covered with ivy and trees, and form a large quadrangle extremely picturesque, discovered above the Eastern gateway (which is approached by a bridge), a square stone, which, seeming to him to have some sculpture on it, proved, on a close inspection, to be inscribed thus:—



GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF DILLON,

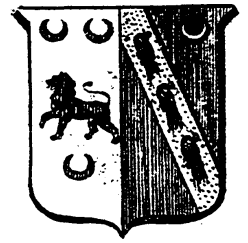
Referred to in note 43, p. 47, as connected with the Family of **BRABAZON**,

Taken from ARCHDALE'S IRISH PEERAGE, Vol. IV, art. DILLON.



↳ Sir LUCAS DILLON's two sons married two sisters, the daughters of John DILLON, Esq. of Killynynen; viz. ELLICE the widow of Anthony BRABAZON and her sister Rose. Sir LUCAS's two nephews (by a younger brother) also married two sisters, the daughters of Anthony and Ellice BRABAZON. Sir LUCAS was the son of the 1st Visct. DILLON, uncle of the 2d and 4th Visct., great uncle of the 3d, 5th and 6th Visct., and grandfather of the 7th Viscount.

Ellice, daughter to John Dillon, Esq. of Killynnen,⁴⁵ in Westmeath (who afterwards re-married with Colonel Robert Dillon), and by her had an only son, William Brabazon, of Ballynasloe, an infant at the time of his father's flight, and two daughters: 1. *Sarah*, married to Theobald Dillon, eldest son of the Honourable Thomas Dillon of Brachloon, co. Roscommon, 3d son of Theobald, 1st Viscount Dillon, and married, 2dly, to John Daly, of Lung, co. Mayo, Esq. who died April, 1725. She died 1726. 2 *Frances*, married to John Dillon, of



His chief estates were forfeited, but a portion were preserved for his only son by the interest and good management of his widow, a Dillon, whose father, John Dillon of Streamstown, Prime Serjeant, had held high functions under the government of King James I. and Charles II. and who had herself confirmed her influence by her second marriage with her relation Robert (according to Lodge, or Theobald his brother according to Archdale), who was the grandson of Theobald, 1st Viscount Dillon of Costello, while her sister Rose was, according to Archdale married, to the said Robert Dillon, brother to the above Theobald, and was mother by him to Theobald the 7th Viscount. This connection with the Dillons was further linked by the marriage of her two daughters, Sarah and Frances Brabazon, with the two brothers, Theodore and John Dillon, who were sons of the Honourable Thomas Dillon of Brachloon, co. Roscommon, 3d son of the above mentioned Theobald, 1st Viscount Dillon.

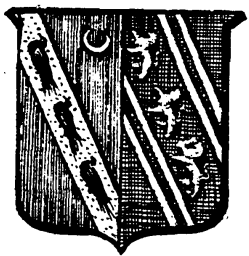


As these complicated intermarriages and the family relationship resulting from them are not easily comprehended with sufficient clearness, unless exhibited in a genealogical table, a short sketch of the *Dillon* genealogy, so far as is necessary for this purpose, is inserted in the Appendix.

A considerable part of the extensive property thus related to have been forfeited by Anthony Brabazon, now belongs to the Earl of Clancarty.

⁴⁵ This John Dillon, of Killynnen and Streamstown, was an eminent lawyer; and made King's Counsel, and afterwards Prime Serjeant, as before mentioned, temp. James I. and Charles I., Privy Councillor, and of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. His wife was Mary, daughter of Edmond Malone, of Ballynahown, County of Westmeath, Esq. He was son and heir of Hubert Dillon, of Killynnen and Streamstown, by Ellice, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, of Piercestown, County of Westmeath; son of John Dillon, by Cecilia, daughter of Sir John Egan, County of Kilkenny; son of Maurice Dillon, by Mary, daughter of Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, of Tecroghan, County of Meath; son of Sir Maurice Dillon, by Margaret, daughter of Mac Coghlan, Lord of Coghlan's Country; which Sir Maurice was elder brother of Sir James, ancestor to the *Dillons*, Earls of Roscommon, and Lord *Clonbrock*; and was himself ancestor to the Viscounts Dillon, by an elder son: both sons of Gerald Dillon, Lord of *Drumrany*, by Amy, or Emilia, a daughter of the illustrious house of the *Fitzgeralds*, Earls of *Desmond*.

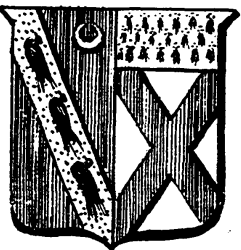
This Gerald Dillon was son and heir of Robert Lord of Drumrany, by Anne, second daughter of Sir Eustace Le Poer; son and heir of Sir Henry Dillon, of Drumrany, by Bridget, daughter of Meyler de Bermingham Lord Athenry; son and heir of Sir Thomas Dillon, of Drumrany, by a daughter of *Edmond Butler Earl of Carrick*, son of *Henry Dillon*, common ancestor of all the Dillons, who came over to Ireland in 1185; who had immense tracts of land given to him by King John, to hold *per Baroniam in capite*, by the service of 60 Knights' fees,—afterwards called Dillon's Country. He built his mansion-house, called *Drumrany*, in the centre of this district.—Vide Archdale's *Irish Peerage*, art. *Viscount Dillon*, and *Genealogical Table in the Appendix*.



Lisian, co. Mayo, brother of the said Theobald married to her sister, which John died 1692. The said Frances Brabazon re-married Edmund Lally, Esq.

XVII. WILLIAM married, first, Mary, daughter of George Browne, Esq. of the Neale,⁴⁶ ancestor of Lord Kilmaine, descended from George Browne, who settled at the Neale, in the County of Mayo, 1565; and secondly, at an advanced age, in Sept. 1717, Catherine, daughter of William Fitzmaurice, of Coolnaught, Esq.⁴⁷ By his first wife he had one son, Anthony, and three daughters: 1. Alice, wife of John Burke, Esq. of Lismore; 2. Ellice, wife of John Nowlan, Esq. of Balinderry; and 3. Bridget, wife of Nicholas Lynch, Esq. of Barna, all in the County of Galway.

Anthony was High Sheriff of Galway anno 1721, and was married to Margaret, daughter of Edward Malone, of Ballynahown, Esq. ancestor of Lord Sunderlin, but by her he had no issue.⁴⁸



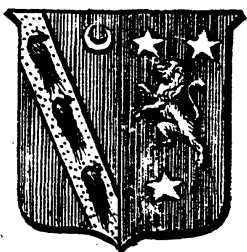
⁴⁶ Of the family of Browne Viscounts Montacute, of Cowdray, in Sussex, now extinct, and a branch of which family formerly possessed Betchworth Castle, as mentioned in note, p. 7.

This George Browne of the Neale, was the 2d Bart. of the family so called by Archdale, vol. 3, p. 272. His wife was the only daughter of Sir Henry Bingham, Bart. ancestor to Lord Lucan. John, the younger brother of the said George, was father of Peter, whose son John was created Lord Monteagle 1761, and Earl of Altamont in 1771. His son Peter was created, in 1800, Marquis of Sligo.

⁴⁷ These Fitzmaurices were a branch of the ancient baronial family of that name, since Earls of Kerry, and now Marquises of Lansdown.

“ This ancient and noble family (the Fitzmaurices), is a branch of that great and illustrious house of *Fitzgerald*, Earls of Kildare, who were originally of Tuscany, and in sundry ages flourished in the most renowned countries in Europe. *Cambrensis*, speaking of the *Giraldines*, says, that envy with all her malicious drifts could never wholly supplant the fertile Grove of this courageous and noble progeny. And again, he says, Who are they that scale the enemy's fort? *The Geraldines*. Who are they that defend their country? *The Geraldines*. Who are they that make the enemy quake in their skin? *The Geraldines*. And who are they whom envy backbiteth? *The Geraldines*.”—*Irish Compendium*, 1722.

⁴⁸ There is no doubt of this fact: but it is necessary to notice that Playfair (whose inaccuracies it is well known occur every where), has inserted in a note to the Brabazon article, in his *Irish Baronetage*, that the above named *Anthony*, married to Margaret Malone, *had issue by her* a son, William Brabazon, of Ballinasloe, Esq. “the father, by —, daughter of —, his wife, of a Son,” from which he goes on to state there were male descendants then surviving. This must unquestionably have arisen out of some great error or confusion of Playfair, if he meant *regular descendants*. To prove which, it is not necessary to make any other appeal than to the line of inheritance by which the landed estates of William Brabazon (from whose eldest son Anthony, it is pretended by the same note, there were male descendants), have in fact devolved upon the present Sir William Brabazon, Bart. as heir male of the body of the said William, through his younger son, George, by default of issue male of the said Anthony of Galway, his elder brother. Besides which, it is quite impossible that this descent, if it existed, being within memory,



The *second* wife of the said William, the father, was as above-mentioned Catherine Fitzmaurice,⁴⁹ by whom he had three sons :

1. *William*, who died at the age of 13, before the demise of his father ;
2. *George*, who succeeded him ; and
3. *Malby*, a Colonel in the Army, who married Charlotte, daughter of — Le Merchant, Governor of Guernsey, and aunt of Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

XVIII. GEORGE BRABAZON, Esq. of Brabazon Park, married Sarah, daughter of Dominick Burke, Esq.⁵⁰ of Gloroch, in Galway, twenty-six years Member of Parliament for the Town of Galway, by — Bingham, sister to Sir George Bingham, father of Charles the first Earl of Lucan,⁵¹ by whom he had several children.

1. Anthony, his successor ;
2. Malby, a Colonel in the Army, who died at the Siege of Gavanne, in the Island of Granada ;
3. William, who married the daughter and heiress of John Phipps, Esq. of Liscony, in the County of Sligo, and had issue Eliza, married to the Honourable Hector Graham Toler, second son of Lord Norbury ;
4. George, a Captain in the Army, married in America, and was drowned with all his family on returning from that country.
5. Edward, a Counsellor, married Frances daughter of the Rev. — Lynch,

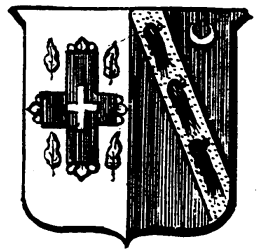
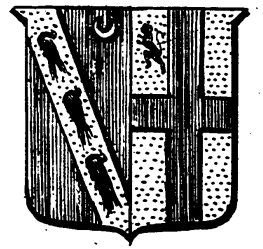
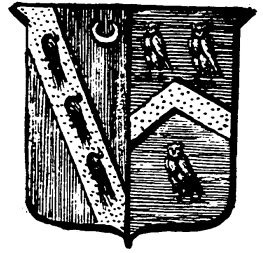
should have been unknown to the present family, who never heard of such descendants ; but, on the contrary, know, from the correspondence of the above William with his family, and from all the family traditions, that the said Anthony, his only son, had no issue by his marriage.

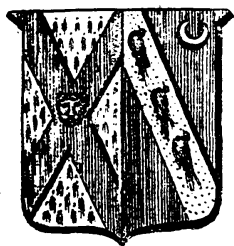
The Compiler has just learnt that a large mass of the original letters and documents, from which Playfair compiled his Irish Baronetage, have fallen, by purchase, into the hands of a friend, who promises to afford him access to them, with the probable hope that the source of this palpable error may be elucidated from those autographs.

⁴⁹ She survived the marriage of her *grandson Anthony* with *Miss Molyneux*.

⁵⁰ It is understood by the family that this Dominick Burke belonged to the Clanricarde branch of the great and numerous family of De Burgh.

⁵¹ The Bingham's settled in Ireland in the person of George Bingham, of Sligo, (a younger brother of the Dorsetshire family) ; which George was father of Sir Henry, of Castlebar, created a Baronet in 1632, grandfather of Sir George, who married Anne, daughter of Agmondesham Vesey, Esq., whose son, Sir Charles, was raised to the Irish Peerage in 1776, and was father of the present Earl, and of the Countess Spencer, etc. etc.



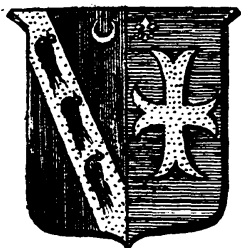


of the County of Wicklow, by whom came two daughters, Elizabeth, married to — Ellard, Esq., and Frances.

6. Anne, married to John Bodkin, Esq. of Annagh, by whom is one daughter, Anne, married to Henry Bingham, Esq. brother of Lord Clanmorris.

7. Catharine, married to — Higgins, Esq., and 8. Rebecca, married to Owen Young, Esq. of Harris-town, County of Roscommon. The rest died young.

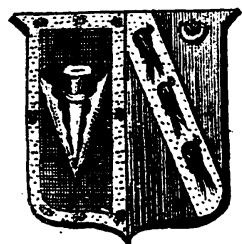
George (the father of this issue), died 29th March, 1780, and his widow, *Sarah*, in 1798.



XIX. SIR ANTHONY BRABAZON succeeded his father, and was created a Baronet 10th November, 1797. He married, anno 1776, Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Capel Molyneux, M.P. for the University of Dublin,⁵² of Castle Dillon, Bart. by Elizabeth, sister of Sir William East,⁵³ Bart. of Hall Place, Co. Berks, and had three sons: 1. *George Charles*, who died unmarried in 1798; 2. *Sir William John*, his heir; 3. *Anthony*, died young, and three daughters: 1. *Elizabeth*, died young; 2. *Anne Mary*, 3. *Sarah*.

The said *Anne Mary* married to Hercules Sharpe, of Blackhalls, Co. Durham, Esq. (brother to Sir Cuthbert Sharpe) and has issue, 1. *William John*, 2. *Hercules Brabazon*, 3. *Anne Sarah*, 4. *Anthony Molyneux*, died an infant.

Sir Anthony died 3d July, 1803, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,



⁵² Sir Capel died in 1797; he was son of Sir Thomas Molyneux, first Baronet, born 1661, ob. 1733, who, as well as his brother the celebrated William Molyneux, was the friend and correspondent of Locke. Sir Thomas married Catharine, daughter of Ralph Howard, of Shelton, Co. Wicklow, Esq. and sister of Robert Howard, Bishop of Elphin (father of Ralph Viscount Wicklow). He was the son of Samuel Molyneux, who died in 1642, by Margaret Dowdall; son of Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King at Arms, who died in 1632, by Jane, daughter of Sir William Usher; son of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Knt. Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, born at Calais in 1531. Sir Capel, brother of Lady Brabazon, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Neil O'Donnell, Bart. without issue. His next brother and heir presumptive is Major-General Thomas Molyneux, who has several sons and daughters, of whom Elizabeth is married to Lord William George Henry Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort; Mary-Ann to George Keogh, Esq.; and Henrietta to Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill, Co. Worcester, Bart.

⁵³ Sir William East was son of William East, Esq. by Anne, daughter of George Cooke, Esq. Chief Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and sister of George Cooke, Esq. M.P. for the County of Middlesex. He was born in 1737, and died in 1819, and left issue by Anne Cassamajor, 1. Sir Gilbert, the present Baronet, married Miss Joliffe, daughter of Hylton Joliffe, Esq. of Merstham, in the County of Surrey, Representative in many parliaments for Petersfield; 2. Augustus Henry, married Caroline, elder daughter of the late George Vansittart, Esq. of Bisham Abbey, uncle to Lord Bexley; and 3. Mary, wife of Sir William Clayton, Bart.

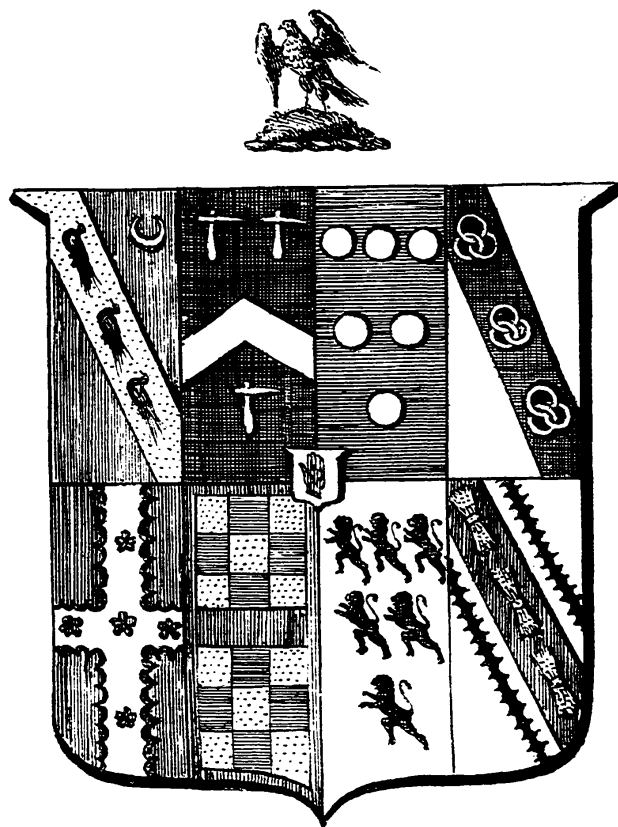
XX. SIR WILLIAM JOHN BRABAZON, of Brabazon Park, Co. Mayo, the second and present Baronet.

Arms. Gules on a bend or, 3 martlets sable.

Crest. On a wreath, a mount proper, and thereon a falcon rising or, with golden bells.

Motto. Vota vita mea.

Female Descent. Moseley, De Bisset,, Trussel,, Harcourt, Hawberk, Jervis, Chaworth, Clifford, Malby, Burke, Dillon, Fitzmaurice, Burke, Molyneux.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A.

The following description of BETCHWORTH is taken from *Miss Aikin's Memoirs of her Father, Dr. John Aikin*, vol. i. p. 321.

“ THIS is an ancient seat, chiefly remarkable for the noble timber belonging to it. Approaching it from Dorking, the road leads through an outer park, skirted with rows of old chesnut trees, of large dimensions, and of forms which perhaps a painter would rather denominate grotesque than picturesque. The peculiar manner in which this tree sends off its branches, making elbows and sharp angles, and often crossing each other in the most irregular lines, gives it a very singular character: but, on the whole, the chesnuts of Beachworth impress the beholder with extraordinary ideas of gigantic greatness. The inner park, at the extremity of which the house is situated, has two fine avenues, the one of elm trees, the other of limes, the tallest I ever beheld. This last is a triple avenue, resembling the nave of a cathedral, but greatly surpassing in grandeur the works of human hands. The trees touch each other with their branches, meet at a great height in the air from the opposite sides of the rows, form Gothic arches, and exclude every ray of the meridian sun. I never felt a stronger impression of awful gloom, than on entering these solemn walks in the dusk of evening. The river Mole, washing the edge of Beachworth park, has in some parts a respectable breadth, and is beautifully shaded with aquatic trees and bushes.”

E

The Letter which follows from Sir Egerton Brydges to the Compiler, though not intended for publication, he has got his permission to insert, with the curious poem of William Browne, the Poet, addressed to the Lord of Betchworth.

Saturday Morning, 30th April, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,

THE inclosed papers will prove, that in the midst of my own pursuits I do not forget you.

What you may think of these minutiae, I know not. To me they appear not a little curious: especially the detection of the long received error about Sir William Brabason's widow, and Sir Edward Moore's wives! (See p. xiii of this Appendix.) I call it detection, because the point seems to my mind quite settled.

With regard to the poem of William Browne, addressed to Betchworth, you may not feel as I do about it. I consider both that and Browne's pedigree, as a singular revival of the history of a genius, after a lapse of two centuries.

William Browne was a popular poet temp. James I. as the writer of *Britannia's Pastorals*. From 1660 to about 1772, his poetry and name had sunk into oblivion—and collectors picked up his few printed poems, as great rarities. Tom Warton about that time drew notice to him: and one Davis, a London bookseller, then reprinted the *Pastorals*. The original editions still bear a great price.

John Nichols, about 1780, said, in a *Collection of old poems*, that it was suspected that there lurked somewhere or other some MS. poems of this author, who now began to attract the praises of literary antiquaries for his genius!

One day, about 1813, I was looking for something else in the British Museum, and stumbled upon this lost volume of poetry among the Lansdowne MSS. I read the poems, and thought them better than his printed pieces! I think so still! I transcribed them; and had them printed in a 4to vol. at the *Lee Priory Press*!

The Epistle to Browne of *Betchworth* is one of them!

I thought I perceived by that Epistle, that the poet was connected in blood with the honourable family resident at that place. I looked into *Anthony Wood's Athenæ*, and all other biographies, to discover the poet's descent. Wood only went so far as to tell us he came from *Tavistock*! but *here* he left him! I knew Wood to be an excellent and far-searching genealogist, and therefore despaired to carry the poet higher!

What was my delight, when in searching further among the masses of MS. pedigrees in the British Museum, I found the pedigree which accompanies the poem here sent to you, and by which his direct descent from the Brownes of Betchworth was deduced!

The Poem on *Betchworth* appears to me *beautiful*: but to think so, it is necessary that a reader should be a little familiar with the *obsolete* style of our poetry.

You will not think me impertinent in observing, that nothing can give an interest to genealogical memorials, beyond the readers connected in blood with them, except the intermixture of notices, which are of a more general and public nature—which regard persons whose names and characters are (what I may call) *public property*!—who have rendered their names dear or respectable beyond the mere circle of family alliances and selfish connections! Whatever elucidates literature, whatever supplies *general* reflections, whatever affords food or stimulus to those emotions, which belong to our universal nature, will be sought and well estimated far beyond the mere narrow pale of individual and acci-

dental curiosity—and stands a chance of being cited for very different purposes from those for which it was written!

There was another ingenious but forgotten poet—a little later than Browne (*viz.* Char. I.), *Thos. Stanley*, (the learned translator of Anacreon, since translated by Moore), whose poems were still more scarce than Browne's, and whose remoter descent was equally unknown or mistaken—and of him also I had the good fortune to hit upon the pedigree among the Harleian MSS., in a place unexpected.

Sir Henry Chauncy, in his *History of Hertfordshire*, had carried him up a generation or two, and he was said to be sprung from the *Earls of Derby*—but not known how!

In an odd place of *Essex* pedigrees, I found his descent recorded from a *natural* son of an Earl of Derby, (I think Earl *Edward*). His father was a Knight, and I think was that natural son: but I have not now the pedigree at hand.

But to show that points interesting to the learned may sometimes be elucidated by genealogical knowledge, I may mention, that scholars are at this day mooting the point whether part of the learned notes given by Stanley in his *Æschylus* were not derived from the MSS. of *Isaac Casaubon*?

My genealogical and local knowledge enables me to give strength to the *suspicion*!

Thomas Stanley's mother was a *Hammond* of St. Alban's Court, in Nonington, East Kent, and *her* mother, an *Aucher* of Bourne, near Canterbury—among these, Stanley spent much of his time, as I suspect, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury. At Ickham, my son's parish, four miles from Canterbury, the resident Rector was *Merie Casaubon*, (Isaac's son, a Genevan by birth), and he possessed his father's MSS. I cannot doubt that here Stanley got access to these MSS.

S. E. B.

AN EPISTLE,

WRITTEN 1615, BY WM. BROWNE (THE PASTORAL POET).

To the Lord of Betchworth.

Hasten, O hasten, for my Love's sake haste!
 The Spring already hath your Betchworth graced.
 What need you longer stay to grace it more,
 Or add to that which had enough before?
 The Heavens admit no suns: why should your seat
 Have two then, equal, good, and as complete?
 Hasten, O hasten, then, for till I see
 Whom most I love, 'tis Winter still with me;
 I feel no Spring, nor shall I, till your light
 Repel my too, too long, and lonely night.
 Till you have quicken'd with your happy shine
 A drooping, discontented heart of mine,
 No mirth, but what is forced, shall there be plac'd:
 Hasten, O hasten, then; for Love's sake haste!
 So longing *Hero* oftentimes was wont
 Upon the flowery banks of Hellespont

To walk, expecting when her love should land,
As I have done on silver Isis' strand.
I ask the snowy swans that swim along,
Seeking some sad place for their sadder song,
Whether they came from Mole, or heard her tell,
What worth doth near her wanton river dwell;
And naming you, the gentle, spotless birds,
As if they understood the power of words,
To bend their stately necks do straight agree;
And honouring the name, so answer me!
Those being gone, I ask the crystal brook,
Since part of it unwillingly had took
An even leave of that now happy place,
Then pleasant Tempe, which the Gods did grace;
The stream I asked, if when it lately left
Those daisied banks, and grieved to be bereft
So sweet a channel, you did mean to stay,
Still on that vale, where they were forced away:
Hereat the wave a little murmur makes;
And then another wave that overtakes,
And then a third comes on and then another,
Rolling themselves up closely each to other;
(As little lads, to know their fellow's mind,
While he is talking, closely steal behind;)
I ask them all, and each like murmur keeps;
I ask another, and that other weeps:
What they should mean by this I do not know,
Except the mutterings and the tears they show,
Be from the dear remembrance of that scite,
Where, when they left you, they forsook delight.
That this the cause was I perceived plain,
For going thence, I thither came again,
What time it had been flood a pretty while;
And then the dimpled waters seem'd to smile;
As if they did rejoice, and were full fain,
That they were turning back to Mole again.
In such like thoughts I spent the tedious day;
But when the night doth our half-globe array
In mournful black, I leave the curled stream;
And, by the kindness of a happy dream,
Enjoy what most I wish, yourself, and such,
Whose worth, whose love, could I as highly touch,
As I conceive, some hours should still be spent,
To raise your more than earthly monument.
In sleep I walk with you and do obtain
A seeming conference; but, alas! what pain
Endures that man, which evermore is taking
His joys in sleep, and is most wretched waking!

APPENDIX.

