

Crofton Memoirs,

An account of

JOHN CROFTON,

Of Ballymurry, Co. Roscommon,
Queen Elizabeth's Escheator-General of Ireland,

AND OF

His Ancestors and Descendants,
and others Bearing the Name.

COMPILED BY

HENRY THOMAS CROFTON,

Ex-president Lancashire and Cheshire Antiqn. Society,

ASSISTED BY

The Rev. WILLIAM BALL WRIGHT, M.A.

Author of "The Ussher Memoirs," "Ball Family Records," etc.,

AND

HELEN AUGUSTA CROFTON,

Author of "The Slacke Family in Ireland."

FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECORDS.

"I love everything that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."

—OLIVER GOLDSMITH

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Edward Henry Churchill, Baron Crofton.

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DEDICATED

TO

EDWARD HENRY CHURCHILL, BARON CROFTON OF MOTE,
SIR MALBY CROFTON, BARONET, OF LONGFORD HOUSE,
CAPTAIN SIR MORGAN GEORGE CROFTON, BARONET, OF MOHILL CASTLE

AND

THE MANY OTHER DESCENDANTS

OF

JOHN CROFTON, ESCHEATOR GENERAL OF IRELAND

IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH,

BY

THEIR KINSMAN, HENRY THOMAS CROFTON.

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Preface.

HAVING regard to the increased accessibility of the vast hoards of public records, preserved in London, Dublin, and elsewhere, it has been thought that the time has arrived when it would be possible to produce a volume relating to the Crofton family—a family that has received numerous Royal favours, including a baronage, four baronetcies, and various knighthoods—which would be of greater interest to the members of the ever-increasing and now widely scattered clan, than the rather bald (and in places inaccurate) though useful pedigrees or genealogical information afforded by the annual or other volumes issued by Burke, Debrett, Lodge, and others.

From time to time, more or less vigorous efforts have been made by some to trace the early history of the family, and to record facts relating to different branches, and these have been most obligingly made available for the present volume.

These include “The Story of Mote,” compiled by Lord Crofton’s brother, the late Captain the Honourable Francis George Crofton, R.N., which was privately printed in 1895, and is exceedingly scarce, and only dealt with the Mote stem of the family.

Another privately printed and scarce volume is “The Slacke Family in Ireland,” by Miss Helen Augusta Crofton, which also appeared about 1895, and only extended incidentally to her own, the Lakefield, branch of the Croftons of Lisdorn.

Permission to make use of the facts stated in those works has been sought and most kindly given, and private records have furnished much additional and interesting information.

Enquiries have been made in many directions, authorities have been verified, and fresh material has been gleaned from the Public Record Offices in London and Dublin, from Somerset House, and the British Museum. A vast number of local histories, and proceedings of Societies, have been examined, in quest of odds and ends of information, with a view of making this account as complete as possible.

Finality, however, has not been attained. All that has been achieved is the formation of a more solid basis for further effort.

PREFACE

Grateful thanks for valuable assistance in various ways are tendered to the very many members of the Crofton Sept, who have furnished genealogical particulars of themselves and families; to my coadjutor, Miss Helen Augusta Crofton, and to my cousins, Robert Staveley, R.N., and Major Caldwell Henry Crofton, R.A., for freely placing at my disposal the results of years of laborious research; to Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant, for help at the Ulster Office; to Miss G. Thrift for help at the Record Office, Dublin; to Mr. F. A. Lumbye for help at Somerset House and the Record Office, London; to my cousins, the Misses Crofton, of Leeson Park, Dublin, and Richard Crofton, of Lakefield, for other help; and, lastly but not least, for invaluable help towards illustrating the book my most cordial thanks are due to Miss Gertrude Crofton for views of Mote and the portraits there, to Sir Malby Crofton, to Miss Amy Crofton, of Lakefield; and especially to Mr. William Ellis, of Manchester, who took infinite pains in preparing the majority of the illustrations.

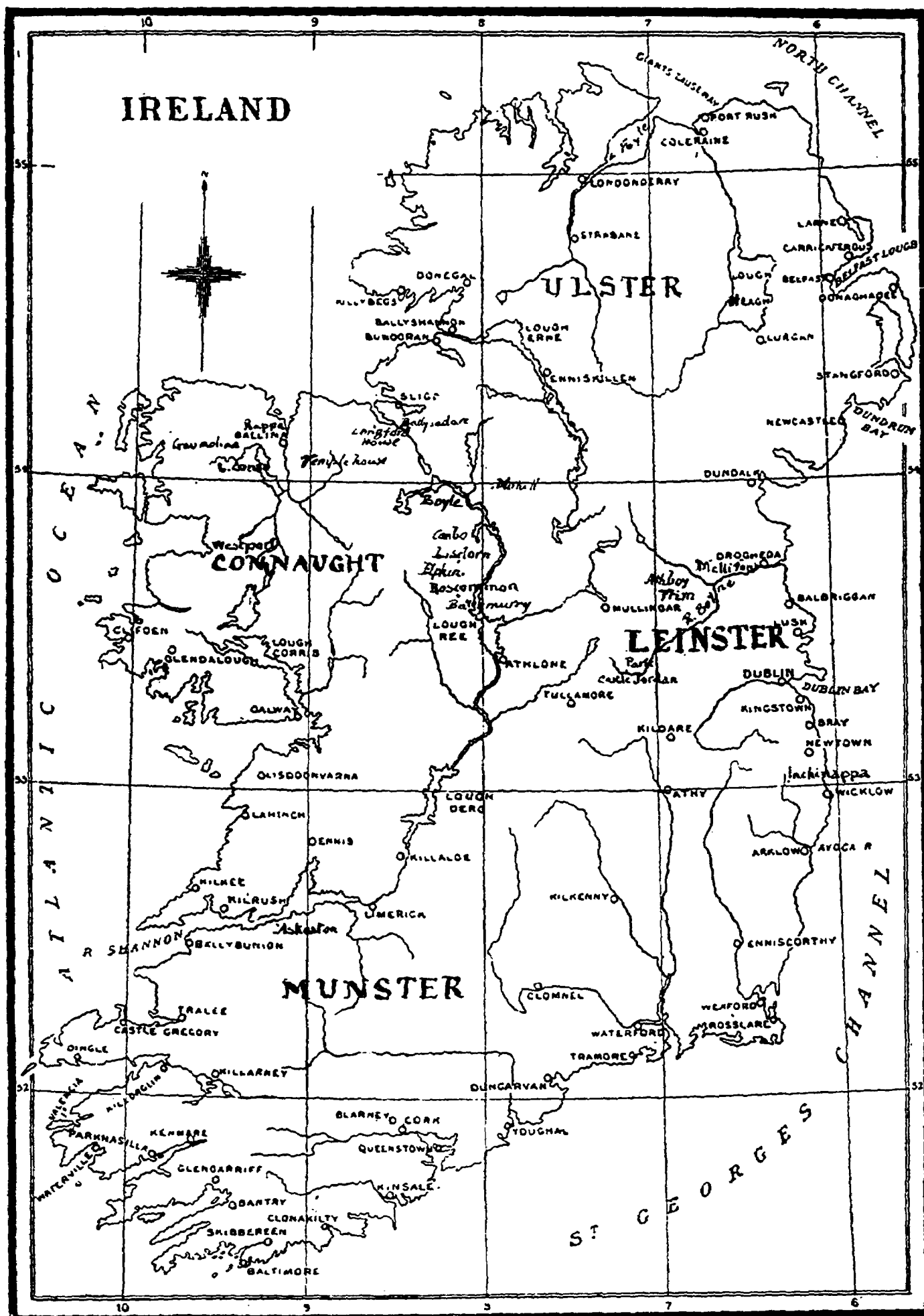
Special thanks are due to the Rev. W. Ball Wright, my coadjutor, for his kindness in helping to correct and revise the proofs during my absence abroad. Had it not been that he placed his varied Crofton collections freely at my disposal, this book would have been much less complete, and its issue greatly delayed. I am also deeply indebted to him for all his unceasing labour and assistance, and his important suggestions. His knowledge and experience have been invaluable.

I would like to add an expression of my appreciation of the care bestowed by the printers and their staff when struggling with my caligraphy.

HENRY THOMAS CROFTON.

“ Oldfield,” Maidenhead.

May, 1911.



CROFTON MEMOIRS.

PART I.

Historical to A.D. 1610.

THE NAME.

CROFTON seems an easy name to spell, and incapable of much variation; and yet, owing to faulty pronunciation, defective hearing, bad writing, and fallacious memories, the following fifty-six corruptions of it have been noted in the course of a few years on letters and parcels:—

Crofton, Croftonn, Croften, Crafton, Crawford, Cravton, Craevton, Crawford, Crowfton, Croughton, Crowton, Crufton, Cruton, Crewdson, Croven, Cropton, Croft, Crofts, Crofty, Crofeoi, Croftson, Croftman, Croffen, Croffin, Croffer, Cropper, Cropt, Crifton, Chryfton, Chrypton, Croston, Craston, Croxton, Crockston, Crompton, Crolton, Croton, Crayton, Croyden, Crygen, Clofton, Clopton, Clifton, Copton, Compton, Coxon, Cooper, Cotfoot, Cufton, Grofton, Grafton, Grogden, Griffiths, Gofton, Rofton, Procton. In India the natives pervert it into Crappiton and Crafteen.

ORIGIN.

Considerable uncertainty has existed as to the place whence the Anglo-Irish Croftons went to Ireland. An old pedigree at the Ulster Office, Dublin, styles John Crofton of the time of Queen Elizabeth, "son of Crofton of Cheshire." Playfair, in *British Family Antiquities* in 1811, states that "John Crofton was born in Saxony of Kentish parents (whither they had fled to avoid religious persecution during the reign of Queen Mary), and accompanied the Earl of Essex to Ireland, where he was appointed Auditor and Escheator General to Queen Elizabeth, as a recompense for the unmerited sufferings of his family,

and obtained large grants of land in the Counties of Roscommon and Leitrim." He did not, however, accompany the Earl of Essex, and was not Auditor General.

Other traditions say the Croftons went from Devonshire (Fielding's Peerage, 1811), or Dorsetshire, and took with them a particular kind of apple, which acquired the name of Crofton.

Lower's *Patronymica Britannica* says:—"This noble family descend from the Croftons of Crofton in Lancashire." There is no such place in that county!

Within the last century and a half the supposed origin has been so frequently reported in various ways in books, that it is hopeless to try to recover an unsophisticated version. It would be tedious and profitless to repeat them all here.

About the year 1780, however, an old member of the family, Chidley Crofton, recorded what was current amongst members of it when he was young, that is about 1730, little more than a century after John Crofton's death in 1610. His account was contained in a letter to his grand nephew, the future Sir Hugh Crofton, of Mohill, soon after the latter's marriage. It runs thus:—

"I have been told by the middle Sir Edward Crofton [of Mote, that is Sir Edward who died in 1739, whose father, Sir Edward, died in 1729, and whose son, Sir Edward, died in 1745] that our ancestors had served in British Parliaments for several reigns, and that he saw their Place in Cumberland, called Crofton's Hall, then possessed by an Heiress [who was the] last in remainder; And in a Register of the Gentry of England, folio, found "Crofton, Knight's Estate, Cumberland; M.P." John Crofton fled from England in Queen Mary 1st's time, for Religion; by commendation of Sir Henry Sydney's, [he was] received as Gen: Officer under Maurice, Elector of Saxony, who protested against the 'Interim'* of Charles and Maximilian, and was Head of ye Protestants. Old John, returning to England, was made by Elizabeth Escheator General of all Ireland. Some of his letters were sent by Gen: [Henry] Crofton [of Longford House, who died in Spain about 1722] to his Brother (my uncle [by marriage] Edward† [of] Longford, and remained to my time." (Original letter, *penes* Hugh Crofton, 1910.)

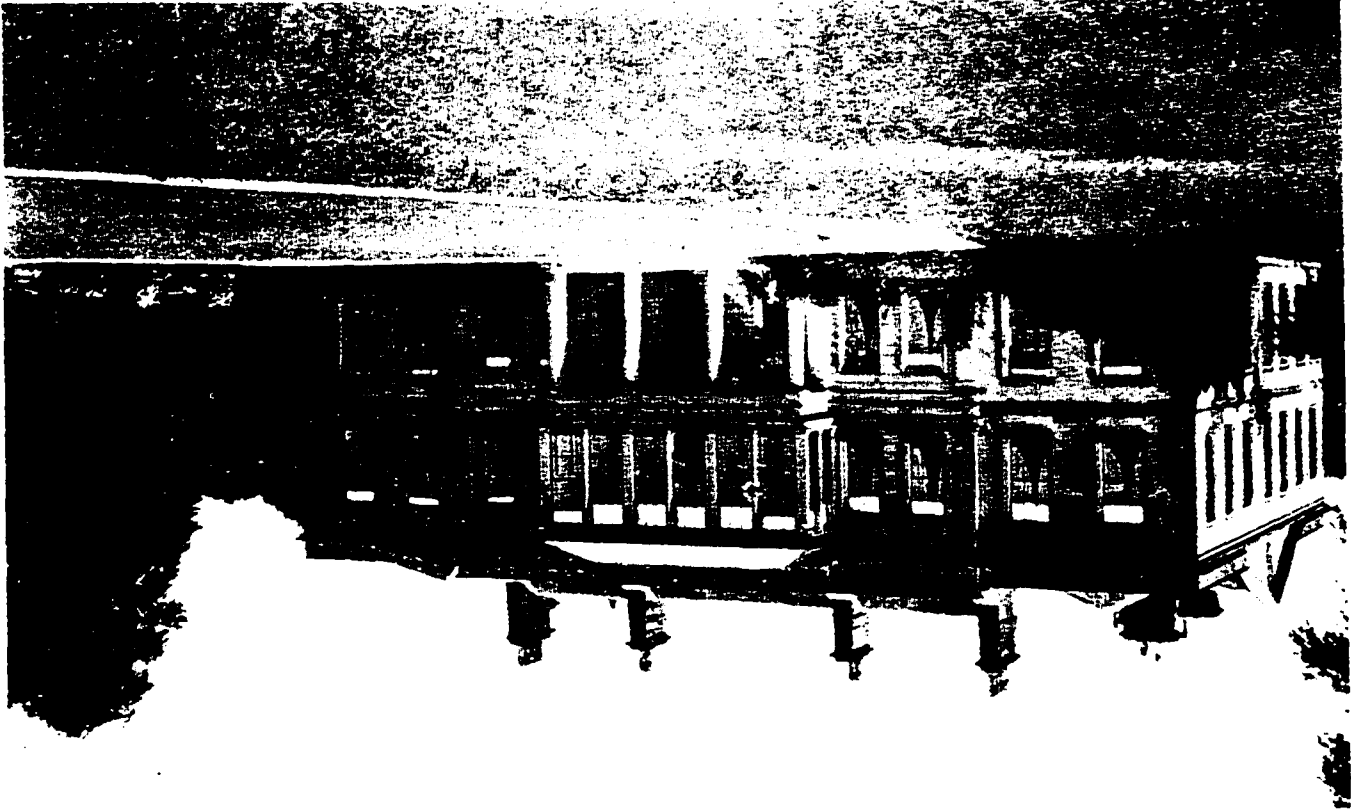
This reference to Crofton Hall, in Cumberland, possibly accounts

* The Interim of Augsburg was a Decree issued in 1548 by the Emperor Charles V. to reconcile Catholics and Protestants, but it failed to do so, and was revoked in 1552. Maurice was Elector of Saxony from 1548 to 1553.

† Edward Crofton, of Longford House, Co. Sligo, married Ann, daughter of John Crofton (No. 2), of Lisdorn, and Ann's brother, George, of Lisdorn, was Chidley Crofton's father.

CROFTON HALL,
CUMBERLAND.

1900.



1800.



for Sir Hugh Crofton having had in his house at Dublin an old picture of that hall, showing people dressed in the wigs and hoops of a bygone age. This picture was sold when the house was given up, after the death of his widow, Lady Frances, in 1847.

The Cumberland origin seems also to have been stated in the proceedings, which, about 1745, followed the death of Sir Edward Crofton of Mote, as stated in "Anecdotes of the Connaught Bar," by Oliver Burke (Dublin, 1885, p. 97).

In the course of an attempt to recover the history of the Croftons antecedent to John Crofton for the purpose of these memoirs, it came to light that there are still many English Croftons living in the County Durham and in Northumberland, and not very far therefore from Crofton Hall, which is about six miles south-west from Carlisle on the road to Wigton.

The probability of the truth of the Kentish-Cumberland tradition was also tested in the following way. Since 1869 the names of all persons dying in England are indexed, with place of death and age, and it was found that in the period of twenty-five years (which is usually allotted to a generation for genealogical "dead-reckoning") there had occurred in England the deaths of no less than 158 Croftons, 84 male, 74 female. Only 37 (21 males, 16 females) occurred in the South of England, on or south of a line from London to Worcester. The rest, namely, 121 (of whom 68 were under 21) died in the North of England (Cheshire 6, Lancashire 47, Yorkshire 11, Durham 51, and Northumberland 6). No Croftons died in the wide intervening territory lying between these two sections of England.

This seems fairly conclusive that the English Croftons were in the main of North-country origin.

This conclusion is strengthened by a further analysis of the deaths in the south. Only four were of persons under 21, as if that part of England was not their breeding place, and 21 were male, leaving only 16 female, indicating that they were mostly immigrants. At least 20 of the 37 were of persons whose Anglo-Irish extraction or origin was ascertained, leaving only 17 doubtful, and half of these 17 died in London, where, about the year 1800, there was a family of Durham origin, besides (possibly) descendants of the Anglo-Irish Revd. Zachary Crofton, who died there in 1672, and left a large family, including six sons, while he himself was born in Dublin in 1626.

There appeared to be practically, therefore, no trace of any indigenous South-country Croftons living at the end of the XIXth Century.

On the other hand, very few of the 121 who died in the north could

be said with certainty to be of Anglo-Irish origin, and those few occurred in Lancashire, where Liverpool is in close touch with Dublin, and Manchester is within easy reach of Liverpool, and both those towns are attractive centres of industry, for those who have to fight the battle of life.

From these statistics it may be inferred that the Crofton population (of all ages and sexes) in England was *about* 400 at the end of the XIXth Century.

The Kentish tradition has also been tested as far as possible in other ways, and there seems to be very little evidence indeed or chance of any family of Croftons having originated from the place called Crofton, near Orpington in Kent. A negative is notoriously difficult to prove. In Elizabethan days there were Croftons in London, which is only a dozen miles from Crofton in Kent, and its nearness may have led to an idea that they hailed from there. The facts, such as they are, will be set forth in the following pages, so that any one can in future come to a conclusion on the subject.

No Croftons are mentioned in the "Inquisitions Post-mortem" of landowners in the City of London between 1485 and 1577, nor in the Register of Freemen of the City, 1509 to 1553 (London and Middlesex Archæolog: Soc.), nor amongst "The Names of all suche gentlemen of accompte as were residing within ye Citie of London, Liberties and Suburbs thereof on Nov. 18, 1595" (privately printed by C. G. Young), nor in the "List of the Principall Inhabitants of the City of London, 1640, from Returns made by the Aldermen of the several Wards" (edited in 1886 by W. J. Harvey), nor in the "List of the Merchants and Bankers of London, 1677" (reprinted in 1863), nor in Mortimer's "Universal Director for London and Westminster," 1763.

Comparatively few Parish Registers for London or Kent have yet been printed, but all those published for London and Kent have been examined, and the few Wills and Letters of Administration of Croftons will be set forth, which have come to light through a careful search down to the year 1809, in the Courts of London and country round about, namely:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Prerogative of Canterbury. | 10. Consistory of Rochester, Kent. |
| 2. Consistory of London. | 11. Archdeaconry of Rochester, Kent. |
| 3. Archdeaconry of Middlesex. | 12. Commissary of Surrey. |
| 4. Archdeaconry of London. | 13. Archdeaconry of Surrey. |
| 5. Commissary of London. | 14. Archdeaconry of Essex from 1400. |
| 6. Peculiar of St. Paul's, London. | 15. Archdeaconry of Herts from 1500. |
| 7. Peculiar of the Abbey, Westminster. | 16. Archdeaconry of Colchester from 1500. |
| 8. Peculiar of St. Katherine's by Tower. | 17. Commissary Essex and Herts from 1431. |
| 9. Hustings, London. | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 18. Writtle Peculiar, Essex, from 1637. | 22. Archdeaconry of Hitchin, Herts, from 1563. |
| 19. Bocking Peculiar, from 1627. | |
| 20. Good Easter, Essex, from 1613. | 23. Croydon Peculiar, Surrey, from 1602. |
| 21. Archdeaconry of St. Albans, Herts, from 1415. | |

Search for Crofton Wills has been made in the Courts elsewhere, wherever in fact there was a place named Crofton, for besides the Crofton in Cumberland and Crofton in Kent, there were others scattered up and down England, from which, however, no steady line of Croftons, unless it be from Crofton in Buckinghamshire, has been discovered.

The most enduring of territorial personal names are those of families seated at a place until after the use of surnames became general, at the end of the XIVth Century. In other cases where a person was distinguished from another by naming his place of origin, he was very apt to lose the appellation after he became more settled in his adopted home.

