

## THE FITZMAURICES OF DUAGH, COUNTY KERRY.

An Article based on the Lecture given before the Irish Genealogical Research Society on April 16th, 1955

By W. U. DESMOND LONGFORD, M.B.

### I.—THE MAIN LINE AND THE SENIOR BRANCH.

The village of Duagh is situated in N. Kerry, and on the banks of the River Feale, on the road between Abbeyfeale and Listowel.

As recorded in Miss Mary Hickson's "Kerry Records", published 1872-74, and in Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary* (of 1858, and other dates), the FitzMaurices of Duagh claimed descent from the 5th Lord of Kerry, whose descent from Walter FitzOther, Castellan of Windsor, is fully recorded in Burke's *Peerage* under Lansdowne.

Before the First World War, the late Charles Herbert Thompson, M.D., of 133 Harley Street, London, a relative of the family, in the course of extensive searches in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and in the British Museum and elsewhere, compiled a MS. history of the family, on which this pedigree is largely based.

The FitzMaurices next appear in the inquisition taken at Tralee on the 3rd October, 1593, on EDMUND MacJAMES McMORRISH who forfeited his estate and land in Kerry, as while owning them "he entered into rebellion with Gerald, late Earl of Desmond, and Thomas, Baron of Lixnaw, and died in rebellion". He was attainted by an Act of Parliament held in Dublin on the 26th April, 1578-1579.

From this and other pedigrees, and documents, I have consulted, I find that Edmund MacJames MacMorrish had two sons, Shane MacEdmund MacMorrish, who was omitted in most other pedigrees, and Ulic who married Eleanor, daughter of Gerald FitzGerald, of Ardskeagh, Co. Limerick in 1589. Most of the chart pedigrees I have seen give Thomas FitzMaurice as the son of Ulic and Eleanor, but it seems clear from Dr. Thompson's pedigree, and from his name, Thomas MacShane MacMorrish, that he was the son of Shane MacMorrish, who was the son of Edmund MacMorrish, or FitzMaurice. Thomas MacShane FitzMaurice was pardoned in 1603, and his estates restored in 1612. He married Kathleen, daughter of Edward Trant, of Firrint, Co. Kerry, now called Fenit. They had three sons, Garrett, Edward and John.

The surname FitzMaurice was not permanently assumed until about 1600, and the coat of arms, in its present form—Arg., a saltier gu. and chief erm.—is not older than that date.

Mention is also made of FitzMaurices of Ballinprior and Ballinoher, descended from Mathias, son of Maurice, 2nd Lord of Kerry.

Thomas FitzMaurice, 18th Lord of Kerry, and Lixnaw was given the Duagh estates by King James 1st of England (6th of Scotland) and at the same time was given the forfeited lands of Thomas MacJames. Lord Kerry returned the greater part of the lands to their rightful owner, Thomas MacShane FitzMaurice, but Thomas had to pay a fee of £4 for Knockavallig, and 10/- for Duagh. The remaining parts of the estate were sold to someone of the name of Lock.

Thomas MacShane's son, GARRETT, married Honora Dare (who had possession of the estate), and died about 1628. His widow was in possession of the estates in 1641, but she was forcibly expelled from Duagh, and the estate, then 1,300 acres, was seized.

Their son ULICK was a minor in 1641. He was restored to the estates in 1663, after obtaining other grants of land in 1660. He was one of the 1649 officers, and his will, which was in the Record Office in Dublin, was dated 23.3.1680. He married Ann, daughter of Francis Gough, Bishop of Limerick, by Elizabeth Greene, his wife.

Ulic had two brothers, Edward and John FitzMaurice, and two sisters, one Joan, married a man named Gogan, and had two daughters, Ellen and Honoria, and another whose christian name is not known, marrying Ensign Francis Gough.

When Duagh was confiscated, Honora and her young son went to live in Listowel. Ulic laid claim to Duagh in about 1663, the claim was allowed, but he continued to live in Listowel, where he rented a farm, the lease of which he left to his wife in the will.

In the "Hearth Money Roll" for Co. Kerry, in 1607, "Ulysses FitzMaurice" is taxed 2/- for one hearth, in the parish of Duagh, and 4/- for the pair at Listowel.

In the Subsistence Roll, 1660-1670, for ClanMorris, Ulick or Ulysses is valued at £10, and goods taxed for £5 6s. 8d. Ulick was a Captain in the army, and served in various foot regiments from 1662-1677.

In the book of Survey and Distribution, in Dublin, Ulick's two relatives, Edward and John, are given in the names of Edward and John FitzThomas FitzMaurice, as the owners of Duaghnafealle. Nothing further is known of these two. They were probably Ulick's guardians.

Ulick FitzMaurice left a very long and interesting will, dated 23.3.1680. It is far too long to quote in full. He wishes his burial to be in the Parish Church of Duagh, or else "In the ancient monument and tomb of my grandfather in the Cathedral Church of Ardferf".