To make me happy then, be you my sun,
 And with your presence clear all clouds begun;
 My mists of melancholy will out-wear,
 By your appearing in our hemisphere;
 Till which, within a vale as full of woe,
 As I have ever sung, or eye can know,
 Or you can but imagine, reading this,
 Inthralled lies the heart of him that is,
 Careless of all others' love,

(Without your respect),

W. B.

*From an Inner Temple than the Inner Temple,
 May the third, 1615.*

PEDIGREE OF W. BROWNE, THE POET.

William Browne, 2d son of Sir Thomas Browne, of Bechworth Castle, in Surrey.*			
John Browne, went to live at Tavistock.		=	daughter of Grills, of Devonshire.
Thos. Browne, son and heir of John.		=	daughter of — Cars- lake, of Devonshire.
Wm. Browne, eldest son, from whom there is no issue.	John Browne, second son.	=	Mary, daughter of Wm. Amidos.
Thomas Browne, of Ta- vistock.		=	Joanne, daughter of — Healew.
John, second son.	Elizabeth, married to John Polwhield.	William Browne† of the Inner Temple, in Lon- don: (<i>the Poet.</i>)	= Tymothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Eversfield, of Den, near Horsham, in Sussex, Knt.
Robert, died an infant.		Robert, a second son, died also an infant.	

* The Brownes of Beachworth were a known branch of the Viscounts Montague.

† *Arms.* The same as Browne, Viscount Montacute, viz. *Sable*, three lions between two bendlets; arg. a crescent within a mullet for difference. *Crest.* A griffin's head erased, or.

B.

ESTWELL OR EASTWELL.

From Burton's Leicestershire, edit. 1777, and from Nichols's Additional Collections, published 1790.

In the hundred of *Framland*. This manor (for many hundred years) has been the inheritance, and chief seat in this county, of the family of Brabazon, who bore "*Gules, on a bend, Or, three martlets, sable;*" of which house was Sir Roger Brabazon, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in the reign of King EDWARD the First. It is now the inheritance of Edward Lord Brabazon, Baron of Hardee, in Ireland, by lineal descent from his ancestors.

In the Church are these Arms.

Gules, on a bend, Or, three martlets, sable.	BRABAZON.
In pale { BRABAZON. Azure, two chevrons, Or. }	CHAWORTH.
In pale { BRABAZON. Gules, two bars, Or. }	HARECOURT.
Or, a plain cross, sable.	
Sable, three cups, covered argent.	

Sir William Brabazon, knight, died June 10, 1552, seized in fee of the manor of Eastwell, held of the king, as of his duchy of Lancaster, and of one windmill, 16 messuages, 8 cottages, 200 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, in Eastwell, Harby, Eaton, and Wickham, and other land in Mouseley and Wilmeresby. Edward Brabazon, his son and heir, then only three years and three months old, was created Baron Ardee, of the kingdom of Ireland, July 16th, 1591, and died in 1616. Edward Brabazon, Esq. the then possessor of the Lordship of Eastwell, and Mary his wife, were purchasers of the manor of Shortley, in the county of Warwick, from James Fitzherbert, of Stoke, near Coventry, and Richard Fitzherbert, of Shilto, co. Leicester, Gent.

William Lord Brabazon, of Ardee, his eldest son, was soon after created Earl of East Meath, in Ireland, April 16th, 1627, and was lord of this manor in 1630. Soon after this period, the two manors Grange became united in the person of Rowland Eyre, Esq. who at first purchased some land in Eastwell belonging to Mr. Blith, March, 1631, on the scite whereof he built his house; and next the Lord Brabazon's manor, the capital messuage whereof is that which in 1715 was occupied by Sir Thomas Howard. He afterwards purchased the Grange of Mr. Warren, in which Mr. Healey lived in 1715.

P. 4100. EASTWELL is a small but pleasant village, situated upon the hill in the road from Belvoir Castle to Melton Mowbray, and is about seven miles from the latter place, and five from the former. It is inclosed, and contains 1291 acres of land, far the greater part of which is grazed. The manor is divided, part belonging to Lord Rawdon, and part to the Earl of Harborough.

This SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT, with the Inscription was in the south Aisle of the ancient CATHEDRAL of S^t PAUL in LONDON, and is copied from DUGDALES' history of that Cathedral.



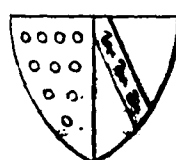
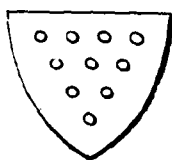
Engraving of C. Mart. & P. 1818

Super Tumulum

Orate pro anima Domini Rogeri Brabazon de Odeby, juris canonici Doctoris, et huius Ecclesie Cathedralis Residentiarum, qui obiit tertio die mensis Augusti, anno Domini MCCCCXVIII. Cujus anima propitiatur Deus. Nunc Christo te petimus, miserere quoniam: qui venisti redimere perditos, noli damnare redemptos.

A Drawing of the above Monument is also to be found in WEEVER'S Funeral monuments, and in MARLETT'S MSS N^o 611. p. 39. In the same MSS N^o 611 at p. 60 is written.

On a Gravestone at y^e North pth of the Steppes ascending to the Quire in PAUL'S LONDON.



out of one of S^t Robert Cotton's Books of Canterbury num. 377.

The parish contains 18 families, 98 inhabitants, and one freeholder.

The church is small, having only a nave and south aisle, with a small chancel and a tower about 40 feet only in height, containing a single bell.

In the south-east angle of the church is a part separated by a railing for the burial place of a former lord of the manor, and a stone remains in the church which is laid over a grave, but there is only a figure of a cross upon it, without any inscription.

Under a Gothic arch in the north side of the chancel lies the figure of a man in stone, with his hands joined before him, and a chalice on his breast; his garment is short, and his hair or cap has one large roll behind: the parish clerk, from what information is not known, calls him a *Danish Priest*.

C.

COPY of the WOODFORD CHARTULARY, illustrating the note, p. 5, taken from Nichols's Collect. for Leicestershire, p. 1218, 1219.

Sproxton.—Ex Registro Cartarum de omnibus maneriis Johannis de Woodford.—
MSS. Brit. Mus. Claudius, 18.

“ Here may ye see and truly understand how that Roger Brabazon, a man of law, and after he was Chief Justice of England, and wedded Beatrix, the daughter of John of Sproxton, and she was heir to John of Sproxton, that was another man of law; and after the decease of the said John of Sproxton, her father, she was heir to the said Roger Brabazon, her husband; and she made a feofment by fine to William of Sadington, cosin to Sir Roger Brabeston; for he enfeofed the said William in all his purchased land, where-soever he purchased any lands or tenements in any county of England: and so the afore-said Roger and Beatrice his wife enfeofed the said William Sadington in all the lands and tenements that the said Sir Roger and Beatrice had in Sproxton, by the right of her father, John Sproxton; and that Alice, the wife of the said John Sproxton, held during the time of her life by the name of her dowry, as may be seen by the fine that follows. And afterwards, the said William Sadington enfeofed the said Sir Roger Brabazon in all the lands and tenements in Sproxton, to him, and to his heirs in fee-simple: and the said Sir Roger gave the said manor of Sproxton to William Brabeston, *his nephew*. And though the said Roger Brabeston had not given it to William, his *nephew*, the said William had been his next heir to the said Sir Roger Brabazon, by the remainder in fee-simple; for he was his *eldest brother's son*: and so the said manor of Sproxton stands to Sir Robert of Woodford: for he is right heir to the *elder brother* of Sir Roger Brabeston, that was called Sir *William* Brabasone, as it was shewed in the fine that followeth,” etc.

THOMAS BRABASON.

P. 1226. “ Here ye may see and truly understand that Sir William Brabanzon was of Sadington, and Thomas Brabanzon also; the which Sir William Brabanzon had issue John Brabanzon, and *Thomas* Brabanson, as thou mayst see by divers fines and deeds of

purchase, that Sir Roger Brabanzon, the Chief Justice of England, purchased in the Lordship," etc. etc.

P. 651. Thomas Brabanson paid aid for the 4th part of a knight's fee in Estwell, 20 Edward III. as appears by the *Aide Roll* of that year.

D.

FAMILY OF TRUSSELL.

"Of this family, which was of great antiquity in Warwickshire, possessing the Lordship of Billesley in that county, from the time of Henry I. was Richard Trussell, who lost his life in the Battle of Evesham, temp. 49th Hen. III. as also William of Coblesdon. co. Staff. which manor they enjoyed by the marriage of Rose, daughter and heir to William Pantolf: which William Trussell had issue another William, who, in right of Maude his wife, daughter and heir of Warine Manwaring,* possessed *inter alia*, the manor of Warmincham, in Cheshire, from whom descended Edward Trussell, whose daughter and heir, called Elizabeth, became the wife of John, Earl of Oxford, temp. Henry VII. But the principal male branch remaining, I take to be that which some time did reside at Coblesdon, of which was William Trussell, who, 22d Edward I. amongst divers other great men of that time, received command upon the 8th June, to repair to the King with all speed to treat of certain affairs of the realm, and soon after that had summons to fit himself with horse and arms, and to be at Porsmouth the 1st Sept. following, thence to sail with him into Gascony. To this William succeeded another William, who, in 15th Edward II. being one of the adherents to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was thereupon exiled."—*Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 143.

E.

DE WHATTON AND WOODFORD.

The article concerning the family of Whatton in the Gentleman's Magazine is continued in the number for March and April 1825, wherein may be seen its connection also with the Woodfords. The family of Woodford was descended from William de Woodford, who married Alice daughter and heiress of Walter de Preston of Melton, and had issue by her the William mentioned in the text, who married Joan Brabanzon. His son and heir Sir John Woodford obtained Ashby Folville, by marriage with Maude, daughter and heir of

* The Mainwarings were the most ancient family in Cheshire. Ranulphus came to England with the Conqueror, and was father of Richard de Mesnilwaren or Mainwaring, father of Roger, father of William, father of Roger, father of Sir Raufe Mainwaring, Bart. who was justice of Chester, temp. Richard I. and married Amitia, daughter of Hugh Kyvelioch, Earl of Chester, by whom he had Roger Mainwaring of Warmincham, father of William Mainwaring, of Overpever, where the male line continued to the death of the late Sir Henry Mainwaring, about 80 years ago.

John de Folville, and had issue Sir Robert Woodford, knight, who married Isabel, daughter of John Neville, of Rolleston, in the county of Nottingham, which John Neville was the descendant of Sir William Neville, Lord of Rolleston, a branch of the noble family of Neville of Raby, Earls of Westmoreland. From this marriage came Thomas Woodford, who, by Alice, daughter of Sir Lawrence Berkeley, had a son, John Woodford, whose only daughter and heir Elizabeth married Lawrence Sherard, Sheriff of Leicester, 16th Henry VI. to whom she brought Sproxton, etc., and hence came the Sherards, Earls of Harborough.

F.

HARCOURT.

This Harcourt was probably one of the children of Thomas Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, who was buried there in 1460, 38th of Henry VI. by Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis of Formark, in Derbyshire. Sir Robert, the eldest son of this Thomas and Joan Francis, was Knight of the Garter and Sheriff of Leicestershire, 23d Henry VI. anno 1445. He was ancestor to the present Earl Harcourt, and was descended from Anchitel, a great Norman Noble, who took the surname of Harcourt, and was father of Errand de Harcourt, who came to England with the Conqueror, as well as Robert his brother, who also came to England at that time, and was grandfather of Robert, Baron de Harcourt, ancestor of the Counts and Dukes of that name in France. John, a younger brother of Robert, Baron de Harcourt, inherited large possessions in England, and was father of Robert, Sheriff of Leicester and Warwick in 1199, etc., and settled at Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire. This Robert was ancestor in the 5th descent to the above-named Thomas, who married Joan Francis.

Burton, in his History of Leicestershire, under the article *Bosworth*, writes as follows.

“This house was of great antiquity in France, as is reported by Jean le Feron, one of the advocates of the parliament in France (who wrote in the time of Edward VI.), in his catalogue of the chief officers of state in France. In his chapter of the Marshals of France, speaking of John de Harcourt Marshal of France, under King Philip le Beau, 1286, blazeth his coat in this manner: ‘portois de gules deux faces d’Or’ (the same coat which is now borne by them here in England); and there farther says, that this family had continued more than 800 years, as should appear by genealogy of them drawn by him. These were afterwards honoured with the titles of Count Harecourt and Aumale. John, last Count Harecourt, left one only daughter and heiress, Mary, married to Anthony, Count Vaudimont, from whom (as Monsieur Rosiere, a French Herald, in his stemmes of the house of Lorraine, writes) were descended Charles, Duke of Lorraine, who died 1608, and Henry Duke of Guise, slain at Bois St. Vincent, by the command of King Henry III. 1588. The manor of Bosworth continued in the name of Harecourt, till the time of King Henry VIII.; in whose reign (as I take it), it came to the Marquis of Dorset; and after the attainder of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk and Marquis of Dorset, it came to the Earl of Huntington; from whom it was passed to Sir Wolstan Dixey, Knight.”

G.

HAWBERK.

About the family of Howbeck or Hawberk, Sir Egerton Brydges makes, in a private note, a few observations which the compiler trusts he may be allowed to quote.

“ And now about *Hawberk*.—I must be allowed a moment’s poetical play. I have found out that the designers of the Howbeck arms were Bards and Prophets: that they had ‘a prophet’s eye, a poet’s fire,’ and that they anticipated by six centuries Gray’s *Welsh Bard*. Have you forgot

‘ Helm nor HAWBERK’s twisted mail ?’

Are not the *knots of rings* on the shield the identical ‘twisted mail?’

“ Under the article Sherard, Lord Harborough, in Lodge, vol. iv. p. 138, is the following :

“ ‘ Robert Sherard, Esq. married Agnes (or Anne) eldest daughter and heir to Sir Henry Hubert or Hawberk* of Stapleford, co. Leicester, by whom he had Lawrence, who married Elizabeth, heir of Woodford, etc.’

“ I remember that Nichols, in his Leicester, has a very long and laboured article on Stapleford, and that he had the use of all Lord Harborough’s Archives.”

H.

HASTINGS.

The family of Hastings of Elsing ended in co-heirs, of whom Anne married William Browne, Esq. second son of Sir Anthony Browne, Knight of the Garter, who was son of Sir Anthony Browne of Cowdray in Sussex, Lieut. of the Castle of Cultus in 1506, by Lucy, daughter and co-heir of John Neville, Marquis of Montacute. The said William Browne was younger brother of the before mentioned Sir Anthony Browne, K.G. created Viscount Montagu in 1554, and from this William descend the Brownes of Elsing in Norfolk. Another branch of this family of Browne has already been spoken of in this Appendix; Letter A.

I.

COPY of ADAM BRABAZON’S WILL, from Nichol’s Leicestershire.

“ In the name of God, Amen. The 15th day of the month of Januarie, the yeare of our Lord one thousand five hundred and nine, I, Adam Brabazon, late of Alexton, in holy

* “ Sir Henry Huberk was descended from Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, Baron of Trim, and Earl of Ulster; his wife was Joan, daughter and co-heir of Walter Barnack, by his wife the daughter and co-heir of — Burgh—and his issue were three daughters co-heirs, Anne married to Sherard;—Maude to Sir Hugh Calverly, father by her of Sir Hugh of Utkinton, slain at Bloreheath; and Mary, to Norman Swinford, Esq. Anne brought into the family the Manor of Stapleford, which hath continued their Seat ever since,—and other large possessions.”

mynde and good memrie make my testament in this manner of form. First, I bequeath my soule to Almighty God, and to our blessed Lady, St. Marie, and to all the saints of heaven, and my body to be buried in the church of St. Marie, in Stamford. Alsoe, I bequeath for my principall my best horse. Alsoe, I bequeath to my sister Isabell that gould and silver that shee hath of myne, and also my land in Harby, Wikeham, and Calewell for term of her life, and after her decease, I will that the said land shall remayne to my broder Brabazon, to John his sone, according to this my will. Alsoe, I give to the said John my broder William's sonne, tenne marks which John Crawmare oweth unto me by obligation. Alsoe, I give to my broder William a place in Alexton with the appurtenances which I bought of a man of London, and another place in Newark which I had of Maister Peers Staynford, to have and to houlde of him, his heirs and assignes for evermore. Alsoe, I give to the aforesaid John xl quarters of Maulte, which the said John Cramare of Hafloston oweth unto me. Alsoe, I bequeath to William Hokynby tenne sheep; also, to Christopher Joys a horse, or else vis viiid. Alsoe, I will that such lands as I bought of my maysters Staynford, my broder shall sell it, and fynd some of my broder Alexander's children at the schoole as long as the money thereof endureth; and all such feoffis as he seized in the said land to release and make over a sufficient estate in the lawe to my said broder, according to the performance of this my last will. Alsoe, I will that my broder William shall fynde a priest at Estwell, of good and vertuous disposition, for terme of two yeares to singe for my soule and my fader's and my moder's soules. The rest of all my goods, not bequeathed, I give and bequeath to William, my broder, which I ordayne, make, and constitute my true and lawfull executor, that he ordayne and dispose for the health of my soule as it shall seem him best to be donne. These being witnesses, John Byrdpreest, William Bowis, Christopher Jois, and other men.

K.

Note to Page 6.

This Vincent Lowe, whose daughter Jane married John Brabazon, was of Derby. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Cockaine, of Ashburn, in Derbyshire, whose monument is in Ashburn church. See Archdale's Irish Peerage, article, Viscount Cullen, vol. iv. p. 327. The inscription is as follows.

“ Epitaph on Sir Thomas Cockaine, in the Cathedral of Ashburne, Derby.

“ Here, crested in this tomb, and closed in this clay,
 Doth lye Sir Thomas Cockaine, Knt. and must till Judgment-day.
 This martial man so bold, and eke this warlike wight,
 At Tyrwin and at Turney siege was dubb'd a worthy knight;
 Three goodly houses he did build to his great praise and fame,
 With profits great and manifold belonging to the same:
 Three parks he did impale, therein to chase the deer;
 The lofty lodge within his park he also builded here:
 He did his house and name renew, and eke the same restore,
 Which others had with negligence in time decayed before.
 This virtuous knight had issue male three sons of manly port,
 And eke three daughters virtuous, and married in this sort;

The eldest to her husband had a knight of worthy fame,
 Sir William Basset, Lord of Blore, he called was by name :
 To Vincent Lowe of Derby Squyer, the second married was ;
 The third to Robert Burdet Squyer, as fate did bring to pass.
 The bodie of this worthy knight shall never come to hell,
 But yet in tomb of marble stone 'till Judgment-day shall dwell."

After describing the arms of *Lowe*, "Gules a wolf preyant argent," Gwillim, in his "Display of Heraldry," Edit. 1679, p. 148, adds: "*Upton* leaveth to the consideration of Heralds whether the bearing of the wolf in arms be not fit for such persons as in parliaments and places of great assembly, are accustomed to wrangle and shew themselves contentious; and (*quasi Johannes in opposito*) to put on a resolute determination to be contrary to all others. For it is the wolves' nature, when they assemble together, to fall a howling. Some write that those who suddenly look on a wolf do lose their voice. It were fit such wolvis and snarling persons would look on themselves in a glass, and so become more silent."

L.

CHAWORTH.

The Chaworths were a great Baronial family in the time of the Conqueror, and were widely spread in the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, etc. Dugdale has given an article respecting them in the 1st vol. of his *Baronage*, pp. 517, 518. The eldest branch ended in an heir married to Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. Another branch of longer continuance has existed until our times in the co. of Nottingham. (See *Thoroton's Notts.*) This branch were created Viscounts Chaworth of Ireland, of whom Juliana the daughter of Viscount Chaworth, married *Chambre Brabazon*, 5th Earl of Meath. In our times two circumstances have caused them to be much talked of: the death of Mr. Chaworth in a duel with William Lord Byron, the predecessor of the poet, and the last heiress of that family, who is the subject of many of Lord Byron's amatory poems, and who has borne her name and fortune in marriage to her husband Thomas Musters. It would seem that the Leicestershire branch, with whom John Brabazon intermarried temp. Hen. VII. or VIII. distinguished themselves by different arms, which arms are to be found blazoned or sculptured in many of the Leicestershire churches. In the window church of Medburn, co. Leicester, is an armed man kneeling, on whose surcoat are these arms, Azure: two chevrons Or; and under the said window an ancient monument of a warrior, on whose shield are sculptured the same arms.

M.

CLIFFORD.

Note to Page 14.—Sir Egerton Brydges has had the kindness to furnish the following note respecting the errors which have hitherto prevailed regarding the daughter of Sir Nicholas Clifford who married Sir Edward Moore, and which made her to be Margery, the

sister of Lady Brabazon, instead of Elizabeth Lady Brabazon herself, Sir Edward Moore being her fourth husband.

“ In Archdale’s enlarged edition of Lodge’s Irish Peerage (Dubl. 1789, 7 vols. 8vo.) vol. 2. p. 93. (article *Moore, E. of Drogheda*), speaking of Sir Edward Moore (father of Garret, 1st Viscount Drogheda), the text says, that

“ ‘ He married first Mildred daughter and co-heir to Nicholas Clifford, of Chart, in Kent, Esq. and secondly, Margery, daughter* of William fourth son of John Brabazon, of Estwell.’

“ * Archdale in his edition adds the following *important note* !

“ ‘ Rather his *widow*; for in the Bishop of Clogher’s MSS. No. 18. 4to. is this memorandum :

“ ‘ That on Thursday the 30th of December, being St. Andrew’s Day, the worshipful *Lady More*, wife to the worshipful *Sir Edward More*, Knight, Bachelor, was buried in the Cathedral Church called Christ Church, where was prepared a fair herse, covered with black bayes, and the outer railles were covered with black cotton, and the said herse was well garnished with scochyons of her arms, and with the arms of all her *four husbands*; viz. *Sir William Brabazon*, *Master Warren*, *Master Blondt*, and *Sir Edward More*, and also with a great number of pensels of the several arms. The corpse of the said *Lady More* was worshipfully conducted from her place of *Melivant* unto the City of Dublin; and Ulster King of Arms, met the corpse three miles from Dublin, and, wearing the Queen’s coat of arms, brought the said corpse unto St. Catharine’s Church; and there it remained from Tuesday until Thursday aforesaid, and was then brought unto the said church.—*Lodge*.’

“ COMMENT.

“ Now I take this note to bear with it all the intrinsic marks of authenticity and precision.

“ If accurate, the point is determined, viz.

“ That it was Sir William Brabazon’s widow (Eliz. Clifford) who re-married *Sir Edward More*, and had the four husbands—not Margery Brabazon, daughter of William Brabazon, which Margery was first cousin to Sir William the Lord Justice !

“ I farther am convinced, that Margery Brabazon was the *first* wife of Sir Edward More, and was the mother of his children; and for the following reasons (*inter alia*) :

“ Lord Ardee (Eliz. Clifford’s son) was born 1549.

“ Garret Lord Drogheda (a second son) was born 1560.

“ Sir Anthony Brabazon’s birth cannot be placed before 1551.

“ Lady Brabazon could scarcely have time after 1552 (the date of Sir William’s death), to take *two* other husbands (Mr. Warren, and Mr. Blount) and again Sir Edward More for a fourth, as early as 1557, and have a family of sons and daughters born to this fourth husband.

“ (It is unlucky that the *date* of the funeral is not appended to this curious note !)

“ 2dly. Inasmuch as Lord Ardee and Lord Drogheda were made peers the same day—and the words of the Preambles of the Patents of both are given—and that from hence it appears that in Lord Ardee’s Patent the *Clifford* descent is insisted on, and in Lord Drogheda’s no notice is taken of such descent, it follows as a conclusive inference, in my mind, that Lord Drogheda was *not* descended from this *Clifford* marriage.

“ Lastly, the inference that Sir Edward More’s other wife (Margery Brabazon) was his *first* wife, is drawn from the date of Sir Garret More’s birth, 1560—because he was 67 at his death in 1627!

“ The assumption that Nicholas Clifford’s other daughter was married to *Sir George Harpur*, is merely grounded on *Hasted’s* assertion that Nicholas left a daughter *so* married: whom, however, he calls ‘ a sole daughter and heir,’ which is certainly wrong!

“ I beg to add that one thing surprises me, that one of the Earls of Cumberland, in the reign of 2 Eliz. in the entail of his estate on heirs male seems to pass over the Kentish branch and go (per saltum) onward to those of *Borscombe*, co. Wilts, when there were descendants from Nicholas’s younger brothers.

“ The words, as copied from Dugdale’s *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 344, are these, ‘ Henry Clifford, 2d Earl of Cumberland, by a special deed of entail, bearing date the 8th January, 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, settled the greatest part of his lands, for default of issue of George his son and heir afterwards Earl, upon Sir Ingram Clifford his brother, and the issue of his body, and for default thereof on Thomas Clifford, late of Bolton, in the county of York, Esq. another brother, with remainder to Thomas Clifford, late of Asperton, Esq. cousin to him the said Earl; the remainder to George, brother of the said Thomas; and the remainder to William Clifford of London, etc. and for default of issue by him the said William, to Henry Clifford of Borscombe, in the county of Wilts.’ ”

N.

MALBY.

The following extracts from the celebrated State Memorials of Sir Henry Sidney (the father of Sir Philip) when he was Lord Deputy of Ireland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are not only the best evidence of the rise, actions, station and character, of Sir Nicholas Malby, but are intrinsically full of amusement and curious information.

Letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, to Sir Henry Sydney.

“ MY VERRY GOOD LORD,

“ The Erle of Leycester and I have taken uppon us, without your knowledg or privytye, knowing the suffytyencye of this Bearer, (Capt. Malbie,) every Waye to perswade her Majestye to make Choyce of him, to governe under you in Connawghe with such Tytle and Allowance, as to your Lordship shall be thowght convenient. And suerly, yf his Fortune answered to his Vallewe, I know him not in this Lande more fytt to beare the Tytle of Presydent then he. Yf he lyved in any other Cuntrye than this, where martyall men presently beare no Pryce, he shoulde not have ben so longe kept under Foote. I doe but loose Tyme to commende him unto your Lordship (howsoever you deale with him towching Tytle) to deale frendely and favourably with him, touching his Interteynement, bothe, for that I knowe he will deserve well; as, also, for that his poore estate shall so require. I hope you shall repent no frendship you shall shewe him, for sooche a worthe Instrument can not be to derely interteyned. And so assuringe my selfe of your honorable Dealyng towardes him, as one whom I love derely; and therefor, will repute any Frende-

ship, shewed unto him, bestowed on my selfe; I commyt you to God's good Keepyng. At London, the 15th of Maye, 1575.