Crofton in Kent is now merely a "place" in Orpington parish. Long ago, in the Dark Ages, it was a parish by itself, but its hamlet was destroyed by fire, after which sinister event, being probably left uninhabited, it was reckoned with Orpington. There is no trace of any lord of the manor having taken his name from the place. In Domesday times (A.D. 1086) the name was pronounced with a medial guttural, so that the Norman scribes spelled it "Croctun," and so late as 1773 the Anglo-Saxon natives of it preferred to call it "Crawton," as if they had some traditional memory that it was really "Croughton," whereas the Norman upper ranks corrupted the guttural into an "f," and the place is now known as Crofton. "Crofton Park" at Brockley in Kent is several miles nearer London, and is merely a modern fancy name bestowed on it for building purposes by a Mr. Connew, who lived at Orpington.

In 1852 a Mr. W. P. Croughton lived at Heronden in Kent, and in Tudor days the State Papers once spelt the name "Croughton" for a person who was otherwise recorded as Crofton.

PLACES CALLED CROFTON.

Etymology is treacherous, but there seems little doubt that the name Crofton is of territorial origin, and, as a place name, meant the "ton" (township) of "Crofts," or small enclosures.

There are in England more than a dozen places which were at some time called Crofton. Beginning in the north and working southwards they are:—

1. In Cumberland, Crofton township, in Thursby parish, is six miles S.W. of Carlisle, and three miles E.N.E. from Wigton.

2. In Northumberland, a part of South Blyth, 13 miles N.E. from Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Acton parish, is called Crofton. North Blyth is, or was, with the adjacent district a detached part of Co. Durham.

3. In Yorkshire, Crofton parish, in Agbrigg Wapentake, West Riding, lies about four miles E.S.E. from Wakefield.

4. In Cheshire, Croughton (pronounced Crow-ton) lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by E. from Chester, and Crowton lies five miles W. by N. from Northwich.

5. In Shropshire, Crofton township is in Diddlebury parish, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. from Ludlow.

6. In Lincolnshire, ten miles south of Kingston-upon-Humber, is a place which is, or was, variously called Crogton, Croxton, Crowston, or Crawlton.

7. In Northamptonshire, Croughton, otherwise Crawlton, lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. from Brockley.

8. In Norfolk, there was a place which was sometimes recorded as Croxton and sometimes Crofton.

9. In Buckinghamshire, in Wing parish, one mile east of Wingrave and mid-way between Aylesbury and Leighton Buzzard, there is a place which was sometimes called Crofton, but is now called Crafton.

10. In Wilts, Crofton is a tithing in Great Bedwin parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. by W. from Hungerford, and in the same parish two other tithings are called East and West Grafton.

11. In Somersetshire, a place called Crofton is mentioned in old documents.

12. In Hampshire, Crofton manor and chapelry are in Titchfield parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. by W. from Fareham.

13. In Kent, Crofton Court is, or was, only a mansion in Orpington parish, lying one mile west of Orpington, and 12 miles S.E. of London.

Besides all these places, there are many called Croston, which, when written with the "long s," was frequently mistaken for Crofton, especially in the case of Croston near Chorley in Lancashire, and Croston and Croxton were convertible terms for many places.

It will be gathered, however, from the following account that only Cumberland, Northumberland or Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Buckinghamshire seem to have produced any native Croftons, and that the traditional connection of the family with Cumberland may be correct, though Buckinghamshire (*pace* the tradition) seems almost as likely to have been the place of origin.

CUMBERLAND.

Mr. John Denton, who was an antiquarian that lived in the time of James I., recorded that the earliest record found by him of a lord of Crofton concerned a Knight, Sir Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Dundraw (three miles W.N.W. from Wigton), who lived in King John's time, A.D. 1199-1215. He gave part of Crofton to the Hospital of St. Nicholas at Carlisle, and bound the land to grind at his mill at Crofton.

He had four daughters, who became his co-heiresses, one of them being Ada, who received Crofton as her share of her father's possessions, and her husband Stephen became known as Stephen de Crofton. He was living in 1297.

After Stephen came John de Crofton, who sat in Parliament for Carlisle in 1311, and gave land to Carlisle Priory. In 1322 John, son of Stephen de Crofton, paid 20s. for his lands in Distington (four miles N.E. from Whitehaven), in Cumberland (Patent Rolls). He also held freehold land in Briskoe (three miles S.E. from Carlisle), Cumberland.

He was succeeded by Robert de Crofton, who gave lands to the Church of Carlisle.

Robert was succeeded by John de Crofton*.

John was succeeded by Clement de Crofton, whose wife's name was Joan. John died in 1370 (43 Edward III.), and was succeeded by his son, Sir John de Crofton, Knight, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert de Whinno, Knight, and had a son, Adam, who died young, whereupon the family estates were divided amongst Adam's three sisters, one of whom, Margaret, was married, about 1390 (14 Richard II.) to Isold Brisco of Brisco, otherwise Birk-skeugh

* John de Crofton is mentioned in the Cumberland Inquisitions post mortem in connection with William de Threlkeld (four miles N.E. from Keswick) and his wife Katherine, in the time of Edward III. (1327—1377, Cal. of Inqns., p. 269, No. 38). Another Inquisition (p. 194, No. 10) during the same reign mentions Clement de Crofton and Joan his wife in connection with Roger de Salkelde (three miles S. from Kirkoswald) and others, and states that Ullesby (Ousby, nine miles N.E. from Penrith) Manor and a third part of Crofton Manor belonged to the same Clement.

On July 20, 1353, Clement de Crofton and his wife Joan paid forty shillings fine to the King for having entered into a moiety of Ullesby (now Ousby) Manor without the King's licence. They had bought it in fee from Adam Armstrong, but it was held in chief of the King. A pardon was granted, also a licence to retain their purchase (Patent Rolls).

Another Inquisition, during the reign of Richard II. (1377—1400, Calendar, p. 244, No. 22) states that the possessions of John de Crofton [son of Clement] included the manor and tenements of Aspatrick (Aspatria, eight miles N. from Cockermouth), and another part of Dundrawe.

(meaning Birchwood), near Newbiggin in Cumberland, and received the Manor of Crofton as her share, along with the Manors of Whinnow (one mile N.E. from Crofton) and Dundraw. Crofton Manor has ever since remained the property of the Briscos.

The illustration contains an extract from a manuscript pedigree, made about the year 1630 for the Brisco family, and it reads as follows:—

(BRISCO.)

- (1.) Robert Brisko, sonne and heire of Jordan mar:(ried) Matilda, Da: to This Matilda, the wife of Robert, sonne and heire of Jordan, released her Dower, and (made) Feoffment, to John Brisko, sonne of Robert, in the sixt yeare of King Edward the 2d., As appearth by the said Release made to the said John, A.D. 1313.
- (2.) John Brisko of Crofton (*sic*), eldest son and Heir of Robert, dyed without issue (Arms of Brisco, viz., *Argent*, three grey hounds courant, *sable*).
- (3.) Isold Brisko of Brisko, sonne and heire of Robert. Isold was Brother and Heir to John. This Isold Brisko, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heire of Sir John Crofton of Crofton, came to ye mannon of Crofton, Whinno, and Dundraw in in (*sic*) the Countie of Cumberland; For that Sr John Crofton married Margaret, daughter and heire of Sr Gilbert Whinno, Knight, As appeareth by a Deed in the Reigne of King Richard the Second.

(CROFTON.)

- (1.) Sir John Crofton, Kt., Lord of Crofton, (married) Margaret, Da: and heire of Robert Whinno. Margaret had for her purperty (share), Crofton, Dundraw, and Whinnow, wch she brought in marriage to Isold Birkskeugh, her husband, Vpon ye death of her Brother, Adam de Crofton. (Not upon ye death of her Father, Sr John de Crofton, as is mistaken in the ensuing Pedigree.)

I find Adam de Whinnow a Witness to a Deed of John de Denton to ye Prior and Convent of Lanercost, A. Dni 1373; Ano Hen:3, 57^o.

The Bearing of the Croftons is ye same wth that of ye Lord Tiptoft; only ye Col^{rs} are inverted, that of ye Lord Tiptoft being *Argent*, a Saltire engrayled, *Gules*.

(Arms of Crofton impaling Whinnow, viz., for Crofton *gules*, a Saltire engrailed, *argent*; for Whinnow, per pale *argent and sable*, a fleur de lys, counterchanged.)

- (2) Margaret, daughter and heire of Sir John Crofton of Crofton, Knight.
(Arms of Brisco, impaling Crofton.)

Careful enquiry has failed to find any view of the old Crofton Hall, as it existed before the present house was built, but the Anglo-Irish Croftons used to have a painting of it, which was sold, lost, or destroyed about 1848. One who saw it says it was of the period about 1700, when the persons depicted in the foreground were wearing cocked hats, wigs, and swords, and the ladies wore hoops, and had their hair dressed high, much in Watteau's style (1684-1721), as if one of the family, after the baronetcy was conferred in 1661 on Captain Edward Crofton, had been investigating the family history, and had commissioned an artist to make a picture of the "ancestral home." The

Th. P. S. Matilda the wife of Robert sonne & heire
of Jordan released her Prisoner & commitment to John
Brisco sonne of Robert in the sixt yeare of King
Edward the 2^d as appeareth by the said Release
made to the said John. A.D. 1313.

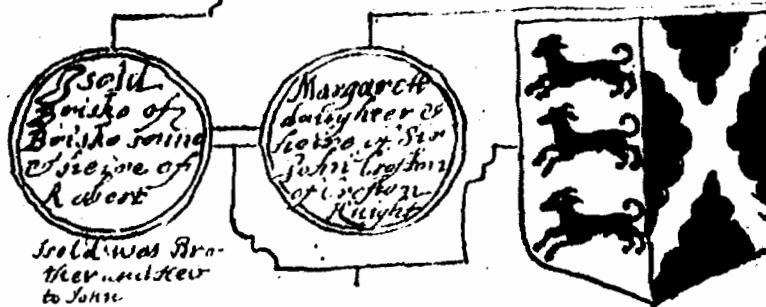
Margaret had for her purparty (brother Dunbar & Whitham
with the brought in marriage to John Briskington her
husband, upon the death of her Brother Adam de Crofton
(Not upon the death of her father Sir John de Crofton, as is
mistaken, this inquiry being made.)

John Brisk of Crofton
Eldest Son and Heir
of Robert, dyed with-
out issue

Had Adam de Whitham
a Whitham to a deed of John
de Dunton to y^e 8th mess & for
worth of land & c. A.D.
1273. See Kn. 3. 57

The drawing of this (Crofton) is
found in the that of y^e 1st Sept. 1630
only y^e 2nd & 3rd are inserted. The 1st
of y^e 1st & 2nd Sept. being the only
in latter inquiry for this.

Th. P. S. John Brisk by the marriage
of Margaret daughter & heire of Sir
John Crofton of Crofton came to y^e manor
of Crofton & Whitham & Dunbar in
the Countie of Cumberland, for that
Sir John Crofton married Margaret the
daughter & heire of Sir Gilbert Whitham
Knight as appeareth by a Deed in the
Reigne of King Richard the Second.



John was Bro-
ther and Heir
to John.

Extract from a pedigree
made about the year, 1630,
now in the possession of
Sir Musgrave Horton Brisco, Bart
of Crofton Hall, Cumberland,
December 1909. Copied
by Henry Thomas Crofton.

Brisco and Crofton Pedigree.

figures, but not the style of the house, were engraved on the youthful memory.

The present Crofton Hall is modern comparatively (see illustration). It stands in a pretty little valley. The house has an exceedingly fine hall, and from the house there is a beautiful view of the park, with herds of deer wandering about, and a large lake with a prettily wooded island, and away to the south are seen the mountains of the Lake District.

The entrance gateway is surmounted by the figure of a stag, which was shivered to atoms by lightning about the year 1900*.

The early history of this part of Cumberland is told as follows in the manuscript pedigree of the Brisco family, drawn up possibly by Denton, about 1630.

“Randolph de Meschiens, sister’s son to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, received a grant of the County of Cumberland from William the Conqueror (A.D. 1066—1087), who took it from Gospatrick (Aspatria was called after him, it is said), surnamed the Great, Earl of Dunbar. Randolph gave the Barony of Allerdale below Derwent and the lands between Cocker and Derwent to Waldeof, son of the same Gospatrick.

“Waldeof gave the Barony to Wigton, which comprehended the five Manors and Townships of Wigton, Waverton, Blen-cogo, Dundraw, and Kirkbride, to Odard de Logis (or Lucy), and the grant was confirmed by King Henry I. (A.D. 1100—1135).

“Odard de Logis gave the Manor of ‘Dundragh’ and other lands to his son Gilbert, who thereupon called himself Gilbert de Dundragh.

“From him it descended to his son, Sir Gilbert de Dundragh, who was also lord of Crofton, Distington, Thackthwait, and several other lands. (Modern investigation shows that there were in succession three Sir Gilberts de Dundragh, and they are believed to have descended from Gilbert, son of Serlo, in the reign of Henry I., and that Serlo was not related to Odard de Logis, who was Superior Lord of Dundraw, whereas the descendants of Odard took the territorial title of Wigton.)

“The estates of Sir Gilbert descended to and were divided amongst his four daughters, Cicely the wife of Jordan Claypoll, Matilda the wife of William Multon, Isolda the wife of Adam de Tynemouth, and Ada the wife of Stephan le Usher or Marshal, who received as his wife’s share Crofton and Dundragh, with lands in Cumbersdale (two miles S. by W. from Carlisle), Wampool (five miles N. from Wigton),

* The stag is merely ornamental, and does not form part of the Brisco Arms, and it is only coincidence that a stag is one of the supporters of the Baron Crofton Arms.

Whinhowe, Cum-quinton (four miles S.E. from Carlisle), Staffole (two miles N.N.W. from Kirkoswald), Carlisle, &c.

“He styled himself Stephen de Crofton*, and from him the property by several descents passed to Sir John de Crofton, who had a son Adam, who died without issue, and three daughters, Margaret, who married Isold Birkskeugh; Marriot, who married Sir William Arthure; and another, who married Adam, who called himself Adam de Staffole, because he received Staffole as his wife’s share.”

It will be observed that Kirkbride formed part of the property of the alleged ancestor, Odard de Logis, and the arms borne by the Kirkbrides, or Kirkbridges, are Argent, a Saltire (St. Andrew’s Cross) engrailed vert, while the Brisco pedigree (drawn up about 1630), gives Argent a Saltire engrailed *gules*, as the arms of Sir John de Crofton.

A book called *The Norman People* says “the De la Mores came over with the Conqueror, and settled in Cumberland, and shortly afterwards took the name of Crofton, under which name one of the family sat in the first Parliament of England.” So far, however, as can be ascertained the De la Mores were a native Cumberland family, and had no Crofton blood in them.

The Brisko family derive their pedigree as follows: —

1. Robert Brisko of Brisco, Co. Cumberland.
2. Alan, son and heir of Robert.
3. Jordan, son and heir of Alan.
4. Robert, son and heir of Jordan. He attested a deed in 20 Edward I. (1292), and his wife’s name was Matilda.
5. John, son and heir of Robert. His mother released her right of dower to him; he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother.
6. Isold, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John de Crofton.
7. Christopher, son and heir of Isold.

So the family ran on with male heirs down to John Brisco, Esq., who in 1782 was made a Baronet, and since then the family has been carried on for four more male generations to the 5th Baronet, Sir Hylton Ralph Brisco, who was born in 1871, and succeeded his father, Sir Musgrave Horton Brisco, in 1909.

In 1908 the Crofton Hall estates comprised 3,700 acres, including Low, Mid, and High Whinnow. Various additions had been made to

* Agnes de Dundraw had two parts of Thackthwait Manor from Alice de Lucy [or Logis] and Thomas de Lucy feoffed his sister Margaret of these two parts, and Stephen de Crofton and his wife Ada held one third from Alice de Lucy, which they gave to Margery, wife of Thomas de Stanley, of Co. Hertford (*Cal. Genealog*, 35 Edw: I., A.D. 1297, Inquisition). Margery Stanley was probably daughter of Stephen and Ada.

the original estate in the course of time, but for by far the greater part of the property it appeared to be the same as it was five hundred years ago, when Margaret de Crofton married Isold de Brisco.

A branch of the Brisco family settled in Northamptonshire, and spelt their name Briscoe. Burke's Landed Gentry states that "John Briscoe [co-temporary with John Crofton the Escheator General of Ireland, of whom hereafter] is said to have been of the family of Brisco, of Crofton Hall, Cumberland, and served in Queen Elizabeth's army against O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. He married Eleanor Kearney of Scraghe, near Tullamore, and in 1588 built Scraghe Castle, as appears by an inscription over the entrance door of the ruins of that castle. The family still resides at Riverdale, Co. Westmeath, and Scraggan, King's County." About 1655 the Down Survey and Distribution Book in Ireland mentions William Briscoe, along with Edward, Henry, and John Crofton, as proprietors in Co. Sligo. The coincidence is rather remarkable.

The foregoing account of these Cumberland Croftons only takes into account those who inherited the estates, but there is nothing to show that in each generation there were no younger sons, who were sent forth into the world to seek their fortunes by the sword or by commerce. In all probability there were many such, but those who were soldiers would be less likely to marry and leave descendants than those who wooed Dame Fortune, as Dick Whittington did, in commerce.

Scattered through old records there are a fair number of early Croftons. For instance, on February 22, 1231-2, Thomas de Crofton, merchant, and John de Landon obtained, *through the lord of Carlisle*, letters of safe conduct on going to Ireland with merchandize for a year from Easter, 1232, "to trade, to remain there, and to return" (Patent Rolls, 16 Henry III., document 1938, membrane 8).

This may have been the same Thomas de Crofton who, from 1220 to 1234 (6 to 14 Henry III.), according to the Pipe Rolls, rendered accounts to the Crown for a yearly crown rent of three shillings, for a carucate of land in Morton [Co. Durham?].

In 1259 a Thomas de Crofton and (his son?) Nicholas de Crofton rendered account to the King's officers for half a mark for plevin, (that is, warranty). (Parker's *Pipe Rolls for Cumberland*, pp. 5, 8, 14, 19, 24, 34, 195).

Between 1272 and 1307, the wife of Thomas de Crofton, Alice de Bochardeby, held lands at Bochardeby in Cumberland (*Cal: of Inqns. post mortem*, temp. Edward I., p. 54).

In 1301 Adam, son of Ralph de Crofton, (who was perhaps a native of Cumberland, for he had served in the Scotch wars), killed "in self-

defence" Richard de Stryvelin. The Sheriff and Coroners of Cornwall held an enquiry, and acquitted him. He was probably in Cornwall on military service at the time, and, according to the practice of that time, the King formally pardoned the homicide on January 28, 1301-2. (Patent Rolls).

Between 1272 and 1307 (reign of Edward I.) the Northumberland *Pleas of Quo Warranto* mention Jordan, son of Henry de Crofton, and include an action in which John of Brittany (de Britannia) was sued for permitting his villains of Crofton, Legh, Fumtelegh and Markes, to make suit at the Hundred Court of the King, who was Lord of Fumtelegh.

LONDON.

On February 5, 1300-1 Richard de Crofton was Clerk to the Sheriffs and Mayor of London, and was seemingly a sort of Notary. Peter de Montpellier appeared before him and Thomas de Kent, and acknowledged himself bound to Nicholas Pycoe in 9s., to be paid within a fortnight, and payment was noted. (London Corporation Letter Book, B., p. 102).

On November 2, 1305, Richard de Crofton, and other Clerks and Bailiffs of the Sheriffs, accompanied the Mayor, Sir John le Blound, on delivering the Rolls of Extracts of Arrears, &c. (Letter Book C, p. 147).

On March 25, 1308, the Royal Protection, "with Clause Volumus," (answering to a pass-port), for one year was obtained for Richard de Crofton, who was going with Mr. Jordan "Mordaunt" to Gascony on the King's service, and a few days later on April 3, 1308, Attorneys to act for him in England while abroad for two years were appointed, namely, John de Cosinton and John de Kyngeston (on Thames?), and nine months later, when it was found that Richard's absence would outlast the year, the Protection with Clause Volumus was extended for another year. (Close Rolls).

At the end of 1309 he appears to have returned to England and resumed his former office, for, on December 21, 1309, Walter de Cicestre appeared before him to acknowledge a debt of 16 marks (Letter Book B, p. 228); and on February 3, 1309-10, Robert de Keleseye appeared before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, and acknowledged himself bound to "Richard de Crofton, Clerk to the Mayor," in £4 6s. 8d., to be paid on Sunday in Mid-Lent. (Letter Book B, p. 230), and again on May 21, 1310, Robert de Keleseya was bound to Richard de Crofton for £9 6s. 8d., to be paid £5 on St. Lawrence's Day, and £4 6s. 8d. on November 11. (*Op. cit.*, p. 249).

In 1312, Richard de Crofton went abroad again, and the Close Rolls record that he was staying in Gascony with Mr. Jordan "Moraunt," and on January 31, 1312-13, Letters Patent were granted to Richard, nominating William Bykenore to act as his Attorney for a year, and granting Protection to Richard for a year.

He returned to England, and on June 13, 1314, he was appointed by Thomas de Evesham of London to sue Peter Bussh for sixty shillings, which Peter had acknowledged in Chancery to be owing to Thomas. (Close Rolls).