He bequeathed to his son and heir, HENRY, the "Plow lands" of Duaghnafealla, and the lands of Killcarrybeg. The will detailed the names of the various portions of the estate, including Killcarrymore, Killcarrybeg, and Rahoran, and mentions the other members of the family.

His 2nd son, Francis, was a Lieut. in 1678 in Sir Richard Booth's Company, in which his father also served as Captain. A 3rd son was Richard, and a 4th son, Kerry or Kiery. Most pedigrees mention a son James, also referred to as James FitzUlic FitzMaurice. He is not mentioned in the will, and in Dr. Thompson's pedigree it is said that very little is known of him. He was "Slain in rebellion" at Windmill, Co. Derry, on the 10.5.1689. It is suggested that he might be a cousin, and grandson of either Edward or John Fitz-Maurice.

In addition to the land which was given to his heirs, Ulick left them £50 each, and to his daughter Susanna £100 sterling, due to him from his son Francis, together with £150.

To his sister Joan Gogan he left £50 per annum, together "with the house and garden which she now holdeth".

He leaves his son Francis his buff belt with silver buckles, together with his choice of 3 fillies (Kiery had the 2nd choice and Edward the 3rd). To his son Richard he left the young bay gelding, "of my bay mare," and his silver hilted sword and shoulder belt.

He also left £5 to a servant, also named FitzMaurice.

He left "To my beloved niece" Honoria Gogan £40. To his daughter 20 shillings, to buy a mourning ring, and to his son Kerry or Kiery "my case of pistols and holsters". To "my dearly beloved wife" the lands and tenements of Duagh, for the term of her natural life.

Ulick's eldest son HENRY in 1678 (see Marriage Licences and Bonds, Cork and Ross) married Margaret, daughter of John Chinnery, of Castlecor, Co. Cork. Ulick's only daughter Susanna married Richard Chinnery, Attorney of Limerick. They had two daughters, who both died S.P.

As recorded in Miss Hickson's "Kerry Records", after James FitzMaurice was attainted in 1691, the Duagh lands were sold to the Hollow Sword Blade Company

of London, who re-sold them to Francis Edwards, of London. The sale was broken in favour of Anne FitzMaurice, widow of Ulick, and daughter of Francis Gough, Bishop of Limerick, who produced a deed, made previous to the attainder, settling the lands on his grandson Garrett, a minor. The estates forfeited were, Duagh, Ballygleany, Knockaduagh, and Kilcareen.

John Chinnery, father of Margaret who married Henry FitzMaurice of Duagh, settled at Castlecor, Co. Cork, in 1649. He purchased large estates in the same county, and married Catherine, daughter of Robert Terry, of Castle Terry, in the Shire of Limerick.

One of their descendants, Sir Robert Chinnery, became a Baronet, but the baronetcy is now extinct.

When Henry FitzMaurice had been married 6 years, he was sued by his father-in-law, for breach of the marriage settlement. John Chinnery stated that on the 11.7.1678 a marriage settlement was drawn up, by himself and Ulic, according to which his daughter Margaret was to marry Ulic's eldest son Henry, on or before 20.11.1678, according to the rules of the Church of England.

As Margaret's dowry, Chinnery agreed to pay £320, 100 cows, 100 sheep and 100 lambs. Ulic was on his part to settle on Henry and Margaret, and their male issue, Killcarrymore, Killcarrypeg, and other property totalling 800 acres.

If Margaret should survive her husband, Henry, she was to have the use of the plough land of Duagh for life. Their marriage took place. John Chinnery paid £220, and the agreed number of animals, but Henry, instead of executing the deeds, left a will not in accordance with the marriage settlement.

Henry then threatened his father-in-law with a cross action, for the balance of the £320, only £220 having been paid. This dispute was never settled.

Henry and Margaret had one son GARRETT, and another, Edmund.

GARRETT died in May, 1738, having married Mary, daughter of General Elliott, whom I have been unable to identify, though he was probably the Brigadier Roger Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar (1707), who was promoted Major-General in 1710.

Garrett and Mary's children were ULICK, who married on the 17.1.1723, Tryphena, 3rd daughter of Capt. John Blennerhassett ("Black Jack"), author of the famous Blennerhassett pedigree; Raymond, who married the 4th daughter of John Blennerhassett; Kerry; Henry; Susannah; and Mary. The last named married Cornelius O'Mahony of Brosna. Any descendants of the others are untraced.

Tryphena Blennerhassett was born 17.1.1703. The marriage settlement was dated the 1.1.1723. Ulick's will was dated 9.8.1738. He died in the same month, and his will was proved in October. He left 3 sons (1) JOHN, (2) Ulick, (3) Henry, and two daughters, (1) Elizabeth, born 9.6.1726, and (2) Clifford (a girl), born 9.7.1727, who married a man named Wall. The children of Ulic and Tryphena were all minors on the death of their father. Ulick left all the property by will to his widow, Tryphena, who married as her second husband, Raymond, one of the executors, and "neglected the children who lived on the charity of the neighbours". The family ghost, with the curious name of *Grosdemore*, which haunted Daugh House, is said to be that of Ulick, who died in 1738.

