

Account of the Fitzmaurices of Duagh-na-Feale
by Evelyn Mary Fitzmaurice, wife of
Raymond Fitzmaurice

PREFACE.

The following account of the Fitzmaurices of Duagh-na-Feale is the result of years of search through the records in the Public Record Office Dublin, and books and manuscripts in the British Museum. Every effort has been made to find some traces of the family between the years 1350 and 1580, but in vain. So many papers and documents were destroyed during those turbulent years, that probably no record of them now exists.

The greater part of the information contained in the following pages has been collected by Dr. Charles Herbert Thompson, whose mother was a Herbert and first cousin to Mrs. Robert Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice's mother.

Dr. Thompson drew up the Pedigree from which that now in the possession of Raymond Fitzmaurice has been worked up.

It is hoped that this book will be continued by succeeding generations so long as the home of their ancestors remains in the hands of the Duagh Fitzmaurices.

Evelyn Mary Fitzmaurice
wife of Raymond Fitzmaurice.

DUAGH-NA-FEALE

BARONY of CLANMAURICE.

COUNTY KERRY.

PART I.

The name Duagh-na Feale means Black Ford of the Feale. Formerly the property was also called Cosfealy, the latter name meaning The Foot of the Feale from a bend in the river shaped like a foot. The name Cosfealy has fallen into disuse and for generations the family has been known as Fitzmaurice of Duagh.

Otho
Geraldino.

The pedigree of the Fitzmaurices of Duagh goes back to Otho Geraldino a descendant of the Dukes of Tuscany.

Walter
FitzOtho.
11th
Century.

His son Walter FitzOtho was Castellan of Windsor in the 11th century and was the common ancestor of the houses of Fitzmaurice, Fitzgerald, Windsor, Carew and Grace.

Walter FitzOtho had a son Gerald of Windsor.

Gerald of
Windsor.

1093.

Gerald of Windsor married Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, Nesta's father was killed in 1093 and her guardian was Henry I. King of England, from whom Gerald obtained a grant of Molesford in Berkshire.

Gerald and Nesta had 3 sons and one daughter:

1. Maurice - ancestor of the Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster and of the Earls of Desmond.
2. William Karru - ancestor of the Fitzmaurices and Carews.
3. David - consecrated Bishop of S. David's 1147, died 1176.

1. Angharad.

Angharad was the mother of Geraldus Cambrensis, an Archdeacon of the Roman Catholic Church, who wrote between the years 1189 and 1206 a history of the conquest of Ireland.

William
Karru
FitzGerald.

William, the second son of Gerald of Windsor, inherited his mother's castle of Karru in Pembrokeshire and took the name of Karru or Carew.

He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Adam de Kingsley, Cheshire, and had 3 sons:

- 1. Raymond le Gros
- 2. Odo - ancestor of the Carews.
- 3. Griffin.

came to
Ireland
1171.

died
1173.

William came to Ireland in 1171 with Strongbow - Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke. He built the first castle at Lixnaw and died 1173.

Raymond
le Gros.

married
1174.

Raymond le Gros, so called from his corpulency, had no small share in the conquest of Ireland and distinguished himself by many feats of arms. In 1174 he married Basilia de Clare, Strongbow's sister, and with her received as a portion a large territory in the County of Wexford with the Constablership of Leinster.

Raymond's grandmother Nesta, widow of Gerald of Windsor, married secondly Stephen, Constable of Cardigan, and had a son Robert FitzStephen. FitzStephen owned lands in County Cork, but dying without heirs, his lands passed to Raymond le Gros. Raymond also obtained a large grant of lands in Kerry from

Dermot McCarthy, King of Cork, for helping him against his rebellious son Cormac.

Governor
1177.

On Strongbow's death, May 27. 1177, Raymond le Gros was appointed by the Council Governor of Ireland, and continued to be Governor until the arrival of William Bourk FitzAdelm.

Duagh
given to
Raymond le
Gros.
1178.

In 1178, Dermot MacCarthy Mor granted Cosfealy or Duagh-na-Feale to Raymond le Gros.