The latest record relating to Richard is that on October 25, 1321, he was appointed by his old friend Master Jordan "Moraunt" to be his Attorney for one year, while Moraunt was beyond seas. (Close Rolls).

Prior to November 15, 1323, Henry de Crofton [in Buckinghamshire?] had been killed by Thomas de Sondon [in Bedfordshire?], who fled, and whose lands were taken into the King's hands for the felony, and his goods were forfeited by reason of his flight. On the date mentioned, however, Thomas made or bought his peace, and was pardoned for the homicide and had his lands restored.

In 1323 (16 Edward II.) Reginalda, wife of William de Crofton "of St. Albans" [in Hertfordshire], held a messuage in St. Albans (Calr. Inqns., p. m., p. 431), and on March 4, 1339-40, John de Crofton "of St. Albans" was pardoned for the manslaughter of William le Piper "of St. Albans"; and further, on October 28, 1341, an order was made that John de Crofton should have his goods restored to him "which would pertain to the King on account of a felony (killing Le Piper?) which John had committed in Gascony. Robert de Dalton [in Northumberland?] had interceded for John, who may have been still abroad on service. (Patent Rolls).

In 1338 William de Crofton, Chaplain, had premises vested in him at Hackney, London, by Sir John de Shoreditch, knight, and Ellen his wife. William would be acting as trustee for them. (*Middlesex Feet of Fines*, ii Edward III.)

In 1351 John de Crofton was a monk "at St. Albans," and William Crofton was, in the same year, a chaplain in Middlesex. Perhaps he was the same as the William above-mentioned in 1338.

It will be seen further on that about half a century later, in 1416, a William de Crofton, (who conjecturally was born before 1400 and had sons William and John), held property at St. Albans. It seems possible that William de Crofton of 1323 and 1351 and John de Crofton of 1340 were sons of the above-mentioned Richard de Crofton, Clerk to the Mayor of London 1300—1321, and were related to William, 1416.

CUMBERLAND.

On October 24, 1339, the Close Rolls record a "trespass" by John, "son of Andrew" (Anderson) in acquiring without licence a messuage and twelve acres of land in Starch-waytrig, Cumberland, from Hugh le Clerk of Crofton.

In 1344 Thomas de Crofton and several others made a foray at Horsely (ten miles west from Newcastle) in Northumberland, and broke into the house of Adam de Thorpe there, and assaulted him so that his life was despaired of, and took away his goods, and William de Grey-stock, in Cumberland, at the same time complained that this turbulent Thomas de Crofton and his companions had burnt his house at Horsley, and carried away his goods, and assaulted him. Aymer Dathels instigated a prosecution, and paid half a mark for a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to try the case.

About 1387 Robert Crofton of Rossele in the Westward of Cumberland was plundered of an ox and cow worth twenty shillings, and Agnes Dobson wife, of Dundrawe, was plundered of two oxen by John, son of Thomas, son of Gudith (John Thomson Gudithson), and on November, 1387, Gudithson succeeded in obtaining the King's pardon; furthermore, on March 3, 1390, a pardon was granted to John Willeson the younger of Salter, *alias* of Lamplough, who was indicted for harbouring John Tomson Gudithson and Henry de Burgh, well knowing that they had stolen eleven oxen and cows, value £6, from Robert Crofton, and Richard Vaux of Caldebeck, and for stealing nine oxen and cows, worth five marks, at Blennerhasset, Cumberland. (Patent Rolls).

The gradual formation and assumption of surnames is well illustrated by the last record.

About 1394 Friar John Crofton was sub-prior of one of the Durham Cells. (Surtees Soc., vol. 29, p. 183, note).

In 1506 Sir Robert Crofton was Mayor of Bamboro, in Northumberland, and Bartrum Dawson pleaded, before him and others, for his rights as an Englishman, he being charged with being a Scot. (Surtees Soc., vol. 85, p. 51).

Nicolson and Burn's *History of Cumberland* states (p. 581) that from 1334 to 1349 Adam de Crofton was a burgess of Carlisle.

Adam de Crofton sat in Parliament 1332-4, and again in 1340, and in 1347-8, and the Close Rolls show that Adam de Crofton, Mayor of Carlisle, viewed and valued some bretaches (parapets or battlements), houses, &c., of Carlisle Castle, which had been thrown down in a storm of wind.

Adam apparently died in 1350, because the Close Rolls for January 20, 1350-1, contain an order for the Sheriff of Cumberland to cause three Verderers to be elected for the Forest of Highwode, in the places of Adam de Crofton and two others.

YORKSHIRE.

There was an Adam, son of Henry or Harvey or Herwic de Crofton, who was outlawed for felony about 1303, the felony being possibly the taking part in some rising. On January 30, 1303-4, an Inquisition was held at Wakefield (which is near Crofton in the West Riding), to ascertain whether a messuage and two acres and three roods of land in Crofton, which Adam, son of "Herwic" de Crofton held of Nostell Priory, had been in the King's hand for a year and a day consequent on Adam's outlawry for felony. (Cal: of Inquisns. p. m., temp. Edw. I., p. 192, No. 65). The Close Rolls of February 8, 1304, refer to the same subject, and record that the Sheriff of York was ordered to give to the Prior of St. Oswald's (Nostell Priory, in parish of Wragby) seisin of a messuage and two acres and three roods of land in Crofton, which Adam, son of "Henry" [Herwic?] de Crofton, who had been outlawed for felony, held of the Prior.

It is very probable that this Yorkshire Adam of 1303 is the same Adam de Crofton of Warnefield parish who, in 1297, was assessed at ix*s.* ii*d.* for the Yorkshire Lay Subsidy. Warnefield is barely two miles from Crofton, near Wakefield.

In 1379 (2 Rich. II.) the Subsidy Roll for Ackworth parish, near Pontefract, records that Henry Crofton and his wife, Margaret, paid iv*d.*, and Elena de Crofton paid iv*d.*

The following Croftons were freemen of the City of York :—

1341 (14 Edw. III.) John de Crofton, "Cocus."

1386 (9 Ric. II.) Robert de Crofton, Sporier.

1396 (19 Ric. II.) John de Crofton, Mercer. [On September 28, 1408, John Crofton of York, mercer, having paid a fine, was pardoned for having, along with others, risen in insurrection against King Henry IV. in company with Henry, late Earl of Northumberland, (Cal. Patent Rolls, p. 409), and a general pardon had, three years previously, been granted by King Henry IV. while at Newcastle upon Tyne to a number of persons, including a John de Crofton, they having been guilty of Treasons, Insurrec-

tions, Rebellions and Felonies committed. (Cal. Patent Rolls, Rotulus Viagii, 6 Henry IV., pp. 75-6].

1397 (20 Ric. II.) William de Crofton, merchant.

1433 (3 Hen: VI.) John Crofton, wright.

1447 (17 Hen: VI.) Thomas Crofton, merchant, son of William Crofton, merchant. (Skaife, *Register of Corpus Christi Guild*, York, 1872).

In 1437 at York the will was proved of John Crofton of Yarm on the north border of the County, only the river dividing it from Durham, in which County there has been and still is a steady stock of Croftons. This will is in Latin, and is preserved at York Prob. Regy. in vol 3, S. 13. In English it runs as follows:—

In God's name Amen. On the third day of the month of February in the year of the Lord 1437 I John Crofton of Yarome, sound in my mind, make my Will in this way:—In the first place I leave my soul to Almighty God, and the most blessed Virgin Mary his mother, and to all his Saints, and my body to be buried in my parish church of Yarome there; and for my mortuary gift my best animal together with my linen cloth chosen for my corpse;

Likewise I leave four pounds of wax (candles) to be burnt next my corpse at my obsequies, on the day of my burial;

And to the fabric of my parish church, for having my burial in it, iijs, iiijd;

Likewise I leave for the paving of the town of Yarome, vjs, viijd;

All the rest of my goods not above disposed of, (my debts being first paid and my funeral expenses made, according to the decision of my Executors hereafter written), I give and leave to my executors to be disposed of by them, for the salvation of my soul, by the celebration of masses, and for other pious works, as to them shall seem best to expedite (*expedire*).

But (*autem*) I make and constitute my Executors of this Will, William Barker of Alverton and John Webster of Yarome, to do and expedite all the foregoing.

Witnesses: William Seton, Thos. Rodes, John Geemfray of Preston.

This John Crofton makes no mention of any children nor of a wife, but it is possible that the following Will, which was proved at York eleven years later, in 1448, is that of his widow. It is in Latin and is recorded in Register ii., 177. In English it runs thus:—

In the name of God, Amen. On the 24th day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred forty eight I Isabella Crofton of York, widow, being of sound mind and good memory, make and ordain my testament in this manner;

In the first place I commend my soul to God Almighty and the most blessed Virgin Mary, and to all the Saints in the Courts of Heaven;

And my body for burial in the church of St. Elena next the walls of the City of York; and I leave to the fabric of the same church, for having my sepulture there, vjs viiid;

Also I leave, to the Vicar of my parish church of St. Trinity in the Kings' Court, my best robe with the better hood, in the name of my mortuary, as is the custom;

Also I leave to the same Vicar, for the tythes and oblations of my

decease xxd; also I leave four pounds of wax for burning round my corpse, on the day of my sepulture;

Also I leave to the fabric of my parish church aforesaid, js iiijd; and to the fabric of the Cathedral church of the blessed Peter of York xijd;

Also I leave to each chaplain of my parish church, for praying for me, iiijd; and to my parish cleric iiijd; and my subcleric iiijd;

Also I leave to the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Abbey of the Blessed Mary outside the walls of the City of York my largest brass pot (*olla*);

Also I leave to *Isabella Williamson* one pair of geet (jet) ear-rings with silver mountings (*gaudies*), with all kinds of ornaments hanging from them, and a mirror (*mura*) adorned with silver namely the third best, and I forgive to the same *Isabella* every debt which she owes me;

Also I leave to *Margaret Lofthows* one pair of coral (*curallo*) ear-rings, with all kinds of ornaments hanging thereto;

Also I leave to *John Dene* one purple coloured dress (*purpureum*) of laumber, with all ornaments hanging thereto;

Also I leave to *Marion Peny* my sleeveless tunic (*collubium*) of blood red and violet linen, and one blood coloured *ffreynd* with the fur to it;

Also I leave to *Agnes Webster*, my servant, a brass pot (*olla*) the second best; my best pan (*patella*), a pan with washtub (*lavacrum*), and one whole bed;

Also I leave to *Alias Mirie* a piece of silver, the second best;

Also I leave to *Isabella Lofthows* a brass pot, the third best;

Also I leave to *Margaret Bukler* a brass pot, the fourth best;

Also I leave to each of my Executors for his labours, vjs. viijd; also xxs. sterling for buying bread and distributing it to the poor on the day of my burial;

Also I leave to the fabric of St. Elena aforesaid after my decease my tenement with appurtenances next Monk-barr in York, as the same lies in breadth and length to have and to hold the said tenement for the fabric of the church for ever;

The residue forsooth of all my goods, not above left, (my debts being first cleared and my funeral expenses defrayed) I give and leave to my Executors, to be expended for my soul and for the souls of all the faithful departed, by celebrating Masses, and to the poor and needy, and in other charitable works, as to them shall appear best and healthiest;

And for carrying out all the things aforesaid, and in all things fulfilling them, I constitute and ordain as my Executors, *Richard Dene* and *Richard Peny*.

In witness whereof I have affixed my seal to these presents, the witnesses of which being *John Lofthows* parchymener; *William Hornby*, glover; and *William Skelton*, baxter, and others.

Amongst the York Freemen above-mentioned was Thomas Crofton (1447), son of William (1397)*, both of whom were merchants, and on July 24, 1439, a Thomas Crofton of Hull, merchant, was in trouble. He and many others had shipped goods on board the ship "Kathrine of Hull," which was bound for Iceland (not Ireland) from Kingston upon Hull. Thomas had shipped twenty pieces of linen cloth and other

* cf. Yorkshire Deeds, 607. March 26, 9th Henry v. (1431). "Power of attorney from Alex^r Neville Esq to W^m Holme and *William Crofton*, citizens of York, to receive seisin of divers gardens upon Bishophill in York & of lands & tenements in Skeldergate in York, as appeared by the charter of Thomas Emley, citizen & tailor of York. (dat. Sizergh Castle).

merchandise, and the captain and shippers of the goods were accused of having tried to evade the customs duty, "and it would have been hard for them to establish their innocence." They wisely made their peace, paid a handsome fine, probably more than the duty, and received the King's gracious pardon. (Cal: Patent Rolls, p. 294).

It will be remembered that it was Thomas de Crofton who two centuries earlier, in 1232, went to Ireland with his merchandise.

There were apparently a few Croftons in Yorkshire at later dates.* For instance, in 1539 John Crofton was a pensioned monk of the suppressed monastery at Monk Bretton. (*Cal. State Papers*). In 1581 in the Richmond Registry the will of John Crofton of "Eglefield" was proved, but cannot now be found.

On December 15, 1585, Margaret Crofton of Redness, in Yorkshire (on the south side of the River Humber), took out letters of administration for the estate of her husband, Robert, of that place, in the Peculiar Court of Snaith. Her bondsman was Thomas Wressell of Whitgift, Co. York, husbandman, who was perhaps her brother. She signed with a mark, and Hannah Wuggett and Maell attested her signature. She filed an Inventory of his effects, made and "prazed" (appraised or valued) November 28, by John Evjte, Robert Bedall and William Clarke. The Inventory comprised:—

His App^relle xvs.;

One Bed and all that belongs itt iij^s. iiij^d.

One Ambreye (cupboard), vi pece of pewter ijs., sawcers and ij cādlestickes vs.;

ij little panes, one fryyng pan, ij kytts (wooden vessels), wth dysshes, and one kub (coop?) iiij^s. viij^d.;

One table, one chaire, ij toulles, one little bord, ij painted clothes, wth all other husshillment (household effects, Chaucer's *Ostelment*) viij^s.

Some (sum or total) is xxxvs.

Detts owe-yng to the sayd testator:—

In primis Jonye Johnsonsone xlijs. vjd.

Some, vij (?) s. vjd.

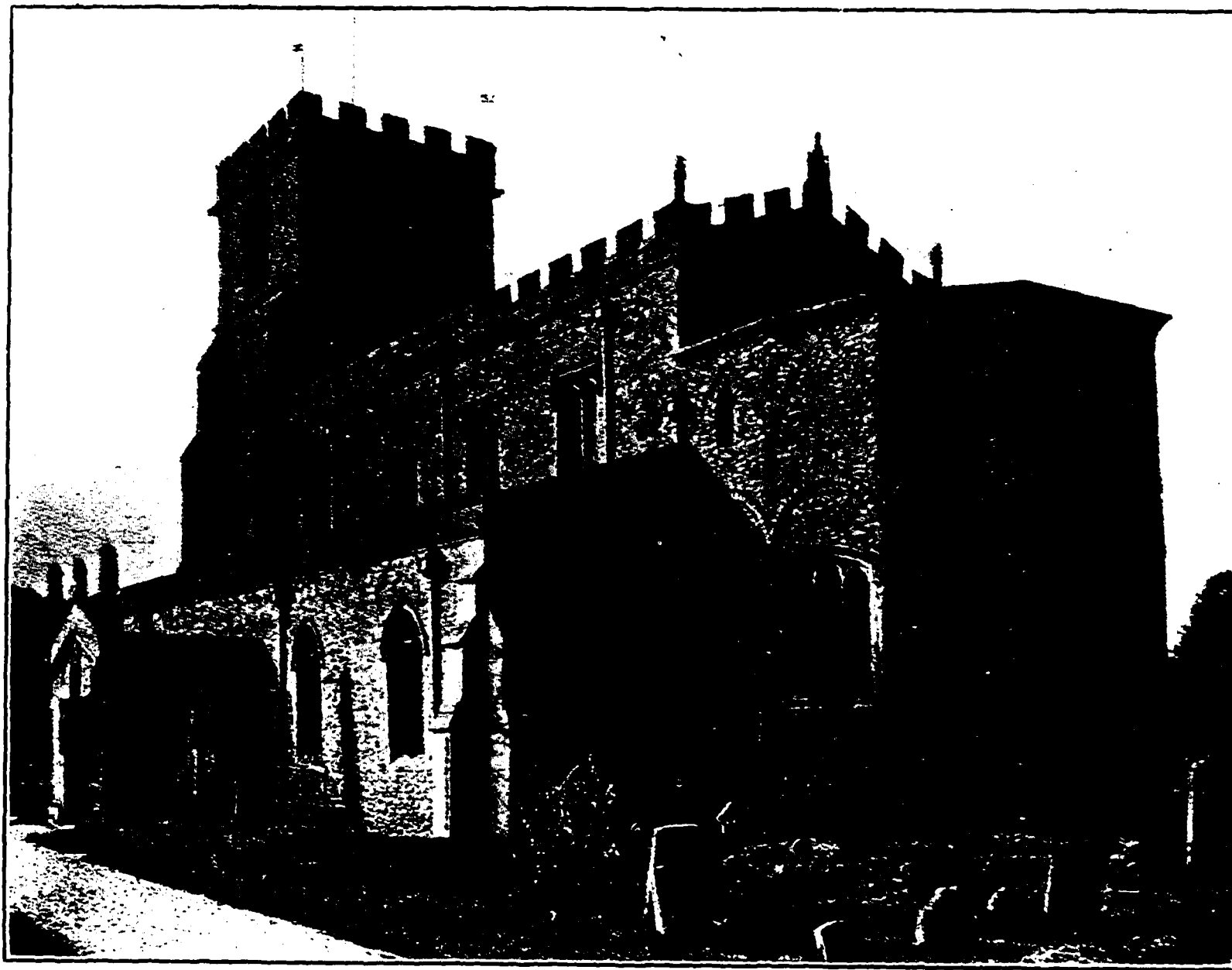
Itm, payed for the administration graunting, and other fees, xxd.;

Itm, payed for wryttynges, vjd.;

Some is ijs. ijd.

In the Inventory and Latin Bond the name might be read Croston, but in the Condition (following the Bond), which is written in English, the name is repeated twice and is plainly Crofton.

*In 1890 James Anthony Crofton was a farmer at Carr House, Sittenham, in Sheriff Hutton parish, 12 miles N.N.E. from York, and in 1848 Ann Crofton kept a shop at 10, Finkle Street, Hull; and in recent years the following deaths of Croftons in Yorkshire have occurred:—At Leeds, 1865, Edward and Henry; 1866, George, aged 66; 1869, Thomas, under one year old; 1882, a child, unnamed; 1884, George Thomas, under one; and 1887, Sarah, aged 70; at Patrington, 1880, Sarah, aged 81; at Richmond, 1881, Neves, aged 78; at Bradford, 1887, Robert Crofton, aged 84; and at Great Ouseburn, 1888, Eliza Emmie Crofton, under one year old.



Wing, Co. Bucks. Parish Church of "Croufton" (Domesday Book).
Saxon-Basilican Apse.

On January 30, 1628-9, "Dinis Craffton, sonne of John Craffton," was baptized at Trinity Church, Micklegate, York, and on July 8, 1638, "Thomas Scraffton, son of John Scrafton," was baptized there. This is perhaps due to the person who made the entry in the Register being indistinctly told that the child baptized was "Thomas Craffton, son of John". There is, however, a place, Scrafton, in Co. York.

In 1645 the will of John Crofton of Skirpenbeck (11 miles N.E. from York), was proved at York (Somerset House). The Skirpenbeck Registers begin with 1660, and contain no Crofton entries.

No one named Crofton appears amongst those recorded at the Visitations of County York by the Heralds in 1584 and 1666, from which it may be inferred that the place called Crofton, near Wakefield, did not give its name to any Squire.

On July 17, 1753, a licence was granted for the marriage of William Knowles, clothier, Leeds, aged 40, and Sarah Crofton, of Calverley, spinster, aged 27.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

In 1284-6 Robert Arvyll held half a knight's fee in Crofton in Cotteslawe Hundred, from William de Say, and William held of the King, and in 1302 Robert de Crofton, (who seems to have been the same as Robert Arvyll of Crofton), sat on a jury at Filegrave in Bucks. (Feudal Aids, i., 78, 105). The Hundred Rolls (temp. Henry III. to Edward I., 1216-1387), mention Robert de Crofton as a juror at an enquiry which found that William Harberd held thirty acres from Richard de Crofton at a rent of 12s.

Between 1272 and 1307 the Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem, (temp. Edward I., p. 192, No. 64), records an Extent or Survey of land at Crofton, Bucks.

In 1489, or a few years earlier, John Crofton was a joint grantor (as trustee most probably) of land at Crawley-Husborn, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, just over the Bucks border. (Cal. Inq., p. m. Henry Lovel, Lord Morley, *vide post*).