Your Lordship's assured Frende,

FRA. WALSINGHAM.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from SIR HENRY SYDNEY to the Lords of the Council, with an account of his Journey into several parts of Ireland.

“ *From Millefount, near Drogheda, the 15th of November, 1575.*

“ From thence I came to Kinnaliartie, or Mac Cartain's countrie, which I found all desolate and wast, full of thieves, outlawes, and vnreclaymed people; none of the old owners dare occupie the Lande, becawse it hath pleased her Majestie to bestowe the countrie upon Capten *Nicolas Malbye*, tied, neverthelesse, to soch observacion of covenant and condicion, as Chatterton had his. Al be it I could wishe *Malbie* a farre better good torne, both in creditt and commoditie, then that countrie is, or can be to hym, (for so I thinke hym worthie) yet for that I see there is no possibilitie in him to do any good, but to spoyle and wearye hym selfe, and bourden his freindes, and make the countrie wast, and altogether abandoned of inhabitants: I would wishe that some reasonable recompence were offered him for his good contentment, and that the Quene should resume the Landes into her owne handes, and then profitt of rent and service would be made of it, where nowe no benefitt arryseth at all to *Malbie*, nor none ells; but contrariewise, beinge held as it is, breadeth moche trouble and inconvenience to the goode neighbourhoode, and common quiet and securitie of the countrie.

“ My earnest desier therefore is, that it would please your Lordships lykewise to have in remembraunce, that the grauntes made to *Chatterton* and *Malbye* may presentlye be revoked; which grauntes, thorough their inabilityies to performe covenantes with her Majestie, will of them selves become voyd, within fewe yeares; and yet in the meane tyme beinge not revoked, are soch staves and impediments to the quiet of the countrie, and her Majestie's service in those partes, as without that, nothing can perfectlye be donne; which, if it shall please her Majestie to assent vnto, and give order, the same be spedilye done, it shalbe moche avayable to her Highnes, both in honnor and proffitt to graunte me full power, as well for the lettinge and grauntinge of those twoe countries to the olde inhabitants, as all the reste of the Landes in *Vlster* to be lett, reservinge rent and service to her Majestie; and this donne, I dare vndertake the Revenue growinge to her Majestie in her province of *Vlster*, by reservation of rent and service, shalbe able to mainteine necessarie garrisons, to kepe and defend *Vlster* from all annoyaunces, the resistaunce of Forreines and Buyldinges only excepted.”

Page 97.—SIR HENRY SYDNEY to the Lords of the Council in England.

“ *From Lymericke, the 27th of February, 1575.*

“ I humblye thanke your Lordships, that it will please you to have in remembraunce to deale with Chatterton and Malbye; and, becawse at Maij Day commonlye, the Irishe Capteines and Lordes use to bargaine and compounde with their tennauntes, which tyme nowe approchethe, I am the bolder eft sones, to renue the matter to your honors, so, that your resolucions therein, knowen, I may take order accordinglye.”

Page 129.—SIR HENRY SYDNEY to the Lords of the Councell.

“ *From Galway, the 20th of September, 1576.*

“ I will appointe the execucion of that I shall leave undone to Mr. *Malbie*, who I hope will shortlye prefer the matter, and the rather, for that I finde that sufficiency in Mr. *Malbye* everye way, as I thinke my selfe verie well assisted by hym, in the service of this province, being a man of that ripenes in judgement, and of that discreation in government, of that painefullness for marshall service, and in all so complete, as I am to render your Lordship’s most humble thanks for hym, and doubt not but that he will prove so apt an instrument, to frame the rude barbarous people of this province to obedience and civilitie, partlye by force, and somewhat by perswasion; and chieflye by the tast of the frutes, and benefitts of Justice, to be indifferentlye applied to the curinge of their old festred sores, as they will in a whyle be brought to detest the loathsomnes of their former lyves and disorders, and imbrace soche wholesome orders, for reformation of theimselves, and the countrie, as shall be devised for them. Which will in tyme, I hope, prove to the great good and comforte of the people, and honnor and proffitt to her Majesty, which is the onelye marke I cheifelye shote at, and hope, erre it be longe, with God’s healpe, to hit it, or els I shall far misse of myne ayme,”

Page 150 and 151.—SIR HENRY SYDNEY to the Lords of the Counsell.

“ *From Dublin, the 27th of January, 1576.*

“ And, therefore shortning my jorney, I returned homewardes, by the Playnes of Connaught towards Dublin, and left Sir Nicolas *Malbye*, possessed of the howsies of Roscommon and Athlone, and all the Earles howsies in Clanrickard, besides twoe bandes of footemen, and Capten Daniel’s companye of horsemen, two hundred of the Clandonnells of Leinster, (beinge her Majestie’s Galloglas) with a hundred Kerne, all to be at the direction of the Collonell over and besides his own companye, being xxxtie horsemen, and xxtie footemen, and gave him order and permission to take Connaught; and spendinge for the findinge of the Galloglas, vpon soche countries, and landes, as had not yet compounded with her Majestie for their landes; and so leavinge hym sufficient authoritye, and power, for the government of the province, I departed thence, and arrived at Dublin the xijth of October. And undoubtedlye my lords, soche a sufficient man I fynde of Sir Nicolas *Malbye*, for the service of Connaught, so forwardes, valiaunt, wise and resolute, so hable a boddye to endure paynes, and so patient in this hard season, to bear any travell, and his success so happie, in lightinge upon the rebells and distressinge theim, as I am humblye to thanke your Lordships, for your choyce of so fit a man to the place; and must confesse (as things have fallen oute since) your Lordships have donne better for me, then I devised for my selfe.”

Page 154.—SIR HENRY SYDNEY to the Lords of the Counsell.

“ *From Dublin, the 27th of January, 1576.*

“ In my memorialls for Connaught, I leaft vnremembred to your Lordships the good service donne by Thomas Le Straunge, and Captain William Collyer, whome I leaft in the entervall, betwixt my first jorney into Connaught, and the settlinge *Sir Nicolas Malbye* Collonell there, to have in myne absence the principall rule of that province, and beinge

placed by me at Ballylonghrough, a principall howse of the Earle of Clanrickardes, they manfullye and valyauntlye defended bothe the castle and the towne, so that they beinge besieged, with twoe thousand Scottes and Irish, brought thether by the Earles sonnes, to dispossesse theim of the hold, they shewed soch pollecy and valor, in manning of their walles and other places of strength and defence, as they preserved the towne, beinge very large, that no one howse or colage perished in it, and being but one hundered footemen and fiftetye horsemen at the most, they manfully, sondrie tymes, issued out upon the ennemye, and, at tymes slew sixe principall Captenes and Gentlemen of note and accompte amongst them, and seaven skore more of their men and soldiers, without losse of any one man, in all those hote skirmishes. I humbly therefore beseache your Lordships that they may receive your Lordship's lettres and thankes, in token of some good allowance of their service, which will be no small joy and comforte vnto them, to finde that testimonye of your Lordships' favors, which, in troth, they have verye well deserved."

Page 156.—SIR HENRY SYDNEY to Mr. Secretary Walsyngham.

"And, first, thanke you with all my harte, that you take it thankefullye, any thinge I have donne for Sir Nicholas Malbye, or Mr. Waterhowse, which I thinke verye well bestowed vpon them, and wilbe no less willinge nor readie hereafter to pleasure any of your freindes, you shall recomende vnto me, in the best and friendliest sorte I can, in lyke manner as I will make bold with you for myne."

Page 166.—SIR HENRY SYDNEY to the Lords of the Councell.

"From the Castle of Dublin, the 17th of March, 1576.

"I may not forgett to recomende to your Lordships, the great travell and daylye toyles of Sir Nicolas Malbye, in Connaught, who, thorough his contynuall paynes, and infinite labors, in the most harde season of the yeare, hath so broken the harts and daunted the courages of the rebells, as most of their followers of any accompte, have vtterly forsaken them."

Page 168.—SIR HENRY SYDNEY to the Lords of the Councell.

"From the Castle of Dublin, the 17th of March, 1576.

"And, my Lords, he (the Lord Chancellor) is to be thanked by your Lordship's lettres for that which is paste, for trewlye he hathe verye welle deserved it. And so is lykewise the Lorde President of Mounster, and Sir Nicholas Malbye, who in their places and rankes do her Majestie honorable, and most acceptable service; and soch assistaunce I have at their handes, for the governement of those provinces, they have chardge, as I hope in short space, to decrease her Majesties chardge there, and to encrease her commodities here."

Page 188.—SPETIAL NOTES for Mr. Waterhowse to remember at the Courte, which were omitted in my Lords Instruccions, xxj Maii, 1577, viz.

"3. To recommend Sir Nicholas Malbye, and his service in Connaught, which my Lord hath in parte touched in my Lord Threasorer's Lettres, and to declare what lykelihood there is, if this course be held through Connaught, that Connaught will shortlye be brought to beare Connaught's chardge."

Page 215.—THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL IN IRELAND to Queen Elizabeth.

“ *From Dublin, 12th of September, 1577.*

“ But most gracious Sovereigne, in this ioyfull tyme (we say) of quiet and comfortable hope of reliefe: in the month of June the yeare past, vpon the landinge of your Majestie’s Chauncellor, and President, a rebellion (conspired by the Earle of Clanrickard, in May before, to drawe force of Scotts into Caunnaught) was by the saied Earle hym selfe then actuallye put in execucion, as we have most apparauntlye perceived by sondrie examinations alreadye taken, whatsoever he saied or enformed of the father’s severe dealinge against the sonnes. Which trayterous rebellion, your Highnes saied deputye (most worthy therein of singuler commendacion for his dilligence and expedicion,) so daunted in the verye beginning, as the forces and healpes, which the rebell expected, were cutt of for that tyme, the fortiefenge of the castells and holdes they were in hand withall sodenlye stayed, and their trenchinge and wallinge prevented. But yet this rebellion, not altogether so totally subdued, but that the dreggs and remaynes that the Earle had leaft in the harts of the people, that he had gathered, was soche as they helde Sir Nicolas Malbye (your Highnes Collonell there) so occupied as vntill almost Easter last, he had small tyme to see justice delyvered, or to deale with the countrie for contribucion, towards the supportinge of your Majesty’s great chardgies of that province; the manner of whych conspiracye of rebellion stretched it selfe (as we are perswaded) by sondrie braunches into Mounster; with determinacion to hold your deputie and presidents in bothe the Provinces, so occupied in armes, as they shoulde not greatlye trouble courtes with Englishe justice, of those conspirattors, abhorred and hated, expectinge (as may be gathered) some greater force from forreine partes to have wrought this yeare the lyke, that the last yielded. For this apeareth by the confession of Sir John of Desmound, that sith the Earle was committed, his sonnes, and their force, beinge not yet subdued, but remayninge armed in the fieldes, mediacion and entreatie was made for the conclucion of a marriage between Marie Bourcke, the Earle’s daughter, and the said Sir John, although he have another wife lyvinge, and she another husband.”

Page 249.—SIR HENRY SYDNEY and the COUNCIL OF IRELAND to Queen Elizabeth.

“ *From the Castell of Dublin, 20th April, 1578.*

“ For *Connaught* it sufficeth, becawse your Majestie hath received lately reports of that province, that we confirme that which hath bene formerlye written, namelye, that your Majestie’s revenue there is increased to the yearelye somme of mcccxxvijl. and that the Collonell hath universall obedience, service, and rent from the particuler Lord of everye countrie, and Capteines of everye surname, whereof Orwarcke beinge more skake then the rest, and noted for pride amongst all the Irishe, is at this instant, by a private band of fottemen, sent thither by Sir Nicholas Malbye, distressed, his men slayne, his chiefe castell wonne from hym, the warde all put to the swoorde, and he in all humilitie submitteth hym selfe, and appealeth to me, your deputie, for order betwene him and the Collonell. Vpon examinacion of which matter it appeareth, that this breache betwene Sir Nicholas Malbye and Orwarcke, grewe vpon intelligence that there were certeine coyners of money maintained by Orwarcke, which the Collonell sent for, and were not delyvered by Orwarcke; for correctinge of which insolencye, this late slaughter was made vpon hym. The rest of the state of Connaught, perticular and generall with the course which he intendeth there to take, and howe your revenue may yet be farder revived and

increased without difficultie, your Majestie shall vnderstand by a note vnder the hande of your saied Collonell, and howe he fortifieth that plott with probable reasons to beare the full chardge of the whole province: and in the meane season, he seaketh none other pay for hym selfe, nor for the horsemen vnder his leadinge, then of those rentes so acquyred to your Majestie."

O.

After printing the note at page 14, the compiler, in referring to Sandford's Genealogical History for other points, discovered a confirmation of part of this genealogy, by finding, under the issue of Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, the natural son of King Edward IV. that his third daughter, Elizabeth Plantagenet, was married to Sir Francis Jobson, knight, Master of the Jewel House, and afterwards Lieutenant of the tower of London, and by him who died at West Donylan, in Essex, 11th June, 1573, had issue 1. John, 2. Edward, 3. Henry, 4. Thomas, 5. Mary. John Jobson, his eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir to Sir Richard Pexall, of Beaurepaire, co. Hants, knight, Master of the Buck Hounds to Queen Elizabeth, and by him had issue Pexall Jobson and two daughters, whereof one married Clement Meadley, of Witnest, co. Warwick, and the other daughter married, 1st, *Henry Malby*, of Ross, in Ireland, and 2d, Sir William Sidley.

Edward Jobson, second son, died 28th May, 1590, and was buried in St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London. He married, 1. Mary, daughter of Edmund Markham, of Essex, s. p. 2. Mary, daughter of John Bode, by whom he had Mary and Elizabeth. Arms of Jobson, paley of 6, argent and azure, over all a chevron ermine, between 3 eaglets, Or; certified by *Robert Cooke*. Clarencieux. See *Sandford's Genealogical History*, page 424. Also, 2d edit. by Stebbing, p. 452.

P.

ARMS of BRABAZON in Leicestershire.

Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire, relates that at the time he wrote, anno 1622, the arms of Brabazon appeared in the following churches of that county.

1. In the church of *Eastwell*, as already mentioned, where they are also impaled with the arms of *Chaworth* and of *Harcourt*.
2. Edmundthorpe, where they occur twice.
3. Harby or Herdeby, once.
4. Glenfield, where they are impaled with a coat, of which the description could only be given—'two bars,' being probably those of *Harcourt*.
5. *Oudeby*, where they occur once; and there were also a coat of arms which *Burton* notes, "Gules on a bend *argent* 3 martlets sable," probably through mistake. Of this place, *Oudeby*, *Roger Brabanzon*, whose monument is here engraved, is stated to have been. The arms impaling those of Brabazon, which are engraved at the bottom of the plate, were probably for those of *De Bissett*.
6. Oweston or Osselston, once, also impaled with the arms of *Woodford*. In this church, where there was a Monastery for Black Canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated

to St. Andrew, the funeral monuments were very numerous, and there appeared the arms of Martival, Stafford, Hastings, Grey, Basset, Beaumont, Berkeley, Beauchamp, France and England, quarterly; Hawberk, Sherrard, Francis, Fawconbridge, Neville, Culpepper, and a great many others.

7. Sadington, once. Of this town was Robert de Sadington, to whom King Edward III. in the 18th of his reign gave liberty of free warren here: whose heiress general, Isabella, was married to Sir Ralph de Hastings, knight.
8. Sproxton. In this church the arms of Brabazon occur once, and also impaled with those of Woodford, as well as with those of fretty.

Q.

Besides the family of *Barbançon* which takes its origin from *Barbançon*, in Flanders, already mentioned at the beginning of this history, the compiler has been unable to discover any other families of the like name, in any country of Europe, excepting France, where two illustrious families, one called *Barbançois* and the other *Barbazan*, have flourished.

The following brief notices of these families, as well as of the first mentioned, which it appears, in one of its branches in France, expired in an heiress of the house of Dupradt, and in another branch took up the name and arms of *De Werchin*, by a marriage with an heiress of that house, may be deemed satisfactory.

BARBANÇON : famille dont la branche aînée a été fondue dans la maison *de Ligne*; une autre branche par un mariage avec l'héritière *de Werchin*, prit le nom et les armes, et se fondit dans *Melun-Epinoy*, et la dernière branche de **BARBANÇON** s'éteignit dans la maison *du Prat*, dont le gendre du maréchal *de Maubourg* porta le titre de comte de Barbançon. La branche des princes de **BARBANÇON** a été formée par :

Robert de Ligne, né en 1564. Il était fils de *Jean de Ligne*, baron de Barbançon, premier prince d'Aremberg et de Marie de la March, comtesse d'Aremberg; il mourut le 3 mars 1614. Il laissa :

Achingrave-Albert *de Ligne, d'Aremberg*, créé duc et prince de Barbançon en 1644, né en 1600, mort à Madrid en 1674, doyen des chevaliers de la Toison d'Or. Il eut de *Marie de Barbançon*, fille et héritière d'Éverard de Barbançon, vicomte d'Avrey, entre autres : 1. Octave Ignace, duc d'Aremberg, duc et prince de Barbançon, né en 1640, grand fauconnier des Pays-Bas en 1658, gouverneur de Namur en 1674, tué à la bataille de Neuwinde en 1693. Il avait épousé en 1672 Thérèse-Marie-Maurique de Lara; il eut de ce mariage un fils né en 1680 qui mourut à Namur en 1682; 2. et Marie *d'Aremberg de Barbançon*, née en 1673, mariée 1° en 1695 avec Isidore-Thomas de Cardonne, dont elle resta veuve en 1699; 2° en 1700 avec Gaspard de Launiga, vice-roi de Galice; et 3° en 1715 avec Henri-Auguste de Launoy. Voyez, article *Aremberg*. Louis-Antoine du Prat substitue au nom de Barbançon seigneur marquis *de Cany* en *Picardie*, baron de Vitaux en Bourgogne, maréchal de camp, gouverneur des ville et château de Couci dans le Laonnois, et appelé *le marquis de Barbançon*; il a un fils héritier du *maréchal de Maubourg*, père de sa mère, mariée en mars 1749.

Antoinette-Eléonore, seconde fille du second lit du marquis *de la Tour-Maubourg*, morte en 1750.

Le *marquis de BARBANÇON* est descendant au septième degré du chevalier *Antoine du PRAT*, mort en 1535, archevêque de Sens, évêque de Meaux et d'Albi, cardinal et légat à *latere*. La substitution du nom et des armes de BARBANÇON a été faite à son grand-père *François du PRAT*, d'abord appelé *chevalier de Nantouillet*, puis *comte de Barbançon*, par *Louis de BARBANÇON*, seigneur marquis de Cani, et autres terres en Picardie, qui était frère de sa bisaïeule paternelle, et le dernier mâle de cette illustre maison.

Il y a en *Berri* une autre famille du nom de BARBANÇON. Les armes de Barbançon : *D'argent, à 3 lions de gueules, couronnés et armés d'or.*

Dictionnaire de la NOBLESSE.—Paris, 1770, vol. 1.

Of these French branches of the Flanders family appear to have been,

Le *comte de BARBANÇON*, député aux états généraux, issu d'une famille distinguée et ancien militaire; il fut élu en 1789, député de la noblesse de Villers-Cotterets aux états généraux, où il resta attaché aux antiques privilèges de la monarchie, et se montra l'ennemi des innovations philosophiques; il donna sa démission peu de temps après, et émigra; il prit ensuite du service à l'armée de Condé, et fut même accrédité par ce prince auprès du commissaire de l'armée autrichienne. Il mourut à Manheim le 19 mars 1797.

Biographie moderne, 2^e édition in-8°.—Paris, 1816.

And also, *Maria de Barbançon*, a daughter of Michael Seigneur de Cany, who during the civil wars of Charles IX. was besieged in her Castle of Benezon, in Berry, by Montare, the royalist general, commanding in the Bourbonnois. During the siege she displayed an extraordinary degree of courage, and when a part of the towers and walls of the castle were beaten down by the enemy's artillery, she stood in the breach with a broken pike in her hand, and repulsed the enemy in three storming parties. At length, after holding out for 15 days after the last attack, she was obliged to capitulate from hunger. When the king was made acquainted with her courageous defence, he ordered all her estates and possessions, of which she had been deprived by the capitulation, to be restored to her. — See *Hilarion de Coste, des dames illustres*, etc.

DE BARBANÇOIS, marquis de Sarsay en Berry, maison d'ancienne chevalerie connue dès le onzième siècle; elle a pris son nom d'une terre située dans la Marche, et sa filiation remonte à Matthieu de Barbançois, lequel est dit seigneur de Sarsay, dans un titre latin de l'an 1300, et dans un autre de l'an 1338, où il est qualifié damoiseau *. Il eut pour fils Guillaume de Barbançois, damoiseau seigneur de Sarsay qui porta les armes pour le roi Jean, et fit en 1360 plusieurs prisonniers sur les Anglais. Cette maison s'est alliée en ligne collatérale à celle du roi de Pologne, Jean Sobieski, vers la fin du quinzième siècle, et à celle du grand Condé et du cardinal de Richelieu au commencement du seizième. Elle a donné des chevaliers des ordres du Roi, des gentilshommes ordinaires de sa chambre, des maréchaux de ses camps et armées, un lieutenant-général de ses troupes, gouverneur de la ville d'Issoudun, des officiers supérieurs et plusieurs capitaines de cavalerie et d'infanterie. Les honneurs de la cour lui ont été accordés en 1765, 1770 et 1780 sur les preuves faites au cabinet des ordres de sa majesté. Un des membres de cette famille aussi distinguée par ses alliances que par ses services militaires, *Helion de Barbançon*, onzième du nom, se rendit célèbre par le combat en champ clos qu'il soutint à Moulins en 1537

* Damoiseau, jeune homme qui fait le beau, efféminé; c'étoit autrefois un titre qu'on donnoit à de jeunes gentilshommes. On lit dans les histoires anciennes : damoiseil Pepin, damoiseil Louis-le-Gros, damoiseil Richard, prince de Galles, etc.—*Dictionnaire de l'Académie*.

à l'âge de soixante-dix ans, contre Messire François de Saint-Julien, chevalier dans la fleur de son âge qu'il tua en présence du roi François I^{er}.

Armes : *De sable, à trois têtes de léopards d'or.*

Dictionnaire universel de la noblesse de France,
par M. de Courcelles, en 12 vol. in-8°. — Paris, 1821.

BARBAZAN. Voici une maison si ancienne qu'on n'en peut parler que confusément, sans même en pouvoir donner la généalogie; elle tire son origine du pays de Bigorre. *Aymery de Barbazan*, chevalier, fleurissait sous le règne de PHILIPPE le Bel, année 1311, from which Aymery our author continues his account of this family down to an heiress, *Catarine de Barbazan*, dame des baronnies de Faudoas, de Barbazan et de Montagut, et femme d'*Antoine de Rochechouart*, baron de Saint-Amand, sénéchal de Toulouse, gouverneur de Gênes et de *Blanche d'Aumont* : ce mariage se fit au château de Faudoas l'an 1517, et en elle prit fin cette grande et ancienne maison de Barbazan qui portait pour armes : *D'azur à la croix d'or.*

Dictionnaire de la noblesse, vol. 1.

Of this illustrious house was the gallant *Sire de Barbazan, Arnaud Guillaume*, of whom the following account is given in *le grand Dictionnaire Historique de Moreri*, ed. 1759.

BARBAZAN (*Arnaud-Guillaume de*), baron de *Barbazan* en Bigorre dans la Gascogne, premier chambellan du roi Charles VII, gouverneur de Champagne et de Laonnois, général des armées de S. M., était fils de MENAUD, baron de Barbazan et de *Rose de Menas*. On reconnut tant d'honneur dans toutes ses actions, qu'on le nomma *le chevalier sans reproche*. Le roi Charles VII même l'honora de ce beau titre, et le fit graver avec la devise, *ut lapsu graviores ruant*, sur le sabre dont il lui fit présent après la victoire que ce vaillant homme remporta sur les Anglais dans un combat singulier au mois de mai l'an 1404 devant le château de Montendre, en Saintonge. Le Roi avait choisi Barbazan pour être chef de six autres chevaliers français, et combattre contre les Anglais dont le chef était le chevalier de l'Escale; ce combat se donna à la tête des deux armées de France et d'Angleterre, en présence de Jean de Harpedene, seigneur de Belleville et sénéchal de Saintonge, nommé par le roi de France; et du comte de Rutland, nommé par les Anglais. Barbazan porta par terre le chevalier de l'Escale d'un coup de lance, les six autres Anglais furent défaits, et le seigneur de Belleville ramena les Français victorieux à la cour. Barbazan défendit très-courageusement la ville de Melun que les Anglais avait assiégée, sortit victorieux d'une sanglante rencontre près la ville de Châlons, et fit plusieurs autres actions qui lui firent mériter le titre de *restaurateur du royaume et de la couronne de France*. Ce titre est énoncé dans les lettres patentes du roi Charles VII de l'an 1442, qui lui confirma aussi celui de *chevalier sans reproche*, et lui permit même de porter dans ses armes les trois fleurs de lys de France sans brisure. La maison de FAUDOAS les porte encore aujourd'hui parce que *Arnauld-Guillaume de Barbazan*, quoiqu'il eût une fille de *Sybelle de Montaut* sa femme, appela à sa succession *Beraud de Faudoas* son neveu, fils aîné de sa sœur nommée *Oudine de Barbazan*, qui avait été mariée à Louis de Faudoas, baron de Faudoas et de Montagut en Gascogne, qualifié comme ses ancêtres *premier baron chrétien de Guienne*, et sorti d'une des plus distinguées familles de cette province qui a produit les branches des comtes de Serillac et de Bellin Averton dans le Maine, dont était François de Faudoas, gouverneur de Paris et chevalier des ordres du Roi, sous Henri IV; et celle des seigneurs de Seguenville en Guienne. Le seigneur de Barbazan ayant été pris par les Anglais dans une occasion, ils le laissèrent languir sept années dans une obscure prison au Château-Gaillard, à 7 lieues de Rouen, jusqu'à ce que le brave La Hire

l'en délivra en 1430, ayant surpris le château par escalade; il fut dangereusement blessé l'an 1432 en combattant vaillamment à la bataille de Belleville, près de Nancy, où Charles VII l'avait envoyé au secours de René de Bar, duc de Lorraine, contre Antoine de Lorraine, comte de Vaudemont, et y resta prisonnier; mais il ne mourut que six mois après. Le Roi fit porter le corps de ce grand homme dans l'église de Saint-Denis, lieu de la sépulture ordinaire des rois de France, et ordonna qu'il y fût enterré avec les mêmes honneurs et cérémonies qu'on avait accoutumé de faire aux obsèques des rois; il fut mis dans la chapelle de Charles V sous un tombeau élevé de bronze sur lequel est posée son effigie avec deux belles inscriptions qui s'y voient encore aujourd'hui, en latin et en français.