In 1185 Dermot MacCarthy obtained the assistance of O'Brien, King of Thomond and attacked Robert Fitz-Stephen. Raymond le Gros was at Wexford at the time; he came at once to the rescue of his brother-in-arms and routed the Irish forces completely.

Raymond le Gros died without children and was succeeded by his nephew Raymond FitzGriffin, the son of Griffin, Raymond's youngest brother. Griffin had been scarcely less distinguished than Raymond himself; he is said to have saved the life of his uncle, Maurice FitzGerald, in a battle in Meath with the Chieftain O'Rourke whom he killed.

Raymond
FitzGriffin.

Raymond FitzGriffin founded the Chantry, or little Mortuary Church, close to Ardfert Cathedral, called Teampull na Griffin. It was restored or rebuilt some time in the 14th or 15th century.

Maurice
Fitz-
Raymond.

Maurice FitzRaymond son of Raymond FitzGriffin settled at Lixnaw and gave his name to the Barony of Clammaurice and to the Fitzmaurice family. In his youth he received a grant from King Richard I. of 5 Knight's

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Grant
from
King John
1199.

4.

fees in Coshmang and Molahiffe; from King John in the first year of his reign, 1199, he received a grant of ten Knight's fees in the County of Kerry.

He married twice. His first wife was Johanna, daughter of Miles or Meiler FitzHenry founder of Conal Abbey, County Kildare, and Governor of Ireland in 1199. With her Maurice received the lands of Rattoo, Killway and Ballyheige, in the Barony of Clammaurice.

By Johanna, Maurice had 2 sons:

1. Thomas, 1st Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.
2. Gerrard - ancestor of the family of Liscahane and Kilfenora, called the Tanistry or second house.

Maurice's second wife was Catherine daughter of Milo de Cogan. By her he had a son William, from whom sprang the branches of Brees in the County of Mayo, and of Ballykealy in Clammaurice.

Thomas
Fitz-
maurice
1st Baron.
founded
Friary
1253.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, eldest son of Maurice Fitz-Raymond was first Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw.

He founded the Grey Franciscan Friary of Ardfert in 1253.

An ancient rent was reserved to the Fitzmaurice family from time immemorial; it consisted of fourpence an acre from Bealtra to Grahane and was called the rent of the acres.

Thomas, 1st Baron, married Grace, whose father, Cavanagh, was the son of Dermot King of Leinster.

By her he had 3 sons and 2 daughters:

1. Maurice, 2nd Lord Kerry.

- 2. Thomas, of Liscahane and Kilfenors.
- 3. Pierce - ancestor of the families of Minegahane, BallymacEquim, and MacShaen of Crossmacshane.
- 1. Catherine - married Sir Hugh de Lacy of Ballingamy.
- 2. Joan - married Sir Otho de Lacy of Browry.

died
1280.

Thomas, 1st Baron, died in 1280, on the Feast of S. Peter and S. Paul, at Browry, the house of his son-in-law, Sir Otho de Lacy. He was buried in the Friary of Ardfert on the north side of the great Altar.

He was the first person of the family to assume the name of Fitzmaurice, but for many generations his successors were called quite as frequently by the father's Christian name with the prefix Fitz - son of - as by the surname of Fitzmaurice. For instance, Edmond Fitzmaurice son of James Fitzmaurice would be known as Edmond FitzJames, or sometimes Edmond Mac-James. The surname Fitzmaurice was not permanently assumed till about 1600.

The Fitzmaurices, Barons of Kerry, are the holders of the oldest Baronage in Ireland, with perhaps the exception of their cousins the Barons of Offaley. The title was investigated in the early part of the 17th century, and the Earl Marshall of England in 1634 placed Lord Kerry before Lord Shane in precedence.

Maurice
2nd Lord Kerry
succeeded
1280-
1303

Maurice Fitzmaurice, 2nd Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, married Mary, daughter of Sir John MacEligott of Galey. She brought him five Knights' fees about Listowel and Tralee, and the lands of Galey, O'Brenan and Cloghan-mac-kin, with several others in the same County, in

right whereof her arms of azure, a tower argent, are quartered by the family.