JOHN FITZMAURICE, the eldest surviving son, ultimately succeeded to the property. He married Margaret Stack, daughter of John Stack of Ballyconry in North Kerry, by Ann, daughter of Maurice, 14th Knight of Kerry, by Elizabeth, daughter of David Crosbie.

Through John Blennerhassett the FitzMaurices trace many interesting descents, including one through the Lynns, Throgmortons, George, 4th Lord of Abergavenny, Richard, Earl of Worcester, and Thomas, Earl of Gloucester, from Edmund, Duke of

York, fifth son of Edward III, King of England. Through Maurice, 14th Knight of Kerry, they have several other English Royal Descents. Maurice FitzGerald's mother was the Hon. Honora O'Brien, the daughter of Daniel O'Brien, Viscount Clare, by Catherine FitzGerald, dau. of Gerald FitzJames, 15th and last Earl of Desmond.

Anne Stack was one of the ten daughters of the 14th Knight of Kerry, known as "The Ten Fair Geraldines". Their descendants are now very numerous.

John FitzMaurice, and Margaret Stack, his wife, had two sons. The elder, ULICK, married, 1778, Agnes Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Maurice Studdert, of Elm Hill, Co. Limerick. Of her it is said that when the FitzMaurice fortunes were at a very low ebb the ghost, *Grosdemore*, appeared in her bedroom, and awakened her by touching her shoulder. He told her that although the future looked very black, in time the FitzMaurices would rise again. According to legend, Mrs. FitzMaurice kept this mark on her shoulder until her dying day. Maurice Studdert was son of the Rev. George Studdert, Chaplain to William of Orange, and grandson of Judge Studdert, of Cumberland.

John FitzMaurice, junior (younger son of John and Margaret) married Mary Burke, or Bourke, and their descendants will be referred to later, in the account of the Junior Branch of the FitzMaurices of Duagh. In nearly every pedigree that I have seen, he is described as being in the 4th Regt. of Foot, though this is evidently inaccurate, for the only man of his name that I can find in the Army List of that time is the John FitzMaurice, Ensign in the Army, 12.11.1794, appointed to 8th Regt. of Foot, 6.9.1795, Lieut., 8th Regt., 21.12.1796, Lieut., 60th Regt., 14.2.1799, who was placed on half pay of the 56th Regt., Irish Establishment, 2.6.1804, noted in 1805 List as Town Major of Prince Edward Island and last mentioned as Town Major in 1814, his death being announced in the Army List of 1823.

Ulick FitzMaurice, known as "The Squire of Duagh", had a son MAURICE I (born 1782) who married in 1812, Margaret, daughter of Oliver Stokes. He died in 1843, and she died in 1877. They had 9 sons and 3 daughters.

The eldest son OLIVER, born 8.2.1818, married 1853, Alicia, daughter of Richard Gabbett, of Caherline. They had one son, MAURICE WINDHAM (MAURICE II), who died young, and two daughters, Deborah Olivia, born January, 1858, and Margaret Elizabeth, born January, 1859. Deborah died unmarried and Margaret married a Studdert, as shown in greater detail on page 31.

Maurice I's second son, MAURICE III, was born 1820, married Mary Fisher, and had 3 sons:

- I. MAURICE IV.
- II. William Henry, born 1855.
- III. Rev. Julian, Clerk in Holy Orders.

MAURICE IV married on the 30.4.1878, Anabella, 2nd daughter of John Palmer, of Banmore, Co. Kerry. They had 5 sons and 5 daughters. Of these, WILLIAM HENRY ("Harry"), born 1887, living in 1955, in Oregon, U.S.A., is the present head of the family, and would have been the owner of the estates, if the entail had not been broken, and the estates sold. As he has no children his nearest heir would be his brother CHARLES EDWARD ("Charlie"), born 1891, who has one son, William Crosby FitzMaurice.

Maurice III's 2nd son, William Henry FitzMaurice, born 1855, married 1889, Emma Theodora, daughter of Archdeacon Jameson, of Carlow. They had 5 sons and 1 daughter. Of these James the 2nd son was Lieut.-Col., Royal Tank Corps., and married, 1927, Marguerite Cary Barnard, daughter of Victor Cary Barnard, of Blackwater, Hants.