From 1490 to 1514 Thomas Crofton was Vicar of Abbots Newton (now Aston Abbotts) not very far from Crofton, Bucks. (Lipscomb's *History of Bucks.* III., 307). He was buried there in 1514 and his will, dated November 3, 1514, was proved at Wallingford in the Archdeaconry of St. Albans. (Somerset House, folio 158). It runs as follows :—

In Dei Nomine, Amen (In the name of God, Amen)
The iij day of Novebr the yere of o^r Lord 1514 Thomas Crofton
Vicar of Abbotts Newton [alias Aston Abbotts]
I bequethe and recomende my Soule to Almyghty God and to His

mother o^r Lady Saint Mary and to all the holy cōpany of hevyn, and my body to be buryed wthin the Church, in the Chancell of Saint Jamys of Abbotts Aston;

To Saint Albion xiid;

I bequethe a gallon of oyle to brey (burn) afore the Sacrament, and to the lyghte of Saint Jamys ij shepe and to the lyghte of o^r Lady i kow and vj shepe and to the lyghte of Saint Anne ij shepe; and to the lyghte of the Tryndyll (trental, or office of xxx masses for the dead), xijd; and ij lb of wex amongst all the lyghtes, and to the torches xv qrts malt;

Tewy (to every?) house houlder in the town ij bushells of malt and i busshel of whete;

To *Thomas Crofton* all my tylthe (crops) of my landes, my cart, my plought, ij bullokkes, oon wth a cutt tayle and his felowe, a bald horse and a sorell horse, a kow and xx shepe;

To ewy (every) of my godchyl dren iiijd;

To *Zecyll Crofton* ij pecys of cloth and xxs of money;

To Willm Geffes a bacon flyk (fitch);

Residue of all my goodes, catell and londes I oonly bequethe and gyff to B[rother] Thomas Ryley and B[rother] Henry Hashton, and I make them my trew executo^rs, that they may dispose my goodes to the pleasure of God and the welth of my Soule;

These bein witnese:—

Nicholas Bisshop, John Graue, William Cheyne, Richard Kyng, John Smyth, wth ors (others)

Probate granted xij Nouēbre 1514.

It will be seen from these Buckinghamshire Records that there were in Buckinghamshire a few Croftons, who were indigenous, and if the Anglo-Irish Croftons had not been so positive in their tradition that, though their ancestor had come from Kent, he was of Cumberland origin, there would seem to have been quite a probability that the family originated in Buckinghamshire. This Bucks place-name is now written Crafton. In Domesday Book it was "Croufton."

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The earliest records hitherto discovered relating to a Crofton in the County of Lincoln is that Henry de Crofton, chaplain, was appointed in April, 1390, to be an executor of the will of Geoffrey Canell, Vicar of Billyngburgh, Co. Lincoln, fifteen miles S.W. by W. from Boston, and the will was proved at Sleaford Castle, in that County, on June 28, 1390; and on March 14, 1463, John Crofton was a witness to the will of Margaret, widow of Roger Catelyn, of Quaryngdon, Co. Lincoln, fifteen miles west of Boston, and the will was proved at Sleaford Castle on April 24, 1464. (Gibbon's *Early Lincoln Wills*, 1280-1547).

On March 25, 1506, Edward Crofton was installed in Lincoln Cathedral as Prebendary of Biggleswade, Co. Bedford, 45 miles N.N.W. from London, and he held the prebend for two years, and in January 1511-12 he was installed at Lincoln Cathedral as Prebendary

of Sanctæ Crucis or Spalwick, eight miles west from Huntingdon, and he held the prebend for two years.

In 1534 the will of John "Crofton" is said to have been proved in the Lincoln Consistory Court, but a careful scrutiny shows that the name was really "Croston," and the same is true of the will of John "Crofton" of Waith, (seven miles South of Great Grimsby), which was proved in Lincoln Consistory Court in 1579. (*Calendar of Lincoln Wills*, 1506-1600, Nos. 53 and 193; *Index Library* xxviii.)

The will of John Crofton, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, is dated June 20, 1547 (proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 46 Alen), and is in English. It describes him as a "talough chaundelor." It runs as follows:—

In the name of God, Amen.

I comend my Soule to God Almighty and my body to be buried where God shall provide for me, and my mortuary according to the lawe;

I gyve to the High Aulter, for tythes forgotten, xijd;

To the Mother Church of Lincoln, vjd;

To *Margaret, my Wif*, all my household stuf, except suche necessaryes as long to my occupacōn, and iij almayne (German) ryvettes;

I wyll that her rent be payde of this house (out) of my goodes for a yere after my decease, and I gyve to her xx li in redy money, and all rayment and juells belonging to her;

I gyve to Willyam More, bocher, xls, and to Alice his wif xxs; to Elizabeth Burton her daughter xxs, to Margaret Burton xxs, to Agnes Burton xxs.

I gyve to John Howe xxs; to Robert Howe xxs; to Benett Howe xxs.

To Thomas Watson xiijs iiijd;

To Margaret Dytton, xls;

Item, that my buryall day, viith day and xxx day and yere day, be honestly (respectably) ordered by my executors, according to honesty (respectability);

I gyve to *Isabel Crofton*, my daughter in lawe, xxs;

I will that Nicholas, my prentice, be honestly (respectably) appareled at his departing, and I give him xiijs iiijd in money;

I gyve to Jenett Burton my mayde iijs iiijd in money over and above her wages;

I gyve to every god-childe that I have within this towne xijd, except Margaret Burton and John Howe;

Resydue to *John Crofton* and *Anthony Crofton my sonnes*, whom I make my executors, and Anthony to have so moche of my goodes as John shall have when he shall com out of his prentis-hed, and tak (bear) his parte as is ryghte of my creditors;

Thomas Soresby and Robert Dobbes I make Supervisors, and I gyve either of them xxs for their paynes taking;

I gyve all my rayment and my waring gere to my two sonnes, John always to have the best thereof;

I gyve to Rauff Andtropps, preste vjs viijd; to S^r Robert Browne, preste, iijs iiijd; to S^r John Yemens, preste, iijs iiijd; To John Perry xxd;

Thies being wittnes:—

S^r Bryan Sanforde, preste and vicar of Boston aforesayde, Thomas Soresby and Robert Dobbs, Aldermen of the same; John Perry.

Probate granted 1st Sept., 1547, to John Crofton, and power reserved for the other executor.

Three years later John Crofton's widow made her will. It is dated April 24, 1550 (3 Edward VI.), and was proved in the Lincoln Consistory Court, (No. 280). It is in English and runs thus:—

“I Margaret Crofton, widow of the borough in Boston, in the diocese of Lincoln, being sick do make my will;

I leave my body to the holy sepulture within the parish church yard of Boston;”

(She left legacies to the High Altar, and to the poor men's box; and to the reparation of the church);

Legacies to Elizabeth, Margaret, and Anne Burton;

And to *my daughter Emme*;

And to M^rgaret Kynge and Jhon Kynge; Alice More and Royse Moyre and to “*Alice Moyre my daughter*, and to every one of my daughter Alice's children,” and to Alice Moyre, and “I will that every one of Alice my daughter's children shall be other's heirs, and likewise John Kynge and Margaret Kynge”;

A legacy was also given to Elsabeth Herberd;

Residue of goods to William Moyre my son [in law], whom I make Executor.

Witnesses:—Bryan Sandford, clerke, Richard Symson, James Tomson.

(Written) By me Bryan Sandford, Vicar of Boston.

Proved June 4, 1550, at Lincoln, and administration granted to the Executor.

In the year 1558 administration was also granted for the goods of Thomas Crofton of Lincolnshire (Somerset House).

LONDON, KENT AND SURREY.

It has been suggested (page 13) that William de Crofton, who died before 1323, and John de Crofton, of St. Albans, in 1340, were sons of Richard de Crofton, who was Clerk to the Mayor of London 1300-1321, and that St. Albans town in Hertfordshire was their home, and in 1351 John de Crofton was a monk at St. Albans and William Crofton was a chaplain in Middlesex in 1338 and 1339.

Bearing on this subject there is in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, London, an interesting set of old deeds, some of which relate to property at St. Albans, Herts., and others to property in Wood Street, in St. Albans parish, in the City of London.

They begin with a Letter of Attorney, which was executed on February 24, 1416 (4 Henry V.), the year after the Battle of Agincourt. By it John Matheu “of St. Albans” authorised William Bordele to deliver Seisin, to Thomas Syward, Thomas Bordele, *Robert Thorn*, *William Crofton* and *John Briddesthorn*, of a messuage in ‘Haliwal Strete, St. Albans, and land there (Cal. of Ancient Deeds, C. 1031). There is still a Holywell Street at St. Albans, Herts, but not in St. Alban's Parish, London.

This is followed by a Release, dated April 1, 1419 (6 Henry V.),

which was given by *William Crofton and John Briddesthorn*, "of St. Albans," to *Robert Thorn* of the same place, and it vested in Thorn all their right in a messuage and land "in St. Albans" in Holy-well-strete, and adjoining a boundary called "Pottereshedge" (Potter's-hedge) and "Eywode lane" (Ancient Deed C. 1036). There is an Eywood Road at St. Albans, Herts.

The third deed is a Grant, dated July 11, 1460 (38 Henry VI.), by which Ralph Boteller, lord of Sudeley, Knight, with William Beaufitz, William Godyng, and Robert Ellerbek, vested in John Wygmore, Chaplain, *John Crofton, and William Crofton* (possibly sons of the foregoing William Crofton of 1416 and 1419) a rent of thirty shillings payable by Margaret, Prioress of Dertford, for messuages, &c., lying in Wode Strete, near the Church called Seynt Mary Stanynge [in St. Alban's Parish], London. This deed was attested by the Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

There can be little doubt that this William Crofton of 1460 is the same as William Crofton, Bachelor of Civil Law, and one of the governing body of Gray's Inn, London. His Will mentions this very rent of thirty shillings. He also owned property at Trottescliff in Kent, twelve miles S.E. by E. from Orpington.

His Will was proved, 1484, in the Consistory Court of Rochester (Book V., folio 2, Somerset House), and is dated March 9, 1483-4. It is in Latin, and the English of it is as follows:—

In the name of God, Amen.

On the ninth day of the month in the year of our Lord 1483, I William Crofton of Trottesclyf, sound of mind, establish my Testament in this manner.

In the first place I leave my soul to Almighty God, and my body to be buried in Churchlike manner of sepulture wherever God disposes;

Also I leave to the church where my said body is buried a silver and gold chalice, and two silver cruets;

Also I leave to the High Altar of Trottesclyf, for my tithe forgotten, xiijs iiijd;

The rest of all my goods I give and leave to my Executors, whom I ordain and constitute *Margery* my wife and John Godewyn (of Rochester), as they shall dispose, for the health of my soul, as to them shall seem best to expedite

My further Will is that the lands and tenements in Trottesclyf aforesaid, immediately after my said death, shall be sold by my Executors, and I will that out of the pence (*denar*) thence received each priest shall have xx marks, for celebrating (masses) for two years in Elsyng'spitill at London, for my soul and for those of Margery my wife, *John Crofton* [my brother?] and William Gylmyn, *my relatives* (*parentum*);

Also I will that Margaret Wodehouse my cousin (cognata) shall have x marks, whether she be married or unmarried;

Also I will to Thomas Swartlyng v marks;

Also I will William Wodehouse shall have v marks;

And whatever residue there shall be, I give ordain and constitute to my Executors, for distribution for me, according to their discretion.

Also I will that Margery my wife shall have my tenements in *Gravesend* called the Chekyr, for the term of her life;

Also I will that Margery my wife shall have the *annual rent* of xxx shillings, annually rendered in *Wodestrete*, and three tenements in Abchurch Lane, with all their appurtenances, in London, which lately were John Herd's, for the term of her life; And after the decease of Margery my wife, without in her lifetime *ad plantum* (impeachment of waste?) of the said Margerie, I will that the said tenements in Gravesend, xxxs annual rent in Wode-strete, and three tenements in Abchurch Lane, with their appurtenances, shall be sold by my executors, and they to dispose of the money received, at their discretion, for the health of my soul, and the souls of Margery my wife, *John Crofton*, William Gylmyn, and all faithful departed;

Also I leave John Goodewyn of Rochester x pounds;

Also I ordain to William my *paro* (parochial priest?) xls for finding for ever "*ad sko stok*" (?);

And Margery my wife and John Godwyn I constitute my Executors by these presents; [*this part of the Will is neither quite legible nor intelligible.*] Under a power whereby on the xvi day of July in the first year of the reign of King Richard III. (1483) I ordained to the above-mentioned Margery my wife my tenements in Gravesend called Le Chekyr aforesaid with their appurtenances for the term of the life of the said Margerie as is above specified I further Will that *Martin Vere* (or *Bere*), as soon as convenient after my death, shall have the said tenements in Gravesend, with their appurtenances, and his heirs and assigns for ever, Paying to the executors of my Will the third hundred marks of lawful money of England in the manner and form following, namely, immediately after my death one hundred marks sterling, and each year afterwards from year to year (by way of interest?) six marks sterling at the days and places aforesaid to my executors, until full and faithful payment of the said hundred marks.

And if the said Martin shall refuse this, let my Will stand and be done, as if above specified.

In witness of which my seal is appended (the Court Book only contains a copy of the Will, not the original).

Note of probate, but no date of it.

Margery Crofton caused a brass plate (see illustration) in memory of her husband to be placed in Trottescliffe Church, where it still lies immediately in front of the altar rails. It is about thirty inches long, and is in very good preservation.

It represents him in the costume of a civilian, with a rosary and pouch attached to the girdle. The long gown is slightly turned back above the feet, and shows its fur lining. Spaces are left in the inscription, to be filled in with the date of Margery's own death, but this pious duty has never been performed.

The inscription is in Latin, and reads as follows:—

Hic jacet Will'm^s Crofton, Generos^s, bacallaur^s Juris Civilis, & legis p'itus, ac collega de Grays yn, qui obiit XVIII die Marcij, A^o dni M^oCCCC^oLXXXIII; et Margeria, ux' ei', que obiit . . . die . . .
. . . A^o dni M^oCCCC^oLXXX . . ., q^orum a'i'ab's p'piciet de^s.



Brass of William Crofton, 1483, and Margery, his wife,
at Trottiscliffe, Kent.

The English of which is :—

Here lies William Crofton, gentleman, Bachelor of Civil Law, and learned in the law, also Bencher (*Collega*) of Gray's Inn, who died xviii. day of March in the year of the Lord 1483 (old style); and Margery his wife, who died . . . day of . . . in the year of the Lord 148 . , to whose souls may God be propitious.

The records at Gray's Inn only begin in 1521, and no other Crofton occurs in them before 1800, except the admission of "George Crofton, son and heir of John Crofton of King's County," on August 12, 1624, and his call to the Bar, after an interval of eighteen years, on May 20, 1642, when perhaps he left Ireland during the war and sought to gain his living as a barrister.

Margery did not die, however, until after November 6, 1498. On the 28th of August, 1492, she, as relict and executrix of William Crofton gent., together with *Thomas Maudisla, Professor of Theology*, released to John Porter of London, the right to a yearly rent of xxx shillings from messuages, &c., in Wode-strete in the Parish of St. Albans, which Margery and Maudsley had of the grant of Guy Fairfax, Knight, a justice of the King's Bench and *Martin Bere (Vere?)* This is *Ancient Deed B*, No. 1992, at the London Record Office. Martin Vere is named in the Will of William Crofton of Gray's Inn (ante p. 24).

John Porter made his Will on September 1, 1493 (proved Oct. 18, 1499, Husting Court Roll 226, 17), and describes him as a Vintner and of London. By it he left to Margery Crofton, widow, the same annual rent for her life, and after her death it was to pass to Richard Roche, Prior of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God of the Carthusian Order near London and Convent of the same, for keeping an Obit as directed, with distributions to the poor alms folk within the Hospital of *Elsingspyttle* (Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills in the Court of Husting*, London II., 602).

Elsing Spital stood in what is now called "London Wall," on the site of Sion College, which has since been removed to the Victoria Embankment. The Spital was founded by William Elsing in 1329; and it is curious that in 1641 a marriage licence was granted at Dublin for the marriage of Margaret Crofton to Robert Elsing, who was at Oxford in 1630 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*), and the Will of Margaret's brother Richard Crofton of Lisdorn, which was proved in 1667, mentions "my niece, Dorothy Elsing." Henry Elsynge was Clerk of Parliament, and wrote a manuscript *Account of the manner of holding Parliaments in England*, 1660 and 1679; corrected and enlarged, and reprinted in 1768. Elsing is the name of a place in Norfolk five miles N.E. by E. from East Dereham.

On November 6, 1498, Margaret Crofton, widow, made her Will, and it was afterwards proved in the Commissary Court of London (Register 8, Harvey, folio 172). It is in English, and runs as follows :—

In the name of God, Amen;

I bequeth my Soule to Allmyghty God, my Maker and Redeemer, and the most glorious Virgyn, His moder, Our Lady Sayntt Mary, and to the Holy Colege of His Saynttes; and my body to be buryed before the Image of Saint John Baptiste in the Cloystyr beyng wthin the Charterhouse of London, and I bequeth to the makynge of myn grave there vjd;

To the High Auter of Elsing-spetyll wthin Crepulgate of London, where I ame p'isshen^r, for my tithes and offeryngges forgotten or negligently wthholden, in dischargyn of my Soule, xijd;

I will that myn executours do ordeyn iiij honest (respectable) torches and iiij tapers to bern aboute my body the tyme of my exequies, to be done for me att my burying, and after the same exequies doon, then the iiij torches to be disposed for my Soule by myn executours to the Churches here ensuyng, that is to wette, on(e) to the Charterhouse aforesaid, oon torch to the said Elsing-spetyll, an other torche to the p'isshe of *Trottesclyff in counte Kent*, an other torche and oon torche to the p'isshe church of Saint Alphey, wthin Crepullgate of London, in the same churches to serve to the hono^r of Almighty God and his Seinttes, as long as they may endure.

To the priste of Elsing-spetyll, being present att myn exequies dirge and masse xijd, and iff he bryng my body to the Charterhouse viij more; and to every Chanon of the same place, being present prest att the same, iiij, and yff thei bring my body to the Charterhouse ijd more; and evy Chanon of the same, being no prest, iiij, and evy Chanon nott p'fessed ijd;

I will that vjs viij be disposed for my Soule vnto poure people, the daie of my decease or sone after;

I bequeth to the LX prestes of London xxs;

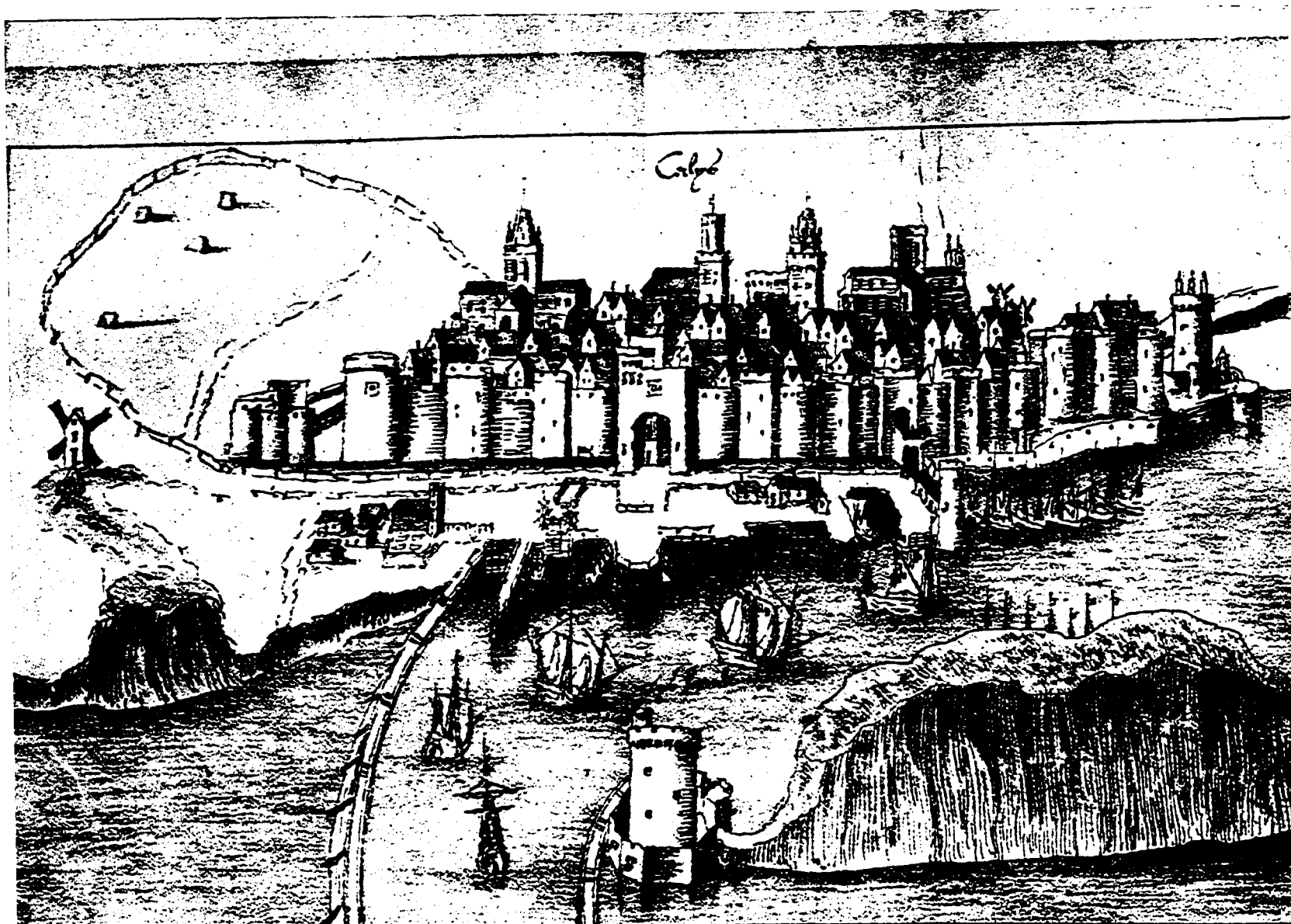
Residue to be disposed of for my Sowle, for the Sowle of *William Crofton, gentelman, late my husband*, and for all Christen Sowles, in Dedys of Pyte and Charite, by the discrecons of myn executours, as thei shall seme best to please God, to the p'fite of my Sowle and the Sowles aforesaid.