Maurice had 5 sons and 4 daughters.

1. Nicholas.
2. Mathias.
3. Jeffrey.
4. Gerald.
5. Thomas.

Mathias was the ancestor of the Fitzmaurices of Ballinprior and Ballincher.

Gerald was the last Grand Prior of the Knights Templars in Ireland at the time of their suppression. Their estates were granted to the Knights Hospitallers, part of the town of Ardfert being included. Those Templars whose lives were spared were allowed to enter certain religious houses, and Gerald Fitzmaurice probably joined the Hospitallers at Ardfert. Thomas was mitred Abbot of Odorney and of Fermoy Abbey.

Maurice's daughters were:

1. Grace - married Robert, Lord Perceval.
2. Mary - married George, Lord Roche of Coslea, commonly called the Red Roche.
3. Joan - married William, Lord Barry of Oleton.
4. Elinor - married John, Lord Roche and had a daughter Blanche, 1st Countess of Kildare and grandmother of the first Earl of Ormond.

Maurice sat in the Parliament held in Dublin in 1295. In 1297 King Edward I. sent him his writ of summons to assist him in an expedition to Scotland, which he obeyed, going there with horse and arms.

His daughters were:

1. Mary - married Sir Robert de Lacy, Lord of Ivecolyen.
2. Elinor - married Maurice FitzThomas, 1st Earl of Desmond.
3. Joan - married Maurice Fitzgerald, 1st Knight of Kerry
4. Elizabeth - married Sir Otho de Lacy of Browry.
5. Catherine - married John, Lord Barry of Hely.
6. Margaret - married Donald MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond.

As the marriage portion of his daughter Elinor, Nicholas gave Maurice FitzThomas, Earl of Desmond the lands of Killury and Ballyheige in the Barony of Clannaurice.

died
1324.

He died in 1324.

Maurice
4th Lord
Kerry
succeeded
1324 -
1339.

Maurice, 4th Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, married Honora, daughter of O'Connor Kerry.

In 1325 at Tralee Assizes Maurice quarrelled with his nephew Dermot Oge MacCarthy, son and heir of MacCarthy Mor, and killed him on the Bench before the Judge. For this he was tried before the Parliament in Dublin. He was not condemned to death, but lost the lands in Desmond and Molahiffe which had been granted by King Richard I. to Maurice FitzRaymond. In 1339 Maurice was captured by his brother-in-law, Maurice FitzThomas, Earl of Desmond, and starved to death in prison for having killed Desmond Tuallie, the Earl's kinsman. He left no children, and was succeeded by his brother John.

killed
1339.

John
5th Lord
Kerry
succeeded
1339 -
1348.

John, 5th Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, sat in the Parliament held in Dublin by King Edward III. He married twice. His first wife was Honora, daughter of O'Brien of Thomond; by her he had 3 sons.

1. Maurice - 6th Lord Kerry.
2. Nicholas - Bishop of Ardfert.
3. John - Abbot of Kyrie Eleison, Odoorney

His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Garrett FitzPierce. By her he had two sons:

4. Garrett - ancestor of the Fitzmaurices of Duagh.
5. Robert - ancestor of the Fitzmaurices of Cluancala.

Garrett
of Duagh
succeeded
1348.

John died in 1348 and was buried in Ardfert Cathedral. He left his Duagh estates to his fourth son Garrett.

In 1396 Duagh is mentioned among the records of Ardfert, in a statement that Theodoric Chonchur, Rector of Duagh, had been granted Benefices in the gift of the Bishop of Ardfert, and that Duagh was without cure.

Missing -
5 or 6
generations
1350 -
1550.