Of his deliverance from the prison of Château Gaillard, the following account is given in an interesting work just published: *Histoire des Ducs de Bourgoyne*, par M. de Barante, vol. vi. p. 41.

Pendant qu'on traitait ainsi à Compiègne (année 1429), la guerre avait continué avec la même activité. La Hire avec quelques hardis compagnons s'en alla jusqu'à sept lieues de Rouen devant la forteresse de Château-Gaillard, passa la Seine durant la nuit, et donna l'assaut; le commandant anglais, qui se nommait *Kingston*, se voyant surpris, obtint la vie sauve, et se hâta de partir *. On trouva dans le château le brave *Sire de Barbazan* qui depuis neuf ans qu'il avait été pris à Melun, vivait en prison; *il était enfermé dans une étroite cage de fer, on en rompit les barreaux, mais le chevalier ne voulut point sortir*; il avait promis à *Kingston* d'être son loyal prisonnier, *et il fallait que sa parole fût dégagée*; on envoya courir après ce capitaine anglais qui revint délivrer le sire de Barbazan. Le Roi fut bien joyeux de revoir cet illustre et vaillant chevalier qu'on tenait presque pour mort.

Epitaph of Arnaud Guillem de *Barbazan*, buried in the chapel of Charles V. in the Abbey of St. Denys.

En ce lieu cy gist dessoubs ceste lame
 Feu noble homme, qui Dieu pardoint a l'ame
Arnaud Guillem Seigneur de Barbezan
 Qui Conseiller et premier Chanbellan
 Fut du Roy Charles septiesme de ce nom,
 Et en armes Chevalier de renom,
Sans reprouche et qui ama droicture
Tout son vivant: pourquoy sa sepulture
 Luy a esté permise d'estre icy
 Priez à Dieu qu'il luy face mercy. Amen.

* Hollinshed.

R.

CONTINUATION of the MEATH, or elder branch of the family of BRABAZON, from the common ancestor, SIR WILLIAM BRABAZON, *Lord Chief Justice of Ireland*, and his wife ELIZABETH CLIFFORD.

SIR EDWARD BRABAZON, the eldest son of Sir William (as appears by Inquisition), was little more than three years old at his father's death, and, when in England, resided at Nether-Whitacre, in Warwickshire. * In 1571, having attained his full age, he had a special livery of his estate; was sworn in 1584 of the Privy Council to Queen Elizabeth, and in Sir John Perrot's Parliament, which met 26th April, 1585, he and Sir Henry Harrington represented the county of Wicklow. In 1590, he contributed towards the foundation of Trinity College, near Dublin; brought three horsemen, 24th September 1593, to the general hosting at the hill of Tarah; was High Sheriff of the county of Stafford in 1606; member for Bangor in the Irish Parliament of 1613; and 20th May, 1615, appointed one of the Council for the Province of Munster. And being a person highly considered by the Crown, for his great and manifold services, was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of Lord Brabazon, Baron of Ardee, by Privy Seal, dated at Newmarket, 14th February, 1615, and by Patent † at Dublin, 19th July, 1616, and on the 21st of which month, he and the Lord Moore were created Lords by the Deputy, after an occasional sermon, preached in St. Patrick's Church, by Dr. James Usher.

* Which Estate he purchased about 1598, from George Villiers, of Brookesby in Leicestershire, Esq; and which his Son and Heir William, Earl of Meath, 15th August, 1630, sold to Sir John King and Sir Robert his Son, Ancestors to Lord Kingston. On 24th November, 1571, Queen Elizabeth (upon his petition) granted him a reversionary lease for thirty years, of so many Lands as should amount to 40l. a Year, where he would chuse them, in lieu of a lease of forty-one Years, whereof about fourteen were unexpired, of the Manor and Castle of Athlone, appointed for the residence of the President of Connaught, out of which, for nineteen years from his Father's death, he had received no benefit. Also 13th March, 1609, for the fine of five marcs, he received a Confirmation to him and his Heirs of the Monastery of Thomas-Court; and the Advowson, Presentation, and Right of Patronage, to the Vicarage of St. Catharine, in the County of the City of Dublin, having been granted by King James I. to Sir James Craigs, he assigned them over to William Earl of Meath, and his Heirs for ever. And 23d July, 1614, Sir Edward Stanley settled upon Lord Edward and his Heirs, the Manor of Harleston in Staffordshire.

† The Preamble. Cum nos regiam nostram potestatem, non tam bellicosorum militum gladiis, quam nobilium virorum prudentia et consiliis sustineri consideraverimus; thronumque nostrum regalem nunquam magis adornatum et decoratum esse perspicimus, quam cum multitudine clarissimorum Baronum et aliorum dignitate eminentium (tanquam corona variis gemmis insita) ex utraque parte circundatur. Cumque etiam non solum ex longa experientia nostra, sed etiam ex annalibus memorabilium gestorum progenitorum nostrorum observavimus, quod nihil animos virorum dignorum ad ardua et difficilia pro reipublicæ et principis sanitate suscipienda magis incendit, quam præsentis gloriæ et superviventis famæ desiderium; ut ipsi, qui virtute aliis præcellerunt, eis autoritate et honorum titulis dum vivant similiter prælucere et postquam ex hac vita mortali transmigeraverint æternum nomen, et immortalem insignium actionum suarum memoriam posteritati relinquerent. Et quia infra dominia nostra omnes honorum gradus et tituli ut ex proprio, eorum fonte, à nobis emanant et fluctuant, quia regali nostra prerogativa easdem dignitates distribuendi potestas ad nos solummodo pertinet; idcirco in viros à majoribus inclytis prognatos, pietate et vitæ integritate insignes, et reipublicæ gubernatione expertos, nobilitatis et honoris titulos, ut favoris nostri demonstrationes, et meritorum suorum remunerationes (veluti quodam justiciæ ligamine) nos devinctos esse arbitramur; ut ipsi gratiâ nostrâ fruantes, alacriter in iisdem progressionibus preseverare, et alii eorum exemplo commoti, ad consimilia pro meritis suis præmia de nobis obtinenda incitarentur. Commemorantesque et sæpius in regali mente nostra revolvantes, quod dilectus et fidelis subditus et consiliarius noster Edwardus Brabazon miles, ex nobili familia oriundus sit, existens filius et hæres Gulielmi

In 1620 he was commissioned, with Nicholas, Lord of Howth, and others, to ascertain the number of Ale-houses in the county of Dublin; and 15th July, 1624, appointed one of the Commissioners to keep the Peace in the Province of Leinster, during the Lord D. Faulkland's absence on his progress, to view the plantation lately begun by the king in Ulster, and to settle the government in those remote parts. He married Mary, daughter to Sir Thomas Smith, of Mitcham, in Surrey, Knt. and dying 7th August, 1625, had issue by her (who died the 13th of that month, and was buried with him in St. Catharine's Church), six sons and eight daughters, whereof Thomas, Edward, Henry, Mary, and Priscilla, died young; and the survivors were,

William, created *Earl of Meath*.

Wallop, seated at Eaton, in Herefordshire, of which county he was Sheriff for the year 1630, and marrying Anne, daughter and heir to Richard Blount, of Grindon in the said county, Esq. had four sons and three daughters, Edward, William, Henry, Wallop; Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne. Of the sons, Wallop the youngest became heir; and in the settlement made of the estate, by William the third Earl of Meath, was next in remainder after the issue male of him the said Earl, and his brothers Edward and Chambre.

Sir *Anthony* Brabazon, of Tallaghstown, in the county of Louth, Knt. to whom his father gave the manor of Little-Packington, in Warwickshire, which she had purchased 19th May, 1606, from Thomas Lord Brudnell. He married Margaret, daughter to Christopher Hovenden, of Chinor, in Oxfordshire, Esq. and dying 1st July, 1636, had issue by her, who died in August the same year, two sons and five daughters, viz. Edward, Captain James, killed in 1676 by Charles King, and left a son Edward; Anne, Dorcas, married 1644 to George Lane, created Viscount Lanesborough, Secretary of State, and Privy Counsellor to King Charles II. Clerk of the Star-Chamber, and keeper of the Records in Bermingham-Tower, and Secretary at War, to whom she was first wife, and by him, who died 1683, and was buried at Lanesborough, had two sons and two daughters, James, Brabazon, Charlotte, and Mary, and deceasing 18th July, 1671, she was buried in St. Catherine's Church; Catharine, Magdalen, and Margery married to Henry Martin, of Dublin, Gent. who left her a widow in 1671, without issue.

EDWARD, the eldest son, who succeeded at Tallaghstown, on 29th September, 1663, married the Lady Rose Lambart, third daughter to Charles, the first Earl of Cavan, and dying in September, 1666, left issue Edward, Oliver, and Jane; both which sons dying childless, the daughter was married 8th November, 1688, to Sir Thomas Newcomen, Knt.

Brabazon militis qui per triginta annos in temporibus præclarissimorum prædecessorum nostrorum domini Henrici octavi et Edwardi sexti nuper Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ regum, thesaurarius ad guerras in dicto regno nostro Hiberniæ, nec non eorundem regum quater justiciarius ejusdem regni Hiberniæ generalis existerat; et regimine suo regalem gladium et ejusdem regni gubernacula cum summa integritate, justitia, et constantia, ad salutem populi, honorem principis, et egregiam suam laudem gestavit. (*Atque item Edwardus Brabazon, ex parte matris suæ, clarissima Cliffordorum illustrium Cumberlandiæ Comitum familia prognatus sit;*) et quod tam tempore præclarissimæ et præcharissimæ sororis nostræ nuper reginæ Elizabethæ, quam durante felicissimo hujus regni Hiberniæ imperio nostro idem Edwardus Brabazon fidelis et prudens consiliarius præfatæ reginæ et nobis per triginta et tres annos et amplius extitisset; In quo quidem tempore ipse, non solum in adversis et turbulentis fractæ illius republicæ tempestatibus, se fortiter et constanter ad omnes casus et fortunæ pericula pro patria sua sustinenda exposuit; ac in pacifica ejusdem regni tranquillitate seipsum juste, prudenter, et temperanter gesserit; verumetiam in diversis grandibus in eodem regno contra rebelles et coronæ nostræ inimicos expeditionibus ipse in propria persona sua, cum diversis equitibus bene et sufficienter armatis, capitales gubernatoris ejusdem regni comitatus fuit, et per totum tempus expeditionum illarum idem Edwardus Brabazon seipsum et equites suos sumptibus suis propriis, absque aliquo principis stipendio honorifice ornavit et maintenuit. Quæ quidem servitia nos grato animo acceptantes, ac volentes eum favore nostro prosequi, eundem Edwardum Brabazon militem, ad statum, gradum, honorem, et dignitatem Baronis dicti regni Hiberniæ promovere decrevimus. Sciatis igitur, etc.

and was mother of Brabazon Newcomen, of Tallaghstown, Esq. Sheriff of the county of Louth in 1720.

Daughter Anne, was married to Samuel Aylmer, Esq. (son and heir to Dr. John Aylmer, Bishop of London), High Sheriff of Suffolk in the reign of Charles I. and possessed of a great estate.

Catharine, to Alexander Rigby, of Burgh in Lancashire, Esq.

Elizabeth, born in 1568, and married first to Dr. George Montgomery, Bishop of Meath, who dying 1620, she re-married with Sir John Brereton, Knt. Serjeant at Law, who died 1629, æt. 53, and was buried at St. Catharine's, where she was also interred 1639, without issue by him.

Mary, married to Walter Blount, of Warwickshire, Esq.

Susanna, in 1611, became the second wife of Luke, the first Earl of Fingal.

Ursula, married to Sir James Hamilton, Viscount Claneboy, and was mother of James, created Earl of Clanbrazil.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, was knighted in his father's life-time; and on his accession to the honour, being forty-six years of age, had a special livery of his estate 28th January, 1625, for the fine of 200l. Irish.* In 1629 he was commissioned to take the oaths of Justices of the Peace; was C. Rot. of the county of Dublin; and his Majesty King Charles I. having received (as he expresseth himself) very good testimony of his virtues and merits, of the long continuance of his ancestors in the service of the Crown in Ireland; and of his and their constancy in the profession of true religion, was pleased to advance him to a more eminent degree of honour; and by Privy Seal, dated at Westminster, 28th March, 1627, and by Patent† at Dublin, 16th April ensuing, created him Earl of Meath, with re-

* As assignee to the Lord Cromwell, he had two grants of Lands from the Crown; the first dated 25th of August, 1619, and the other 14th September that year, of the Castle, Town, and Lands of Kilrothery, in the Counties of Wicklow and Dublin, to hold in fee, at the rent of 8l. 6s. 8d. Irish, and to find and maintain two able Footmen of English Birth, sufficiently armed and prepared for the defence of Ireland. His Lordship also considerably added to his estate by several purchases from the Byrnes, Archbolds, and others, of the Lands of Killoghter, Kenlestown, Gurtyn, Bray, Ballyhorsey, Delgeny, Coolegad, Tinepark, Killneparke, Garryduffe, Glancapp, and others; and 22d May, 1634, had a grant for ever of Free-Warren throughout his Lands in the County of Wicklow, with licence to inclose 3000 perches for a park, and to store the same with deer.

† The Preamble. Cum plurima sint quæ a bonis principibus manare ac derivari possint beneficia, quæ tam ad principis gloriam magnificentiam, et regale in suos studium, quam ad reipublicæ, cujus tutelam suscipiant, commodum et ornamentum faciant: Nihil tamen honorum titulis hominibus bene meritis conferendis majoris æstimandi ducimus, quod aut heroicam principis erga suos subditos loquatur amplitudinem, aut subditos arctiore suo principi officii et gratitudinis vinculo adstrictos devinciat; presertim cum nobilitas sit summa quædam in persona et familia propter eminentes quasdam virtutes in ea conspicuas, collata dignitas, quæ tam principis justam munificentiam, quam possessoris merita, tam apud se quam posteros, transactis multis annorum curriculis, in perpetuum depredicet et promulget, et quasi tacite suggerat posteris qualis erga subditum principis fuerat affectus, qualis subditi apud suum principem virtutis existimatio; ut neque hic benevolenti et augusti erga dignos animi, neque ille de meritis honoris sui tessera spoliatur. *Quocirca cum Brabazoniarum familia nobis certis ac indubitatis testimoniis innotuerit, tum ex oppido de Brabazon in Normandia, ex quo sub Willielmo rege ejus nominis primo Jacobus de Brabazon eques in Engliam appulerit; tum ex Rogero de Brabazon milite, qui tempore Edwardi emicuit, et ex duobus ejusdem familiæ, quorum alter tempore prædicti Edwardi primi, alter Edwardi tertii regni Angliæ, rei bellicæ virtutibus inclaruit: Cumque fidelis noster subditus Willielmus Brabazon miles, modo Baro de Ardee, filius sit et hæres Edwardi Brabazon milites, nuper Baronis de Ardee, filii et hæredis Willielmi Brabazon militis, qui per triginta annos, temporibus præclarissimorum predecessorum nostrorum domini Henrici octavi, et domini Edwardi sexti, nuper Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, regum, Thesaurarius et Guerrarius in dicto regno nostro Hiberniæ, necnon eorundem regnis quater Justiciarius ejusdem regni Hiberniæ generalis existebat, et regimen regale gladii, ejusdem regni gubernaculum, cum summa*

mainder, on failure of his issue male, to Sir Anthony Brabazon his brother, and the heirs male of his body : and also, in regard of his many good abilities, and of his great experience in the affairs of Ireland, ordered him forthwith to be sworn of his Privy Council.

On 14th July, 1634, he was present in the Parliament then opened by the L. D. Wentworth, as he was in that of 1642 (after the troubles were begun, by which his Lordship was a great sufferer*), when he complained to the house of a scandalous sermon, preached in Christ-Church, by Stephen Jerome, containing many expressions against the King, his Queen, and the army. In 1644, with Sir Henry Tichburne, and Sir James Ware (Privy Counsellors), he was sent by the Marquis of Ormond, L. L. to King Charles I. at Oxford, about the affairs of Ireland; which being concluded by his Majesty to their satisfaction, they left Oxford in order to return, but were taken by a Parliament ship, just after Sir James Ware had thrown the King's Packet of Letters for the Marquis into the sea; whereupon, being carried to London, they were committed to the Tower, and confined for the space of eleven months, till released upon exchange.

In February, 1607, he married Jane, eldest daughter to Sir John Bingley, Knt. Comptroller of the Musters and Checques of the Army, and Privy Counsellor (who died 15th April, 1638), and by her (who was buried at St. Catherine's, 19th December, 1644, where his Lordship was also interred on the same day 1651) had Edward, his only son, the second Earl of Meath, who in his father's life-time was knighted, and a Member of the Irish Parliament; and in the first called after the Restoration, took his seat 22d June, 1661, in the House of Peers. On 3d January, 1645, he was made Captain of a troop of horse, as he was again 25th March, 1661, by King Charles II. to whom he was of the Privy Council; and 22d May, 1662, was one of the Trustees for the satisfying the respective personal arrears of

integritate, justicia et constantia, ad salutem populi, honorem principis, et egregiam suam laudem gestavit: *Atque idem præfatus Edwardus Brabazon, ex parte matris suæ, clarissimâ illustrium Cumberlandiæ comitum familiâ prognatus sit:* Cumque etiam præmemorabilis Willielmus Brabazon, modo Baro de Ardee, non solum generosissimæ illius familiæ Brabazonarum (ex quâ oriundus est) sed eminentissimarum virtutum tantarum prosapiæ congenitare hæres extiterit, nos honores omnes, et omnimodas quascunque dignitates a principibus felicis memoriæ antecessoribus nostris in prædictum Willielmum et progenitores suos collatas non confirmare modo studemus, sed etiam, pro regali candore nostro, prædictum Willielmum Brabazon militem, Baronem de Ardee, et ad secretiorem consilium nostrum jam antea meritò admissum, illustriore aliquo dignitatis nomine et gradu nobilitandi volumus et evehendi, quæ non solum præfato Willielmo, sed etiam posteris suis, ut favoris nostri characterem indelibilem remaneat, et in his præcipue si, prædictus Willielmus fine hærede masculo de corpore suo obierit, quod absit, Anthonio Brabazon, equiti aurato, fratri germano ipsius Willielmi, pro egregiæ idolis et animi viro, et progenitorum suorum virtutis imitatore strenuo. Sciatis igitur, etc.

* Amongst many other losses, he was deprived of annual rents within Thomas-Court, Dublin, and Donower, by the wasting and demolishing of houses, 700l. by destroying his Castles of Bray and Kinlestone, not to be repaired under 600l. by pulling down houses in Donower and Thomas-Court, 310l. annual rents of his Estate in the Counties of Wicklow and Dublin, 1810l. beside the burning his house of Killothrey, and cutting through his Meadows, Gardens, and Orchards, to make trenches or fortifications for the defence of the City of Dublin: His Son being also, upon the reduction of the Kingdom by Cromwell, deprived of his Estate till the 9th of April, 1652, that he obtained an order to enjoy the rents and profits till further directions, giving security in the sum of 5000l. to the Keepers of the Liberties of England, to pay the said rents to the use of the Commonwealth, when required; and 2d May, 1653, he was permitted to enjoy all his Estate till further order, paying contribution and other country charges, having his bonds for answering the mesne profits delivered up and cancelled; with a licence (23d May) to place his servants, and such English tenants as he could procure, upon his Lands; giving security that no Irish Papists should be employed; that the Protestants should inhabit within the protection of the next adjacent garrison that the Governor should appoint; and duly bring their cattle into some place of security before sun-set, and not drive them out before sun-rise; and no way administer relief to the enemy.

the commissioned officers, who had served in Ireland before the 5th of June, 1649.* In 1632 he married Mary, younger daughter to Calcot Chambre† of Denbigh, in Wales, and of Carnowe, in the county of Wicklowe, Esq. but was unfortunately drowned in his passage to England, 25th March, 1675, between Holy-Head and Beaumaries, having issue by her, who was interred in the vault at St. Catherine's, 14th September, 1685, four sons and two daughters, viz. William, Edward, Chambre, successive Earls of Meath, Anthony, buried at St. Catharine's 1655; Jane, married to Randal Moore, Esq. brother of Henry, Earlof Drogheda; and Mary, to Robert, son and heir of Sir Robert Needham, Knt.

WILLIAM, the third Earl of Meath, § in 1662 was C. Rot. of the county of Dublin; and again so appointed in 1671; received in 1678 a Commission of the Peace for the county of Wicklow; and the king, being satisfied of his ability and readiness to do him good and faithful service, was pleased in 1665, to call him to sit and vote in the House of Peers by writ of summons. He married Elizabeth, second daughter to Francis Lennard, Lord Dacre of the South, sister to Thomas Earl of Sussex, and departing this world in 1684, was buried in the sepulchre of his ancestors, having had issue by her, who re-married with William Moore, Esq. son of Henry, the first Earl of Drogheda, and died 1701, an only son, Edward, who died young, and was buried at St. Catharine's 1677, and two daughters, the Lady Elizabeth, first married to Sir Philip Coote; and secondly to Mr. Bertie; and the Lady Catharine, born in December, 1671, to Mr. Vere.

EDWARD, his next brother and successor, the fourth Earl of Meath, 29th July, 1661, was made Captain of a foot company, and 1675 appointed Ranger, Game-keeper, and Master of the Game in all his Majesty's Parks in Ireland, and Ranger of the Phoenix-Park near Dublin: Also, in 1678 had a grant of the pay of a captain of horse until he should get a troop; and in 1685 was made C. Rot. of the counties of Dublin and Kildare; but 7th May, 1689 was attainted by King James's Parliament, and had his estate sequestered. He commanded a regiment of foot at the taking of Carrickfergus 26th August, 1689; fought at the battle of the Boyne, 1st July, 1690; and was wounded at the attack on Limerick 27th August following;¶ but after the reduction of the kingdom, he was sworn 1st December, 1690, one

* In 1648 he had a custodiam of the lands of Loughnanstown; and 22d November, 1674, a grant of four Fairs, to be held every first Thursday in January, May, and August, and second Thursday in November, within the Liberties of Thomas-Court and Donower, or either of them; two weekly Markets at Donower, on Tuesday and Friday; and a Friday market, and two fairs, on the first Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September, at Great-Bray, in the county of Wicklow. And had two grants of Lands under the Acts of Settlement.

† He died 29th October, 1635, and was buried at Carnowe, leaving a son Calcot, whose issue were a son of that name, who died childless; and a daughter Mary, who became sole Heir to that Estate, and by her first husband, Alexander Temple, of Ballinderry, Esq; had an only daughter Mary, married in November, 1676, to Abraham, second son of Sir Abram Yarner, in whose marriage articles the Wicklow Estate was limited to the Countess of Meath and her heirs male. To whom her Father, by his will, gave 5000l. English, as it was agreed upon in articles between the Earl of Meath and him; and his plate and rings to be divided between her and her sister Elizabeth, wife of Francis Sanford, Esq.

§ When his father was drowned, he was taking his passage with him to England, but was happily saved. So that the account already published of an elder son than he being drowned with his father is an error; which is confirmed by his father's will, perfected 27th July, 1674, who mentions him as his eldest son, by the name of William Lord Brabazon.

¶ His Lordship suffered much by that war, which he set forth in a petition to K. William, and prayed that in compensation of his great losses, and forasmuch as Sir Patrick Trant had enjoyed his estate, his Majesty would grant to him and his Heirs, a small Part of Sir Patrick's estate, which was then forfeited (he being outlawed the 20th April, 1691), namely, the Lordship and Manor of *Lea* in the King's and Queen's Counties, containing by survey 1093 acres, and worth 180l. a year; which the King granted by Patent 1st of July, 1695, paying the yearly rent of 22l. 2s. 6d. 3q. to the Crown.

of the Privy Council, as he was in 1702 to her Majesty Queen Anne; and in King William's first Parliament, opened 5th October, 1692, his Lordship was present, and was constantly a Member of most of the Committees of the House of Lords.

King William, by Patent dated 3d March, 1691, having incorporated *the Company of the Royal Fishery of Ireland*, his Lordship was appointed one of the first Members; and 31st October, 1693, made a Commissioner of the Great Seal during the absence of Sir Charles Porter, as he was again 17th November that year, and a third time 21st Dec. 1697, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor Methuen. In 1694 he was made C. Rot. of the county of Dublin, and in 1699, Governor of the Royal Hospital, as he was of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow; and 14th September, 1700, he made a lease of lives renewable to King William of the ground whereon are built the barracks of Bray.