I make and ordeyn myn executors Sr John Plomer and Sr Thomas Mawdesley (see Deed of 1492 *ante*, p. 25), Prestes, and I bequeth vnto eyther of theyme, for ther labours and besynesse in this behalfe to be hadd, xxs.

(No record of witnesses, nor of Probate.)

The Crofton story for the XVth Century is thus rendered clear, and begins with a William Crofton, who was concerned with property in Holy-well Street, St. Albans, Herts, in 1416. That William Crofton must have been born about 1395, was probably descended from Richd. Wm. and John Crofton of St. Albans, and seems to have died about 1460, and to have left two sons, William, the Gray's Inn lawyer, who appears to have left no issue, and John, of whom more anon.

William, the father, lived in stirring times. Henry V. invaded France in 1415, using Calais as his base, and on October 25 in that year he won the decisive battle of Agincourt. In 1420 the Treaty of



W. G. Carter del. 1870

View of Calais in the time of Henry VIII

J. M. W. Turner del.

Troyes was signed, by which the crown of France was conceded to Henry V. Calais was at this time an English possession, and of the utmost importance to the English.

The Norman *Catalogue des Rolles* records that, on January 22, 1419-20, William Crofton was appointed Collector of "Customs Pence" at Calais, and next year a house in the town of Caen in Normandy was granted to him by the King.

It is remarkable that in 1780, in Joseph Edmondson's *Complete Body of Heraldry*, the description of the Crofton coat of arms should include a "chief," charged with a red rose between two red fleurs-de-lys, which seems strangely reminiscent of some royal grant of this "augmentation" or addition to the usual Crofton arms, and to indicate by the red rose that the King who granted this "chief" was Lancastrian, like Henry V., and that the services had been rendered to the Crown in France, as betokened by the fleurs-de-lys.

Unfortunately diligent research has failed to reveal whence Edmondson in 1780 obtained this version of the Crofton arms. Nothing is known of it at the English Heralds' College, nor at the Ulster Office in Dublin, nor has a query in N. and Q. elicited the source. The "chief" does not appear to have been ever used by the Croftons in Ireland.

Very probably William Crofton fought valiantly at Agincourt in 1415*, and this "chief" was added to his arms.

Besides the undoubted awards of royal favour at Calais and Caen, the Patent Rolls record that Henry VI. on May 14, 1440, constituted William Crofton his "Chief Carpenter" (the modern equivalent would be a Royal Engineer) for the "new works of carpentry" at Calais, with wages of xijd. a day, and John Tyrrell, "carpenter," was appointed at the same time to assist him.

Thus, in two successive reigns, William Crofton stood high in the Royal favour, and this increases the probability that those who at later dates were at Court or received Royal grants, were of the same stock. There is not, however, the same clear linking together of the Croftons, who are met with in the records of the XVIth Century, and the line of descent is more conjectural.

William of Calais is most probably the same as William of St. Alban's Parish, London. His Will has not been found, but probably his sons, William and John, were his Executors, and they are mentioned together in the foregoing deed of 1460 (*ante* p. 23).

* No Crofton is mentioned by Sir H. Nicholas in his *History of the Battle of Agincourt*, 1832.

Moreover, on May 9, 1468, the Patent Rolls record that "John Crofton and William Crofton" had xx li. owing to them by John Whyte alias White of Farnham in Surrey, who is described as *merchant alias gentelman*," and White was in default for not appearing to answer their suit for the debt, which was not improbably due to their father's estate. For his default White would be "out-lawed," and on April 26, 1469, a pardon was granted to John Wylkes (probably the same as Whyte), late of London, *draper*, son of William Wylkes, late of Chepetede in *Kent* (probably Chipstead in Surrey, midway between Croydon and Reigate) *gent.*, for his outlawry in Surrey, London, and County Hereford, for not appearing to answer William Crofton and Alexander Brown, clerk (the latter was perhaps acting under a power of attorney from John Crofton, who may have been away on military service), "touching a debt of xx li."

It must be remembered that these were the days of the Wars of the Roses, and that 1460-1 were eventful years, when Richard, Duke of York, took King Henry VI. prisoner at Northampton July 10, 1460, but was ambushed near Wakefield, and put to death 31 December, 1460. Was William Crofton of Calais slain in any of that fighting? Duke Richard's son Edward was installed as King on March 4, 1461, and he defeated the Lancastrians at Towton three weeks later, and the Yorkists were again victorious at Hexham on May 15, 1464, but were defeated at Banbury, July 26, 1469.

William Crofton of Gray's Inn would steer clear of trouble, in a lawyer-like way, but his brother John would most probably take to arms on the Lancastrian side, and consequently the Patent Rolls record that on November 13, 1467, the Yorkist King Edward IV. granted a "General Pardon" to "John Crofton, late of Casebroke" (Carisbrook) in the Isle of Wight, where probably he had been part of the Lancastrian garrison.

John Crofton died before 1483, and prayers for his soul were provided for by the Will of his brother William. John probably married and left descendants in London, who are met with in the XVIth Century.

William of Gray's Inn was on the Commission of the Peace for Kent* on July 12, 1461, Sept. 27, 1464, August 26, 1465, Nov. 20, 1467, and July 8, 1469 (Patent Rolls).

It is worth noting that in 1489 the Calendar of Inquisitions post

* In 1539 Thomas Crofton was a pensioned monk of the suppressed Monastery of Saint Augustine, beside Canterbury. No Croftons, however, are mentioned amongst the Freemen of Canterbury from 1392 to 1800, nor in the Registers of some half dozen Canterbury churches which have been put into print, nor in those of Chislet and Harball-downe, close to Canterbury.

mortem (5 Henry VII., 5 D. 4) shows that some years previously (viz., "*before 1475*") a "John Crofton" (apparently a Buckinghamshire Crofton) (*ante* p. 19) had been acting as a trustee of lands at Crawley-Husborn, near Woburn, in Bedfordshire, for the Lovell family, and that Francis, Lord Lovell, as a Yorkist, was attainted in 1485, in the first year of King Henry VII.'s reign. The Lovells owned half the manor of Crawley on the border of Bucks, and held it "of the King as of the Hundred of Lathern." When, therefore, a Lovell wanted to go to the wars it was highly necessary for him to vest this Royal property in some group of trusty friends, in order to escape a forfeiture if he was not on the winning side. The group of friends would include some friendly Lancastrians. Lord Lovell *before 1475* vested his Crawley property therefore in John Greyby, John Crofton, Edward Thornton*, and William Brampton (four being no doubt chosen to secure himself against the death or the treachery of any of them), and these trustees by his direction resettled the property on Sir William Lovell, Knight, and his heirs in tail male, with remainder to Sir William's brother Henry, and his heirs in tail male, with further remainder to William, Lord Lovell. Sir William married Alianora, only child and heiress of Lord Morley, whose title descended to female heirs. She died in 1475, and so did her husband, leaving her son Henry to become Lord Morley, and he died June 5, 1489, without issue. The Inquisition was held to enquire as to his possessions, heir, and feudal position. It was found that he had a sister Alice, who married Sir W. Parker, of Bucks, before 1489, and thus carried the title of Lord Morley to her husband. In 1710 Sir Philip Parker's sister married the Earl of Egmont, in whom the title of Lord Morley is now vested.

CROFTONS OF TWICKENHAM.

The Twickenham Croftons were probably a branch of the Croftons of Bucks, Herts, and London. The story of these XVIth Century Croftons begins with the death-bed Will of William Crofton of Twickenham in Middlesex (nine miles W.S.W. from London), which was proved May 6, 1518, in the Commissary Court of London (Register of Bennett, folio 86). It is dated May 3, 1518, and runs as follows:—

I gyve my Soule to Almyghty God and to His Blessed Moder Mary, and to all the Sayncts in Hevyn, and my body to be buried in the Churche Yerde of O^r Iady off Twyckenham;

* A century later, in 1585, John Crofton, of London, appointed his cozen, Edward Thornton, to be one of his Executors.

I make *Thomas my sonne*, and *Amie my wyffe* myn Executo^{rs}, and Willm Admunde, Sup^{visor}, and he to haue xld;

I gyve to the Hygh Ault^r xijd, to O^r Lady's Lyght iiijd, to ev'ry lyght in the churche ijd;

To ev'ry god-chylde that I have in the p'yssh iiijd;

I gyve to *John my sonne* on(e) house wth xiiij acars off Lande and j halffe acar, and iij acars off meddow grownde, lying in the p'yssh of Lytelton [Co. Middlesex, fourteen miles S.W. from London];

To *Thomas my Sonne* j cotage wth xiiij acars off lande, lying in Cherlton [Charlton near Woolwich?]; and j acar, lying in Bryge fforlong [Bridge Furlong, probably a big open field in Twickenham];

To *Mary my Doughter* iij acars and a half j acar in Wytton rent wth ij kye [kows], j brasse potte, j keyttyll, and vi pewt^r wessell, wth iij payre off schettes, and *Thomas my Sonne* to have the kepyng off it tyll she come to mariage;

I gyve to the *Wyffe of John my Sonne* i kowe;

Also I wyll that *John my Sonne* shall dyscharge myn executo^{rs} off dettes that I owe, which he knoweth off, and he to have a c'tayn whett and barly therefore;

Resydue I gyve *Thomas my Sonne*, and *Amy my wyffe* for to depart betwyxt them, as long as she is cōtent to live wth hym, and to pay halfe rent wth him and yff she wyll depart from hym, she to leve hym j carte hole and j plowe, wth such things as to them beyongynges.

(In Latin) Witnesses of this Will

Sir John the curate

John Crofton, Ric^d Rokley and Ric^d Hyll

Although it seems improbable that the John Crofton, who went to Ireland in 1565 and died there in 1610, is a descendant of this William Crofton of Twickenham, they may have been relatives, as the use of the names William and John suggests, and William the Testator in 1518 owned land in Middlesex and Kent, if Cherlton means Charlton near Woolwich.

John the son is probably the same as John Crofton, yeoman, who in 1527 was party to a deed concerning land, called Andrew's March, in Twickenham*.

He was also the same as "John Crofton alias Grafton," who was a Citizen and "Fishmonger" of London, and made his Will, dated Oct. 16, 1585 (Somerset House, Prerog: Ct. of Cant: 5 Windsor), which directed his burial in the Church of St. Nicholas Oliffes, and gave to the "Poore of Twickenham in the Countie of Middlesex *where I was borne*, iij pounds," and, after various bequests for charities to the Fishmongers' Company, made the following bequests:—

To my *brother Thomas Craften* xl pounds;

* Grant, dated January 10, 1527 (18 Henry VIII.), by which a close of land called Andrewe's Mershe in Twykenam was conveyed by Ralph Kempe, Vicar of Feltham, son and heir of John Kempe, formerly of Twykenam, Esq., to William Tyler, Knight, William Cowper, gent., John Holden, clerk, Thomas Stanford, Vicar of Twykenam, and *John Crofton, yeoman*, for the use of the said Sir William Tyler (Ancient Deeds at Public Record Office).

To my *brother Thomas Grafton's daughters* x pounds each, and to *his sonne Robert* x pounds.

To my *brother Henry Grafton's sonne* x pounds.

To Anthony Benbricke, my *wife's sonne-in-law* lx pounds.

To my *cozen Henry Webbe* xxs.;

To my *cozen Henry Holden* xxs;

To my *cozen John Warren* xvs.;

To my *cozen Kewe*, xxs.;

To my *cozen Reynolde's wife* xxs.;

To my *cozen Burgess* xxs.;

To my *cozen Richard Webb* xxs.;

My cozens Henry Webb and Edward Thornton to be mine executors and I give xl pounds to each of them;

The residue I give to my brothers Henry and Thomas's children. Probate granted January 17, 1585-6.

It will be observed that he describes Edward Thornton as his cozen, which seems to link him with the John Crofton who was before 1475 connected with land at Crawley in Bedfordshire (*ante* p. 29).

Moreover, his other executor was his cozen Henry Webb, who was no doubt brother to the legatee "cozen Richard Webb," and the Will of Hanna, wife of the Revd. Zachary Crofton, who died in London in 1677, appointed William Webb, Esq., of London, to be her executor. She was an Eaton of Cheshire, and the Eatons and Webbs were allied. Zachary was son of Daniel Crofton, who was born *about* 1595, and was a merchant in Dublin (*vide post*).

There are no Crofton entries in the Register at Twickenham Church.

Continuing the probable history of these Twickenham Croftons, a Thomas Crofton and his wife, of Mitcham in Surrey (eight miles S.E. from Twickenham) are mentioned in 1619 in the Will of John "Knipp," of Mitcham, and it appears from the Will, dated 1707, of Ann, widow of Zachary, grandson of the Revd. Zachary Crofton, that the daughter of the younger Zachary married John "Knibble" (Knipps?).

On December 10, 1603, Thos. Crafton of Twickenham, yeoman, signed a London marr: Licence Bond on marrying Jane Atmore, of St. Lawrence Jewry Parish.

On May 11, 1681, John Crofton* was buried at Petersham, near Richmond, Surrey, on the opposite side of the river Thames from Twickenham.

* This was not John, son of Revd. Zachary Crofton, for that John died in the East Indies between 1687 and 1691.

Further away in Surrey at Wonershe (five miles S.E. by E. from Guildford), Parnell or Purnal Crofton died in 1581. His Will, dated Jan. 22, 1581-2, left small legacies to "cosin Elz. Baker," and to Richard Baker and Elizabeth Baker the younger, and to John and Phillis Godhelp and (their daughter?) Thomasin Godhelp, and the residue was left to William Godhelp the elder, "to see me honestly (respectably) brought in erth, and toward the charges he hath bene at wth me, in the tyme of my sicknes and otherwise, and I ordeyne him sole executor, and my kinsman [brother-in-law?] Wyllam Godhelp the younger to be overseer, to him for his paynes taken ij shillings." The witnesses were Henry Bykiner and Richard Johnson, and probate was granted by the Surrey Archdeaconry Court on April 11, 1582. Purnel Crofton is registered as having been buried at Wonersh on February 9.

On July 6, 1635, Richard Crofton married Clemence Wells at Odiham Parish Church in Hampshire, between Farnboro and Basingstoke.

LONDON (CONTINUED).

In 1468 John and William Crofton were suing John White or Wylkes, who is variously described as "*merchant alias gentelman*," and "of London, *draper, son of William, gent.*" (*ante* p. 28), showing that in those days a person might be a gentleman, merchant, and draper, at the same time.

A fragment of the Registers of the Freemen of the City of London was rescued from a fire at the Chamberlain's House, Guildhall, in 1786, and is now in the British Museum (Egerton MS. 2408), and was published by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society in 1908. It contains a record (p. 105) that on June 10 in some year *about* 1545, in the reign of Henry VIII., Henry Crofton, a Freeman of the Draper's Company, joined the Warden and other members of that Company in attesting the admission of John, son of William Godfrey of London, citizen and barber.

Unfortunately the early records of the Draper's Company were destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666, so nothing further is known of Henry Crofton.

It is unlikely that this Henry Crofton of 1545 and living perhaps in 1585 (Will of John the Fishmonger) was father or brother of William Crofton, who on June 28, 1535, held office in the Household of King Henry VIII. as "King's Hoosyar." This William is mentioned in the Calendar of State Papers, Foreign and Domestic, where Lord Windsor as Keeper of the Great Wardrobe was directed to make a payment to William Crofton, and in 1538 xxxv. shillings, a Quarter's

wages, were paid to "William Croughton," King's hosier. In 1538 there is a record that "Stuff" was delivered out of the Tower of London to William Crofton, Hosier, and on May 3 and June 5, 1539, pairs of hose were "delivered to William Crofton," for the King's use.

Not improbably this "Royal Hosier" is the same as William Crofton of the Inner Temple. On April 26, 1534 (26 Henry VIII.) the Benchers of that Inn made an order that William Crofton (a law student) "ought to lie in the Chamber, where Bishoppe before lay, and to have and enjoy the study in the said Chamber, without any disturbance (Inderwick, *Inner Temple Records* i, 107). Further than this, on November 2, 1537, being All Souls Day (29 Henry VIII.), the Collector of the Pensions of the Inner Temple was "Master [William] Crofton," and on February 5, 1549-50, it was ordered that, amongst others, [William] Crofton shall be called to the bench, "saving to every man his auncient" (privileges) (*Op. Cit.* i., 117, 157).

From this it seems that the student of 1534 in sixteen years attained the dignity of not merely being a Barrister but a Bencher of his Inn, and the rapid rise may have been due to Royal favour.

No other Crofton is entered at the Inner Temple down to 1714, but in 1555 William "Crofton" (Croston?) was left a legacy by his friend Ralph Worsley of Chester, and on February 20, 1571-2, a William "Crofton" was appointed to be Sergeant-at-law (exercising judicial functions) of Chester "during pleasure," and three years later a successor was appointed. It is rather uncertain whether these Croftons of Chester were not Crostons, for in 1576 William Croston, of Chester, gentleman, was admitted to the Freedom of Chester.

Returning to the Royal Hosier, there is a record that on July 29, 1539, two tenements in *St. Michael's Parish, Cornhill*, London, lately belonging to St. Helen's Priory, or Nunnery, in Bishopsgate, were granted by King Henry VIII. to "William Crofton, King's Servant, and Blanche his wife for life," and in 1544 certain messuages *in the parish of St. Michael in Cornehyll*, being possessions lately of the Minories Priory, and in the tenure of Elizabeth Petro and William Crofton, were granted by the King to Christopher Champyon of London, mercer, and John Rollesley (*Cal. State Papers*).

From this it is clear that William Crofton was resident in 1544 in St. Michael's Parish, Cornhill, a fact which must be borne in mind.

Further than this, on Dec. 8, 1545, "William Crofton, of London, and Blanche his wife," received from the King a grant of the custody of a house called "The Prince's Wardrobe" in the Olde Jurie, London, "in survivorship" (that is for their joint lives and the life of the survivor) "as Giles Duys enjoys it" (*Cal. State Papers*).

This last property will be heard of again in 1551.

In 1544 a messuage, part of the possessions late of St. John's of Jerusalem, in the holding of "Ant(hony) Crofton," in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate was granted to John Wrothe in fee (*Cal. State Papers*).

It is not known whether this Anthony Crofton is the son and executor of John Crofton, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, mentioned in John's Will made in 1547 (*ante* p. 21).

Turning now to the Registers of St. Michael's, Cornhill*, within which parish William Crofton was residing in 1544, the following entries are found:—

1548-9 March 1, John Crofton christened

1549 August 16, William Crofton buried

1550-1 January 1, Henrye Crofton, christened

1597 August 28 Alyce Crofton, widow; buried in the parish of St. Edmond's in Lombard Streete, but died in this parish

Unfortunately the parents' names of John and Henry, who were baptized, are not recorded, and in the neighbouring parish of St. Peter's, Cornhill, the registers are unintentionally defective in this particular, through decay, but record two "Christnings."

1540 May 19 John Crofton, sonne of

1541 Oct. 30 William Crofton, sonne of

and the burial of William Crofton on the 8th day of April, 1552.

The facts which are known with regard to John Crofton, the founder of the Anglo-Irish Croftons, point to the above entry of John Crofton's baptism, being that of the future Escheator General of Ireland, notwithstanding the assertion of Playfair, in *Antiquities of English Families*, that John Crofton was "*born in Saxony* of Kentish parents during the persecution of Protestants in England in the reign of Queen Mary," that is, between July 6, 1553, and Nov. 17, 1558; for John Crofton the Escheator General went to Ireland in the train of Sir Henry Sidney in 1565, and was holding office in Ireland as Clerk to the Connaught Council in 1569, when, if born in Queen Mary's reign, he would not have been more than sixteen.

Chidley Crofton about 1790 wrote that "John Crofton *fled from England* in Queen Mary I.'s time for Religion" (*ante* p. 2), and this is possible, as, if this is the record of his baptism on May 19, 1540,

* St. Michael's, Cornhill, was destroyed by the Great Fire, except the Tower, with its ten bells; Wren rebuilt the body, and in 1729 the Tower was rebuilt to imitate Magdalen Coll: Oxford. A vellum Vestry Book of Henry V.'s time contains a pen and ink drawing of the old steeple destroyed in 1421. The Corporation, Drapers', Merchant Tailors' and Clothworkers' Guilds have pews in this Church. St. Peter's, Cornhill, was rebuilt of brick by Wren, after the Great Fire.

he would be thirteen years old when Queen Mary ascended the throne, and eighteen when she died; and would be 29 in 1569 when appointed Clerk to the Connaught Council.