He was killed in action in 1940. They had two children, Maurice, born 1933, Lieut. Royal Irish Fusiliers (who recently received medals for war service in Korea, and Kenya), and a daughter Maureen, born 1934. The 3rd son of William and Emma FitzMaurice, Henry Godfrey (born 1894), is a retired medical practitioner, of the Colonial Service, living at Fort Johnson, beside Lake Nyasa, in Nyasaland. The 4th son, Desmond, born 1896, was an explorer up the Amazon, also lived in British Guiana, and is now of River View, Ovens, Co. Cork. He married Alma, daughter of Edward Hoare, of Carrigrohane Castle, Co. Cork, S.P. Wilfred the youngest son, born 1899, Lieut.-Col. Indian Army, retired, also lives at Ovens, Co. Cork. He is unmarried. He served with the Pakistan Army, until recently. The only daughter, Dymphna, born 1902, married Henry Dobbin, of Cork. They have 2 children, Peter Dobbin, born 1923, and Gerald Dobbin, born 1928. (Now of U.S.A.)

Maurice I's 3rd son, the Rev. George FitzMaurice, Clerk in Holy Orders, of Bedford House, Listowel, married Winifred O'Connor. They had 5 sons and 7 daughters, none of whom ever married, only George (3rd son), born 1877, being now alive. He was a playwright and an actor in the Abbey Theatre; he also acted for the films in Hollywood, U.S.A.

Maurice I's 4th son, Henry, married Honoria O'Connor, and had 2 children.

The 5th son, Dr. Robert FitzMaurice, L.K.Q.C.P.I., 1851; L.R.C.S.I., 1851; M.K.Q.C.P.I., 1885; L.M. Rotunda, 1851; of Clogher, Co. Kerry, who also practised in Denny Street, Tralee, married Thomasine Stevens, a widow, *née* Taylor. They had 4 sons and 3 daughters. Their 1st son, Sir Maurice FitzMaurice, C.M.G., F.R.S., Lieut.-Col. R.E., born 11.5.1861, was President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and one of the most distinguished engineers of the period. Amongst other works he carried out were the Rotherhithe Tunnel, the new Vauxhall Bridge, the Blackwall Tunnel, the Electric Tramway system in London, and the duplication of the London Main Drainage System. He assisted Sir Benjamin Baker in the building of the Forth Bridge, the Assouan Dam, and many other important engineering projects. He married 1911, Ida, daughter of Col. E. Dickinson, of West Lavington Hill, Midhurst. He had 2 daughters, Margaret, born 1912, now living in Chelsea, unmarried, and Elinor, born 1914, now living in Monkstown, unmarried. (See *Who Was Who*).

2. John Day Stokes FitzMaurice, 2nd son of Dr. Robert FitzMaurice, born 4.1.1863, B.A., (T.C.D.), Judge, Indian Civil Service; married 2.1.1890, Emily Grace Ellen Cooke, daughter of Professor Samuel Cooke, of Waterford, and Tramore, who was Head of the College of Science, Poona. They had 2 sons and 1 daughter:—

(1) Maurice Alexander Ross Geraldine, born 1892, educated Felsted. He gained both entrance and leaving scholarship. Severely wounded at Neuve Chapelle, on the 28.10.1914, in the left leg, and later killed at the same place on the 6.8.1915. (See *Army Lists*).

(2) Lieut.-Col. Sir Desmond FitzJohn FitzMaurice, C.I.E., J.P., late R.E., and Master Security Printing and Controller of Stamps, India, educated Bradfield and Woolwich. Honours Graduate, Cambridge University, in Engineering, Clare College. Instructor R.M.A., Woolwich, and School of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1924. Rowed for Clare, at Henley. Now living Mount Rivers, Killorglin, Co. Kerry. (See *Who's Who* and *Army Lists*); married, 1926, Nancy, daughter of Rev. John Sherlock Leake, B.A., Vicar of Grayswood, Haslemere, and has 1 son and 3 daughters:—

Ia. Maurice John Angelo William, Head Boy, Sherborne School, 1954. Now serving as 2nd Lieut. in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, was Senior Under Officer, Eton Hall, where he gained 1st place at the Passing Out Examination.

Ia. Elizabeth Anne Geraldine, born 8.7.1928; married 1947, Peter Norman Hawker, Colonial Civil Service, Nyasaland, son of J. R. S. Hawker, of Wimbledon. Their children are Nigel FitzMaurice, born 1948 at Killarney District Hospital, and Jennifer, born 28.6.1950, at Lilongwe Hospital, Nyasaland.

Iia. Noreen Helena Frances, born 17.11.1930; married 1952, Godfrey James Milton Thompson, M.B., B.Ch. Cantab., St. Thomas' Hospital, Surgeon-Lieut., R.N., (now serving in Malta), son of Rev. James Milton Thompson. They have a daughter, Helena Frances, born 1954, and a second daughter, born 13 July, 1956.

IIIa. Catherine Mary Richarda, born 2.5.1938. Educated at Princess Helena College, and now studying at the Central School of Dramatic Art in London.