For the next 200 years nothing is known of the Fitzmaurices of Duagh. Kerry was far removed from the seat of Government and was constantly in a state of turmoil. The wholesale destruction of Parish registers, deeds and family records, through the succession of civil wars in Ireland, makes it impossible to trace the descent step by step of any untitled family. If the Fitzmaurices of Duagh kept any records at all during this period, there is little doubt that they have perished long ago. Many ancient records were destroyed in a disastrous fire which occurred in Dublin in 1700, when a great part of the Kerry maps of Sir William Petty's survey were burnt.

It is very evident however, that Duagh-na-Feale continued to pass from father to son, or at any rate to the next male heir, for we find it still in the possession of the Fitzmaurices when the thread of their history again emerges with the rebellion of Edmond MacJames.

James. Of James Fitzmaurice nothing is known.

Edmond. Edmond son of James, generally known as Edmond MacJames, joined the Desmond rebellion and fell in battle. In consequence of this rebellion the whole of the Duagh estates were confiscated by Act of Parliament in the 28th year of Queen Elizabeth, 1586.

1st confiscation
1586.

Edmond had two sons:

1. Shane MacEdmond.
2. Ulick - who married, 1589, Eleanor daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald of Ardskeagh Co.Limerick.

Shane. Shane is the Irish equivalent of John. Edmond, being a rebel, evidently preferred to give his son the Irish form of this name, he himself being known by the Irish prefix Mac instead of the Norman Fitz.

Whether Shane was also killed in the Desmond rebellion is not known, but in 1603 a pardon was granted to his son, who is described as Thomas MacShane MacEdmond of Cosfealy gent.

Thomas
pardoned
1603.

Thomas MacShane married Catherine, daughter of Edward Trant of Fenit, Co.Kerry and had 3 sons.

1. Garrett.
2. Edward.
3. John.

Duagh
restored
1612.

In 1612 Thomas Fitzmaurice, 18th Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, was confirmed in his estates by King James I., and at the same time was given the forfeited lands of Edmond MacJames. The greater portion of these lands Lord Kerry restored to their rightful owner Thomas Mac Shane. A rent, however, was paid to Lord Kerry of £4. for Knockavallig and 10/- for Duagh. The un-restored portion consisted of BallymacGerror and Trieneragh, farms which were sold by Lord Kerry to Mr. Locke.

The rest of the property comprised Duagh, Knockavallig, Ballinrealligh, Kilmeana, Moate, Inshehaurie, Illanen and Fowran.

Thomas appears to have lived in or near Ardfert, and probably did not return to Duagh after its restoration as he was buried in Ardfert Cathedral.

Garrett
died
1628.

Garrett, son of Thomas, had one son and one daughter.

1. Ulick.

1. Joan.

He lived at Duagh for several years and died there in 1628.

Ulick
succeeded
1628
died
1682.

After Garrett's death, Honor Fitzmaurice, his widow, continued to live at Duagh with Garrett's young son Ulick; but, in 1641, she was forcibly expelled and the Duagh estate of 1300 acres seized for the payment of arrears to soldiers. In the Book of Survey and Distribution in the Record Office Dublin, Ulick's two uncles, Edward and John, are entered by the names Edward and John "FitzThomas Morris," as the owners of

2nd Con-
fiscation
1641.

Duagh
restored
1663.

"Duaghneskely" in 1641. Nothing further is known of these two; they were probably Ulick's guardians. When Duagh was thus confiscated Honor and her son went to Listowel. In 1662 Ulick laid claim to Duagh. In the following year his claim was allowed and Duagh restored; but he continued to live at Listowel where he rented a farm, the lease of which he leaves to his wife in his will. In a Hearth Money Roll for Co. Kerry in the year 1667, "Ulisses Fitzmorris" is taxed 2 shillings for one hearth in the parish of Duagh, and 4 shillings for two hearths in the parish of Listowel. This tax was much hated and evaded as far as possible; so strong was the feeling against it, that the tax-collectors themselves would often give notice of their coming, when half the fire-places in the house would disappear. They were not only hidden behind four-post bedsteads and wardrobes, but were sometimes built up with sods of turf which were then coated with plaster and whitewash.