Having regard to this Kentish tradition, notice must be taken of the Will of William Crofton, of the parish of Old Charlton or Charlton Regis, Blackheath, in Kent. It is dated July 24, 1543 (Somerset House, Rochester Court, Register 10, folio 34), and it will be remembered that William Crofton of Twickenham, who died in 1518 (*ante* p. 23) left a cottage and land at "Cherlton" to his son Thomas.

The 1543 Will runs as follows:—

In the name of God, Amen.

I bequeythe my Soule to Almyghty God, my makyr and redemer, to o^r blessed Lady Saynt Mary and to all the Holy Company of Hevyn, and my body to be buryed in the Churche Yarde of Saynt Luke; unto the p[']yshe churche of Charleton, for my tythes and oblacōns negligently forgotten, iiijd;

Unto my wyf Katherine Crofton all my goodes, whome also I make my executrice; and Hugh Genyns my brother-in-lawe to be overseer;

Wytnesse these, they p[']te (being present)

Sir John ffyspoole, Curate there, John London, wth other moo (more)—Probate granted Sept. 18, 1543.

There is no trace of Protestantism in the Will of this William Crofton, of Charlton, whereas his namesake the King's Hosier would beyond doubt follow the Royal example.

On the 27th of March, 1539, Robert Crofton, who was a "Citizen and Inholder" of London, made his Will (Somerset House, Prerog : Ct. of Cant :, 26 Dyngeley), and it runs as follows:—

I comende my Soule vnto Almighty God, my maker, Savio^r and Redemo^r and my body to be buryed in the p[']ishe church of St. Alburgh within Bishoppesgate, where as I am a p[']ishoner;

I will that all suche Dettes and Duties as I owe of right or of conscience to any p[']sone or p[']sones be well and truely contented and paide without any delaye or contradiccon;

And after my Dettes and my funerall expenses p[']fourmed, my goodes, chattalles (chattels), and dettes shalbe devided into thre egall partes; whereof I will that *Alice, my Wif* have one, after the laudable custome of the Citie of London; the second parte I bequeth to *William Crofton, my Sonne*, and *Barbara, my daughter*, egally to be devided betweene them; and the third parte I reserve vnto myselfe, to p[']fourme my legacies and bequestes hereafter specified;

To the high Awter of the p[']ishe churche of St. Alburgh, for tithes forgotten or necligently forgotten, yf any soche be, iijs iiijd

To the Wardens and Co(m)i(n)altie of the Crafte of Inholders of the Citie of London, a goblet of siluer, wth a couer p(ar)cell gilte;

To *Barbara, my daughter*, xiiij li, vjs, viijd;

Alice my wif shalhaue holde and occupie the tenement or Inne called the "*Swan*," wherein I nowe dwell, whiche I holde by leas, the same *Alice* paying the yerely Rent; and after her deceas the said leas shall remayne vnto *my Sonne Willm Crofton*, or yf he shall fortune to

deceas before my said Wif then it shall remayne vnto *Barbara, my daughter*;

Residue (my dettes paid and funerall expenses p'fourmed) to said *Alice my Wif*, she to be sole executrice;

Roger Barker, Citezen and Inholder of London to be ouerseer; for his labour in that behalf, xs;

Witnesses: Richard Beerd, Myles Wymbishe.

Probate granted June 9, 1539, to Alice Crofton, the Relict and Sole Executrix.

It is possible that this Robert Crofton of 1539 was a brother of William Crofton of Twickenham, who died in 1518 (*ante* p. 29).

He mentions only one son, William, and on August 13, 1603, letters of administration for the goods of William Crofton of the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, London, were granted to his widow Christiane Crofton alias Knottisford, which would be her maiden name most probably. This William and Christiane may have been the parents of "Christofer Crofton" of Bethnal Green, who married Alice Johnson, of Bethnal Green, at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, on July 27, 1603.*

* In March, 1584-5, a licence was issued by the Bishop of London for the marriage of William Crofton, of St. Botolph's parish, Billingsgate, sailor, to Dorothy Elliott, spinster, of the same parish.

In June, 1626, similar licence was granted for the marriage at St. Faith's London, of Susanna Crofton, widow, of Whitechapel, to Thomas Jurman, of Whitechapel.

On May 13, 1652, at Kensington Parish Church, Marye Croffton, of St. Martin's in the Fields, married Richd. Eaglesfield, of the same place. (*Cf. ante*, p. 18, John Crofton, of Eglesfield, 1581.)

On March 26, 1559, Christopher "Crofton alias Crofte," who was a "Clerk and Vicar Chorall" of St. Peter's Cathedral, Exeter, made his Will (proved May 12, 1559, Prerog. Ct. of Cant., 15 Chaynay, Somerset House). He left his goodes and "chattalls" to his "cozyn Robert Shaff to bestow for the welth of his soule as he shall thinke best," and made him executor. Two Vicars Choral named Sir John Darke and Sir John Theiston were witnesses, with Roger Govers "and others."

There are very few records of Croftons in the West of England. The will, dated May 17, 1555, which is indexed at Somerset House, as that of William "Crofton" of Bristol, is found on close inspection to be that of William Croston. There are no other Crofton Wills at Bristol from 1379 to 1700. This Bristol Croston or Crofton mentions "lands in Ludlowe in County Salop, which my mother Elizabeth Croston alias Bradshawe (her maiden name) did give me." Now it is a curious coincidence that eight miles north of Ludlow there is a place called Crofton, and in 1556 (just a year after the date of this Bristol Will) a Henry Crofton was acting as trustee for Joan, wife of Thomas Baggarde, and his five children, for property in Asperton and Stretton Manor, Co. Hereford, which had been forfeited by Baggarde 10 March, 1554, at the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, "for felony," which probably meant that he had been guilty of some "treason," with regard to the Queen's accession (Pub. Rec. Off., Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings, Vol. 36, Letter T, No. 3, for 3 and 4 Phillip and Mary, Michaelmas Term, Twynio and Crofton *v.* George Baggarde.) There is nothing to say who this Henry Crofton was nor where he lived, nor why he was associated with Edmonde Twynio as trustee. It is just possible that he was the same as Henry Crofton of the Drapers' Company in London, who was mentioned in 1545 (*ante*, p. 32). It will also be remembered that in 1468 William Crofton and John



SIR HENRY SIDNEY.

Reverting to the tradition of a flight from Kent in Queen Mary's days (1553-8) it is very remarkable that on Oct. 13, 1555, Thomas Crofton was "received" at Geneva into the English congregation of Protestants organized there by the celebrated John Knox, who in Nov. 1554, went to Frankfort, and who about five months later was ejected, and went to Geneva, where he admitted Christopher Goodman, born at Chester in 1520, on the same day that Thomas Crofton was "received." Thomas was most probably already a Protestant, and not a Romanist at the time of his admission to this congregation of the Reformed Religion.

This conjunction of a Crofton with a Goodman of Chester is the more noteworthy, because half a century later John Crofton, the Escheator General in Ireland, was described as brother-in-law of George Goodman, who is believed to have been a native of Chester (see also *ante*, p. 33).

Reverting now to the William Crofton, who was in the Household of King Henry VIII., it is recorded in the State Papers that about April, 1551, William Crofton was sent to Ireland by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, Lord Great Master of the Household, and father-in-law of Sir Henry Sidney, the latter being, according to family tradition, the great friend and patron of John Crofton.

William Crofton was acting as a "King's Messenger," and carried letters from the Privy Council, about Cork, Kinsale, and Baltimore.

On arriving in Ireland, he wrote, on April 12, 1551, to "Mr. Secretary (Lord) Cecil," requesting him to thank the Lord Deputy (the equivalent of the more modern "Lord Lieutenant") for his kindness to him, and stating that Ireland was then "in good quietness."*

Crofton were suing John White, who was outlawed in Surrey, London, and County Hereford (*ante*, p. 28); and the Will of this "Willyam Croston of Bristowe" in 1555 mentions "my wife Johane and my wife's daughter, Margaret White."

* In 1517 in a report made to the Pope on the occasion of an election of a Bishop of Ardagh, it was stated "That part of Ireland [the Pale] which is nearest England is most civilised. The other part is brutal. The inhabitants live in wooden huts covered with straw. A large part of them herd with the cattle in the fields, and in caves. Almost all are shoeless" (O'Rorke, *History of Sligo*, II., 459).

A century earlier, in Monstrelet's *Chronicle of the Siege of Rouen* (i., 203) in 1418-9, by Henry V. of England, in which siege William Crofton of Calais very likely took part, eight thousand Irish soldiers, forming part of the English army, are described as "for the most part going on foot, one foot shod and the other bare, without breeches (kilted), and ill-clad; each carrying a round shield and small javeline, with big knives (skians) of a strange kind. Those that are mounted have no saddles, and ride very cleverly on good little mountain horses."

Andrew Borde, a physician of the time of Henry VIII., in his *Booke of the Introduction of Knowledge*, 1542, gives a quaint account of the Irish in his

The Lord Deputy was Sir J. Croft, and he wrote from Cork in May, 1551, acknowledging the letters brought by Crofton, and on May 11 of that year the Privy Council Secretary wrote to the Lord Deputy to acknowledge the receipt of letters which Croft had sent back (from Cork) by Crofton, also "plats" (plans) of Cork and Kinsale, &c. (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1509-1573, Vol. III., pp. 112-114). From this it appears that William Crofton's journey had extended as far as Cork.

As a reward for his services, King Edward VI., on May 5, 1551, wrote to the Deputy and Council for Ireland, directing that a lease for thirty-one years in reversion (that is, to begin at the end of a prior lease) be made to William Crofton, gent., of the possessions of the Abbey of Innes-lennaughe, in Co. Tipperary, being of the yearly value of £16 sterling (Cal. Patent and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland, Vol. I., p. 253, doct. 180, membrane 1).

The Fiant is recorded in the eighth Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records in Ireland, Appendix IX., item 1142, IL. 93.2), and is dated May 6, 1551, directing a Lease to be made under the King's letter to William Crofton, gent., of the church and other buildings of the Abbey of Innys-lawnaghe, Co. Tipperary, and the demesne lands,

third chapter, which he prefaces with some doggrel rhymes put into the mouth of an Irishman:—

"I love to weare a saffron shert, all though it be to torn.
My anger and my hastyness doth hurt me full sore.

* * * * *

Pediculus (the louse) other whyle do byte me by the backe,
Wherefore dyvers times I make theyr bones cracke.

"There be many well disposed people, as wel in y^e Englysh pale as in the wyld Iryshe, and vertuous creatures, whan grace worketh aboue nature. The other parte of Irland is called the wild Irysh, and the Red-shanks be among them. That countrey is wylde, wast and vast, ful of marryces (bogs) and mountains, and lytle corne, but they have flesh sufficient, and little bread or none, and none ale. For ye people ther be slouthful, not regarding to sow and tille theyr landes, nor caring for riches. For in many places thei care not for pot, pan, kettill, nor for mattrys, fether bed, nor such implements of houshold.

"Wherefore it is presuppose y^t they lak maners and honesti (respectability), and be untaught and rude, y^e which rudeness, with theyr melancholi complexion causeth them to be angry and testy without a cause.

"In those partyes they will eate theyr meat, sytting on the ground or erth. And they wyl sethe theyr meate in a beastes skyn. And the skyn shall be set on many stakes of wood, and than they will put in the water and the fleshe. And than they will make a great fyre under y^e skyn betwixt the stakes [from which the skyn is slung], and the skyne wyl not greatly bren. And whan y^e meate is eaten, they, for theyr drynke, wil drinke up the brothe.

"In such places men and women wyl ly together in mantles and straw.

"There be many ye which be swifte of fote, and can cast a dart perilousli.

"English marchauntes of England do fetch of the erth of Irland, to caste in their gardens, to kepe out and to kyll venimos wormes.

"In Irlonde they have Irysh grotes, and harped grotes, and Irysh pens."

portion of which lie in Co. Waterford; messuages, two mills, a salmon weir, a little island and land in Innys (island)-lawnaght; land, and a chief rent of twenty shillings from the land of Richard Tobbyn in the Graunge of Innys-lawnaghe; lands of Bally-orcte (or orcley), Kil-molasshe, Logh-Kyraghe, Graunge-hyrwe(y), Kyl-maveaghe; a messuage and garden in Clonmel; the rectory of Innis-Lawnaghe, with the tithes of corn of Innys-lawnaghe, Graunge-hyrwey, the Graunge of Innys-lawnaghe, Bally-orcley, Bal-ma-lasshe, and Logh-Kyrraghe, Co. Tipperary; the manor of Kilmacke; lands of Kil-macke and Glan-newydan; and the rectory of Glan-newydan, Co. Waterford; to hold for thirty-one years from 1562 (*sic*) at a rent of £45 18s. 1d.

The Hon. Francis George Crofton saw the original grant, which was in Latin, and so black as to be nearly illegible. (Story of Mote.)

In addition to this, William Crofton acquired an interest in a fishery on the River Bann, which runs through Lough Neagh in Ulster, and joined in a Petition, dated Sept. 22, 1555, to King Philip and Queen Mary. His co-petitioners were Sir William Rowse, Knight, late Vice Treasurer of Ireland; John Parker, Esq., Master of the Rolls; Richard Bethell, Thomas Kent, William Pyers, and Edward Locke. The Petition asked for licence to "fishe the Banne in said Realme, whereby they had a lawful lease, &c. (from the Crown), and to erect buildings, &c. (weirs), for that purpose" (Acts of the Privy Council).

This rather conflicts with the tradition of a flight abroad from Kent to escape religious persecution by Queen Mary.

It is not known how long after May, 1551, William Crofton stayed in Ireland, but in August, 1551, "Mistress Blanche Crofton" had need of a friend at Court, and wrote to Lord Secretary Cecil (Salisbury Papers, part 1, p. 91 in Historical MSS. Commissioners' Report on the Hatfield MSS., p. 388) that her husband had the keeping of the (house called the) Prince's Wardrobe, for which he obtained Letters Patent (*ante* p. 33), but since Christmas Sir Walter Mildmay sent for the Patent, which she took to him herself, whereupon she was ordered to make a rental, which she did, amounting to thirty pounds, and gave it to Mildmay. The next news she had was that Sir Walter Mildmay and Sir Anthony Cope had taken a survey, with a packet thread, round the House, and Sir Anthony bought (the reversion of) it for sixty pounds. After Sir Anthony's death his son sold it to one Augustine, dwelling at the Blue Anchor in Thomas Street, for three hundred pounds. Augustine had now applied to see her Patent, which she had refused. Since then he had gone to the tenants, and ordered them to pay no rent. She therefore prayed Cecil to be her friend in the matter.

From this it may be inferred that (*pace* the 1555 Fishery Petition),

William Crofton died between May and August, 1551, and that Sir Walter Mildmay thought the Patent was only for the life of William Crofton and not for the husband and wife "in survivorship," and therefore the premises were sold for thirty pounds to Sir Anthony Cope.

If this be so, perhaps William Crofton died in Ireland, or on his way home, and the burial of William Crofton at St. Peter's, Cornhill, on April 8, 1552, cannot be that of King Henry VIII.'s Hosier.

In 1539 he had a grant of two houses in the parish of St. Michael's, Cornhill, for the lives of himself and his wife (*ante* p. 33), and it appears from Chancery proceedings (at Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, Bundle P. 14, No. 2 of Elizabeth's reign) by Richard Platt against John Foster, that *Blanche Crofton as widow*, on June 15, 1557 (3 and 4 Ph: and Mary), granted one of the messuages (in 1560 occupied by Thomas Colte) to Robert Donkyne, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London and (her cousin) *William Lowe*, Citizen and *Draper* of London, as Trustees for "*Thomas Crofton, eldest sonne* of said Blanche and the heirs of his body; and for lack of such yssue to the vse of her *daughter, Margaret Ouerton, wyfe of Jhon Ouerton, gentilman.*" About (1557) three years before the Chancery suit began (in 1560), Thomas Crofton conveyed the messuage to Richard Platt, Citizen and Brewer of London, but John Foster pretended that Blanche had given him "a lease for many years yet, and that she never enfeoffed Donkyne and Lowe. Donkyne was dead, and William Lowe and other witnesses of that deed were old, but Foster would not begin a suit against Platt till they were dead." Platt claimed a Writ of Subpœna to force Foster to produce his proofs.

Nothing further, however, is known of these proceedings. On October 12, 1559, "Blanche Crofton of London, wyddow," made her Will, which was proved on the following 8th of January.

In view of the tradition of religious persecution, it is interesting to see her religious belief expressed in the exordium, or preface, to the Will, which runs:—

All honor and glorie be giuen vnto the Almightye and everlasting God, in whome is all my Truste, and in his Sonne Jesu Christe, my onelie Savio^r and redemer, in whom I do stedfastlie beleue, by the deathe of my Savior Jesus Christe, and by his bloud shedd for my synnes to be saued and redemed frome death vnto lief euerlastynge, which Godd at this tyme hathe giuen me.

Not content with this pious preface, her Will continued by bequeathing her soul unto Almighty and everlasting God her Creator and Saviour, and unto his Son her Redeemer, in whom steadfastly she did believe, and in none other merit by her nor none other, but only by the

merits and death of her Saviour Jesu Christ; and her body to be buried in the church of St. Michael in Cornhill in London, where she did dwell, and to Mr. Thomas Cole to make a sermon at her burial twenty shillings.

The other bequests were:—

Unto the Poore of London fyve poundes;

I gyve to Mr. Couerdale for to make a srmon twenty shillings; and vnto Mr. Verrey to make a s^rmon twenty shillings, and vnto Mr. Sympson twenty shillings;

To the Poore People of Clarken Well and there aboutes thirty three shillings and four pence;

To Maistres Ryelande a Ringe of golde with a Tourkys (turquoise) in the same;

To Mr. Pollyed to make a s^rmon xiijs iiijd; to Mr. Austen to make a s^rmon xxs;

To my *Cozyn, Wylliam Lowe, of London, Draper*, v li; to his Wief my blacke gowne fringed with sylke, and a hoope ringe of golde;

To my *Cozyn, Joane Yonge*, a ringe of golde with a rubie in it;

To my *Cozyn, Joane Waldayne* xls;

To Cicelie Howlande, xli;

To my *Brother* (in law?) Smythe, one ringe with a diamonde and black enameled

To my *Brother* (in law?), Stephen Hadnoll, one ringe with a white saphier in it;

To Mistress Donekyns my gowne of grogren chanclete (grosgrain camelot), fringed with sylke;

To *Rose Overton, my daughter's daughter*, L li; and one little Salte with a cover with a pycure of a . . . in the toppe of the couer; and a gilt nutte with a couer, with a pomgarnette in the top of the couer; thre silver pottes white; and a ringe of golde wth a diamonde in it;

Whereas *Thomas Crofton, my Sonne*, is nowe at his Studie at the Comon Lawes of this Realme, myne executrix shall paye yearlie vnto hym xx li at four termes of the yeare, towards his charges and preferment, durynge the space of three yeares after my deceasse, and, if in case he do profite in his learnynge and also honestlie (respectably) and godlie frame hymselfe to an honest (respectable) and decent liveinge, then myne executrix shall at th' ende of saide yeares paie and delyvar vnto him cc li in readie money; a greate standynge cuppe, wth a couer of sylver gilte, and a Christopher in the topp; and an other Cupp *with the ffyshmongers armes* in ye bottome; and one Salte gilte, wth a couer wth a double v in the toppe; and a greate danske (Danish) cheste, barred wth yron; and an other lesser cheste; one greate hoope ryng of golde; another wth a diamonde in it: one halfe of my Brasse and Pewter; and my Lease of certaine *Tithes in the North Partes*;

To *Margaret Ouerton, my daughter*, cc li; one gilte Salte wth a couer; two syluer pottes wth a couer p'cell gilte; and the other halfe of my Brasse and Pewter;

Residue to said Margarett Ouerton, whom I ordeyne sole executrix;

My wel-beloued ffriendes and *kynnesmen*, Wyllm Lowe, Richard Yonge, and Richard Donkins to be Ouerseers, and, for their paynes, to euerie of them two pieces of golde called Double Spaynyshe Duckettes.

My *Tenement in Cornehill*, London, wherein one Thomas Hawton nowe dwelleth to *Thomas Crofton my Sonne*, and my *Tenement in Cornhill* in the tenure of one Thomas Colte to *Margaret Ouerton*, my daughter; also to her all my Landes and Tenements in the Countie of *Nottingham*.

Witnesses:—Richard Yonge, Rose Bucklans, Rich^d. Donkyns.

The Will is slightly at variance with the allegations in the Chancery suit, where it is averred that the house occupied by Colte was settled on Thomas, who sold it in 1557, whereas by her Will in 1559 Blanche leaves it to her daughter.

The bequest of a cup with the Fishmongers' Arms on it acquires a special interest, having regard to the Will of John Crofton, "citizen and *fishmonger*," who died in 1585 (*ante* p. 30).

Both the Will and the Chancery suit only name two children, Thomas and Margaret, but the Chancery suit styles Thomas "*eldest* son," as if there were others.