The daughter of John Day Stokes FitzMaurice, is Nora, born 1890; married 1911, Lieut.-Col. John Lionel Philips, D.S.O., R.A., of Abbey Cwmhir, Radnorshire, Wales (born 1878), 3rd son of G. H. Philips, and has 2 children:—

Ia. Robert Erskine Philips, born 1919; married Marigold, daughter of Brigadier H. V. Charrington, D.S.O., M.C., of the Coldstream Guards. They have 1 daughter, Henrietta.

Ia. Nancy Geraldine Philips, born 1915; married 1935, Robert Bayne Powell (Barrister). They have the following children:—

1b. Philip, born 1942 (now at Charterhouse School).

1b. Flavia.

2b. Lucilla.

Maurice I's 6th son was John.

The 7th son, Ulick or Ulysses, born 1831, L.K.Q.C.P.I., 1857; L.R.C.S.I., a doctor who practiced at Listowel, Co. Kerry, married, 1862, Lucy Seely of Duagh. They had 4 sons, including the Rev. Maurice Other (Born 1863), all of whom are believed to have died unmarried.

The 8th son, Dr. Edward FitzMaurice, born 1832, married 1865, Constance O'Dell, and had one daughter, Edina.

The 9th son, Julian FitzMaurice, born 1833, married 1868, Amelia Peet, of Arabella, Tralee. A son Raymond, and a daughter, Elizabeth, emigrated to Vancouver. Two daughters, Selina and Margaret, died young. Members of the Peet family are still living in Arabella, Tralee.

The eldest daughter of Maurice I, Elizabeth, married 1stly, James Eidington, of Stirling, Scotland. They had one son, FitzMaurice Eidington, and a daughter, Margaret, who married Roland Chute (See Burke's "Irish Landed Gentry".) Elizabeth married 2ndly, Rowland Bateman, and had 3 sons and 3 daughters.

The 2nd daughter of Maurice I was Agnes FitzMaurice, who married, 1836, William Hutton, of Lismore, and had 5 sons and 3 daughters.

Maurice's 3rd daughter was Honoria, who married in 1851, Francis Peet, of Rathany, Co. Kerry. They had 4 sons, including Robert, born in 1868, living in Vancouver in 1952.

According to Dr. Thompson's account, the Duagh Estate, circa 1850, comprised 2,170 acres. In Ulick Hussey de Burgh's "Landowners of Ireland" (1878), the acreage given is the same, and the valuation is £794.

The FitzMaurices had been very improvident, and Oliver was obliged to mortgage his estate. According to one account he succeeded in breaking the entail, so that his children might be free to sell the estate, if they found it necessary. According to another account, his father originally broke the entail, but only as a temporary measure, so that it should be restored, when circumstances permitted.

Oliver died in April, 1859, when his youngest child, Margaret, was only 3 months old. He was buried in the family vault, in the graveyard of the little church of Duagh, where the FitzMaurices have been buried for generations. Some of the coffins are so old that they are partly decayed, and coins of the period of Henry VIII and Edward VI, have fallen out of the coffins.

Immediately after Oliver's death, his widow went to Limerick, taking with her, her 3 children, who were made wards in Chancery, and Duagh was let to a Mr. Cashel. In June, 1861, little Maurice Windham FitzMaurice died of Scarlet Fever, at the age of 5 years, and the elder girl, Deborah Olivia, became owner of Duagh. Alice FitzMaurice, Oliver's widow and her 2 young daughters, lived in Limerick until Alice married 2ndly, Mr. Blood-Smith, Q.C., and the family settled in Dublin. After the death of Mr. Blood-Smith, they went to live in England, and in 1914 were living in Blackheath. In March, 1880, Margaret FitzMaurice married Richard Studdert. He predeceased her, leaving her with a son and daughter. I understand that their descendants are still alive.

In 1867 Maurice Raymond (Maurice III), Oliver's next oldest brother, rented Duagh, from the Court of Chancery. Born on the 21.1.1821, he married, 24.6.1851, Mary Leadbeater Fisher, daughter of James Fisher, of Limerick. He was very indignant at the breaking of the entail, to which he refused to consent, and from that time relations between the two families were strained. Maurice, son of Maurice, was born on the 17.8.1853, and married in 1878, Anabella Rollstein, 2nd daughter of John Palmer, of Banmore, Co. Kerry. Details of their descendants have already been given. After his father's death, young Maurice (known as "Mossy") and his wife occupied Duagh together with his widowed mother, Mary FitzMaurice. They only remained there until the end of the year (December, 1881). Maurice considered that by rights the place should be his. He refused to pay rent, and the Court of Chancery took out a decree of eviction against him. According to some stories, shots were fired at the bailiffs, possibly by sympathisers amongst the tenants, who threw the bailiffs into the River Feale; but other accounts deny these stories, and say that in order to avoid being evicted, Maurice moved voluntarily to Kilcarragbeg Cottage, the home of his uncle, the Rev. George FitzMaurice. It is also said that a certain solicitor of Tralee represented Oliver's family, in the breaking of the entail and the eviction of "Mossy", and that so unpopular was this solicitor, that bands paraded the streets of Tralee, to celebrate, on the day of his death!