In a Subsidy Roll of date 1660-70 for Clammaurice Barony, Ulick is "valued at £10. in goods taxed for £5. 6. 8." Ulick was a Captain in the Army, and served in various foot regiments from 1662 to 1677.

He married Anne, daughter of the Right Rev. Francis Gough who was Bishop of Limerick from 1629 to 1634. He had 5 sons and 1 daughter:

1. Henry.
2. Francis - Lieut. 1678 in Sir Richard Booth's Company, in which Ulick had also served.

3. Richard.
4. Kerry
5. Raymond.
1. Susannah.

Ulick died in 1682, leaving his estates in the hands of trustees, for his wife Anne during her life and then for Henry, their eldest son, and his heirs male for ever.

Ulick's
Will.
1680.

The will, which is dated March 23. 1680, and has a splendid armorial seal attached, is as follows:-

"In the Name of God Amen. I Ulicke Fitz-Maurice of Listohill in the county of Kiery esq being praised be the Lord in perfect health good sense memory and understanding and minding the uncertainty of this transitory life do this three and twentieth day of March anno dni 1680 make this my last will and testament in manner and form following viz

Imprimis I bequeath my soul to God my Creator and to my Saviour and Redeemer firmly believing that I shall through the merits of the death and passion and the precious blood of my redeemer Jesus Christ obtain remission of my sins and enjoy that everlasting bliss which he hath prepared for his elect from the beginning.

And I bequeath my body to the earth whence it came to be enterred and buried in the parish church of Duagh if my friends can conveniently do it otherwise in the ancient monument and tomb of my grandfather in the Cathedral Church or Abbey of Ardfert with such decency and charges and expenses as my executrix and the Overseers of this my will shall deem meet and convenient.

Item I give devise and leave unto my son and heir Henry Fitz-Maurice all that and those the plowland of

Duaghnefealy and also the lands and tenements of Killcarrymore Killcarrymbeg and Rahoran with their and every their appurtenances to have hold and enjoy the said premises of Duaghnefealy unto my said son Henry and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten from and after the decease of my dearly beloved wife Anne Fitz-Maurice and not before.

And the said lands of Killcarrymore Killcarrymbeg and Rahoran from and after my decease.

And in case my said son Henry shall die without issue male of his body lawfully begotten then my will is and I do hereby give and demise all and singular the said lands of Duaghnefeally Killcarrymore Killcarrymbeg and Rahoran unto my second son Left Francis Fitz-Maurice and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

And for want of such heirs to my third son Richard Fitz-Maurice and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

And for want of such heirs to Kiery Fitz-Maurice my fourth son and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

And for want of such heirs to my fifth son Raymond Fitz-Maurice and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

And for want of such heirs to my right heirs for ever.

Provided always and reserving out of the said lands of Duaghnefeally unto my sons Richard Kiery and Raymond Fitz-Maurice the sum of £150 sterling which I give and bequeath unto them towards their preferment in manner following that is to say unto my son Richard the sum of

£50 sterling unto my son Kiery the sum of £50 sterling unto my son Raymond the sum of £50 sterling to be levied issuing and paid out of the rents issues and profits of the said land of Duagh.

And in regard I have already made some provision for my son Richard my will is that the said sums by me bequeathed to my sons Kiery and Raymond shall be first paid in manner aforesaid.

And my will is that in case my said son Henry shall die without issue male having issue female that then such competent portions shall be levied paid and raised for the said issue female in and out of the said lands of Duaghnefeally and in such sort and manner and by such ways and means without impearling or diminishing the estate of the said lands as the overseers of this my will shall deem most reasonable and convenient.

Item I leave and bequeath unto my daughter Susanna Fitz-Maurice £100 sterling due to me by bond from my son Left Francis Fitz-Maurice together with the sum of £120 sterling which sum of £120 shall be paid unto her by my wife Anne Fitz-Maurice out of the lands and stock which I give and leave unto her Provided always that my said daughter do and shall marry by and with the consent and approbation of my said wife and my son Henry and of the overseers or any two of them and upon my blessing to marry a Protestant.