Margaret clearly had married an Overton, but a book labelled "Hyde" at Ulster Office, Dublin, says that Margaret, daughter of Crofton of Cheshire, married George Goodman. In Burke's Landed Gentry, however, in the pedigree of Ussher it is stated that George Goodman married Margaret dau : of Edward Cludde, of Orleton, Co. Salop, and that as widow of George Goodman she married secondly Sir William Ussher, Senr., whose daughter Mary by his first wife (Isabella Loftus) married William Crofton of Templehouse, Co. Sligo.

The daughter Margaret was old enough to be married, and was probably a widow, and had a daughter, but Thomas was still studying law, and the language of the Will almost precludes his identity with the Thomas who was at Geneva in 1555 (*ante* p. 37), which was the year in which William Crofton petitioned about the Fishery in the River Bann in Ireland (*ante* p. 39).

If John Crofton the Escheator was born in 1540, he would be almost grown up when Blanche Crofton made her Will in 1559, but Thomas must have been older, *if* he was "*eldest* son." The explanation may be that John was considered sufficiently provided for by his father's Will, which cannot be traced, and was therefore passed over in silence by his mother's Will. Thomas, if not of age in 1559, was very young in 1555 to be travelling abroad, and to be "received" by Knox with Christopher Goodman.*

It will be observed that Thomas was studying law, as his father, William, presumably had done in 1534 (*ante* p. 33), and Thomas Crofton was admitted at Lincoln's Inn on Jan. 8, 1559-60, as the records of that Inn show.

It will also be observed that Blanche owned tithes in the "north parts," as well as land, &c., in "Co. Nottingham," which may indicate

* At the age of eighteen, in 1572, Sir Philip Sidney, son of Sir Henry Sidney, went abroad for two years to learn foreign languages, and was lodging in Paris with Sir Francis Walsingham, the English Ambassador, when the massacre of "St. Bartholomew's Day" occurred, August 23, 1572.

that she came from that part of England. Her daughter, Margaret Overton, had married into a family of long standing in London, for the Corporation Letter Books show that about 1350 Thomas de Overton was one of the horsemen provided by the City to march to the Scottish Wars (Letter Book E), and in 1377 Simon Overtone, who was a ferryman, is mentioned (Letter Book H), and in 1390 William Overtone was indicted for assaulting the Recorder (Letter Book H, p. 361).

THE SIDNEY FAMILY.

As the family tradition is that the Croftons were special *protégés* of the Sidney family, a few facts regarding that family are here not out of place.

Sir William Sidney was Chamberlain to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and the latter in 1552 gave him Penshurst Castle in Kent, where Sir William died in 1554. His office would bring him thus into close contact with William Crofton, the King's Hozier.

His son, Sir Henry Sidney, was born in 1529, in 1538 was Henchman to Henry VIII., and Queen Mary sent him to Ireland in 1556. At her death in November, 1558, he was one of the Lords Justices, acting in place of the Lord Deputy. In 1560 he returned to England, and was appointed Lord President of Wales. His wife, Lady Mary, was daughter of John Dudley, the great Duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded for opposing Queen Mary's accession. Lady Mary Sidney was kept in close attendance upon Queen Elizabeth.

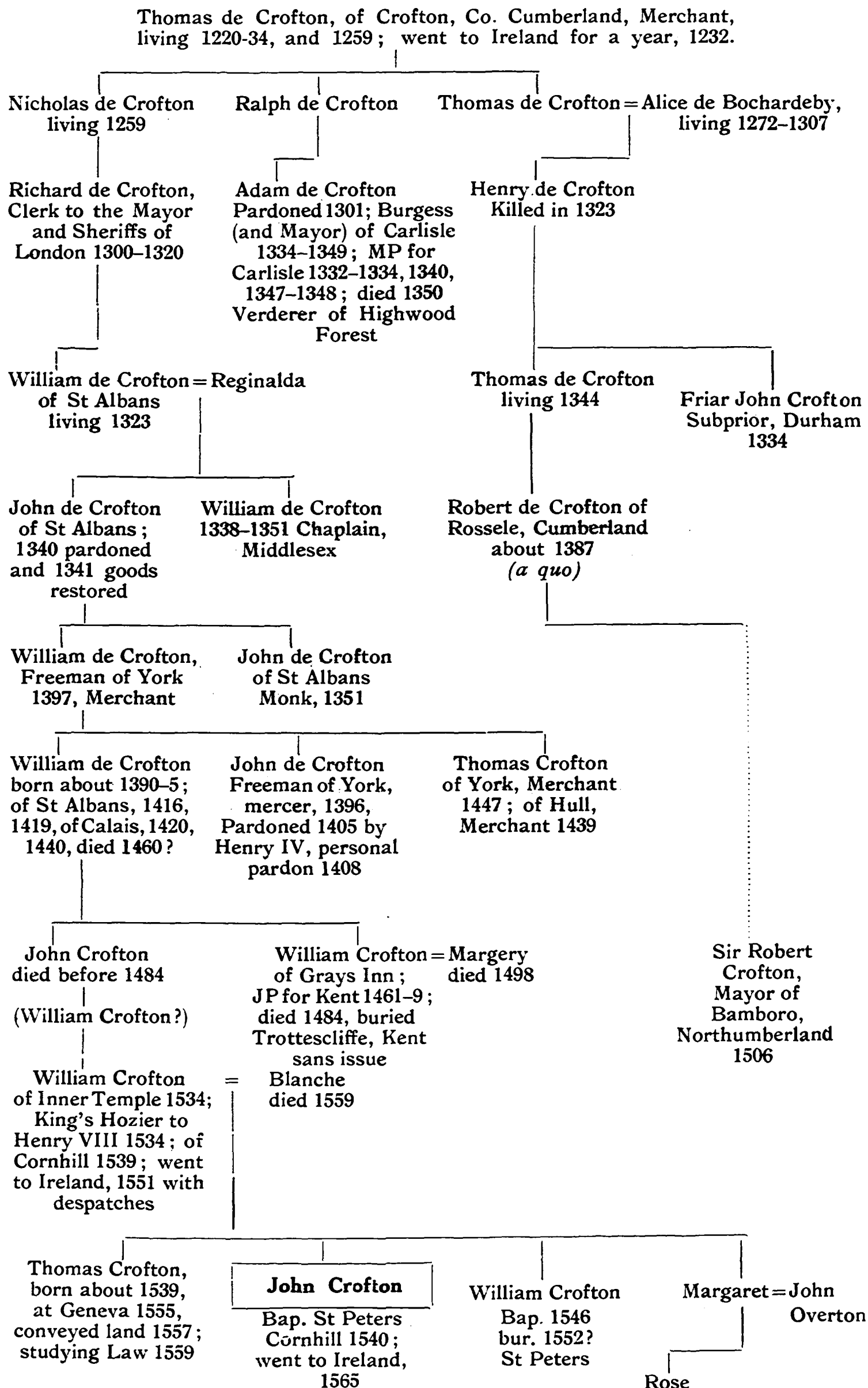
Sir Henry used to say that his near kinswoman was nurse to Edward VI., his father was his Chamberlain, his mother was his governess, and his maternal aunt was his dry nurse.

His son, Sir Philip Sidney (born 1554, died 1586) was addressed by Edmund Spencer as "the President of Noblesse and of chivalry."

Sir Henry Sidney was treasurer for Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1565 (his instructions are dated July 4), and on November 24 he arrived at Chester, with a numerous company, which is believed to have included John Crofton, as well as the poet Edmund Spencer, who was born in Lancashire in 1552, and went as a page, returning to England in 1578 with Sir Henry Sidney, and returning to Ireland in 1580. They proceeded in 1565 from Chester to Hilbre Island at the mouth of the Dee, whence their vessels were to sail, but the winds being unfavourable they were kept for thirty days, buffeted about from place to place on the coast, and on December 17 had only reached Beaumaris in Anglesey. They finally reached Ireland

TENTATIVE PEDIGREE,

Based on the facts stated so far.



on January 21, the passage having lasted two months (Fenwick's *History of Chester*, 1896, p. 493).

From Beaumaris they were driven back to Liverpool, and the Recorder of that town wrote an account of their final departure thus:—

On December 22 The Sacar, one of the Queen's ships, departed forth of this port and haven, with a merry wind for Dublin Water, for the safe conducting of the Queen's Treasurer, Sir Henry Sidney, appointed and made Lord High Deputy of Ireland, with his Council and his Treasurer and other of the Worshipfulls, and their ladies and their train; and with the Captain and his company, many fine trim and tall servitors. Besides the Sacar, there sailed also The George and five other barks, all charged with great horses, fine apparell, and other treasures.

Next day cold frost and snow, misty dark and dim, without ceasing, the snow driving and warping to and fro, so that all Xtian people called and cryed unto Almighty God to amend the weather so fearful and terrible, and to save the aforesaid ships and barks, with all the Xtian people in them being; but it continued all day, and about sunsetting it something calmed.

And about ten or eleven of the clock that Sunday at night, suddenly sprung and rose the marvellousest and terriblest storm of wind and weather, that continued about six hours or little less, as well upon land as water (Irvine, *Village Life in West Kirkby* three hundred years ago, Liverpool, 1895, pp. 20-22).

Weather was not the only danger of a crossing at that time, for the Acts of the Privy Council contain several letters from the Port of Chester in 1564 (Hilbre and Liverpool were then "members" of that "Port"), stating that two Algerian pirates had been lying for three months within a few miles of Dublin Harbour, cutting off stray vessels from convoys, scuttling the ships, and offering the prisoners for ransom, and in 1565 a Commission for the repressing of piracy was appointed (*op. cit.* p. 23).

In 1566 Sir Henry Sidney, who proved to be ablest of all Elizabeth's Lord Deputies, made a "Progress" through Ulster and into Connaught, and a report of the journey was sent to the Secretary of State (Public Record Office, Chancery Lane; Royal Hist. and Archæolog. Assn. Ireland, Series 4, Vol. I., pp. 22-3; Ulster Journal of Archæology, III., 40). He took possession of the Castle of Roscommon, and put Sir Thomas L'Estrange in command of it, with a garrison of infantry and twenty horsemen. It is highly probable that John Crofton was in Sir Henry's train during this "Progress," and that he visited Roscommon, but he is not mentioned.

In 1569 Sir Henry convened an Irish Parliament to impose a new duty on Wines (11 Eliz: Session 4, Chapter I.), and in the same year it was decided to try Sussex's plan of governing the Provinces by Presidents, to keep order with a small army, principally of native con-

tingents, quartered on the people; thus reviving the very objectionable old Irish custom of "Coyne and Livery," which had been the curse of the country.

Sir Edward Fitton, a native of Gawsworth in Cheshire, and judge of the Queen's Bench at Dublin, whom Sir Henry Sidney had knighted in 1566, was appointed President of Connaught, and the O'Brien and Burke families at once rose (Walpole, *Hist. of Ireland*, 1882, p. 125).

The Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, was instructed "to select a suitable man of the country, learned in the laws, and with a knowledge of the Irish tongue, to act as assistant to the Chief Justice of the Province, Ralph Rokeby, and a *suitable person to be Clerk of the Council*."

On June 1, 1569, Robert Dillon was accordingly appointed to be Assistant or Second Justice, and *John Crofton* to be Clerk of the Council and of the Province of Connaught, and Keeper of the Signet of the Council (Morrison's Patent Rolls, p. 533).

The Commission styles him "John Crofton, gent."

Besides this, on November 6, 1569, he was made Comptroller and Searcher of Galway on the west coast of Ireland, and Customer or Collector of Wines Custom at Galway, and in 1570, under the new Act for levying duties on Wines, he received a licence to trade in foreign wines and goods, and to supply the garrison at Galway*.

On August 12, 1574, Jhon Crofton and three others were witnesses to a Deed by Francis Lane, gent., concerning property in Dublin, which in 1610 was assigned for ten years to James Ussher, B.D., Chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin (Deed No. 1340, Christ Church, Dublin).

In 1575 he surrendered all these lucrative offices, and was succeeded on July 11 by Anthony Fitton as Clerk to the Connaught Council (Irish Chancery Fiants, 1575, No. 2619; 2196).

John Crofton was appointed in that year, 1575, to the highly important offices of Escheator General and Feodary for Ireland, with a salary of V. pounds a year, to hold by himself with sufficient deputy, during good behaviour. The Royal Letter directing the appointment was dated at Westminster, Feb. 22, but the Irish Chancery Fiant is dated January 16, 1575-6, 18 Eliz. (No. 2741; 2487). It styles him "gent.," and he was to hold his offices "in the same way as James Stainhurst had held them" (Appx. to Reports of Dep. Keeper of Pub. Records of Ireland).

* On December 10, 1569, John Crofton, certified on behalf of the Council of Connaught, at Galway, a Decree or Order touching Srowhar, Skryne in Tome, and Kenlagh Vicarages (O'Flaherty, *West Connaught*, pp. 235-6).

He continued to hold these offices until 1597, when they were granted to Nicholas Kenny, Esq., "with a fee of five pounds English, and such other profits as John Crofton had."

As Escheator General and Feodary his duties were to hold enquiries, or "Inquisitions," as they were called, respecting property forfeited to the Crown for various causes; also to hold enquiries concerning the Wardship of Infants. Many records exist of these enquiries having been held by him in various parts of Ireland.

On November 26, 1584, a Commission was issued to Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and John Crofton, Escheator General, to enquire concerning all persons attainted in the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, Louth, Waterford, and Carlow, and of all their possessions (Cal. Patent and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland, II., 71); and the year before he held an Inquisition (No. 4169) about land forfeited by Gerald, Earl of Desmond.

He was allowed to appoint a Deputy, and in 1590 one of his Deputies was Richard Boyle, who went to Ireland from Kent in the summer of 1588, and afterwards became "The Great Earl of Cork" (Inquisition No. 6,006; 5598, held at Cronelayne, Co. Dublin, Oct. 1, 1590). Richd. Boyle was born in 1566, and his godmother was the wife of Sir Edward Moore, "a gallant Kentish gentleman, who had been granted Irish estates in reward for his good services" (Townshend, *Great Earl of Cork*, p. 151). In an Inquisition taken at Sligo on March 7, 1584, John Crofton is styled "*Armiger*," that is Esquire.

While holding his offices at Galway he began acquiring property, and the first of the series was a Lease of the Priory of Moylurge, &c., in Co. Roscommon, for twenty-one years. This was in 1571, only six years after his arrival in Ireland. In Jan: 1571-2, the President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, wrote to Lord Burleigh begging for settlers to turn "the good earth to good use" in Macdermott's territory of Moylurge, which lay waste, and in 1573 Fitton, reporting on the state of Connaught, said "I can say nothing good of Sligo" (Wood-Martin Hist. of Sligo, i. 295).

At that time it was the Crown practice to grant leases of the land which had belonged to the suppressed monasteries or was forfeited for rebellion, &c., to any English settler who would pay a moderate but fixed rent for it. It was considered good policy to encourage English settlers by this means, and to relieve the Crown of the trouble and risks of managing the estates directly.

Moylurge was near Boyle, in the north of County Roscommon, and John Crofton's eldest son Edward held the same property in 1606-7, when a return was made of the Crown lands and tithes in Ireland in

lease from King James. Edward Crofton then held "The monastery of the Holy Trinity called McDermod, alias *Moylarge*, in the Island of the Holy Trinity of Lough Key" (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1606-8, p. 69), and D'Alton says that in Dec., 1606, Edward Crofton, son of John Crofton, had from King James a grant of the site of the late Monastery of the Holy Trinity of Camdun in MacDermot's country and Trinity Island, Loch Cé (Lough Key).

In 1574 this first acquired property of John Crofton had been "usurped by rebels," for in 1572 the Mac an Iarlas, sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, whom Holinshed in his *Chronicles* styles "graceless impes," levied an army and broke out into open rebellion against the *Cailleach gránda* (ugly hag), as these imps commonly called Queen Elizabeth (O'Flaherty, *West Connaught*, p. 387, Edn. Hardiman).

John Crofton as a Government official kept his ears open, and sent to Dublin any items of news which he gleaned from ship-folk coming to Galway. For instance, on April 13, 1572, he wrote from Athlone to tell the Lord Deputy that he had heard a Spanish fleet was preparing to pass the seas under the leading of Stucley [Sir Thomas Stukeley], and that some said it was to sail against the Moors*, and others that it was to go to Ireland (to help in the Clanricard rising). He had also heard that all English and Irishmen who were married and free denizens in Spain were imprisoned, and their goods "taken up," and that Stucley had an allowance of a thousand ducats weekly from the King of Spain (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1509-1573, p. 469).

John Crofton was at that time at Athlone, as Clerk of the Council of Connaught, and the Lord Deputy requested him to undertake to bake and brew for the garrison, which was a lucrative privilege. This appears by the endorsement made by the Lord Deputy upon a copy of a letter received from John, which was being sent to the Privy Council in England.

Two years earlier Sir Edward Fitton had written from Galway that the Earl of Thomond (Co. Clare) was in open rebellion, and that "valiant and courageous captains and hardy soldiers were wanted that must make a way for law and justice," and in another letter he deplored the state of the Province and the fruitless expense. About the same time Sir Henry Sidney wrote to England stating that "whereas I was wont to send into Connaught justices, lawyers' clerks, and penmen, I was now fayne to send horse and foot."

* Philip, King of Spain, fitted out a fleet and sent it from Civita Vecchia in Italy under Sir Thos. Stukeley. On its way to Ireland it touched at Lisbon, when Stukeley joined Sebastian, King of Portugal, in an expedition to Morocco, and at the battle of Alcansar, he and Sebastian and most of their men were killed, including Edward, brother of Jane Duke, who married John Crofton.

In May, 1572, Sir Edward Fitton, as President of Connaught, took the field against the Earl of Clanricard's sons, and razed their Castle, putting to the sword all its occupants but one. There were sixteen men, besides women and children. In July, 1572, he reported that the rebels had burnt Athlone East wholly to the ground, except the steeple of St. Peter's Abbey, where the stores were kept, and that was well defended. He also reported the arrest of the Earl of Clanricard.

Such were the surroundings of John Crofton, and on July 16, 1572, he wrote from Athlone the following letter or despatch to the Lord Deputy :—

I cannot, my good Lord, without great grief of mind, write the lamentable and most miserable estate of this unhappy town.

To which, this morning about eight of the clock, approached on the east side, allongst the bog, to the number, as I judged them, of eight hundred Scots, gallowglasses and kyrnes*, who very boldly, notwithstanding the shot of the Castle, entered the backside of the town and fired the same, to which the wind so served them, as that in a moment all the town (of thatched-roofed houses) was burnt, so as not any one house is standing.

During the whole time of the fire, they slipt allongst behind the town to the Abbey, and on the north side out of the danger of the Castle, with masons, broke into the cloister, and so fired the loft, where my malt lay, which, once set on fire, kindled the roof of the body of the church, where the rest of my malt, biscuit, and beer was, and all my brewing and baking vessels, which are all consumed with fire (saving about a ton and a half of beer, which with much ado is saved), and, as God would have it, the most part of the wheat; and the rest was laid in a loft, which was shingled and stood on a vault, to which, for fear of the steeple, the enemies durst not approach; (this) is saved, so as, God be thanked, I have yet unburnt very near CC pecks of wheat and meal;

As for malt, I have not past thirty pecks of beer malt, and ten or twelve pecks of oat malt, whereof part was in the loft with the wheat, and part in *my own tower where I dwell*.

The tun, &c., of beer, and xvi^c of biscuits, which by chance I brought home to *my own house* two days past, for want of good storage (elsewhere, are also saved).

This is the sum of those provisions I have left, both ready and unready;

Neither know I how to prepare any more, having neither place, nor meet vessels to do it, with both the town and all the country about being utterly destroyed;

Whereupon your honour there is to provide for such soldiers as your honour mindeth to send hither, which, would God (they) had been here or a hundred of them, for if they had been here I am of opinion all this had not happened.

(Kilkenny Archæological Journal, v., 345; O'Rourke *Hist. of Sligo*, ii., 393).

* A gallowglass was a foot-soldier armed with a heavy axe. A kerne was a foot-soldier of inferior rank. In 1562 Shane O'Neil, the great chieftain, attended the Court of Queen Elizabeth with guards of gallowglasses, who were "bareheaded, armed with hatchets, their hair flowing in locks on their shoulders, on which were yellow shirts, dyed with saffron, with long sleeves, short coats, and trum jackets." (Walker's *Irish Bards*, ii., 75; Wood-Martin *Hist. of Sligo*, ii., 459).

In that age, feelings of veneration for sacred edifices were deadened, and they were used as fortresses, prisons, or barracks, alike by Protestant and Roman Catholic (Wood-Martin, *Hist. of Sligo*, i., 303).

In 1578 the Wardship of Valentine Blake was granted to John Crofton. This was another lucrative privilege, which was much sought after. It was also a very responsible office, as the education and training of the young Ward in English ways was involved, so that the Ward might afterwards form a centre of improved civilization, according to the ideas of the age. The Blakes of Connaught claimed descent from Richard Caddle, called the Black or Blake, Sheriff of Connaught in 1306, and in 1571 a decree of the Connaught Council mentioning Valentine's second cousin John, son of Nicholas Blake, was passed under the hand of John Crofton as Clerk of the Council (Hardiman's 1846 edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, pp. 193, 213).