He married first Cecilia, daughter to Sir William, and sister to Sir Thomas Brereton of Hanford in Cheshire, Barts. who dying 12th July, 1704, he married 22d Sept. following, Dorothy, younger daughter and co-heir to James Stopford of Tarah Hill in the county of Meath, Esq. but died without issue 1707, and was interred with his ancestors. His Lady in Dec. 1716, became the second wife of L. General Richard Gorges of Kilbrew, where she died 10th April, 1728, and her husband deceasing on the 12th, they were both buried at the same time, in a small chapel near the house of Kilbrew, under a magnificent tomb of white marble.

CHAMBRE, the only brother to Earl Edward, succeeding to the honour, was the 5th Earl of Meath. He received two commissions for a troop of horse; the one from the Earl of Essex, the other from the Duke of Ormond; was appointed in 1675, Say-Master of Ireland; and 1679 (with Robert Dixon, Esq.), Comptroller of the musters and cheques of the Army, in reversion after the death of Robert Fitz-Gerald, Esq. On 8th Aug. 1709, he took his seat in Parliament, in which year he was made C. Rot. for the county of Dublin; and in May 1710, was called into the Privy Council by Queen Anne, as he was 9th October, 1714, by King George I. He married Juliana, only daughter of the Lord Viscount Chaworth, and dying suddenly at Nottingham 1st April, 1715, left issue two sons and three daughters: viz. 1. Chaworth, and 2. Edward, successive Earls of Meath; 3. Lady Mary, died unmarried; 4. Lady Catharine, married Thomas Hallowses of Clapwell, co. Derby, Esq. leaving a numerous issue; 5. Lady Frances, married to Brigadier General Ponsonby.

Chaworth the 6th Earl, born 1686, sat first in the House of Peers as Earl of Meath 1715. He married Juliana, daughter of Sir Thomas Pendergrast, Bart. but by her had no issue. His Lordship died at Calais on his way to Aix-la-Chapelle 1763, and was interred at Canterbury, being succeeded in the honours by his brother

Edward the 7th Earl, who took his seat in the House of Peers 1763. He married Martha, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Collins of the county of Warwick, and died 1772, having had issue by her two sons and a daughter Juliana, who died an infant. The sons were Anthony his successor, and William, who was member of Parliament for the county of Wicklow, from 1765 to 1785, and who married Catharine, daughter and sole heir to Arthur Gifford of Ahern, co. Cork, Esq. He died 1790, leaving issue by the said Catharine, 1. Edward, married to Miss Tuke, by whom he had no issue; 2. Arthur Gifford, married to Mary, eldest daughter of John Haig, M. D.; 3. Martha, died young, and 4. Barbara, married 1788, to John Moore of the county of Meath, Esq.

Anthony the 8th Earl of Meath, was born 1724, and sat first in the House of Peers in the room of his father 1773. He married Grace, daughter of John Leigh of Ross Garland, co. Wexford, and by her, who died 1812, had issue four sons and seven daughters. 1. Chaworth, born 1760 and died 1779; 2. Edward, died young; 3. William, who succeeded as 9th Earl, born 1769; 4. John, his successor, 10th Earl, born 1762; 5. Lady

Mary, married to Arthur Knox, Esq.; 6. Lady Martha, married to St. Leger Keating, Esq.; 7. Lady Grace, who died young; 8. Lady Juliana; 9. Lady Cecilia; 10. Lady Catharine, married to Francis Brownlow, Esq.; and 11. Lady Arabella Barbara, married to John M. Scott, Esq.

William 9th Earl succeeded at the death of his father, 1790, and he dying 1797, was succeeded by his brother

John, the 10th and present Earl of Meath, who married, 31st Dec. 1801, Melisina Adelaide, 4th daughter of John, Earl of Clanwilliam, and has issue, 1. Anthony, Lord Ardee, born to her 1802; 2. , born 29th May, 1805; 3. a daughter, born 1808.

Creation.—Baron of Ardee, in the county of Louth, 19th July, 1616, and Earl of Meath 16th April, 1627.

Arms.—Ruby, on a bend, topaz, three martlets, diamond.

Crest.—On a wreath, a mount, proper, and thereon a falcon rising, topaz, with golden bells.

Supporters.—Two Wyverns, topaz, collared and chained, gold, with wings and members, ruby.

Motto.—VOTA VITA MEA.

Female Descent.—Moseley, De Bisset. Trussell. Harcourt, Hawberk, Jervis, Chaworth, Clifford, Smith, Bingley, Chambre.

MOLYNEUX FAMILY.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE

OF THE FAMILY OF MOLYNEUX,

Of Castle DILLON, County of Armagh.

Edward Loftus of Swineshead, Co. York, Esq. Adam Purdon=Jane, da. of John of Lurgan Race, Co. Louth, Esq. Little of Thornhill, Esq.

Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, ob. 1605, aged 72. Jane Purdon. Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin.

Sir Will. Usher, Clerk of the Council, ob. 1639, aged 96. (See Memoir, p. xxxiv.) Isabella Loftus, died 15th Nov. 1597.

I. Sir THOMAS MOLYNEUX, Knight, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer temp. Elizabeth, born at Calais 1544, died 1596. His ancestors flourished at Calais from temp. Edw^d III. (See Memoir.) Catharine, da. of Ludovic Stobart or Stabert, Burgo-master of Bruges.

II.

Jane Usher, ob. 1674, aged 92, and bur^d in the tomb of her fath^r. (See Memoir, p. xxxiv.)

2d SON. Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King at Arms, born at Bruges, 1568, M. P. for Strabane, ob. 1632, aged 64.

1st SON. Samuel, Surveyor-General to Queen Elizabeth, died unmarried.

Margaret, marr^d Galston, Esq., and died s. p.

Catharine Molyneux.

Sir Robert Newcomen of Thomas Court, Dublin, buried in St. Catharine's Church.

See Issue, p. xxxiv.

III.

Thomas Molyneux, killed at Wexford by the Rebels, 1642. Mary, da. of Christ. Hoey, Esq. One daughter, Jane.

1616. Samuel Molyneux, a Captain in the Army, born 1616, bought Castle Dillon, 1664, ob. 1693, aged 77.

Margaret, da. and co-heir of William Dowdall of Dublin, Esq.

Arthur, died unmarried.

Adam Molyneux, M. P. for Co. Longford, Provost Master of Leinster, ob. 1676.

Mary, the younger daughter and co-heir of William Dowdall, Esq.

Margaret Isabella, died unmarried.

Alice, married Rich^d Bowyer, Esq., ob. s. p.

See Issue, p. xxxvi.

IV.

William Molyneux, eminent for his learning and accomplishments, born 1656, Joint Engineer and Surveyor-General of Ireland, M. P. for the University of Dublin, also of the City, 1692, the friend and correspondent of Locke, founder of the Royal Society of Dublin, ob. 1698, aged 42. Lucy, da. of Sir William Domville (who died 1689), Attorney-General, ob. 1684.

Sir Thomas Molyneux, born 1661, became Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin, Knt^d 1715, Physician-General to the Army 1718, F. R. S., created a Baronet 4 July, 1730, ob. 1733, aged 70.

Catharine Howard, da. of Robert Howard of Shelton, Co. Wicklow, Esq., by Catharine Sotheby, and sister to Robert Howard, Bishop of Elphin, the father of 1st Lord Wicklow, etc.

(See p. xlv.)

Daniel, Margaret, Samuel, Adam, died infants.

Jane. Anthony Dopping, D. D., Bishop of Meath.

See Issue, p. xxxvii.

Mary, ob. 1695.

John Madden of Dublin, M. D.

See Issue, p. xxxviii.

Alice. John Usher, Esq., son of the 2d Sir William Usher, by his 2d wife Ursula St. Barbe.

See Issue, p. xxxviii.

V.

Samuel Molyneux, Esq., F. R. S., born 1689, M. P. for Bossiney, Co. Cornwall, Secretary to George II, when Prince of Wales, ob. 1728, aged 39, s. p. Lady Elizabeth Diana Capel, eldest daught. of Algernon, Earl of Essex, ob. 1759.

Sir Daniel Molyneux, 2d Baronet, F. R. S., died unmarried, 1738, ag^d

1st WIFE. Elizab. EAST, sister of Sir William EAST of Hall Place, Co. Berks, Baronet.

2d WIFE. Elizabeth, da. of Gener. John Adlerscron, Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

Alice, married, 1st, John Rogerson, Esq.; 2d, Sir Richard Wolseley Baronet.

For whose Issue, See p. xlv.

Jane, married Rev^d Arthur St. George, Dean of Ross.

See Issue, p. xlv.

Mary, married John Gay, Esq. of Gaybrook.

See Issue, p. xlv.

Dorothea, marr^d, 1st, Joseph Kelly, Esq.; 2d, Rever^d John Garnett, Bishop of Clogher.

See Issue, p. xlv.

7 children, all died young and Catharine, William, Wilhelmina, unmarried.

VI.

Anne Molyneux, eldest da., now of Brabazon Park, living, and sister of the present Sir Capel Molyneux, 4th Baronet. Sir Anthony Brabazon of Brabazon Park, County of Mayo, Baronet, ob. 1803.

By which marriage, 2 sons, General Thomas Molyneux, heir presumptive, and John Molyneux, Esq.

S.

MEMOIR OF THE MOLYNEUX FAMILY.

There are ancient families which have nothing that connects them with history or literature : there are others, which have the good fortune to possess a name and blood interesting to a general and *unallied* curiosity. The Irish branch of the *Molyneuxes* possess this attraction—at least from the time of *Locke*—a name extended through all the enlightened parts of the world by the profundity of his philosophic genius—among whose writings William and Sir Thomas Molyneux so frequently occur as his intimate correspondents.

There is no doubt that the Irish Molyneuxes sprung from the truly ancient English family of that name seated in Lancashire from the earliest ages, where the family seat and estate has descended to them in a direct and unbroken male line, and who now enjoy the *Irish Earldom of SEFTON*, and of which another branch, settled in Nottinghamshire, were made English Baronets at the institution of that Order, and are only lately become extinct.

The Irish family of Molyneux* separated from those of England at an early period; for it seems that they transplanted themselves to *Calais* as early as the reign of Edward III., when that town was held by the English, and continued there above two centuries, till the English lost it in the reign of Queen Mary.

The first of the family who accompanied King Edward III. hither is said to have been a SIR THOMAS MOLYNEUX, who, on that occasion, differenced his family arms by the addition of a *fleur de lis* on the *dexter* side of the cross; or, at least, that *Vivian M.*, son of Sir Thomas, adopted this distinction.

Sir Thomas MOLYNEUX, who became, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, *Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer*, was born at Calais in 1531, 22d Hen. VIII. He was an only and orphan child, and, when Calais was retaken from Queen Mary by the French, in 1558, he became a prisoner. The ransom put on him was 500 French crowns, a large sum in those days. He then withdrew to *Bruges*, where he married a daughter of the Burgomaster *Stabeort*.

The persecution of the Protestants in the Netherlands by *Duke d'Alva* followed about ten years afterwards, and this forced Mr. Molyneux to take refuge in *London* at the age of thirty-seven, where he resided about eight years, and was then finally transplanted to *Ireland*.

In 1576, Mr. Molyneux, then aged forty-five, was appointed by Queen Elizabeth Chancellor of her Irish Exchequer, which office he held till his death, twenty years afterwards. In 1594 he had a grant of a lease of twenty-one years, from the Crown, of certain lands, and of all the customs of the Port of Dublin, except of *Wine*, for a fine of 80l. and the yearly rent of 200 marks. He lived in Thomas Court, near St. Catharine's Church, Dublin, and had a country-house at *Tallagh*, within three miles of that city: he supported a large and expensive establishment, and kept a great table; and therefore, though he had a plentiful income, left but a moderate fortune to his son.

It does not appear at what date he was knighted.

He died about the middle of January, 1596, æt. 66, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin.

He had two sons and two daughters; of which last, Margaret, the younger, was married to — *Gayton*, and Katherine was married to Sir Robert Newcomen, Bart. who had issue

* In 40 Ric. II. a Sir Thomas Molyneux was conductor of the army of De Vere Duke of Ireland.—See *Dug. Bar.* II. 119.

by her twenty-one children, which connected the Molyneuxes with numerous powerful Irish families.*

Both the sons sat in the first general Irish Parliament of 1613.

SAMUEL MOLYNEUX, eldest son, was Surveyor-general to Queen Elizabeth in 1599, and afterwards of King James's Buildings and Works, till his death. He was a man careless of his temporal concerns and the business of this world; and having much public money pass through his hands in right of his office, for which he was responsible to the Exchequer, suffered for those under him, whom he too much trusted, and became a debtor to the Crown. His brother was his security; and the Crown coming on this security for payment, Daniel Molyneux was so involved by it as to be obliged to sell part of his estate in his lifetime, and to appoint the rest to be sold by his executors, to discharge these unhappy engagements; the surplus, after the creditors were satisfied, being all the provision he left to his wife and children. Samuel lived, however, to an old age, unmarried, and died suddenly about 1625, before his brother Daniel could reach him, though he was in the next chamber.

DANIEL MOLYNEUX, 2d son of Sir Thomas Molyneux, was born at Bruges in 1568: and in 1594, a patent was granted for the denization of Samuel and Daniel Molyneux. At the age of fifteen he was sent over from Dublin to England, to the University of Cambridge, where he made considerable advances in literature. The famous Primate Usher was his intimate friend and relation, and bears testimony to his learning and knowledge in the *Funeral Sermon* which he preached on him. He was eminent as a Greek scholar; and the famous antiquary *William Camden* was his constant correspondent. See Smith's *Epistolæ Gulielmi Camdeni et illustrium virorum*, Lond. 1691. 4to. (*Epist.* 61.)

He was appointed *Ulster King of Arms* by patent, 28th June, 1596, æt. 28. At that time this office was held in high repute; and as it was now filled in England by the very celebrated scholar and historian, Camden, so it was for more than a century honoured by such names as *Dugdale*, *Ashmole*, and *Anstis*.

Daniel's marriage connected him with numerous well-allied families in Ireland. His wife was Jane,† second daughter of Sir William Usher, of Bridgefoot-street, Dublin, Clerk of

* Sir Robert Newcomen had issue by this marriage with Catharine Molyneux, 1. *Sir Thomas Newcomen*, died without issue; 2. *Sir Beverley Newcomen*, married to Margaret, daughter of Sir William Usher, by whom he had Catharine, married to Richard, son of Sir William Parsons, and had issue Catharine Parsons, who married Richard Morris, but died without issue in 1694. 3. *Sir Robert Newcomen*, married to Anne Boleyn, called great niece to Queen Elizabeth; (see p. xxxviii, note.) 4. Catharine, married to Anthony Martin, Bishop of Meath. 5. *Dorcas*, married to Samuel Mayard, Justice of the King's Bench. 6. *Judith*, married to Arthur Usher, son of Sir William Usher; which Arthur was drowned, 1648. 7. *Jane*, married to Sir Henry Tichbourne, Bart. Governor of Drogheda in 1641, Lord Justice of Ireland in 1645, ancestor to Henry Lord Ferrard. (He was 4th son of Sir Benjamin Tichbourne, of Tichbourne, in Hampshire, Bart.) By the said Jane he had issue Elizabeth Jane, married to Roger West, and had issue Jane, married to William Maule, Esq. who had issue by him Henry Maule, D.D. Bishop of Cloyne in 1726, of Dromore in 1731, of Meath in 1754, who married Lady Anne Barry. 8. *Francis*, married to Sir William Stewart, created a Baronet in 1623; father, by her, of Sir Alexander Stewart, Knt. who died in 1653, having married Catharine, daughter of — Newcomen, by whom he had Sir William Stewart, born in 1653, created Lord Stewart and Viscount Montjoy in 1682, slain at the battle of Steenkirk in 1692, now extinct.

† The family of Usher was eminent in Ireland; and is stated in the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. vi. p. 4062, to be descended of a very ancient stock, which in England bore the name of *Neville* till the reign of *Henry II.*, when it was changed by an ancestor, who, about 1185, passing with Prince *John* in quality of *Usher* into Ireland, settled there by the name of his office. It has produced two archbishops, Henry Archbishop of Armagh, who lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and his nephew James, one of the most celebrated men of his age as a divine and historian, and who holds at this day the highest reputation. He was born at Dublin, 4th January, 1580; his mother was Sister of Richard Stany-

the Council, who died possessed of that office in July, 1639, æt. 96, having, for many years, represented Wicklow in Parliament. From his six daughters, and ten grandchildren by his son Arthur, Sir William lived to see his progeny very numerous: his house was usually filled with them: in the morning, when he made his appearance in the great hall, thirty or forty children, grand-children, and great grand-children would fall down on their knees to ask his blessing. His funeral was sumptuous; the train of mourners, all descended from himself, was very numerous. He was laid in his own tomb in St. Andrew's Church, Dublin. His wife was *Isabella Loftus*, daughter of Adam Loftus,* Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord High Chancellor.

Daniel Molyneux, by an offence which he gave to Sir William Stewart (ancestor to the Lords Montjoy) on a question of precedence, in his office of King of Arms, was set upon by two ruffians in his own garden, and so desperately wounded, that he was left for dead. Stewart fled to the English court to palliate this horrible outrage, of which he was the instigator, and contrived so to tell his own story first, that he actually got knighted during his attendance on the Court on that occasion. However, as soon as Ulster so far recovered as to be able to represent his own case by petition to the King, a letter was sent to the Lord Deputy (1614) to institute inquiries, and do justice between the parties. Stewart was, after all, too strong for Molyneux; and justice was imperfectly done. The asthma, of which Molyneux suffered till his last day, was attributed to the wounds he received on this occasion. He died 13th June, 1632, at his house of Thomas Court, aged about 64. Sir James Ware, in his *History de Præsulibus Hibernicis*, styles him his great friend when living, and his wife's cousin-german. He represented *Strabane* in the first Parliament of Ireland

hurst, one of the early translators of the Classics;—for whom see Warton's *History of Poetry*, and the note to Usher's life in the *Biographia Britannica*. His teachers were Fullerton and James Hamilton, both young men of good Scottish families, sent over to Ireland by King James for political purposes, of whom the latter was afterwards created Viscount Clondeboy, and married Ursula, the sister of Lord Ardee. Dr. Usher was made Bishop of Meath in 1624, and Archbishop of Armagh; but being driven from his country by subsequent troubles, died at Ryegate, in Surrey, in 1655. His life is too well known to require further elucidation here. He left issue (by his wife Phœbe, daughter of Luke Chaloner) an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, of *Shotover*, in Oxfordshire, Knt., by whom she was mother of James Tyrrell, the historian.

Sir William Usher, whose daughter Jane married Daniel Molyneux, was, by his wife Isabella, daughter of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, also the father of Arthur, married to *Judith*, daughter of Sir Robert Newcomen, and, by her, was father of another Sir William Usher, who, by his second wife, Ursula St. Barbe, had, 1. John Usher, who married Alice Molyneux, sister of Sir Thomas Molyneux, the 1st Baronet, by whom came a numerous issue, which have connected the family of Molyneux, in that channel, with many Irish families of consideration now existing; and 2. a daughter, Mary, wife of Henry Colley, whose son Richard was created Lord Mornington, the ancestor of the Wellesleys. Adam Usher, the 2d son, died unmarried. The 1st daughter, Mary Usher, married William Crofton, Esq. and was mother of William Crofton, of Temple House, Co. Sligo; the 2d, Jane Usher, married Daniel Molyneux, as already said; the 3d, *Margaret* Usher, married Sir Beverley Newcomen, Bart. whose daughter and heir, Catharine, married, first, in 1637, Richard Parsons, Esq. ancestor to the Earl of Rosse, and, secondly, Sir H. A. Verveere, Knt.; the 4th, *Alice* Usher, married Sir Thomas Philips, of the County of Derry, Knt. by whom came, 1. Dorothy, married to William, son of Sir Lawrence Parsons, and 2. Alice, married to Chidley Cootc; the 5th, *Eleanor*, married to Sir Christopher Forster, Knt.; the 6th, *Anne* Usher, married Sir Robert Meredith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom came a numerous issue; one of which, Alice, was married to Charles, 2d Earl of Montrath. *Alicia*, daughter of the above-mentioned *Arthur Usher*, and sister to the 2d Sir William, married Theophilus Jones, Privy Counsellor to Charles the Second, who was father of Sir Arthur Jones, and of *Judith*, married to Francis Butler, father of Brinsley Butler, created Viscount Lanesborough.

* This family of Loftus has been ennobled in several branches. The first line ended in an heiress, the mother of the too celebrated Duke of Wharton, whose mother was the co-heir of George Brydges, 6th Lord Chandos.

in 1613. He had five sons and three daughters :—1. Thomas, Governor of Wicklow, was murdered by the rebels, 1642, married to Mary, daughter of Christopher Hoey, Esq. leaving an only daughter. 2. William, died single at Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 1651. 3. *Samuel*, continuator of the family. 4. Arthur died, æt. 10. 5. Adam left issue.*

Daniel was not the best manager of his fortune : he seems to have lived too well. He spent much time at Newland, his country-house ; his relations were numerous ; and being of a very frank disposition, he was much visited by them. This, with his brother Samuel's debts, forced him backward in the world. When he came to die, he gave it strictly in charge to his wife and children to see his debts paid, advising them to trust rather to the providence of God than to defraud any man of what was justly due to him. This they punctually executed, by selling his whole estate when it was in their power to have done otherwise ; and it pleased God to bless them accordingly ; for his wife, and those of his children, who lived to enter far into the world, were, by God's providence, plentifully provided for.

Captain SAMUEL MOLYNEUX, his son, born 4th March, 1616, from a very small beginning, raised a very considerable fortune, without any remarkable attachment to the things of this world. His first acquirement was an estate near Limerick, called *Knocksantry*, which he got as arrears of his pay for his service in the Irish wars. In 1664, he purchased an estate called *Castle Dillon*, in the County of Armagh. In 1665, he built a pleasant dwelling-house near *Usher's Island*, and laid out upon it, and the grounds and gardens belonging to it, about 1,500l.

He was Chief Engineer of Ireland ; and of his great skill in the management of the Ordnance, *Carte*, in his *Life of the Duke of Ormond*, gives this almost incredible instance, in the year 1643, at the battle of Ross :—“ This done, the Marquis ordered the two regiments posted at the mouth of the lane to open to the right and left, and the two pieces of cannon to fire down the lane on the rebel horse ; which was done with so much care by Mr. Molyneux, the chief gunner, that eighty men and horses were killed at the first fire.” This it was which acquired him the grant of the lands at Limerick. He continued to retain the place of *Master Gunner* merely for the delight he had in making experiments in that way, for he used to say it was his friend in the time of war, when he had no other support ; that he loved it, and would stick to it for old friendship's sake. He wrote a *Book of Gunnery* according to the principles of Galileo and Torricelli, *de Motu Projectorum*, when he was seventy years old : he caused the practical proportions of this treatise, with their solutions, to be engraven on copper-plates, and struck off, for the use of the gunners in the field.

The making experiments in the field with the long gun and mortar was his favourite diversion. He had a gun-yard enclosed in the field belonging to the Soldiers' Royal Hospital, with a butt and culverin mounted, and above half a mile of ground worked out for the random shot of the mortar.

He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of William Dowdall, of Dublin, Esq. by Mary, daughter of William Dangan, Clerk of the Hanaper.

Sir William Petty offered him an equal share of the profits that should arise from the Survey of Ireland ; but he declined it, wishing to avoid the odium of the mismanagements

* Adam was M.P. for the County of Longford, and Provost Marshal of Leinster. He married the younger daughter and co-heir of William Dowdall, Esq. (his brother Samuel being married to her elder sister), and by her had issue, 1. Daniel, married to Catharine, daughter of Thomas Pooley, of Dublin, Esq. whose son was Pooley Molyneux ; 2. Alice, married to John Phillips, Esq. ; 3. Jane, married to . . . , son of Sir John Lyndon, of Carrickfergus, Knt.

which he anticipated. He refused the profitable place of Recorder of Dublin; and rejected many offers to lay out his money on new interest to great advantage. His studies and innocent amusements seemed more to engage his attention than the pursuit of riches.

Yet, in 1671, he purchased an estate in the County of Kildare, called *Lady Town*, and, with other acquisitions, made a real estate of 1,000l. per annum. This he left behind him without the least debts or incumbrance on it: he portioned his three daughters creditably. He gave 2,000l. to the eldest, Jane,* wife of Dr. Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath, and 150l. to each of the others; viz. Mary,† wife of John Madden, of Dublin, M.D., and Alice,§ wife of John Usher, Esq.

He kept a plentiful and constant table for a large family. His eldest son, William, constantly lived with him from the time he was married, 1678; and he never wanted one or other of his married daughters, their children and family, in his house till the day of his death.

So fair a fortune, from so slight a beginning, puts him in the light of a man very solicitous and very careful about the things of this world; but it was notorious of him, that he was very unsolicitous, and even cold, in the pursuit of riches; the truth is, that the raising his fortune was mostly owing to the prudent care and management of his wife. He was so far from anxiety about the goods of fortune, that he declined many opportunities of great gain that presented themselves.

He was a man of excellent judgment, and lively parts from nature; and though his education lay not that way, he was well versed in natural philosophy. He was a nice observer of nature; and, from long experimental knowledge, became an excellent philosopher as well as mathematician.

He was particularly remarkable for pleasantry in conversation, and had great happiness in telling a story.

No man ever had a fairer character in all respects; he went by the name of *Honest Sam Molyneux*.