Young Maurice ("Mossy") FitzMaurice and his family having no prospects in Ireland, emigrated to Oregon, U.S.A., in 1886. After the eviction of Maurice, the agent put in a caretaker at Duagh House, who lived there until 1883. The house was then let to a farmer, who was made a grazier or 11 months tenant. In 1907, Oliver's daughter Deborah sold the whole of the Duagh Estates, for small holdings, under the Wyndham Acts of 1903. The farmer's son was by then renting the house, and agreed to purchase the house and domain for £1,286. The demesne covered 100 acres, including Follidarrig plantation. Sir Maurice FitzMaurice and other members of the FitzMaurice family had pleaded in vain with Deborah FitzMaurice not to dispose of the house and estates.

In 1914, the house is described as having been half pulled down. No vestige remained of the garden, or lawn. The orchard had vanished, and the Follidarrig wood had been cut down. The graveyard was a mass of weeds, and the FitzMaurice tombs were covered with grass and bushes, but the avenue of oak trees in front of the gate, was still in existence. It is said there is a FitzMaurice curse on anyone cutting down the trees!

In 1937 Sir Desmond FitzMaurice contemplated buying back the property. The owner by that time was another farmer, named Mr. Dillon, who was willing to sell the house for £1,000, but was unwilling to part with any land. On the 6th September, 1955, I visited the little village of Duagh, and was directed to the ruins of the house, by a

daughter of Mr. Dillon. In outward appearance the front of the house appeared to be of the early 18th century, but it is quite probable, that much of the rest of the building was considerably older. I saw the River Feale, which legend says is still haunted by the FitzMaurice Banshee, went into the FitzMaurice burying ground, where the FitzMaurice tombs are still visible, but in a dilapidated state, and unmarked by any inscription. The graveyard has been tidied up, is now in general use, and has many recent gravestones.

It seems to have been assumed by the FitzMaurice family, and others, that the FitzMaurices had been settled at Duagh from between the time of the 5th Lord of Kerry and the end of the 14th century. This is possible and even probable but has not been proved. The gap of about 200 years and perhaps 7 or 8 generations, is not surprising, when one considers the complete devastation, and probably destruction, of nearly every habitable building which the country suffered during the war between the supporters of the Earl of Desmond, and his kinsmen, and those of the English forces of Queen Elizabeth I, which ended in the death of the Earl of Desmond, and the confiscation of his vast estates, amounting to over half-a-million acres. The extensive destruction of records has made research into this period extremely difficult. We do know that English influence in Ireland greatly decreased and that many of the chieftains both Norman and Irish, such as the Earl of Desmond, and the MacCarthy Mor, became practically sovereign independent rulers.

Kavanagh MacMurrough was elected King of Leinster as late as 1531, and Gerald MacMurrough signed himself REX LEGI (Leinster) in 1525.

Dermot MacCarthy was ruler of the Kingdom of S. Munster, including Cork and Kerry. The Anglo Normans had seized all E. Cork, Limerick and all N. Kerry, but the whole of the mountainous region in S. Kerry remained in the possession of the MacCarthys, the head of the clan claiming and being recognised as the King of Desmond, right up to the middle of the 16th century.

The Anglo-Normans having completed the conquest of parts of Kerry and Cork, at the beginning of the 13th century began building numerous castles, about 1215.

The MacCarthys, Kings of Desmond, remained in almost complete control of the southern and western parts of Kerry.

They inflicted a crushing defeat on the Anglo-Normans, at the Battle of Callan Glen, on the 12.7.1261, in the Valley of the Roughty, near Kenmare, in which John Fitz-Thomas, son of the Lord of Conello, leading the Anglo-Normans, together with 8 barons, 20 knights, and many of their men, and his son Maurice, grandfather of Maurice, 1st Earl of Desmond, were both killed; the MacCarthys recaptured nearly all the castles built and held by the Anglo-Normans in Co. Kerry.

In those early days the FitzMaurices, like their kinsmen the Earls of Desmond, must have been Gaelic in speech and culture, but in the 18th century they inter-married mainly with the Kerry families, of English origin.

Although they have now lost all their estates, many have obtained positions of distinction within the last 40 years.

Five have received the honour of Knighthood during this period. Two have reached the rank of Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy, one was a Brigadier-General, and another four either hold or have held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

One of those knighted, Sir Gerald FitzMaurice, is Chief Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office. Another (Sir Maurice) was President of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Still another (Sir Desmond) after a distinguished career in the army, and at the University of Cambridge, became Master of the Mint in India.

It may be thought that although the estates were lost, the prophecy of the ghost *Grosdemore*, has been fulfilled.