Item I leave and bequeath to my sister Joane Gogan forty shillings per ann: during her life together with her house and garden which now she holdeth in Duagh aforesaid and free grazing on the said lands of Duagh for

what cattle she and her daughter Ellen have or shall have untill her said daughter doth or shall marry.

Item I leave and bequeath unto my son Francis Fitz-Maurice my buffe belt with silver buckles together with his choice of my three fillies.

Item I leave unto my son Kiery Fitz-Maurice the second choice of my said fillies.

And to my son Raymond the third filly.

Item I leave and bequeath to my son Richard the young bay gelding of my bay mare breed together with my silver hilted sword and shoulder belt with blade frence.

Item I leave unto my well-beloved niece Honora Gogan £30 sterling to be paid her in money and cattle provided the said Honora shall and do marry by and with the consent of my wife and my son Henry.

Item I leave and bequeath unto my old servant Morish Fitz-Maurice £5 sterling to be paid him in money and cattle together with one nag or horse and my second best suit of clothes my plate buttens excepted which I bequeath to my son Richard.

Item I leave and bequeath to each of my daughters 20s to buy them mourning rings.

And I bequeath to my son Kiery my case of pistols and holsters.

Item I give devise and leave unto my dearly beloved wife all and singular the lands and tenements of Duagh-nefeally with the appurtenances for and during the term of her natural life without impeachment of and for any manner of waste.

Item I give leave and bequeath unto my said wife the remaining part and residue of all and singular my

Item I do nominate ordain and appoint my dearly well-beloved wife Anne Fitz-Maurice to be sole executrix of this my last will and testament and as I doubt not of her motherly tenderness affection and kindness to my children so I enjoin them upon my blessing to be very dutifull respectfull and obedient unto her.

Item I do ordain and appoint my well beloved friend Patrick Crosby esq my brother-in-law Ensign Francis Gough John Pierce of Rakenny and James Daniel of Glanadahof or any three of them to be Overseers of this my last will to see the same in all parts thereof duly performed in such manner and form and by such ways and means as they in their discretion shall deem reasonable meet and convenient.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Memorandum.

That before the publishing of this my last will and testament Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore mentioned to the contrary willed and ordained in manner following viz

Whereas I have herein before bequeathed unto my son Kiery Fitz-Maurice £50 sterling and to my son Raymond Fitz-Maurice the like sum of £50 sterling to be levied issueing and paid out of the rents and profits of the lands of Duagh as in and by the several articles of this my will may appear.

And whereas I didd by the third article of this my will among other things bequeath unto my daughter Susannah Fitz-Maurice £100 sterling due to me by bond from my son Left Francis Fitz-Maurice now upon better

consideration of the premises I do revoke the said bequeast and my will is and I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said daughter Susannah Fitz-Maurice £100 the said sum of £100 so by me bequeathed unto my said sons Kiery and Raymond Fitz-Maurice to be issueing and paid out of the rents issues and profits of the said lands of Duagh as aforesaid.

And my will is and I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said sons Kiery and Raymond Fitz-Maurice towards their preferment the said sum of £100 sterling so due to me by bond from my son Left Francis Fitz-Maurice as aforesaid the said sum to be equally divided among them.

And my will is that my said son Francis do and shall pay the said sum of £100 to me or my assigns at or before the first day of June next ensueing which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1682 to be so laid out to the sole use and behoof of my sons Kiery and Raymond Fitz-Maurice towards their preferment as aforesaid.
In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

Ul: Fitz-Maurice.

Sealed delivered and published in presence of us
Edmund Daniel William Hickie Da: Roche Bartho: Rice
Richard Collins Thomas m'..istrom

In the above Will Ulick leaves 20/- to each of his "daughters"; as he had only one, Susannah, he must have included in this term his daughter-in-law, Henry's wife.

Henry
married
1678.

Succeeded
1682-
1688 or
89.