He never had a contest or quarrel with any man; but went smoothly through the world, which, considering his great dealings in it, is surprising. He was singularly charitable to

* Jane was married to Dr. Dopping, Bishop of Meath, in 1671, by whom she had, issue, 1. Samuel Dopping; 2. Anthony, who became Bishop of Ossory; and three daughters, of which Mary or Jane married — Leslie, of Leslie Hall, Co. Down, whose eldest son, the Rev. Dr. Henry Leslie, of Tandaragee, married Miss Meredith, by whom came Catharine Letitia Leslie, married to the Rev. William Foster, Bishop of Clogher, (and brother to the Right Honourable John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, created Baron Oriel in 1821,) whose issue are, 1. John Leslie Foster, M.P. for Louth; 2. Catharine, married to Drummond Delap, Esq.; 3. Anne Elizabeth, married to — Stowell, Esq.; 4. Henrietta, married to Comte de Salis, of the ancient family of the Grisons, in Switzerland; 5. Elizabeth, married to — M'Creigh, Esq.; 6. Letitia Dorothea, married to — North, Esq. M.P. for —; 7. William Henry Foster.

The other daughter of the said Jane Molyneux, married to the Bishop of Meath, was Lucy Dopping, who married John Hamilton, of Caledon, Esq., whose sole daughter and heir, Margaret, married, 1708, John, 5th Earl of Cork and Orrery.

† *Mary* was married in 1680 to *Dr. Madden*, and was mother, as Lodge writes, of *that most worthy Patriot, the Rev. Samuel Madden*, of the County of Fermanagh, whence also General Madden and other children issue.

§ This marriage of Alice again connected the Molyneuxes with the family of Usher, her grandmother having been an Usher, married to Daniel Molyneux, and the daughter of Sir William Usher, as already mentioned in page xxxv. See the note to that article, mentioning that, by this marriage of Alice with John Usher, son of the 2d Sir William Usher, came a numerous issue, which were William, Samuel, Margaret, Christopher, Mary, Judith, John, Jane, Samuel, William, and Thomas.

the poor. His filial piety and tenderness towards his old mother (the daughter of Sir William Usher), is remarkable. She and her daughter Molyneux lived several years in England during the Irish Rebellion of 1641. On her return to Dublin she lived twenty-five years, till her death, in her son Samuel's house, most tenderly provided for, with all the conveniences and comforts of life.*

As to his person, he was of a moderate stature, well set, and inclinable to corpulency. He always wore his own hair (a light brown). His habit was very plain, in which he studied more his own ease than the fashion of the times.

His constitution was strong, and very healthy, he never having lain down on a bed for sickness for fifty years, till he came near his latter end. In the summer of 1689 he had a violent fever. Thence he continually suffered torments from a suppression of urine. For the last five months he took to his bed, and could only obtain rest by laudanum. On the 23d January, 1693, he quietly breathed his last, at the age of 76 years, 10 months, and 19 days. Two immense stones were found in his bladder.

He had passed an eventful life. He saw the plague raging in Dublin, where he lived; yet he and his family escaped it. He saw a dreadful massacre, and bloody war break out: he engaged in the war, both as a captain and engineer; the war continued long; yet it does not appear that he received any signal hurt in any battle. He saw his daughters well disposed of in marriage, well settled in the world, and a numerous issue from them. He saw his eldest son married, and a son born to him; and his younger, with reputation, practising as a physician among persons of the best quality; and saw them both esteemed by the world as men of genius, learning, and probity. He saw three of his children, with their families, driven from him in old age into another kingdom through the iniquity of the times and a popish government; and he saw them all return to him again with joy, and settled peaceably in their own houses; and at last died in the midst of them surrounding his bed. He saw the kingdom wasted and ruined by an intestine and bloody war, and popery triumphant; and he lived to see our civil and religious rights restored, all settled in peace, and superstition driven to hide itself from public view.

His eldest son was *William*, the celebrated astronomer.

His 2d was *Sir Thomas*, the physician, created a *Baronet*, 1730.

His three daughters have already been mentioned.

Of all materials for biography those are the most interesting (even if it can be argued that they are not always the most instructive), which are written by the person himself whose life is related. We seem to draw from the fountain-head; and our attention is above all engaged by records of feelings and confessions of frank and unaffected sentiment. When we can verify memoirs of celebrated characters, which have already been in the hands of the public, by documents of this kind subsequently drawn from the private treasures of family inheritance, they are the portion of the materials at our command which, above others, taste and sympathy call on us to select. Still to repeat the stale common-place of a compiler when such extracts are within our reach, would argue unpardonable dulness and dryness.

* She died in 1674, in the 92d year of her age, and was buried in her father Sir William Usher's tomb in St. Andrew's Church. She was a very religious and devout woman, and had been singularly careful in the education of her children; for which purpose she was so happy as to have Mrs. Mary Bullen* (related to Henry the Eighth's queen, as she happened afterwards to be Lady Paisley) for some time in her house at Newland, for instructing her younger children and her daughters catechism, working, etc.

* See Note, p. xxxiv.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM MOLYNEUX,

BY HIMSELF.

“ I was born,” says he, “ anno 1656, April 17.—Entered at the University of Dublin April 10, 1671. From the University I was sent to London to study the law, anno 1675. I left Ireland May 22d, and entered in the Middle Temple June 23d following. Though my inclination to the study of the law was not so strong as to make me master of the profession, partly as having a head bent on other studies more polite and less fruitful, and partly being sparing of drudgery through the expectation of a good estate to bear me out in the world; yet not wholly idle in the business for which I was sent over, as appears from the large collections and common-place books which I can yet produce as witnesses of my labours.

“ After I had spent three years in London, I was sent for into Ireland, where I arrived June 13, 1678.

“ Soon after my return to Ireland, I desired from my parents that a marriage might be proposed between me and a young lady, for whom I had formerly entertained a great kindness, *Lucy Domville*, daughter of Sir Wm. Domville, Knt. by his wife Bridget Lake, daughter of Sir T. Lake,* Secretary of State to King James I.—This was accordingly done, and parties being agreed, we were married the 19th of Sept. 1678, by the present Bishop of Meath,† at Laughlin’s Town, Sir William’s country house, where our wedding was celebrated for several days by a great number of our relations. I need not tell you what a pretty woman my wife was: I can say she was looked upon as one of the finest faces in Ireland; neither was her mind in any wise disagreeable to her outward form, all was pleasant and amiable in the highest; and, I assert to you, my brother, I thought myself the happiest man alive in my marriage to her.”

In two months afterwards she lost her health, being seized with a convulsion fit on 24th Nov. 1678, which was the beginning of a series of bodily sufferings which continued till her death, thirteen years afterwards. She persevered during this trial to bear the most acute pains with the most invincible patience.

Her husband carried her to London, to consult the most eminent physicians there; but in vain.

In 1680 therefore he began his journey homeward; and arrived at Dublin on 21st July.

The chief diversion which he took to divert his melancholy at these afflictions of his wife, was in books, and especially in studying the mathematics.

“ I had,” says he, “ always a strong bent and inclination to the philosophical and mathematical studies, even when I was at the University, wherein I could never approve of that verbose philosophy there professed and taught; but still procured the books of the Royal Society; the Philosophical Transactions, Des-Cartes’s writings, Bacon’s works, Gassendus, Digby, etc. In these sorts of authors I chiefly delighted, even in my first academic studies; but I did not apply myself so fully to mathematical learning as about the year 1680,” etc. etc.

“ About Oct. 1683, I began to busy myself in forming a society in Dublin, agreeable to the design of the Royal Society in London. I should not be so vain as to arrogate this to

* Of *Cannons*, in Middlesex. The heiress of this family married James Brydges, 1st Duke of Chandos, and carried to her husband the celebrated estate of *Cannons*.—See *Pope’s Timon*.—*Viscount Lake* is of this family.

† Dr. Anthony Dopping, who had married his sister.

myself, were there not many of the gentlemen at present listed in that society, who can testify for me, that I was the first promoter of it, and can witness how diligent I was therein."

On 25th April, 1685, Mr. Molyneux most unexpectedly, considering his wife's health, had a son born.

"After I had seen my wife well recovered, and passed all danger of childbed, I resolved to ramble into some adjacent parts of Europe for the ensuing summer," etc.

"I left Dublin 13th May, 1685, and passing through England, I went on board the packet-boat at Dover, June the 5th, at 12 at night, and arrived at Calais the next day a little after nine. Here I met the present Lord Viscount Mountjoy, and from hence we travelled together through the whole journey till I left him at Paris.

"I reached you, my brother, at Leyden, June 25, old style, and from thence we travelled together through the most considerable parts of the Netherlands, and some adjacent parts of Germany, as Cologne, Akea, Spaa, etc.

"From Brussels we parted Aug. 18, N. St. towards Paris, where we arrived Aug. 24, N. St. and continued there till Sept. 10, N. St., at which time I left you, my brother, and the Lord Mountjoy at Paris, and returned towards Calais, which I reached Sept. 14th following, and the next day arrived safely at Dover; and so to London, Chester, and Dublin, about the latter end of Sept. O. St.

"While I continued in London this time, I got one Richard Whitehead, a mathematic instrument-maker, to make me a *telescopic dial of my own contrivance*," etc.

"At this time you will find my name frequently in most of the philosophical journals of Europe, on account of divers subjects, which at leisure hours occupied my thoughts," etc.

Here he gives a list of his communications.

"On such subjects as these I spent some of my thoughts; neither do I reckon them mis-spent, as far as they tend to illustrate the creation, and set forth the infinite power of the Creator; as also to increase the conveniences of human life, and render our passage in this world more easy towards a better; for these are the great ends that all philosophical inquiries should tend to."

"And now, my dear brother, the signal turn, not only of my life, but of our whole family, and of the kingdom in general approaches. You may very well remember what great confusion and disorder happened in this kingdom, upon the Prince of Orange's landing in England, and particularly the general consternation that seized the Protestants, upon the rumour of a massacre that was expected on the 9th of December, 1688, upon which some thousands of people left this city, and fled into England in the greatest precipitation on the very day before the expected stroke. But this we bore with some constancy, continuing still in this city, and by the event we found our fears were groundless. However, from that day forward the storm grew more boisterous, and afterwards shook the kingdom almost to ruin; and all being now in the power of the Irish, we thought it high time for us to withdraw, and cover our heads in the neighbouring kingdom. I cannot without grief remember the sorrowful parting there was between our old parents and us. They were resolved to abide the event; and my father used to say, it was hardly worth crossing the sea to preserve the little residue of his life; but for his little ones, he thought it advisable for them to provide for their safety. Whereupon you and I, with my family, left Dublin Jan. 31st, 1689, and on Saturday in the evening, Feb. 2d, we landed at Liverpool, not without great hazard.

"From Liverpool, in a few days, we repaired to Chester, where you know we lived together during the time of our exile, where we hired a very pleasant house a little without the north gate, in which we lived peaceably for almost two years; and though many others of better estates and quality than I were forced to live on the public alms, collected at that

time for the distressed protestants of Ireland, yet it pleased God to afford me an opportunity (which I have mentioned before), of laying up a store against this evil day, just as much as lasted till our deliverance came, and a way was laid upon for us to return to our own country; a mercy which I shall never forget. The many dismal thoughts that possessed our minds, and the melancholy prospect that lay before us, whilst we were at Chester, are not easily expressed. We were there with a very little stock of money, uncertain of the time of returning home, and sometimes despairing of ever seeing our country and estates again. All commerce by letters or message was hindered between us and our friends in Ireland, from whom we had not heard since we left them; so that we knew nothing of their condition, whether alive or dead. Yet all these troubles of mind I endeavoured to alleviate by an entire reliance on God, and diverting my thoughts with my usual studies. And therefore here it was that I writ most part of my *Dioptrica*," etc., etc.

" July 9, 1689, Sir William Domville, my wife's father, died at his house in Bride Street, Dublin, where he continued from the beginning of the troubles, and had suffered therein great indignities, which brought down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. He had been King's Attorney from the restoration of Charles the Second, by whose positive commands, he was forced to do the Irish many good turns in his office, insomuch that amongst the British of this kingdom, he had got the repute of being a favourer of that party, and was therefore censured hardly by some: but in process of time he proved their censures unjust; for in King James the Second's reign, when he stiffly refused to reverse the Irish outlawries, and obstinately espoused the English interest against that torrent of destruction which he foresaw was coming on it, he was turned out of place, and room was made for a tool of their own, one Nagle. Whilst he was a young man at the inns at court, he married Bridget Lake, (daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Cannons, in Middlesex, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, and King James), with whom he got twenty thousand pounds portion. She was a woman of a brave spirit, and great natural parts; they lived splendidly, keeping always a plentiful table, and having their city and country houses sumptuously furnished. She died December 4, 1684. He had by her five sons and as many daughters. He left behind him great estates to both his sons, Sir W. Domville, Kt., and the younger, Sir Thomas Domville, Bart. and died aged seventy-nine years and odd months.

" The news of King William's success at the Boyne, arrived at Chester on Sunday the 6th of July, 1690. The inexpressible joy that seized our minds thereon, is no more to be described than the great dejection we lay under before. I proposed immediately to return to Dublin, where I arrived, Friday the 11th following, leaving my wife and family behind at Chester, intending to return to them with what speed I could. You may easily imagine how I can express the joy that affected our poor old parents upon our meeting, after such a calamitous absence on both sides. I staid in Dublin about a fortnight, and then returned again for England, with a design of bringing home my little family.

" And now, brother, you will think it strange that I should suffer a short confinement, as a suspected friend of King James; yet so it was, and after this manner: as I passed by land, between Holyhead and Chester, I was seized by the militia of Denbighshire, who were then all in arms, the French fleet at that time riding in triumph on our coast. They took me at first only as a strange passenger (for so were their orders), but they presently demanded my name, whereupon they took me for the Lord Molyneux's eldest son, whose name also was William Molyneux, and for whom there was a reward of five hundred pounds promised by proclamation, to any that would seize and bring him in, as being obnoxious at the time to the government. The soldiers that took me were much rejoiced at their prize, so they led me away in triumph, far out of my road, in a violent hot summer's day, into a strange country where I had never been in my life, and where I neither knew, or

was known to any. At length they brought me before their officer in chief, at Denbigh, who examined me strictly as to my journey, from whence, and where designed, my business, etc. ‘Sir, you say you are of the Molyneuxs of Ireland; pray did you know one Colonel Adam Molyneux?’ I told him he was my father’s brother, and that I knew him very well. He then bid me describe his personage, which I did very exactly, for it was remarkable enough. Whereupon he told me he loved and honoured me for the sake of my relation to him; for he had served under my uncle, as his commander, in the wars of 41; and immediately he ordered my releasement.

“In the beginning of March, 1690—1, my wife died. She lies buried by her children, and with our forefathers, in the tomb of St. Andrew’s church.

“Upon my Lord Sydney’s coming to Ireland, as Lord Lieutenant, a Parliament was called to meet the beginning of October, 1692. I had the honour to sit in this Parliament, for the University of Dublin, Sir Cycil Wych being chosen as the other Burgess. In the foregoing account of my father, I have told you of his death, January 23, 1692—3. He was hardly quiet in his grave, when I thought I should have followed him thither, for I was seized with a violent cholic and disorder in my bowels, which continued a long time, and brought me very weak, and even to this day I am sometimes sensible, in some degree, of the ill consequence thereof.”

He then proceeds to mention his friends and correspondents, among whom he enumerates Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Esq. one of the revenue commissioners; Dr. St. George Ashe, Provost of Dublin University; Mr. John Flamsteed, the King’s Professor of Astronomy at Greenwich; Dr. Plot, author of the Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire; the learned Mr. Dodwell; Sir Robert Southwell, etc. He mentions Captain Joseph Glover, of Chester, whom he calls a very good mathematician; but at the same time strangely addicted to that sort of enthusiastical divinity that is engaged in explication of the revelations and other very obscure prophecies of the Holy Scriptures; that it is wonderful to see a man so strongly bent on two sorts of enquiries, one the most certain, the other the most uncertain in the world. “But we have had a signal example of this before,” he adds, “in the Lord Napier, inventor of the Logarithms, who commented on the Revelations, and died, as they say, with grief that his idle guesses thereon were notoriously disappointed.” He then proceeds to speak of Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Lord Archbishop of Dublin; William King, Bishop of Derry; the Right Honorable Francis Robarts, son of the Earl of Radnor, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Dr. John Wallis, Savilian Professor of Geometry in Oxford; and Mr. Edmund Halley.” And last of all, he continues, “Mr. John Locke, the incomparable author of the Essay on Human Understanding (though I have never yet seen him), has favoured me with many letters, and was pleased to take my advice in the second edition of his forementioned work; a man of greater candour and humanity there moves not on the face of the earth; and as for learning and profound judgment, his works bespeak sufficiently, particularly his forementioned Essay, than which no age has seen a more admirable piece.”

“Thus, my dear brother, I conclude this barren subject of my own life, hitherto, which I have brought to the thirty-eighth year of my age, complete, April 17, 1694. Few and evil have my days been.

“I am,

“Your most affectionate Brother,

“W. MOLYNEUX.”

William Molyneux died October 11, 1698, after being attacked with a severe fit of the stone, which caused such violent reaching that he burst a blood vessel in his stomach. His body was buried in St. Andrew's church, Dublin, in the tomb of his great-grandfather, Sir William Usher, near which there is a monument erected to his memory, on account of his numerous writings.

This extraordinary man died when he was but 42 years old. His country could hardly boast of a more valuable man. His son *Samuel* was but nine years of age at his death. He left the care of him and his fortune to his brother, Dr. Thomas Molyneux, and to Samuel Dopping, Esq. his nephew,* the son of Dr. Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath. He discovered an uncommon turn to letters from his childhood, and early shewed his father's genius for mathematical studies. He entered the college of Dublin, in his sixteenth year, and was placed under the care of Dr. Robert Howard,† afterwards Lord Bishop of Elphin. Here he contracted a particular friendship with Dr. George Berkeley, then distinguished for his parts and learning, and afterwards Lord Bishop of Cloyne.§ This great man dedicated his first work to his friend Molyneux, which was entitled "*Arithmetica sine Euclide aut Algebra demonstrata*."

Upon leaving the University, Mr. Molyneux went to England on a visit to the two Universities, and thence to the continent. In a letter from Antwerp to his cousin John Madden, then a fellow at Trinity College, he says, "I have passed the winter most agreeably here, whither you know the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have retired." They were then in voluntary exile. "In two or three days I go by Dussendorf, Coblenz, Mayence, Frankfort, and Cassel, to Hanover, to all which courts I have recommendations from this place in abundance."

January 11, following, he wrote after the death of the Princess Sophia as follows:—"I have a heart too full of grief to answer your letter as I ought; I am surrounded on all hands by people in grief; and for myself I did not think I could be so afflicted as I am, when I tell you the good old Electress of Hanover is no more. She died the 8th of this month, in Herenhausen Garden, walking there about six in the evening, and so suddenly, I could not get from one side of the garden to the other before she was irrecoverably gone. I am too much touched to go about to falsify or to say any thing influenced by party spirit; but as I hope to follow her to heaven, I believe she died of regret, on account of some letters she received from England, on the 6th, to prevent the Princess's journey hither. Not long before we lost her, she talked with me for three hours about them with the utmost in short her heart was broke with them, and so almost is mine. So good and amiable a family I never saw, old and young, root and branch, and now I see them all in tears."

Mr. Molyneux was in Hanover a few months before the death of Queen Anne, whither he was sent on some secret business; and then he attended King George the First and the royal family into England. In a little time after their arrival he was made secretary to the Prince of Wales, in which post he continued till the King's death. In this office he behaved himself so happily as to gain his master's approbation; and yet when the difference happened between the King and son, he acted with so much prudence and moderation that he was in no sort obnoxious to his majesty. He married the Lady Elizabeth Capel, sister to the Earl of Essex, and great grand-daughter to the great Lord Capel, so celebrated in the reign of King Charles the First. Soon after George the Second's accession to the throne, he was made by him one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in which office he seems

* See page xxxvii, note *.

† See page xlv, note *.

§ Dr. Berkeley married a *Foster*, sister to the ancestor of *Lord Oriel*, and left a son George, Prebendary of Canterbury, whose son, *George Monke Berkeley*, died before him. A life of the latter was published by his mother in a thick quarto. The son and grandson had none of the Bishop's genius.

to have met with much opposition, which ruffled his temper, and which was thought to have given occasion to the disorders which attacked him and ended in his death. In the House of Parliament he was seized with a fit, which for some time took away his senses, and in this condition he continued three or four days and died; thus being cut off in the flower of his age and fortune.

Samuel Molyneux had improved and cultivated his understanding by study, acquaintance with the world, and the politest company. He was intimately acquainted with the mathematics and natural philosophy, and had his father's turn for practical mechanics. He was so fond of those studies and pursuits, that in the midst of his continual avocations at court he found a good deal of time for the prosecuting of them. He was of a very sweet obliging temper, had wit and humour, and pleasant conversation, and was much beloved by all who knew him. In a word, he had all the good qualities of his father and grandfather; but it pleased God to cut him off before he had measured even his father's short course. In him was extinct the eldest branch of the family.

SIR THOMAS MOLYNEUX, BART.,

Who was now the head of the remaining branch, was born 14th April, 1661. From Dr. Rider's school he entered College, where he was admitted a gentleman-commoner under the care of Dr. William Palliser, afterwards Archbishop of Cashell. Here he became Master of Arts, and Bachelor of Physic, to prosecute the study of which he went to Leyden, first passing some time at London and the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Abroad he so well managed what his father allowed him, which was not much above a hundred pounds a year, that out of it he purchased a large collection of books in his own faculty and in natural history, which make no small part of the library at *Castle Dillon*. At Leyden, he had for some time the happiness of the acquaintance and familiar conversation of the great Mr. LOCKE. In 1683, he had followed his patron, Lord Shaftesbury, into Holland; they both being obnoxious to the then King James the Second. This acquaintance was revived about seven years after, in a correspondence of letters, in one of which Mr. LOCKE says that his distinguished reputation at Leyden had so settled his esteem for him that he often thought with regret of the interruption of their acquaintance. In June, 1685, his elder brother, Mr. William Molyneux, met him at Leyden, to go with him to Paris, in company with the late Lord Mountjoy.* After passing some time at Brussels and Paris, he returned to London, when he was elected a member of the Royal Society. In 1687, he went to Dublin, and then took his degree of Doctor of Physic, in which profession he continued to practise until the troubles of the kingdom obliged him to leave it on the 1st of January, 1689, in company with his brother and his family. They took a house at Chester, in which they lived almost two years; and in that city Doctor Molyneux, by his practice, not only supported himself but also assisted his friends. Soon after the delivery of Ireland by the victory of the Boyne, he returned to Dublin to share the universal joy which then took place in the breasts of his parents, relations, friends, and all true protestants. Here he lived in his father's house, and again practised in his profession, which he continued with the greatest success and credit for about forty years.

About a year after his father Samuel's death, in 1692, he married Catharine Howard, the daughter of Robert Howard, Esq. of Shelton, County of Wicklow, by his wife Catha-

*This Lord Mountjoy was the same mentioned in *note* * to p. xxxiv, related to the Molyneuxes through the Newcomens.

rine Sotheby. * In 1710 he was chosen Professor in Physic to the University of Dublin; in July, 1715, State Physician; and in 1718, Physician General to the Army.

Soon after the death of his nephew Samuel, he was induced by his affairs to proceed to England. Previous to this event he had in a great measure quitted his practice, from being advanced in years, and wishing to relieve both his body and mind from the fatigues of his profession.

He became heir to his nephew Samuel's fortune, and was made a baronet, by patent, dated 30th July, 1730. In 1733, in the 73d year of his age, he died, after a gentle decay.

Sir Thomas Molyneux was considered to be a man of strong mind and possessed of much learning, well acquainted with polite literature, an excellent naturalist, and most eminent in his own profession. How great his reputation was as a physician, is evident from the fortune which he acquired from it, being greatly more than ever had been made by any the most distinguished in the faculty in Ireland; while he had for forty years a growing family with whom he lived handsomely, and while he expended on his children all that could be required for the best education.

He spoke French and Latin fluently, and nearly with as much propriety and elegance as he wrote; was most gentlemanlike and elegant in his demeanour; and an excellent husband and father.

Some very learned publications, and his correspondence with LOCKE, (as appears by his and his brother's numerous letters in that celebrated philosopher's works,) distinguished him much in the literary world.

By his wife Catharine Howard, Sir Thomas had sixteen children: seven sons and nine daughters.

His fourth child, William, was killed at the age of fourteen, by a curious and melancholy accident: by the fall of a leaden statue, at a country house of Lord Perceval, not far from Duncarney. It was the statue of Andromeda, and had chains hanging from its arms; it was very ill fixed, which he not knowing, took hold of the chain, and pulling it forward drew down the image upon his head. He instantly died without speaking a word.

All the rest of his sons died young, excepting Daniel and Capel, his successive heirs. Three of his daughters also died unmarried. Alice was married first to John Rogerson, Esq. of Dublin, having issue three sons; and second to Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart. M. P. for Carlow. † Jane married the Rev. Arthur St. George, § dean of Ross, by whom she had a numerous issue. Mary was married to John Gay, of Gaybrook, Esq. by whom came Dorothea, married first to Joseph Kelly, ** Esq. of Kelly Mount; and secondly to the Rev. John Garnett, Lord Bishop of Clogher. ††

* They had also a son Robert, Bishop of Elphin, married to Patience, daughter and heiress of Godfrey Boleyn, Esq. of Fenner, having issue, 1. Ralph Lord Wicklow; 2. Catharine, married to the Earl of Erne; 3. Mary, married to John Stoyte, Esq. whose daughter, Mary, married John, 3d Earl of Darnley, father of the present Earl, etc.

† By whom came, 1. Sir — Wolseley, Bart., his successor, whose son, Sir Richard, died at Paris in 1817, without issue; 2. Colonel Wolseley, whose daughter married his nephew Sir Richard; and, 3. a daughter, married, first, to — Burgh, Esq. of Lowton, M.P. for Co. Kildare, by whom Thomas Burgh, Esq. married to Floranda Gardner, sister of Lord Mountjoy, and other children; and, secondly, she married Archdeacon Caulfield, of Castlecoote, Co. Roscommon, by whom she left issue.