On studying the history and pedigree of the FitzMaurices of Duagh, one obtains the impression that this is a family of more than ordinary interest. They were probably never rich as most of the land they owned in N. Kerry is poor. We know they were often in financial difficulties. Their estates were confiscated 3 times, within a century, but each time restored. They were never one of the very great families, like the O'Neills and O'Briens, or the Anglo-Norman Irish Earls of Ormond, Kildare, and Desmond, who exercised a marked influence in Irish History. They have never held any hereditary title, but we have documentary proof of their having owned and occupied the same land for about 400 years, right on to living memory, with a strong probability of their having owned and occupied that same land for from two to three hundred years before this.

## II.—JUNIOR BRANCH OF THE FITZMAURICES OF DUAGH.

JOHN FITZMAURICE (younger son of John FitzMaurice, of Duagh and Margaret Stack, his wife) married Mary Burke, or Bourke, and had three sons and four daughters:

(1) Ulick, or Ulysses, Col., 35th Foot, married Mary (born 1799), daughter of James Eager, of Dingle, Co. Kerry, and had one son and two daughters.

(2) JOHN GERALD (born 1793), of the Rifle Brigade; Major-General, Knight of Hanover. Details will be given shortly of his career, marriage and issue.

(3) Robert Day, of Dingle, Co. Kerry (a farmer), married Miss Shannon, and had one son and two daughters.

(1) Margaret (Peggy), married George Pinchin, of Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, and had three sons and three daughters.

(2) Mary (born 1798), a Protestant, was married to Patrick McKenna, of Dingle (a Catholic), at Knockvallis House on Monday, 7.3.1821, by the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, Parish Priest, and on the following day at the Parish Church, Tralee, by the Rev. Robert Hurley. Patrick (who was Agent to Lord Ventry) predeceased his wife on 13.1.1839. She survived until 1850. They had three sons and three daughters, including Patrick (third son) Priest of the Order of St. Vincent, Professor of History, Irish College, Paris, Bursar, St. Vincent College, lived in Australia (born 16.8.1829, died at Cork 9.11.1896), and Ellen (born 30.6.1832), who was married at Ballyhea House to Dr. Patrick Murphy, L.A.H. (born 1812, died 1.2.1869). Dr. and Mrs. Murphy had three sons and two daughters, who have descendants.

(3) Catherine, married an officer (name not yet ascertained), who died soon afterwards.

(4) Elizabeth Agnes, married firstly, Captain Ralph Vincent Manning, of Lacka House, near Duagh, Co. Kerry. He is said to have belonged to the 24th Foot, but I can find no trace of him in British Army Lists—he may therefore have served in one of the East India Company regiments. He is also said to have lost a leg at the Siege of Jaffa, though more probably, I think, in the Java campaign against the French. He died in March, 1837, leaving numerous descendants, including Mannings, Longfords, Trestons, Rooneys, Craigs, Hallinans, Arundels, etc., the majority of whom have been traced. His widow, Elizabeth Agnes, married secondly, —. O'Farrell.

Ulick or Ulysses FitzMaurice (see above) is stated to have quarrelled with his superior officer. After this he was compelled to transfer to Canada, where he had a grant of land, and settled. Details of his descendants are given in full in Mr. Basil O'Connell's *O'Connell Family Tracts*, part III, published by Browne and Nolan. They include Corbys and Cowperthwaites—one of the latter married as her second husband, in 1911, Sir Percy Ezechiel, K.C.M.G., Third Crown Agent for the Colonies, 1920-37. In some pedigrees, Ulysses FitzMaurice has been incorrectly described as a Captain in the Navy.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN GERALD FITZMAURICE, Knight of Hanover, born 24.5.1793, died at Drayton Green, Middlesex, 24.12.1865. He married, at Knockvallis House, Co. Kerry, 3.11.1824, Frances Maria Walkins, of Silkstones, Yorks. He had joined the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsular as a volunteer in 1811, and served to the end of the war, including the affair at the Mill at Freizadas, the action of Sabugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, sieges and assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, action at San Milan, and battle of Vittoria—skirmishing in advance, he there with two riflemen took the *first* gun captured that day, and secured seven prisoners, pursued the enemy to Pampeluna, under the walls of which their *last* gun was taken. He was present also at the battles of the Pyrenees, carrying the heights of Echalar, and the fortified pass of Bera; defended an orchard in front of Arcangues for a whole day with one sub-division; battles of the Nivelle, and the Nive, together with those near Bayonne on the 10th, 11th and 13th December, 1813; the brilliant action with Soult's rear-guard at Tarbes, and the battle of Toulouse, besides numerous minor affairs. He served also in the campaign of 1815, led the advance guard at the battle of Quatre Bras, where he had the honour of firing the first shot. His leg was broken at the storming of Badajoz, and he was severely wounded in the thigh at Quatre Bras. He received the Hanoverian Order, the Waterloo Medal, and the Silver War Medal and eight Clasps. By Frances Maria, his wife, he had two sons and four daughters:

(1) Maurice Henry (born 9.6.1833), Captain and Adjutant, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery. Cadet, 29.5.1848; 2nd Lieut., 22.12.1852; 1st Lieut., 17.2.1854; 2nd Captain, 1.4.1860. Served in the Indian Campaign of 1857-58, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, the battle of Cawnpore on the 6th December, siege and capture of Lucknow, and relief of Azimghur. Twice mentioned in despatches. Medal and Clasps. Died at Landony, India, 6.3.1868.