Henry married in 1678 Margaret, daughter of John Chinnery of Castle Cur, Co.Cork. He had been married 6 years when he was sued by his father-in-law John Chinnery for breach of the Marriage Settlements. John Chinnery stated that on July 11. 1678 a Marriage Settlement was drawn up by himself and Ulick according to which his dau. Margaret was to marry Ulick's eldest son Henry on or before Nov.20. of the same year, according to the rites of the Church of England. As Margaret's dowry Chinnery agreed to pay £320, 100 cows, 100 sheep and 100 lambs Ulick on his part was to settle on Henry and Margaret and their issue male Killcarrymore, Killcarhybeg, and Rahourane - 800 acres. If Margaret should survive her husband, Ulick and Anne, she was to have the plowland of Duagh for her life.

The marriage took place. John Chinnery paid the sheep, lambs and cattle and £220 of the money, but Ulick, instead of executing the Deeds necessary to put the Settlements into force, left a will with several bequests not in accordance with the Settlements.

Henry instead of executing the Deeds, threatened his father-in-law with a cross action for the balance of the £320. This dispute was never settled.

Henry had 2 sons:

1. Garrett.
2. Edmund.

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1. Garrett.
2. Edmund.

1. Susannah.

2. Mary.

Raymond, the 2nd son, married in 1723 Mary, 4th daughter of Captain John Blennerhassett of Castle Conway and sister to Tryphena, wife of Raymond's elder brother. He lived at the Mansion House, Killcarramore, with the lands of Killcarramore and Foildarrig, bounded on the east by Killcarrabeg, on the south west by Grassymore river, and on the north by the Feale and part of Islandanny. This house and land he rented from his father at a peppercorn rent, with the understanding that after Garrett's death the rent was to be £50.

Mary, Garrett's youngest daughter, married Cornelius, younger son of Dennis O'Mahoney of Brosna.

died
1738

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Dowers amounting to £320 were paid out of the estate to Garrett's widow and the younger children.

Ulick
succeeded
and died
1738.

Ulick Fitzmaurice married Tryphena, 3rd daughter of "Black Jack," Captain John Blennerhassett of Castle Conway, Co. Kerry. The settlements are dated Jan. 8. 1723. From 1726 Ulick rented Knockavallig at a peppercorn rent to make good a deficiency of £60. settled by Garrett on Ulick's wife.

1. Susannah.

2. Mary.

Raymond, the 2nd son, married in 1723 Mary, 4th daughter of Captain John Blennerhassett of Castle Conway and sister to Tryphena, wife of Raymond's elder brother. He lived at the Mansion House, Killcarramore, with the lands of Killcarramore and Foildarrig, bounded on the east by Killcarrabeg, on the south west by Grassymore river, and on the north by the Feale and part of Islandanny. This house and land he rented from his father at a peppercorn rent, with the understanding that after Garrett's death the rent was to be £50.

Mary, Garrett's youngest daughter, married Cornelius, younger son of Dennis O'Mahoney of Brosna.

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He had 9 sons and 3 daughters:

1. Oliver
 2. Maurice Raymond
 3. George - Rev.
 4. Henry
 5. Robert - married Thomasine ^{Taylor} ~~Herbert~~ (her mother was a Herbert)
 6. John
 7. Edward
 8. Ulyssess
 9. Julian Patrick
1. Elizabeth
 2. Agnes Elizabeth Anne
 3. Honoria.

Maurice Fitzmaurice was a J.P. for Co.Kerry and died June 24.1843. His wife, Margaret, died April,1877.

Oliver, the eldest son of Maurice Fitzmaurice of Duagh, was born Feb.8.1818. He too was a J.P. He married April 24.1855, Alicia, daughter of Richard Gabbett of Caherline. She was only 17 when she married and such a child that she can remember jumping over the haycocks at Duagh. If anyone was ill in the village they sent as a matter of course for Mrs. Fitzmaurice, a proceeding which embarrassed the young bride not a little, for she had no notion what to do in a case of sickness.