§ He was the brother of Sir Richard St. George. One of his sons, the Rev. Howard St. George, married Miss Lucas, of Castle Shean, Co. Monaghan.

** By whom a son, Nicholas Gay, a distinguished traveller, and two daughters, of whom one married to — Fitzgerald, Esq. of Empor Lodge, Co. Westmeath.

†† By her first marriage she had one daughter, Charlotte Kelly, who died at the age of eighteen, and whose monument is in the Abbey Church of Bath. By her second marriage with the Bishop of Clogher she had no issue.

On Sir Thomas's death, his estate and title fell to his eldest son

SIR DANIEL MOLYNEUX, *2d Bart.*,

Who had been educated in the University of Dublin. He applied himself closely to his studies, and was passionately fond of books. Upon his taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts, his father sent him to visit the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Sir Daniel, upon coming to his fortune, shewed strong symptoms of a worthy and generous mind. He added considerably to his mother Lady Molyneux's income. In a short time he went abroad, and made the tour of Europe. Upon his return to London he lived in a very retired way, much shut up with his books; and by an entire neglect of exercise he brought upon himself a bad habit of body, which put an end to his life the 4th of February, 1738. He died unmarried at thirty years of age.

SIR CAPEL MOLYNEUX, *3d Bart.*,

Enjoyed his estate above sixty years. He died aged 80, in 1797.

“His life, though unadorned, like his ancestors, by any brilliant literary or military distinction, would, if related, afford the public an unvarnished sketch for above half a century, of the persevering life of a real independent country gentleman, one of the first improvers and builders, an unshaken patriot and loyalist, a liberal man on the grand principle of true economy, and a person of the highest spirit even to extreme old age.”

He was celebrated as a defender of the rights of the people, and was repeatedly offered a peerage by successive Lord Lieutenants, which he as constantly and resolutely refused. He was connected with all the leading men of opposition; and kept open a splendid house, in St. Peter's-street, Dublin, where he was accustomed to entertain the Lord Lieutenants, and some of the most distinguished statesmen of the age.

His first wife was Miss East, sister of the late Sir Wm. East, of Berkshire, who was the friend of the famous Bubb Doddington, *Lord Melcombe*, and was made a Baronet at the beginning of the late reign. She was maternal niece to George Cooke,* of Harefield, M.P. for Middlesex, and paymaster of the forces; and was a great beauty. Sir Capel became acquainted with her at Bath, and married her when she was nineteen. At the age of fifty, Sir Capel took a second wife, the daughter of General Aldercron, then aged twenty-one, by whom he had Lt. Gen. Molyneux, and other issue.

Thus it is that at least for two centuries and a half the Molyneuxes of Ireland may be said to have led a public life. Few pedigrees convey a more unbroken series of discriminate and individual characters. The memoirs preserved of them transmit to us portraits as familiar as of our own acquaintance.

* Ancestor to General Sir George Cooke, K. B. Sir William East had a second sister Anne, married to Admiral Harry Norris, whose only daughter, Anne Eliza, married Henry Tonge, of Studley House, Wiltshire, Esq. by whom came William Norris Tonge, married to Mary Anne Bryan, niece to the late Lady East, and a daughter Lucy, married to Thomas William Dickinson, Esq.

T.

LETTER from Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, *Bart.*, to the Compiler.

Paris, 19th May, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,

You desire to print your acknowledgment to me for the Genealogical Table of the *Cliffords*, which at your desire I have drawn up for your use. It is a trifle, for which I cannot accept thanks, unless you will accompany it with the following explanation, because it merits no praise but the very humble one of the labour of drawing it from *Dugdale's Baronage*, in whose inexhaustible and truly authentic work the whole materials will be found.

When you called on me at Geneva, in Autumn 1823, to ask of me some *local* intelligence regarding the *CLIFFORDS* of *Kent*, I gave you such short notices as the spur of the occasion could recall to my memory. You quitted Switzerland in a few days; and we did not meet again till the present year at *Paris*. You then shewed me the memoranda I had given you, compared with what you had since collected in England: and hence we had recourse to *Dugdale*, whose work we procured, by the kindness of Mr. *Van Praet*, from the Royal Library.

You found me well inclined to dwell on the *Cliffords*; and you soon discovered that it was a family with whose history and name my imagination was deeply associated.

I have told then a long story, or rather given a long array of illustrious blood; and I wish to account in as cold and dry words as I can bring myself to, for having made it so long! There is a sort of *costume*, which belongs to genealogy, (as heraldic figures have forms and colours of their own,) which would be destroyed by the brighter and more excursive glow of poetical invention, or poetical sentiment. If we feel these coming on, when we hold the pen for pedigree, we must (to borrow a line from Gray,)

“*Huddle up in fogs the dangerous fire.*”

Let me therefore state in as few, sober, concise words, as my rambling pen will submit to, what has led me to undergo the toil of so copious a genealogy, and what seems to me to justify it.

1. The chivalrous insignia of the *Cliffords* of *Kent* impressed themselves on my boyish fancy by the frequency with which their arms are sculptured on the richly-heraldic roof of the *cloysters* of Canterbury Cathedral, which formed an arena of many of my school-boy amusements.

2. The name and story of *Clifford* was always cherished by me, because from the Earls of Cumberland, (the chiefs of the line,) I draw some of my best blood. These are mere personal reasons.

3. The justification lies in the historic splendor of the rank and actions of this long continued House. In all the long annals of our country, from the days of Henry II. to the spirited and high-minded *Countess of Dorset and Montgomery*, in the degraded reign of our *second Charles*, where will a *Clifford* be wanting? The name and blood are public property: they are interwoven with our feudal, our military, and our naval glory. So at least says the author of the *Fairy Queen*: and his word will be taken,—though mine be nothing.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Cumberland.

“ Redoubted lord ! in whose courageous mind
 The flowers of chivalry, now blooming fair,
 Do promise fruit worthy the noble kind,
 Which of their praises have left you their heir ;
 To you this humble present I prepare,
 For love of virtue and of martial praise,
 To which, though nobly ye inclined are,
 As goodly well ye shew'd in late essay ;
 Yet brave ensample of long passed days,
 In which true honour ye may fashioned see,
 To like desire of honour may ye raise,
 And fill your mind with magnanimity.
 Receive it, Lord, therefore, as it was meant,
 For honour of your name and high descent.
 E. S.”

Of this great Earl, who distinguished himself among the adventurers of naval discovery, in these heroic days, all our biographical histories are full, as well as of his spirited daughter and heiress, Anne Countess of Dorset and Montgomery: (see especially Walpole, Pennant, and Gilpin). Dr. Whitaker's curious history has drawn new attention to this family, and one or two of the most popular of Wordsworth's productions have made them again familiar to the poetic reader.

So far for the general subject. A few words on the present particular application. You pointed out to me the words on *Sir Wm. Brabason's* monument, to prove the respect which his family always paid to this alliance ; and you confirmed it by the words in the creation-patents of *Lord Ardee*, and his son, the *Earl of Meath*. In dwelling, therefore, on the *Cliffords*, I thought you were only pursuing the spirit by which this family had always been actuated ; and that it was but fair to consider it, as they had always considered it themselves, “ *a bright jewel in their coronet.*”

And then as to myself—how could I make it shorter ? If it is *copious*, the fault is in the materials—not in me.

It is curious, and I may add, a little melancholy, that of a family, once so numerous, all the male branches should be extinct, except the *Cliffords of Chudleigh*. The very first branch expired as early as the reign of Henry III. in the son of *Fair Rosamond's* eldest brother Walter, which carried the blood to the *Longspés*, Earls of Salisbury—whose heiresses centered in many noble families, especially the *Stranges*, and *Stanleys Earls of Derby*.

Then came the great match with the blood royal, in *Lady Eleanor Brandon*, daughter of the Princess *Mary Tudor*, with *Henry Clifford 2nd Earl of Cumberland*, whence came *Ferdinando Earl of Derby*, and from his co-heirs the *Egertons*, the *Lords Chandos*, and the *Hastingses*.

But the male line went on with George 3rd Earl of Cumberland, whose blood went to the *Sackvilles* and *Tuftons*, and thence to the present Lord de Clifford of Appleby.

Again came a younger branch in *Francis 4th Earl of Cumberland*, with whose son *Earl Henry*, the *Earldom of Cumberland* expired, and the blood went to the *Boyles* ; and from them to the present *Duke of Devonshire*.

Last came *SIR LEWIS CLIFFORD, Knight of the Garter*, temp. HEN. IV. whose male heir is Lord Clifford of Chudleigh (by a younger son), but whose elder male line were the *Cliffords of Bobbing*, in right of their marriage with the heiress of the ancient and

powerful family of the SAVAGES* resident on this estate; — and from them descended Nicholas Clifford, temp. HEN. VIII. as the heir male, whose heiress carried the representation of this blood of Sir LEWIS to Sir WILLIAM BRABAZON, *Lord Justice of Ireland*, who died 1552.

There is no doubt of the high station which this Kentish branch held, as all their alliances prove. But still, though the branch of Nicholas expired in a female, a younger brother re-purchased *Bobbing*, and the family remained there in *Sir Conyers Clifford*, and his brother, till the reign of CHARLES I. Sir Conyers at the same time held high places in Ireland, being at one time Governor of Connaught, etc.

I may remark, that from the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Kentish families transplanted themselves a good deal to Ireland. They were first carried thither under the patronage of *Sir Henry Sidney* of Penshurst, the illustrious *Lord Deputy*, who drew with him the *St. Legers*, and *Moores*, etc., and who at the same time drew out of *Rutlandshire* *Sir Henry Colley*, ancestor of the *Wellesleys*, and first patronized other families which have since risen into distinction. I believe it was after *Sir Henry's* time that the *Boyles* went into *Ireland*; but it may be added that the great *Earl of Cork* was a Kentish man, and born at Canterbury.

I must stop here, for I have passed the limits I had prescribed to myself: I have relieved you, at your request, from a fragment of your labour; and I am happy to prove to you, that I am one, who, if I am alive to my own connections, can also sympathise with the interests of others!—In no other view have I any claim to your acknowledgments; for *I only tell what Dugdale will tell every one who has the patience to consult him.*”

To this very interesting letter of Sir Egerton Brydges, the compiler cannot refrain from adding the following extract from one of Sir Egerton's familiar notes to him, when occupied with this subject; nor from affording to the reader also the pleasure of perusing at the same time a sonnet from Sir Egerton's novel of *Mary de Clifford*:—

“ I have great difficulty in managing the Clifford table, as it continues to *blaze* upon me. I am *cramp'd* in the disposition of the lights with a view to the main object you propose, its connection merely with the Brabasons; and I lament that instead of all the beautiful stories, and incidents, and scenes, and sentiments, of which every page of the *Clifford History* supplies food to a rich imagination, I come forward to bury them under the barren ashes of a dry pedigree!

“ From the days of Fair Rosamond, the whole tale of them is *poetry*! Never was there such a subject for poetry as the “*Shepherd Lord*” (the first Earl.) All the adventurous story of *Earl George*, the naval discoverer, is poetry; and the last Earl Henry was a poet.—The dream of *Mary de Clifford* made me mad at the glowing age of 30. It was written (including the poetry) at least as quick and carelessly as I write this note to you.

“ Dr. Whitaker says, the 2d Earl was the Henry of the Nut-brown *Maid*. I am afraid a little chronology stands in the way of this.”

* Milton's Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester was on one of the family of Savage (Earl Rivers).

This rich marble doth inter
The honour'd wife of Winchester,
A Viscount's daughter, an Earl's heir,” etc. etc.

SONNET,

Supposed to be written by *Wodeville* (Mary de Clifford's lover), at his Castle of Grafton.

Ye mouldering towers, these waters deep surround,
That age, succeeding age, the forest shades
Of yon romantic wilds have proudly crown'd,
The voice of revelry no more invades
Your dreary courts; nor yet with tuneful sound
Do Royal Edwards* woo the Aonian Maids,
To melt the fair who on their suit have frown'd:
But, shook by time and fate, your glory fades!
No more shall Beauty, with her winning eyes,
Brighten your halls, and o'er your feasts preside;
But sad and lonely, while your master flies
O'er foreign lands, his sorrows to divide,
Silence shall reign along your cheerless walls,
Save when disturb'd by nightly Spirits' calls.

* Alluding to Edward IV.'s addresses to Elizabeth Wodeville at that place.

V.

The compiler must beg pardon of the learned reader for the error which he perceives he has committed (note p. 2.), in calling BAUDOIN de Jérusalem (the ancestor of the Hainault BARBANCONS), *brother* to the famous GODFREY of *Boulogne*, and which he was led into when he read the "*Descentes de Vinchant*," from the *Gerusalemme Liberata* of Tasso, immediately occurring to his mind wherein *Baudouin* is so frequently spoken of, and, it appears, always† as *Godfrey's* brother.

BALDOVIN *poscia in mostra addur si vede*
Co' Bolognese suoi, quei del germano:
Che le sue genti il pio FRATEL gli cede
Or ch' ei de' capitani è capitano.

But, by subsequent researches into the genealogy of these illustrious chiefs, he has learnt (although some authors have confounded them), that BAUDOIN II. *de Jérusalem*, *Comte de Haynau*, and BAUDOIN I. *King of Jerusalem*, were different persons.

BAUDOIN II. *Compte de Haynau*, called *de Jérusalem* from his accompanying Godfrey de Boulogne and others to the Holy Land on the first crusade, succeeded his father BAUDOIN VI. *Comte de Flandres*, and I. of Hainault, who died 1070. Being then a minor, he continued under the guardianship of his mother Richilde, during the long warfare which she

† A friend has had the goodness to peruse the *Jerusalem Delivered* with a view to this point, and he finds that Tasso has mentioned the name of Baudoin in his immortal poem ten times, and always as the same person—the *brother of Godfrey of Boulogne*.

was obliged to sustain against his uncle *ROBERT le Frison*, who pretended to the Earldom of Flanders; and this memorable contest, in which the battles of Mount-Cassel and Brogueroie took place, ended ultimately, anno 1085, by an arrangement, through the medium of the Emperor *Henry IV.* and the French King, by which *Robert le Frison* succeeded to the Earldom of Flanders, and *Baudoin* was obliged to submit to the loss in having the undisturbed possession of Hainault secured to him.

In 1096 he set out for the Holy Land, where he highly distinguished himself at the siege of Antioch, and to announce the capitulation of that city he was deputed to Constantinople. On the road, as *Gibert de Mons* relates, he fell into an ambuscade of the Turks, in which he was slain with a number of his attendants.*

See *LEXISON von Iselin*, and *l'Art de vérifier les dates*.

BAUDOIN I. King of Jerusalem, as is well known, succeeded his brother *Godfrey* of Boulogne as King, and was crowned on Christmas Day, 1100, in the Church of Bethlem. He died in Egypt, 7 April, 1118.

A near relationship however existed between *Baudoin II.* de Jérusalem and *Baudoin* the King of Jerusalem by marriage, since *Ide*, the wife of *Baudoin II.*, was daughter of *Henry Count de Louvaine*, whose sister *Maud* was paternal grandmother of *Godfrey*, being wife of *Eustace I. Co. de Boulogne*.

Baldwin II. de Jérusalem was also himself related in blood to *Godfrey*, by being descended in common from *Charlemagne*, in which both these and other princely houses of the time seem to have prided themselves. For he being the son of *BAUDOIN VI. Comte de Flandres*, was descended in a direct male line from *BAUDOIN I. Bras de fer*, who married *JUDITH* the daughter of *Charles le Chauve*, who was the son of *Louis le Débonnaire* the son of *CHARLEMAGNE*; and the said *JUDITH*'s brother *Louis le Bègue*, son of the said *Charles le Chauve*, was the father of *Charles le Simple*, father of *Louis IV. d'Outremer*, father of *Charles* of France, the father of *Gerberge* who married *Lambert Comte de Louvaine*, the father by her of *Henry I. Comte de Louvaine*, the father of *Maude* who married *Eustace I. Comte de Boulogne*, who was by her the father of *Eustace II.* the father of *GODFREY* of Boulogne, and of his brother *Baudoin I.* King of Jerusalem.

Nor was this all: *Baudoin II.* and *Godfrey* of Boulogne were related in other more numerous and complex ways than the reader can well comprehend without many long genealogical tables. For, inasmuch as *Maud*, the mother of *Godfrey*, was daughter to *Godfrey IV.* Duke of High Lorraine; she was first cousin to *Richilde* the mother of *Baudoin*, which *Richilde* was daughter of *Rainier V. Comte d'Hainault*, by *Maud* sister to the said *Godfrey IV.* And by the marriages of each generation of *Baudoin*'s male ancestors, with the sovereign houses of *Capet*, *Luxembourg*, *Saxe*, *Vermendois*, and *Alfred* king of England, *Baudoin* was also related to *Godfrey* in various degrees of consanguinity.

Indeed all the princely houses of France and Flanders—that is, not merely the royal houses, but the holders of the great fiefs, were repeatedly interlaced in blood; for every time we look into the tables of their descents, we find new links of common ancestry, as

* *Gilles Joseph de Boussu*, in his *Histoire de la Ville de Mons*, writes thus:—

“ Il partit avec *Godefroi de Bouillon* le 15 avril 1086, et fut suivi de la noblesse du pays. On vit partout les marques de sa valeur et d'un courage invincible; mais son intrépidité l'ayant engagé trop avant il eut le malheur d'être tué dans une bataille qui se donna sur la route de Constantinople, où il allait en ambassade avec *Hugues-le-Grand*, vers l'empereur *Alexis*, pour le presser d'accomplir les conditions dont il étoit convenu.”

may be seen in innumerable volumes of history of the best authority, which have been consulted on this occasion. And it is worthy of observation, that such were the large portion of the great men whom Godfrey carried with him to the Holy Land.*

In tracing this relationship the compiler has been led to consult a number of original authorities respecting the histories of Hainault, Flanders, and the lower provinces of France, during the 11th and 12th centuries; and the research has still further impressed him with the probability, as before intimated, that the Barbaçons of Hainault and those of England were of the same family.

But the facts and authorities which led to this impression he will endeavour to exhibit simply and clearly before the reader.

I. *Jaques le Barbazon*, called the great warrior, is stated by Lodge, by the herald's pedigree, and in the Harleian MSS. to have come to England with the Conqueror, 1066; as appears too by his name being inserted in the Roll of Battle Abbey.

II. *Johannes de Brabanson*, is stated by all the histories and pedigrees, as of Betchworth, Co. Surrey, temp. HENRY I. and II.; and opposite to his name is written, in the herald's pedigree, "*Palestine.*"

III. *Adam le Barbançon* is also stated as of *Betchworth*, temp. Ric. I. which is confirmed anno 3. Hen. III. by the deed of Earl Warren to Thomas Niger. (See p. 3).

IV. Thomas, his son, was married to the daughter of John de Moseley, of Moseley, in Leicestershire, and resided there, temp. HENRY III.

V. SIR ROGER, the son of Thomas, was knighted, 1268. temp. HENRY III.; and this Sir Roger, as may be seen in *Burton's Leicestershire*, is in the list of "*The names and arms of those Knights of the County of Leicester, who served in the wars under King EDWARD THE FIRST, taken from an old Roll, made in the reign of the said King,*" bearing the arms of "*Gules, on a bend, or, three Martlets sable.*"

King Edward was at the crusades, and was on his way from Palestine, when he heard of his father, HENRY III.'s death, 1272; and it may fairly be presumed as probable, from the time and circumstances, and his name and arms being in the said list as serving under Edward, that Sir Roger le Brabazon had accompanied the prince on that expedition.

But the facts regarding the English Brabaçons, from 1066 to 1272, appear indisputable; nor can any doubt be entertained that coming into England, distinguished as they were at this period, they must have belonged to some family of distinction living at the time in Normandy, Picardy, or Flanders, the countries from which they, as well as the other chiefs who accompanied William in his expedition to England, came.

Now the only family mentioned, according to all the researches which the compiler has been able to make amongst the local and other historians of the time, is, that of the Barbançons of Barbançon, in Hainault Flanders, who are first spoken of, as already said, in the year

* Duchesne, in his preface to *l'Histoire de la Maison de Dreux*, 1631, folio, has the following passage strictly applicable to this subject:—

"La plus rare gloire, dont Alberic auteur de quatre cents ans relève la noblesse de GODFROY DE BOLOGNE, dit vulgairement de *Bouillon*, Duc de Lorraine, puis en suite premier Roy de Hierusalem, est, en ce qu'il escrit que des deux costez il tiroit son origine de l'ancienne ligne de CHARLEMAGNE Roy de France et Empereur: bien qu'entre l'un et l'autre il y eust desia trois siècles entiers escoulez, et que telle descente fut arrivée jusque à luy par des Femmes de diverses Familles. Car Eustache Comte de Bologne, son père, estoit fils de Mahout de Louvain, qui venoit de GERBERGE, seconde fille de Monsieur CHARLES DE FRANCE Duc de Lorraine. Et Ide de Lorraine, sa mère, avoit eu pour grande ayeule paternelle Chunegonde, fille de Madame ERMENGARDE DE FRANCE, dont le père estoit le Roy LOUIS, arrière-fils de Charlemagne," etc.

1110 in the person of *Isaac de Barbancon*, married to *Alix de Rumigny*, daughter of *Hugh de Rumigny dit le grand*, by his wife Mahault or Mathilde, the daughter of Baudoin II. de Jérusalem Earl of Hainault.

That a number of the Baronial families mentioned in those historians, as engaged in the events of the time, were nearly connected by marriage, and other relationship, is a fact generally acknowledged ; but few persons, until they come to examine closely into the authorities and evidence upon which that notion is founded, can form an idea of the extent and *accuracy* with which the genealogies of these families can be traced. Those authorities and evidences consist not merely of the chronicles and historians of the time, and the circumstances which result at a subsequent period from the events recorded, but they exist in the most convincing form, in being founded upon grants to monasteries, upon wills and other documents preserved by churches and other religious establishments, copies of which have been collected together and published in the works of Miræus, Vredius, Wasseburg, and the early writers on the history and antiquities of those countries.

From such authorities, the relationship and connection of the Flanders Brabancons, from the first mention of them in 1100, with a number of the principal families of Flanders, Picardy, and Normandy, may be clearly and very extensively ascertained. And being so connected as they were in relationship with the Counts of Flanders and of Normandy, it would be very improbable that *they* should not have joined themselves with other distinguished nobles of the country in assisting William to obtain the crown of England.

But how near this relationship and connection was, will best be seen by a few extracts from some of the histories alluded to ; and by reference to the annexed Tables (taken from the work of Vinchant, *Annales d'Haynau*), which might be considerably extended, and others made (embracing further distinguished alliances) to bear forcibly upon the same point.

By this table alone, however, a general idea, and sufficient for the object in view, may be formed of the connection which subsisted in the eleventh and twelfth centuries between the families of Flanders, Normandy, France, and England ; and of the near relationship in which the family of the Barbancons then stood, more particularly to the first mentioned sovereign family.

The powerful force which WILLIAM of Normandy had succeeded in collecting together for the Conquest of England was mainly to be attributed, as has been observed, to his matrimonial alliance with the House of Flanders, which is mentioned by all the historians of the time as a subject of great exultation to him ; and as exciting the strongest jealousy of his enemies, who had formed frequent conspiracies to deprive him of the possession and power he had acquired, in spite of the illegitimacy of his birth. “ En l'an 1053 (writes *P. d'Oudegherst* in his *Annales de Flandres*, 4^e Anvers, chap. 42) , GUILLAUME le bastard duc de Normandie, vint en bel ordre et equipage au païs de Flandre, pour en personne demander en mariage du conte Baudoyne de Lille (*), madame Mehault

* At the beginning of Baudoin V.'s reign, “ La reyne Emme (who had been first married to King Ethelred), veuf de Cunet (Canute the Great), roy d'Angleterre, et fille du duc de Normandie, esguillonée du bruist qui partout de voloit de l'humanité et courtoisie du dict Baudoyne, se retira en refuge vers luy, lequel la reçut moult benigneement, luy faisant toutes les caresses, honneur et bon traictement, dont il se pouvoit adviser, et l'entretint en ceste sorte trois ans continuel en sa ville de Gand, et jusques à ce qu'estant advertie du trespas du roy Harollus (Harold) d'Angleterre, son beau-fils, lequel l'avoit enchassée avec ses deux enfans hors du dict Angleterre.—*Annales d'Oudegherst*, chap. 39.

William the Conqueror's aunt, Eleonor, had married Baudoin IV. Comte de Flandres.

sa fille, laquelle luy fust accordée, et furent les nopces célébrées avec toute la magnificence, pompe et triumphe que la grandeur de leur estat pouvoit permettre et requerir; et eust le dict *Guillaume* de Normandie de la dicte dame Mehault, trois fils et quatre filles, dont l'aisné appelé Robert, fust après luy duc de Normandie et alla avec Godefroy de Bouillon en la conquête de Hierusalem; le second fust Guillaume, dict le Roux, depuis Roy d'Angleterre, et le tiers Henry qui, après la mort du dict Guillaume le Roux, fust pareillement Roy d'Angleterre. La première fille fust abbesse de Caen, la deuxième fust mariée au duc de Bretagne, la tierce fust promise à Harald, qui depuis usurpa le royaume d'Angleterre; mais il ne l'espousa pas, pourquoy elle fust mariée à Estienne conte de Chartres; la quatrième fille fust mariée au conte de Bloys, de laquelle entre autres enfans, yssit Thibault, qui fust conte de Champagne, et Estienne conte de Mortaigne et Boulongne, et depuis Roy d'Angleterre; lesquelles généalogies, je deduicts volontiers, *affin de mettre devant les yeux d'an chascun, la grande noblesse de la maison de Flandre*, et les puissants princes qu'icelles sont descendus. Peu après le mariage du dict Guillaume de Normandie avec madame Mehault de Flandre, le roy Edouard d'Angleterre trespasa; mais auparavant, estant en son lit mortel, il nomma pour son vray, légitime et plus apparent héritier, le dict Bastard de Normandie, lequel estoit son cousin germain. Dont le duc Guillaume adverty, envoya pour secours et assistance vers Baudoyne (V) le Débonnaire son beau père, faisant au surplus le plus gros amas de gens en toutes ses terres et seignories dont il se pouvoit adviser. Le conte *Baudoyne* d'autre costé, resolut se trouver en personne à la dicte conquête, et fit à cest effect, en qualité de *régent de France*, assembler au royaume, *toutes les forces à luy possible*, n'oubliant cependant de faire le semblable, en *Flandre, Hainaut*, et ses autres *païs de par deça*, de sorte qu'en peu de temps, il leva une infinité de gens, la pluspart desquels estoyent aguerris et exercitez en faict d'armes."