(2) JOHN GERALD (junior), to whom we will return.

(1) Gertrude, married the Rev. Sanders Etheridge, Rector of Haslemere.

(2) Emma.

(3) Anna Maria, married 10.4.1850, Benjamin Huntsman, J.P., of West Retford Hall, Notts., and of Letercliff, Yorks., Lord of the Manor of Padsworth. He died on the 26.6.1893. They had two sons and two daughters; for full particulars of descendants the reader is referred to the printed Huntsman and allied pedigrees in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and to Burke's *Peerage*, under the pedigree of Lord Westbury, regarding the descendants of Mrs. Benjamin Huntsman's younger daughter, Hilda Mary, who married Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Alexander Bethell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.N.

(4) Geraldine.

JOHN GERALD FITZMAURICE, junior (see above), born 21.6.1837, graduated at St. Mary's College, Oxford; was Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple) and Inspector of Schools. He married 15.7.1869, Florence Augusta Marian, only daughter of Thomas Adolphus Boyrenson, of the H.E.I.C.S. and Bombay Cavalry, and died February, 1917, having had four sons and one daughter:

(1) SIR MAURICE SWYNFEN FITZMAURICE, for whose particulars please read on further.

(2) Gerald Vere, born 13 June, died 19 August, 1872.

(3) Rev. Desmond, Rector of Lumley, Dorset; born 27.11.1873, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; married 28 Oct., 1911, Norah Violet Edith Lindsay Young, and died 18 July, 1945, leaving three sons and two daughters:

Ia Francis Desmond Swinfen, born 8 March, 1914, educated King's College, Taunton (now of Shaftesbury, Dorset), married, 12 Sept., 1946, Elise Hellinas, and has a son (John Francis, born 18 Nov., 1947).

IIa Wilfred Vere, now of Coulsdon, Surrey; born 8 July, 1916, educated Christ's Hospital; married, Aug., 1941, Edna Augusta Davies, and has a son (Peter Vere, born 16 June, 1942).

IIIa Michael Theodore (now of St. John's Wood, London); born 13 Feb., 1926, educated Claysmore School, Dorset; married, 25 Oct., 1947, Enid Nesta James.

Ia Mary Agatha; born 13 Sept., 1917, married 6 Aug., 1953, James Ferris, of Oxford, solicitor.

IIa Ruth Margaret; born 10 June, 1919, married, 23 Sept., 1946, John Gordon Dodd, Lieut.-Commander, R.N., and has two daughters (Elizabeth Jane, born 7 March, 1948, and Caroline, born 22 Nov., 1950).

(4) Sir Raymond FitzMaurice, K.B.E., D.S.O. (born 7.8.1878), youngest son of John Gerald (junior), was Director of Signals, Vice-Admiral, R.N.; commanded convoys with distinction in Second Great War, and was awarded his K.B.E. for defending one against a very determined and prolonged attack. He married firstly, in 1912, Evelyn Mary (who died in 1914), daughter of Charles Threlfall, and secondly, in 1919, Beatrice Mary, daughter of Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet. He died 25.10.1943, leaving issue (one daughter by his second wife).

(1) Geraldine Augusta (Sir Raymond's sister), was present at the Lecture.

SIR MAURICE SWYNFEN FITZMAURICE, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., born 12.8.1870, was Director of Intelligence, Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral, R.N. He died in 1927, at Capetown, while Commander-in-Chief, The Cape Station, having had two sons by his marriage in 1896 to Mabel (who died 26.11.1943), daughter of S. W. Gray, of New South Wales, these sons being:

(1) SIR GERALD GRAY FITZMAURICE (see below).

(2) Maurice, killed in an air accident in 1923.

SIR GERALD GRAY FITZMAURICE, K.C.M.G. (1954), is Chief Legal Adviser, H.M. Foreign Office. He was born in 1901, and educated at Malvern and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; B.A., LL.D., 1924; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, 1925. He married, in 1933, Alice Evelina Alexandra Sandberg, and has two sons:

(1) James Alexander Swynfen, born at Toys Hill, Kent, 6 July, 1936. At Stowe School, 1950/54; in the Army, 1954-56; to enter Cambridge University, October, 1956.

(2) Maurice Evelyn Forbes FitzMaurice, born at Crockam Hill, Kent, 26 February, 1939, entered Stowe School, 1952.

For fuller details, addresses, etc., the reader is again referred to such standard works of reference as Burke's *Peerage*, Kelly's *Handbook*, and *Who's Who*, while the author would welcome any additions or corrections to this article which help to complete the pedigree.