Oliver had one son and 2 daughters:

1. Maurice Windam, born Aug.1856.
1. Deborah Olivia, born 1857.
2. Margaret Elizabeth, born Jan.1859.

1859, swollen by heavy rains and by the tears, doubtless, of the Banshee, who haunts the Feale at Duagh, it flooded the whole valley, covering the inch, or marshy field, on its further shore and drowning the unfortunate rabbits living in the inch burrows. When the floods subsided, the river had changed its course and flows now along the borders of Islandanny, 2 fields away from the house. The "Foot" - the bend which gave its name to Cosfealy - no longer exists.

Maurice
Windham
1856 -
1861
succeeded
1859
Deborah
Olivia
1857
succeeded
1861

In June 1861 Maurice Windham died of scarlet fever at the age of 5 years, and the eldest little girl Deborah Olivia became owner of Duagh.

Alice Fitzmaurice and her daughters continued living in Limerick till 1873, when Alice married Mr. Blood-Smyth Q.C. and the family settled in Dublin. After the death of Mr. Blood-Smyth, they went to England and are living now (1914) at Blackheath. In March 1880 Margaret married Richard Studdert and is now a widow with one son and a daughter.

Maurice
Raymond
1821 -
1881.

In 1867 Maurice Raymond, Oliver's 2nd brother, rented Duagh from the Court of Chancery.

Maurice Raymond was born Jan. 21. 1821. On June 24. 1851, he married Mary Leadbeater Fisher, daughter of James Fisher of Limerick, and had 2 sons:

1. Maurice - called "Mossy."

2. Oliver. William Henry - "Harry"

Maurice Raymond was the next male heir to Duagh, and when his little nephew Maurice Windham died in 1861, he considered that he ought to have come into possession; he had been very indignant at the breaking of the

entail to which he refused his consent, and from that time relations between the 2 families were strained.

He died in January 1881.

Maurice
(Mossy)
1853.

Maurice, or Mossy, eldest son of Maurice Raymond was born on May 7.1853. He married April 30.1878, Annabella Rollstein, 2nd daughter of John Palmer of Banmore Co.Kerry. After his father's death, "Mossy" and his wife occupied Duagh, together with his widowed mother Mary Fitzmaurice, but only remained there till the end of the year. He considered that by rights the place should have been his; he refused to pay rent and the Court of Chancery took out a decree of eviction against him. However, Mossy did not wait to be evicted, but went to Kilcarrabeg Cottage, the house of his uncle the Rev. George Fitzmaurice.

Later he went with his family to Florida where he is still living (1914).

He has ⁵ one son and ³ daughters:

1. Maurice - born Feb.3.1883.
1. Kathleen Honoria.
2. Mary Lydia Jeanne
3. Annabella Studdert Dymphna.

Michael
Stack
rents
Duagh
1883.

After the eviction of Maurice Fitzmaurice, the agent, Mr. George Sandes, put in an emergency man as care taker of Duagh-na-Feale till 1883. It was then let to a farmer named Michael Stack, who was made a grazier or 11 months tenant.

Duagh
sold
under
Land Act
1907

In 1907 Oliver's daughter sold the whole of the Duagh estates for small holdings under the Wyndham Act of 1903. Michael Stack was then dead, but his son Stephen was still renting the house and agreed to purchase house and demesne under the Act for £1286. The demesne covers 100 acres including the Foildarrig plantation.

This purchase is not yet complete (1914) and if the Estates Commissioners do not advance the money, Stephen Stack reverts to an ordinary tenant, paying rent under the agreement of 1883. Meanwhile, both Stack and Deborah Olivia claim Duagh as theirs. The place is still mortgaged (1914)

The glory for the present is departed from Duagh. Half the house has been pulled down; the drawing room has no floor and 2 of its 3 big windows are blocked up; the floors are giving way in the bedrooms and doors are falling to pieces. No vestige remains of garden or lawn, the orchard has vanished and the Foildarrig woods have been cut down. The graveyard is a mass of weeds, the Fitzmaurice tomb covered with grass and bushes.

The land looks poor and rough with ragwort and thistles growing freely, but there are fine trees on each side of the field in front of the house, and the avenue to the front gate is still standing.