Gilles Joseph de Boussu, in his *Histoire de la ville de Mons*, p. 39, confirms what has been already quoted from *Vinchant*. His words are, "Baudoin de Jérusalem laissa quatre fils et trois filles. Baudoin III aîné lui succéda au comté de Hainaut et épousa Yolande de Gueldre. Alix sa troisième fille, épousa Hugues, dit le grand sir de Rumigny et Florines, d'où sont issues tant d'illustres maisons, qui font voir le sang royal de Baudoin qui coule encore aujourd'hui dans leurs veines, et perpétue en ses descendans ce grand et invincible courage, dont tant de héros ont fait preuve dans les occasions."

Butkens, dans son traité du Brabant, page 67, dit "que d'eux sont sorties grandes noblesses, qu'ils engendrèrent NICOLAS, sire de Rumigny et six filles hautement mariées."

In the *Annales de Flandres, par Emanuel Sveyro*, written in Spanish, edit. *Antwerp* 1624, p. 232, Baudoin V. de *Haynaut*, and VIII. of *Flanders*; also *Comte d'Alsace*, in right of his wife *Margaret*, the daughter and heir of *Thierry d'Alsace* by *Sibylle d'Anjou*,* having died at Mons, the 17th Dec. 1195, was buried in the church of St. Waltrude, in that city.

Before his demise, by an arrangement of a number of affairs both public and private, he made several grants and some religious foundations, all of which his son Baudoin VI., afterwards Emperor of Constantinople, previous to his departure from Flanders, declares he will

* She was the daughter of Foulk V. Earl of Anjou, crowned King of Jerusalem in 1131, who died in 1144. His son and successor, *Geoffroy Plantagenet*, the brother of the said Sibylle, married Maude, daughter and heir of Henry I. King of England, by whom came their son King Henry II.

The said Foulke V. had, for his 2d wife, Maude, daughter and co-heir of Baudoin de Bourge, or Bruge, 3d King of Jerusalem.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE,

Shewing the Relationship of BARBANÇON of Hainault in Flanders, with the *Earls of Flanders and Hainault*, the Family of *William the Conqueror*, the *Earls of Hereford*, the *Comtes de Montford* and *d'Evreux*, *Earls of Leicester*, etc. etc.

BAUDOIN V, Comte de Flandres, Reg^t of France during Philip I's minority, ob. 1067, descended from BAUDOIN I, who died 877, and Judith, da. of Charle-le-Chauve, grandson of CHARLEMAGNE.

= Adele, daughter of Robert Capet, King of France.

BAUDOIN VI Comte de Flandres and I of Hainault, in right of his wife, ob. 1070.

= Richilde, da. and heir of Hainault, who remarr^d William, Earl of Hereford; she died 1086.

Robert le Frison, who usurped the Earldom of Flanders, which remained in his line separated from Hainault, till the marriage of Margaret of Alsace to Baudoin V de Hainault.

Eudes, Arch-bishop of Treves.

Henry.

Mathilde. = WILLIAM the Conqueror, King of ENGLAND.

BAUDOIN II de Jerusalem, Earl of Hainault.

= Ide, da. of HENRY II, Comte de Louvaine.

BAUDOIN III, Comte de Hainault, ob. 1120.

= Yolande de Gueldres, who remarried Godfrey de Bouchain, by which marriage came his grand-daughter Yolente de Gueldres, married to Nicolas de BARBANÇON.

Arnoul.

Louis.

Henry.

Ide, marr^d, 1st, to Guy de Chievres, and 2d, to Thomas de Marle.

Richilde, = Amaury III de Montfort and C^{te} I d'Evreux, ob. 1100.

Alix. = Hugh de Rumigny and Florines, dit le Grand, living 1060, descended from Godfredus de Rumigny, living 1002. (See Marlot, *Hist. Remensis*, vol. II, p. 253, etc.

BAUDOIN V, Comte de Hainault, dit le Bâtisseur, ob. 1171.

= Alix, da. of Godfrey, C^{te} de Namur.

Gerard de Dowert.

Gertrude, marr^d Rich^d de Toeni.

Richilde, marr^d Everard de Tournay.

Alix, married Thierrⁱ d'Avesnes.

Nicolas I = de Rumigny.

Damison de Chievres.

Beatrice, m^d Gossuine de Mons, having issue several da^s, marr^d to the Houses of d'Enghien, de Ligne, de Roysan, d'Antoing, etc. etc. etc.

Alix Richilde.

Mahault or Mathilde.

= Isaac, Seign^r de BARBANÇON et de la Buichière, living 1110.

BAUDOIN V Comte de Hainault and VIII de Flandres, also comte d'Alsace by the death of his wife's brother Philip d'Alsace, ob. 1195.

= Margaret d'Alsace, da. and heir of Thierry d'Alsace and Comte de Flandres.

Nicolas II de Rumigny. = Mahaut, da. of Jacques d'Avesnes, and sister of

Nicolas I de BARBANÇON, = Yolente de St. Aubert, da. o called Cousin of Baudoin V de Hainault and Alsace. (See Sveyro Annales, p.) Gilles, Seneschal of Hainault and of Berthe de Bouchain da. of Godfrey de Bouchain by Yolente de Gueldres, widow o Baudoin III.

BAUDOIN VI de Hainault and IX de Flandres, Comte d'Alsace, and, 1204, Emperor de Constantinople, ob. 1206.

= Marie, daughter of Henri le Libéral, Comte de Champagne.

Nicolas III de Rumigny, marr^d Isabelle, dame de Château-en-Porceaux, whose son Nicolas IV, dit le Grand, marr^d Mary de Picquigny, and, dying s. p., was succeeded by his brother Hugh, the father, by Ade de Boves, of Elizabeth de Rumigny, da. and heir, marr^d, 1286, to Theobald II, Duke de Lorraine, and carried the lordship of Rumigny, etc., to the house of Lorraine. (See Duchesne, *hist. de la maison de Châtillon*, de Guines, etc.)

Nicolas II de BARBANÇON.

= Mary, da. of the Comte de Monfort.

Isabeau de BARBANÇON

Robert, Seign^r de Maulde.

Nicolas III de BARBANÇON, founded the abbey of La Thure, 1244. (See Vinchant, p. 284.)

= Isabeau de Soissons, sister of John, Comte de Soissons, who founded the College of Chanoines de Chimay and the Chapel de La Buicherie.

Jeanne, = Ferrand, Comtesse de Hainault, ob. 1244.

Margaret = 1st, Bouchin d'Avesnes; 2d, Guillaume de Dampierre.

Jean de BARBANÇON, pair de Hainault, marr^d Mary, da. of Hugh d'Antoing, by whom William or Jean de BARBANÇON, ob. 1351, the father by Isabeau d'Argies of Jean, ob. 1375; the father by Yolente de Lens of Eustache, da. and heir, marr^d to JEAN Baron de Ligne, ob. 1443, whose great grandson Jean de Ligne, Baron de BARBANÇON, marr^d Marguerite, heiress of the sovereign House of ARMBERG.

Nicolas, seigneur de Villers, ob. 1313, marr^d Alexandrine, dame de Bonfroy.

carry into execution, by a solemn act upon oath, in the presence, as Sveyro relates, of *Guilielmo de Hainault su tio* (his uncle), and of (*su primo*) his cousin Nicolas de Barbançon, whose name appears to several public documents about the period, as may be seen in *Miræus*.

This Nicholas was son of Isaac de Barbançon, by Mahault de Rumigny, through whom, as the table will shew, he was grandson to Alix the sister of Baudoin III. d'Haynau, married to Yoland de Gueldre, with whom Baudoin V. stood in like relationship. They were, therefore, as Sveyro affirms, cousins; and this near relationship was rendered still closer by Nicolas de Barbançon's marriage to Yolente, the grand-daughter of the same Yolente de Gueldre who was the grandmother of the said Baudoin V.*

This fact, with the bare inspection of the table herewith given, will be sufficient to shew the relationship in which the Barbançons, of Hainault, at that time stood with respect to the Rumignys and the Comtes de Flandres and Hainault, and of Alsace. And Nicolas de Barbançon, through his mother, clearly stood, as Wassebourg says of Baudoin VI. Emperor of Constantinople, the son of the above mentioned Baudoin V., "*descendu par droicte ligne des Comtes d'Haynau and d'Emengarde, fille de Charles premier Duc de Lorraine, consequemment yssu du sang de Charlemagne.*"

Being so connected, and the very first of the Barbançons mentioned having married Alix, one of the daughters of Nicolas de Rumigny, who are all of them stated to have been "*hautement mariées,*" it is impossible not to conclude that the Barbançons must have been persons of considerable distinction before the first of whom Vinchant writes "*nous avons connoissance,*" and that they were already connected with many of the chief families of the time actively engaged in the events which ultimately fixed the crown upon a new race of kings in England.

Besides their relationship with the houses of Flanders, Alsace, etc., the Hainault Barbançons, as the table will likewise shew, stood related with the family of William the King of England; and distantly also with the Earls of Hereford, in consequence of the marriage of William, Earl of Hereford, † to Richilde, widow of Baudoin VI. de Flandres, the brother of Mathilde, the conqueror's wife. This relationship, which is

* The following beautiful character of Baudoin VI., his son and successor, who afterwards became Emperor of Constantinople, is taken from Oudegherst's *Annales de Flandres*, chap. 92:—

"Ce Baudouyn estoit un prince vaillant, et avoit le parler amiable et éloquent, pensant bien à ce qu'il devoit dire devant le pronuncher, non superflu en parolles, ny usant de langage fardé ou de hault style. Il n'aymoit pas la vangeance, si non en tant qu'il estoit requis de l'exécuter sur les meschants, pour satisfaire à son estat et reputation. Il estoit amy de bonté et clémence, et grand zéléteur et observateur de justice, laquelle il exécutoit si bien, qu'on voyait peu de meurdres ou autres cas énormes perpétrez sous sa jurisdiction. Les bonnes loix y estoient observées estroictement; il tenoit une grande modestie, et tant estoit affable et béning, que tous ses subjects le révéroyent, comme faict l'enfant le père. Aussi s'avoit-il, dès sa jeunesse, tousjours persuadé, que le prince se devoit faire craindre et aymer de ses subjects, non point par forche ou cruauté, mais par bonne grâce et douceur, dont il estoit bien séant d'user envers eux; suyvant l'équité plus que la rigueur de justice. Au reste, ce prince estoit tant sobre en toutes choses, et principalement en son boire et manger, qu'on ne le vit oncques mal disposé par excès qu'il fit. Aussi scavoit-il qu'on mangeoit et prenoit un brief repas pour vivre, et qu'on ne vivoit pour manger. Il estoit très-affectionné à la sainte religion, craindoit Dieu, et n'excogitoit ni faisoit rien, qui ne fut correspondant aux statuts de notre foy et aux loix de nature."

† See Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 66, who says "this William Fitzosborne, Earl of Hereford, was a person not inferior in point of merit unto any of those who came over into England with the puissant Norman Duke, nor much remote from him in alliance, for his grandfather Herfastus was brother to Gunnora, great grandmother to the Conqueror."

quite indisputable, would, in fact, connect the family of the Brabançons in blood with most of the great Earls, on whom the Conqueror conferred the Counties of England, and many of the chief baronial families whom he enriched by his grants.

The Table will also prove that the Brabançons of Hainault were connected still more closely with the Comtes de Montfort and d'Evereux, who were also Earls of *Leicester*, in England. For Nicolas II.* de Barbançon, was grandson of Isaac by Matilde, daughter of Hugh de Rumigny, by Alice, the sister of Richilde, wife of Amaury III., Comte de Montfort and d'Evereux I. And the said Nicolas de Barbançon was married to Mary, daughter of the Comte de Montfort, which Comte de Montfort was probably, from the time, son of Simon II. de Montfort and d'Evereux, married to Amicia, daughter and heiress of Robert IV. de Bellomont, Earl of *Leicester*, a family whose distinction and great influence is so well known in English history.

When to all these circumstances is added the consideration of the remarkable coincidence beforementioned (note 2,--p. 2.) in the arms of the English Barbasons and those of *Alsace*, to which family the Hainault Barbasons were so nearly related, while there appears little reason to doubt that the English family had served in Palestine temp. Hen. I. and II. and under Edward when they were settled in the county of Leicester, etc. an opinion of the strongest probability of the identity of the two families can scarcely be avoided.

* Nicolas III. de Barbançon, son of Nicolas II. married, as the Table states, Isabeau de Soissons; which Isabeau (according to an ancient MS. French Chronicle in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.) was the daughter of Ralph Count de Soissons, by the daughter of Henry Comte de Grand Pré and his wife, the daughter of Ralph de Couci, by Agnes de Hainault. The said Nicolas III. de Barbançon, in 1244, founded the Abbey de la Thure, situated in Hainault, which is thus recorded in *Vinchant*, p. 284 :—

“ Le Monastère de la Thure, de l'Ordre St. Augustin, prend son commencement par la fondation de Nicolas Sieur de Barbançon, qui, à l'instance de sa femme Elizabeth, fille du Comte de Soissons, donna onze bonniers de terre, pour la nourriture des religieuses, qui furent tirées de l'Abbaye de Premy lez Cambray, au nombre de quatre, et demeurèrent premièrement au village de Morpent l'espace de douze ans, où entre plusieurs autres, elles receurent chez elles deux filles du susdit Seigneur de Barbançon leur fondateur, Jeanne et Isabeau ; ce qui donna sujet à le père de les placer dans un lieu plus commode et esloigné du monde, où elles sont aujourd'hui, et leur bastit une église, cloître, et ce qui estoit nécessaire au monastère. Du depuis une Dame d'Aymeries leur fit bastir une plus grande Eglise et augmenta leurs revenus. *Il y a quantité de Seigneurs qui ont choisy leur sepulture en ce lieu, sur tous ceux de la MAISON DE BARBANÇON.*”

FINIS.

ERRATA.

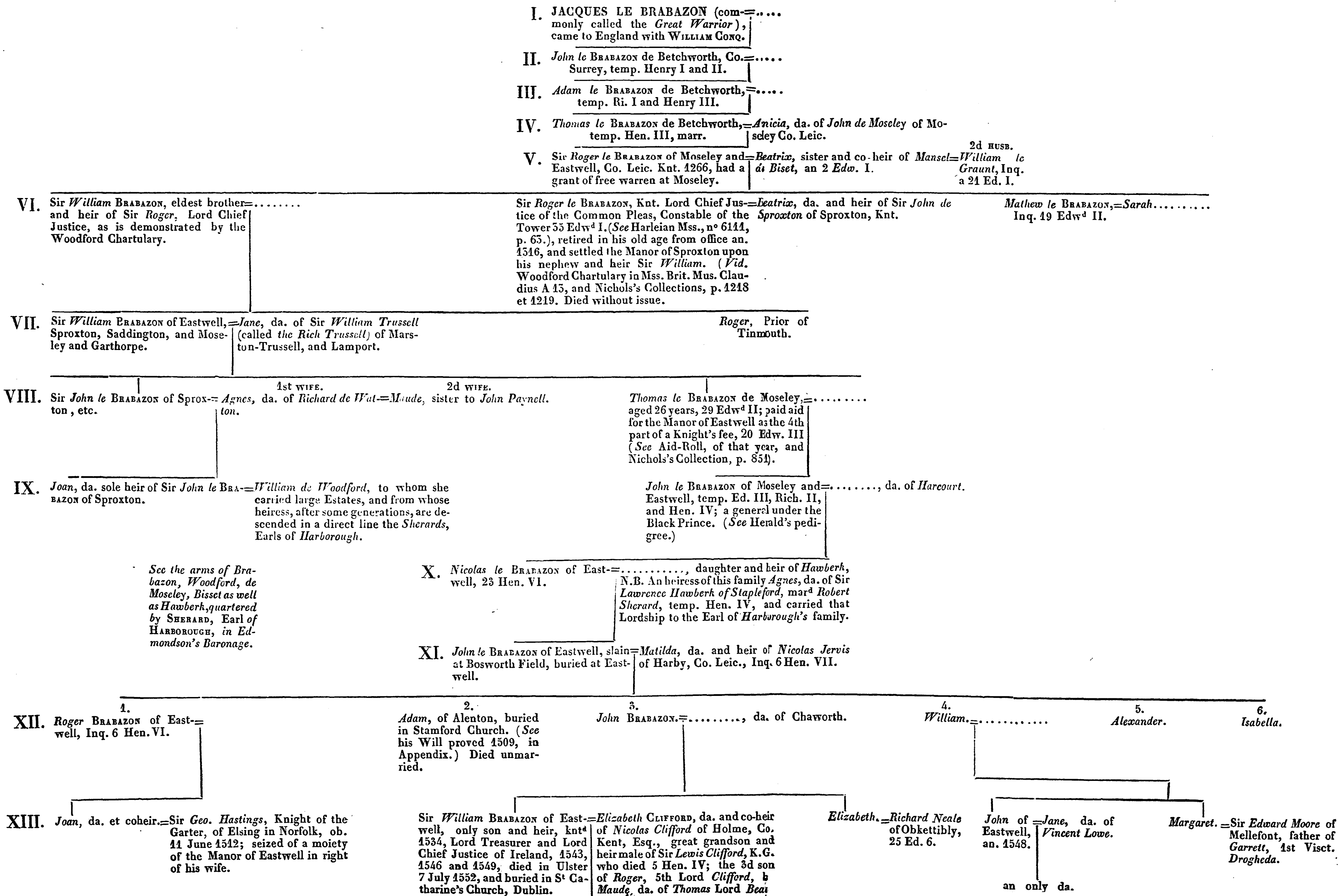
Page 2, note 2, line 11, for “most of the oldest,” read “many of the oldest.”

And at line 13, for “1100,” read “1110.”

Page 13, note 32, line 5, for “Audley Coote,” read “Chidley Coote.”

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF BRABAZON

Of Betchworth, in the County of Surrey; of Eastwell, Mosely, Garthorpe and Sproxton, in the County of Leicester; of Ardee, in the County of Louth; of Ballinasloe, County of Galway; and of Brabazon Park, in the County of Mayo.



IX. Joan, da. sole heir of Sir John le BRAZON of Sproton.

William de Woodford, to whom she carried large Estates, and from whose heiress, after some generations, are descended in a direct line the Sherards, Earls of Harborough.

John le BRAZON of Moseley and Eastwell, temp. Ed. III, Rich. II, and Hen. IV; a general under the Black Prince. (See Herald's pedigree.)

See the arms of Brazon, Woodford, de Moseley, Bisset as well as Hawberk, quartered by SHERARD, Earl of Harborough, in Edmondson's Baronage.

X. Nicolas le BRAZON of Eastwell, 23 Hen. VI.

daughter and heir of Hawberk, N.B. An heiress of this family Agnes, da. of Sir Lawrence Hawberk of Stapleford, mar^d Robert Sherard, temp. Hen. IV, and carried that Lordship to the Earl of Harborough's family.

XI. John le BRAZON of Eastwell, slain at Bosworth Field, buried at Eastwell.

Matilda, da. and heir of Nicolas Jervis of Harby, Co. Leic., Inq. 6 Hen. VII.

XII. Roger BRAZON of Eastwell, Inq. 6 Hen. VI.

Adam, of Alenton, buried in Stamford Church. (See his Will proved 1509, in Appendix.) Died unmarried.

John BRAZON, da. of Chaworth.

William.

Alexander.

Isabella.

XIII. Joan, da. et coheir. Sir Geo. Hastings, Knight of the Garter, of Elsing in Norfolk, ob. 11 June 1512; seized of a moiety of the Manor of Eastwell in right of his wife.

Sir William BRAZON of Eastwell, only son and heir, kn^t 1534, Lord Treasurer and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, 1543, 1546 and 1549, died in Ulster 7 July 1552, and buried in St Catharine's Church, Dublin.

Elizabeth. Richard Neale of Obkettibly, 25 Ed. 6.

John of Eastwell, an. 1548.

Jane, da. of Vincent Lowe.

Margaret.

Sir Edward Moore of Mellefont, father of Garrett, 1st Visct. Drogheda.

in only da.

XIV. Sir Edward BRAZON, 1st son. Mary, da. of Sir Thomas created Bar. of Ardee, 16 July 1616, father of William, created EARL of MEATH, 16 April 1627, ancestor to the present Earl.

2d son. Sir Anthony BRAZON of Ballinasloe Castle, Governor of Connaught.

Ursula, da. of Sir Nicolas Malby, Govern. and Chief commissioner of Connaught, etc., kn^t by Sir Henry Sydney, 1578. He married Lady Honora de Burgh, 3d da. of Ulic, Earl of Clanricarde, and Margaret, da. of Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. (See Archdale, art. Clanricarde.)

1st husb. Andrew Wise of Dublin, Esq.

2d husb. Anne. William Thwaites, Co. Kent, Esq.

1st husb. John Giffard, Esq.

2d husb. Elizabeth. Sir Henry, Duke of Castle Jorden, Kn^t.

XV. Edward, died unmarried.

Malby BRAZON of Ballinasloe, Esq., had special livery of his Estate July 1610, ob. 20 May 1637.

Sarah, da. of Thomas Burke of Tullasgerry, Co. Galway, Esq.

Catharine. John Burke, Visct. Clanmorris, brother to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde.

Sarah. John Hamilton of Monylea, Esq., brother to James Visct. Clanboy, who married Ursula, his cousin, and da. of Lord Ardee.

XVI. Anthony BRAZON of Ballinasloe, became a Catholic and stood a siege in his Castle, but was obliged to fly, and being exempted from Pardon by Act of Cromwell, 12 August, 1652, died an exile in Spain, 1654.

Ellice Dillon, da. of John Dillon of Killynnyen, Esq., prime Serjeant at Law, etc., by Mary, daughter of Edmund Malone of Ballynahowne, Esq., descended from Sir Maurice Dillon of Drumrany, ancestor of Visct. Dillon and son of Gerald, Lord of Drumrany, by Amelia, da. of the illustrious House of Desmond, which Gerald was also ancestor to the Earls of Roscommon and Lord Clonbroch.

2d husb. Colonel Robert Dillon, heir apparent to Sir Lucas Dillon of Lough Glyn, ancestor to Visct. Dillon, and descended from the aforesaid Sir Maurice Dillon of Drumrany, the son of Gerald.

Ursula. Bernard Talbot of Rathdown, C. Wicklow, Esq.

Sarah.

Dorothy.

XVII. Mary, daugh. of George Browne of the Neale, Esq., ancestor to Lord Kilmaine and eldest brother to John, ancestor to the Marquis of Sligo.

William BRAZON, Esq., an infant at the time of his father's flight into Spain, the relics of whose property were preserved for him out of the wreck by the united great family interest at that time possessed by the Dillons. He died at an advanced age, after the demise of his eldest son William, by Catharine Fitzmaurice, ab^t the year 1731.

2d wife. Catharine, da. of William Fitzmaurice of Coolnaught, Co. Mayo, Esq.

1st husb. Theobald Dillon, Esq., eldest son of the Honorable Thomas Dillon of Brachloon, Co. Roscommon, 3d son of Theobald, 1st Visct. Dillon.

2d husb. Sarah BRAZON. John Daly of Lung, Co. Mayo, Esq.

1st husb. John Dillon of Lisian, Co. Mayo, zon. Esq., brother of the aforesaid Theobald, marr^d to his wife's sister Sarah.

2d husb. Frances BRAZON. Edmund Lally, Esq.

XVIII. Anthony BRAZON, High Sheriff of Galway, 1721. S. p.

Margaret, da. of Edmund Malone of Ballinahowne, Esq., ancestor to Lord Sunderlin.

Alice. John Burke of Lismore, Esq.

Ellice. John Nowlan of Balinderry, Esq.

Bridget. Nicolas Lynch of Barina, Esq.

William, died aged 13.

George BRAZON, Co. Mayo, Esq.

Sarah Burke, da. of Dominic Burke, Co. Galway, Esq. by sister to Sir Geo. Bingham, father of the 1st Lord Lucan.

Malby BRAZON, Colonel in the army.

Charlotte, da. of Le Merchant, Esq. of Guernsey, and aunt of Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

XIX. Sir Anthony BRAZON of Brabazon Park, Co. of Mayo, creat. a Baronet, 9 december 1797, died 3 July, 1805.

1776. Anne Molyneux, eldest da. of the Right Honorable Sir Capel Molyneux, Baronet, M. P. by Elizabeth, sister of Sir William East, of Hall Place, Co. Berks, Bart.

Malby, Colonel in the army, died at the siege of Gavanne, in Grenada, unmarried.

William. da. and heir of John Phipps of Liscony, Co. Sligo, Esq.

Edward. Frances da. of the Rev. Lynch, Co. Wicklow.

George, a Captain in the army, mar^d in America, and drowned with all his family.

Anne. John Bodkin of Annagh, Esq.

Catharine. Higgins, Esq.

Rebecca. Owen Young of Harristown, Co. Roscommon, Esq.

Rest died young.