In 1577 the O'Connor Don and other Connaught chiefs made a foray into Co. Roscommon, and ravaged Macdonough (otherwise O'Donnell) of Corran, and the son of O'Connor Sligo pursued them. This feud between O'Connor Don and Macdonough was ordered by Queen Elizabeth to be adjusted by Sir Nicholas Malby, then Lord President of Connaught, and the Queen ordered Bundrowse Castle to be restored to O'Connor Sligo, who went to Malby's Court at Roscommon to complain that O'Donnell still held it.

Malby agreed to help him to recover it, and marched in one day from Roscommon to Cuil Cesra, between Boyle and the Curlew Mountains, and next day crossed the range to Ballymote, where he joined the forces of O'Connor Sligo, and besieged Bundrowse, which capitulated after a short resistance, Malby losing eight men (Wood-Martin, *Hist. of Sligo* i., 300-1). In May, 1582, Sir Nicholas Malby wrote to the Earl of Leicester saying that Sir Henry Sidney was the only man that was wished for in Connaught by the country people.

On Jan. 21, 1584-5, John Crofton and (his brother-in-law) George Goodman were appointed to deliver seizin of lands of Gailye, Co. Roscommon, which Thomas Mostian, gent., granted to Edward Waterhouse, Esq. (Deed No. 1,367, Christ Church, Dublin).

On Sept. 23, 1585, John Crofton, who was described as of Ballymote, Co. Sligo, gentleman, and George Goodman, of Tagh-Temple, otherwise Templehouse, Co. Sligo, gentleman, who was Sheriff of that County in 1584 (Wood-Martin i., 496), with many others, were parties to an Indenture of Composition, by which all the chiefs in Co. Sligo under O'Connor Sligo's authority agreed to follow his example in abolishing Irish gavelkind (by which all children took equal shares) and tanistry, and to hold their property by English tenure (Patent

and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland, p. 148; Wood-Martin i., 311, 313, and Hardiman's edn. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaght*).

The series of Connaught Indentures of Composition will be dealt with hereafter (*post*, p. 57).

In 1586 John Crofton, styled "of Lissedurne, Co. Roscommon, Esquire," was one of those appointed or elected to represent County Sligo in the Irish Parliament (Wood-Martin i., 317, 429). In many pedigrees this is entered as John, the second son of the Escheator, who afterwards received Lisdorne as a gift from his father, but in 1586 he would be too young to be a member of Parliament, being then probably about eighteen years old, if, as is probable, the Escheator was only married about 1566.

In 1586 (according to the Irish Memoranda Rolls, p. 194), a compensation grant was made to John Crofton, no doubt for loss at the hands of rebels.

THE GOODMAN FAMILY.

George Goodman, of Taghtemple, Sheriff of County Sligo in 1584, has been described as brother-in-law of John Crofton the Escheator, and in a volume entitled "Hyde," at Ulster Office, it is stated that George Goodman married Margaret, sister of John Crofton. On the other hand, Burke's Landed Gentry, in an account of the Ussher family says George Goodman married Margaret, dau: of Edwd. Cludde, of Orleton, Salop.

The Goodmans were a Cheshire family, and in 1555 Christopher Goodman*, of Chester, was associated with John Knox in the Church admission of Thomas Crofton at Geneva (*ante*, p. 37).

* The Chester Archæolog. Soc. NS. vol. I., pp. 138-157, contains an account of Christopher Goodman, who was born about 1519, and was son of William Goodman, of Chester, merchant, whose Will, dated in 1554 (printed by the Chetham Soc.) mentions only four sons, John, Paul, Adam, and Christopher, and four daughters. William's first wife was Alice, daughter of Ralph Grosvenor, and his second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir William Brereton. Christopher went to Brazenose College and Christ Church, Oxford, and was Professor of Divinity about 1548 till 1553. When Queen Mary became Queen he and others fled to the Continent. In March, 1554, he was in England, but in November of that year was at Strasburg. At Frankfort Christopher joined John Knox and his fellow Cestrian, William Whittingham, but left Frankfort in September, 1555, for Geneva, where he, Knox, and Whittingham are named in the *Livre des Anglois*. There is a List of Persons received and admitted into "the English Church and Congregation of Geneva," and among those that came to Geneva October 13, 1555, "to use the benefit of the Church then newly granted," their names were recorded. The church was erected Nov. 1, 1555. On June 1, 1558, "Chr. Goodman, son of William an Englishman," was admitted a Citizen of Geneva.

Goodman was settled in Scotland 1559 to 1565, and in October, 1559,

The Cheshire Goodmans were a notable family, and had relations holding important offices in Ireland.

About 1450 Ralph Grosvenor of Eaton, Co. Chester, second son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Holme, married Joan, heiress of John Eaton of Eaton, and Alice, daughter of their second son Ralph, married William Goodman, of Chester, and had a daughter, who married John Chaloner, of Chester, whose nephew, Thomas Chaloner, was Ulster King of Arms in Ireland, and whose first cousin, Roger Chaloner, of London, had a son John, who was Secretary of State in Ireland. John Chaloner had a son, Christopher, called after William Goodman's son, Christopher (see preceding note).

Many members of the Goodman family were Mayors and Sheriffs of the City of Chester.

In 1562 John Goodman was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1603 was intended to be appointed Chief Sergeant-at-law for Cheshire, but Queen Elizabeth died, and the appointment was not made by James I.

In 1569 James Goodman, of Bally-laghlin, Co. Dublin, gentleman, was one of the Commissioners for Connaught, and in 1595 he settled property at Bewton, in Co. Meath, which on his death passed to Richard Goodman, and under Richard's Will, made in 1589, it was to go to his brother William, and for default of William's issue to go to his brother Gilbert, and in default to pass to Adam Goodman. William died about 1599 without an heir, and Gilbert died in 1613, leaving a son James, who was 32, and married, in 1623, and another son William, who died in 1623 without leaving male issue (Irish Exchequer Inquisn., No. 45).

Secretary Cecil wrote of him "of all others Knoxes name if it be not Goodman's is most odiose here." When Sir Henry Sidney went against the Popish rebels, he acquired the friendship of Sir Henry and the Earl of Leicester. He became rector of Aldford, near Chester, and Archdeacon of Richmond, Co. York. His daughter married Thomas Marbury, a Cestrian, of Christ's Coll., Cambridge, whose Will in 1571 mentions his "father-in-law, Mr. Christopher Goodman," as supervisor. In 1578 John Aylmer, Bishop of London, described him as "one Goodman, who wrote against the government of women, a man not unknown to Her Majesty." In 1582 he was Dean of Chester. In 1584 he refused to subscribe to the Articles of Religion and dissuaded others, which made the Papists in Cheshire rejoice.

In Dr. M^c. Barnard's *Life of Archbishop Ussher*, 1656, p. 42, it is stated that "as he came to England he visited Mr. Christopher Goodman, who had been Professor of Divinity in Oxford in Edward the Sixth's dayes, then lying on his deathbed at Chester, he would be often repeating some grave, wise speeches he heard from him." His Will was dated Feb. 22, 1602-3, with a Codicil April 25, 1603. He was buried at St. Bridget's, Chester, Jan. 6, 1603-4, where his wife, Mary, had been buried June 20, 1600, and where he had been baptized.

Geoffrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, died in 1656, son of Godfrey, who died 1586, and his wife, Jane, daughter of Simon Croxton, of Marllyn, and grandson of Thomas Goodman, of Ruthin, mercer, whose son Gabriel was Dean of Westminster.

It is said that George Goodman married Margaret, sister of John Crofton, but no authority is quoted, and it is placed in conjunction with the two erroneous statements that the Croftons were of Cheshire, and went to Ireland with the Earl of Essex, whose appointment was long after John Crofton held offices in Ireland. He is also said to have married an aunt of Sir Edward Fitton, President of Connaught, but this marriage does not appear on the Pedigree of the Fittons of Gawsworth, Co. Chester (Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, II., 564), though nothing is there recorded of one Aunt, Matilda, who may therefore have married George Goodman.

In 1596 George Goodman, John Crofton, Richard Mapowther, Edward White, and other English and "Englished subjects," lately inhabiting the County of Roscommon, petitioned the Lord Deputy and Council, stating "the benefits accruing by their labours in the Province, the outrages committed on them by the rebels, and praying that now, upon a motion of peace to be taken of those parts, they might have restitution of their lands and goods, with meet amends for their great loss and hindrance." A report with reference to this petition will be noted hereafter.

In 1597 George Goodman, Esq., was associated with John Crofton and Anthony Brabazon, Esqs., in a Commission of Ecclesiastical Causes in the Province of Connaught and Thomond (Clare) (Appx. Reports of Dep. Keeper of Pub. Recds., Ireland).

The Will of George Goodman was proved at Dublin in 1603, and is now nearly illegible, but mentions "William Crofton, son of my brother-in-law, John Crofton."

Possibly this connection with a Cheshire family is the foundation of the assertion that John Crofton came from that county. About 1650 the Revd. Zachary Crofton, son of Daniel Crofton of Dublin, was in Cheshire, and married Hanna Eaton, who had a brother, John Eaton, and it has been stated above that the Goodmans were descended from an Eaton heiress.

All the pedigrees, however, agree in stating, on the authority of Ulster Office, that John Crofton married Jane Duke.

THE DUKE FAMILY.

Jane Crofton was daughter of William Duke, who was Sheriff of Co. Cavan, and died in 1550, his Will being proved at Dublin in 1551. Jane's widowed mother, Elizabeth, in 1551 received a Crown grant of the land and Castle of Bally Jordan in Co. Meath, and in 1556 she

married Richard Crofts. William Duke came from Powerhayes in Kent, but was descended from the Devonshire Dukes.

William and Elizabeth Duke had issue, besides Jane Crofton, three sons, Henry, Edward, and Davy, and a daughter Thomasine, who married Sir Thomas Moore, Knt., of Croghan, in King's County, and in 1570 of Mellifont, Co. Louth, whose brother's daughter Ursula, daughter of Sir Edward Moore, married Henry, fourth and youngest son of John Crofton the Escheator. Ursula's sister Dorothy married Hamon L'Estrange, and their daughter married John Crofton of Kilbryan.

William Duke's eldest son was Sir Henry Duke, of Castle Jordan, who died in 1595. He married first a daughter of Sir Edward Moore, of Mellifont, and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Brabazon, Treasurer of Ireland, and widow of John Gifford. Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Duke by his first marriage, married Captain Richard Gifford (son of Sir Henry's second wife), and their daughter Catherine married Sir George St. George, of Carrick-on-Shannon, whose son, Sir Oliver St. George, had a daughter Katherine, who married Sir Edward Crofton of Mote.

With regard to Castle Jordan, on April 30, 1565, Queen Elizabeth wrote to the Lord Deputy, directing him to make an estate in fee farm, of Castle Jordan, "on the borders of Offaley," to Richard Crofte, second husband of William Duke's widow, with remainder to Henry Duke, and in default to Edward Duke, and the grant was made accordingly (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1509-1573, p. 260).

As a grant had been made in 1551 to Elizabeth Duke, it may be that she died about 1564, and a surrender and re-grant in 1565 were deemed advisable. This was the year in which John Crofton arrived in Ireland. There was another surrender and re-grant made in 1584, by Letters Patent, which granted Castle Jordan, in Co. Meath, to Richard Crofte, with remainder to Henry Duke, and Clonemore Castle, alias Crofte's-towne, and Kill-owen in King's County, and the Manor of Castle Jordan, in Co. Meath, and other property to Henry Duke, who in 1593 vested the whole property in Anthony Brabazon, of Ballinaslo, Co. Roscommon, Henry Moore, of Bally-na-skeagh, Co. Meath, Robt. Blunte, of Mellifont, Co. Louth, and Henry King, of Ard-na-mullen, Co. Meath, as Trustees (Chancery Inquisn., No. 43, Eliz., 1596).

In a letter from Greenwich, dated June 30, 1583, the Queen stated that this grant was "in consideration of their (Croft and Duke) having built two piles (Peels or Castles), as bulwarks of defence against any sudden attempt" (from outside the Pale).

Sir Henry Duke entered into a covenant in the Grant not to use

the Brehon law, and that his children and attendants should use the English tongue in their houses, and English apparel and apparatus as far as they possibly could, and should appear before the Constable of Philipstown on Sept. 1, and bring all the men under his rule between the age of sixteen and sixty, fit to carry arms, for enrolment; that they should not intermarry with the Irish, or exact Coyne, Livery, or other Irish exaction (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Chancery, Ireland, pp. 85-6).

Subsequently Sir Henry Duke and his trustee, Henry Moore, entered into a recognizance for the appearance of Francis Stafford, who was absent in England, and "impotent and lame, and unable to travel upon the soddaine" (Op. Cit., p. 191).

In 1588 Sir Henry Duke was General of Her Majesty's Kerne (Cal. State Papers, Carew), and when Sir Richard Bingham was President in Connaught, and was ill with dysentery, he sent his brother George Bingham, with Sir Henry Duke, into Leitrim, against O'Rourke of Co. Sligo, but O'Rourke fled to the McSwineys in Donegal, and thence escaped to Scotland. When also Enniskillen was the only stronghold left to Queen Elizabeth in that part of Ireland, and even it was closely besieged, Sir Henry Duke and Sir Edward Herbert were sent with a force to relieve and re-victual it, but were unsuccessful; whereupon Sir Richd. Bingham went to reinforce them, but before he could arrive the relieving force were fiercely attacked and routed at the ford of Dromane, and as the convoy fell into the enemies' hands the place was long known as the Ford of Biscuits.

To resume the history of John Crofton, the times were very disturbed in 1587-8, and on October 26, 1587, a despatch from Dublin to Lord Burghley in England stated that there was no Divine service in the country, and all the churches were in great decay, and there were not even seven bishops able to preach. A description was also given of a "gay master god, with glass eyes," in the Baron Delvin's Island, near Athlone. There was, moreover, great oppression by the soldiers, "but the readiness of the Irish to receive the English amongst them, was proved by their gifts of land to Sir Thomas Le Strange, Mr. (John) Crofton, and others" (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1509-1573, p. 428).

From this it would appear that some of the original possessions of the Croftons were by gift from the native chiefs, and these were probably at a later date surrendered to the Crown, and a re-grant taken, for greater security of title.

In 1588 Sir Thomas Le Strange, Anthony Brabazon, and John Crofton were appointed, along with others, to be "Her Highness" Councillors, joined with Sir Richard Bingham, Chief Commissioner

for the administration of the Province of Connaught and country of Thomond, that is, Co. Clare (op. cit., p. 588).

In 1588, on October 19, John Crofton, Thomas Mostion, and Richard Dogherty wrote from "Isert-rowe" (otherwise Eastersnow or Disert Nuadh), Co. Roscommon, to inform Sir Richd. Bingham that "Sorley Boy's (Yellow Charlie's) messenger to Sir Brian O'Rourke (of Co. Sligo) declared that 3,500 Spaniards (part of the great Spanish Armada) having burned their broken (shipwrecked) ships, had sent for succour, and two more Spanish ships had arrived." It was also reported that "advertisement had been received from 'Mr. Henry Duke,' that three of the Spanish ships (were) coming into the harbour of the Killibeggs in McSweeney's country (Donegal), when one of them was cast away a little without the harbour" (op. cit., p. 64).

On October 23, 1594, it is recorded in the journal of Lord Deputy Russell (Cal. State Papers, Carew) that news had come of the death of Dowde (O'Dowd of Co. Sligo), "slain by Crofton," and of the Wardship of his son.

In 1596 John Crofton, George Goodman, and others petitioned for restitution of their lands, and compensation for outrages committed on them by the rebels (*ante* p. 53), and on August 9, 1596, Captain Charles Montague reported to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, that "it was an ordinary speech with Mr. Brabazon, Mr. (John) Crofton, and Mr. (George) Goodman, that all their churls (farmers) were become rebels, and that none of the kerne were busier to spoil and prey (upon) them than their own churls were, with clubs, etc., and the three persons named said there could be no better service than to kill them all; and he remembered Mr. Goodman saying his own people and churls were at the burning and spoiling of his house, and had his goods divided amongst them" (op. cit.).

This has the appearance of an intrigue by Bingham, and perhaps he was responsible for John Crofton's resignation of the office of Escheator General; his successor was appointed on the 11th of February following.

It was in 1596 that the Poet Spencer drew up his "View of the State of Ireland," which was afterwards described as a "bloody and cruel" scheme for a pacification, similar to that of Cromwell.

In 1599 Sir Conyers Clifford, the gallant Governor of Connaught, was defeated by the O'Donnells in a skirmish in the Curlew mountains in the South of Co. Sligo, and he and Sir Alexander Radcliffe, the second in command, were killed.

John Crofton was variously described from time to time as of Connaught, or of Ballymote in Co. Sligo, or of Ballymurry (close to Mote),

Co. Roscommon, or of Castle Bragade, alias Canvoe (otherwise Canbo) four miles north of Elphin), or of Lisdorn (close to Elphin) in the latter county.

In 1585 he was moving about with the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, and was described as of the place where the Court happened to be for the moment. Thus in an Indenture of Composition, dated August 3 of that year, he is styled John Crofton of Ballymurry, gent., but on October 3 in another Composition he is John Crofton of Canvoe, gent.

The former Indenture is No. II. of the Series, and related to "Imany, or O'Kelly's country," on both sides of the river Suck, Co. Roscommon, and amongst the persons who were parties to the deed were Donogh O'Murry (or O'Miorry) of Ballymurry, Sir Thomas L'Estrange of Ath-league, Knt., Thos. Dillon of Curraghboy, Esq., John Crofton of Ballymurry, gen.; Edward Mostine of the Graunge, gen.; William Mostune of the Downe, gen.; John Moore of Clone-beqnett; Richard Dogherty of Rath-arrowe, gen.; George Goodman and Miles Cavanaghe, Fermors of St. John's of Jerusalem (part of whose possessions would be Templehouse, Co. Sligo) (O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 318).

The VIIIth of these Compositions related to County Sligo, and amongst the parties to it were John Crofton of Ballymote, gen.; George Goodman of Taghtemple (Templehouse), gen.; who were the only Englishmen concerned in it besides Sir John Perrott, the rest being Irish (*op. cit.*, p. 341).

The Xth Composition was dated October 3, 1585, and the signatories included John Crofton. The parties to it included Sir Thomas le Strange, Knight, of Athleague; John Crofton of Canvoe, gen.; and Robert Nugent, of Balline-gillie, and Edward White, of Ballinderry, gen. It dealt with "Moylurge alias MacDermott's countrie, O'Conor Roe's countrie, and O'Connor Dune's (Don's) countrie," which was "divided into thre barronies, Boyle otherwise Moylurge, Ballentobber, and Roscommon," and in the barony of "Boylle otherwise Moylurge," was "the Trinitie Abbey, six quarters, belonging to Her Majesty in right of the Abbey of Clon-shan-ville, also Isartnawe [Easter-snow] one quarter in right of Trinitie Abbey."

In this Composition the "Lord Deputie (Perrot) in the behalfe of the Queene's Majesty agreed that John Crofton shall have six quarters free, as a demayne to his house and castle of Castle-bragade alias Canvoe in the barronie of Boyle" (*op. cit.* pp. 352-8).

Castle-bragade, otherwise Ceambo, or Cambo, or Canvoe, no longer exists, beyond the fragment of one massive angle. This angle has defied even dynamite, which was used by the tenant of the land, who

thought the ruin was "dangerous to his stock." Even Ceambo Lough no longer exists, owing to drainage works carried out on the Lloyd* and Caddell estates, but there is a very pretty little lake, called Cnoc Ruadh Lake, which stretches almost up to the site of the old Castle.

This was in John Crofton's time the territory and castle of the Macdermots, and Father John MacDermot was, in 1909, the parish priest of Croghan, close at hand. In 1832, according to Weld's *Statistical Survey of Co. Roscommon* (pp. 584, 586) the Earl of Cork was Lay Impropriator of the tithe of Kil-lucan Parish, in which the parish stood, while Lord Crofton of Ballymurphy was Lay Impropriator of the tithes of the adjacent parishes of Easter-snow and Kill-cola, and until only a few years ago Lord Crofton's property extended close to the remains of the old castle, and was sold off to the tenants under the Ashbourne Act.

In 1909 Ceambo belonged to Mrs. Mary Caddell, and to the Caddells it came from the O'Farrells, one of the Caddells being called O'Farrell Caddell.

In 1638 Charles or Colley, fourth son of the Escheator's second son John Crofton of Lisdorne near Elphin, married Maud, daughter of Robert Caddell, of Caddlestown, Co. Dublin.

As to the place-name, Easter-snow, it is a corruption of Disert Nuadh, which was Anglicised in Elizabethan days to "Isert-nowe," and means the desert or plain of Nuadh. Disert is pronounced "Disherth," and "by the few remaining Gaelic speakers thereabouts the place is now called Stris Nuadhan, though, near Baile-na-h-uaiche, there is still a Well called Tobar Nuadhan" (Father MacDermot).

Weld's *Statistical Survey*, p. 281, describes the road from Boyle to Croghan as "skirting the Plains of Boyle, so much celebrated for the richness of their pasture, and Eastersnow is deemed the limits of the Plain on that side, where the road traverses a deep hollow; near the bottom of which, to the east, stands the church of Eastersnow, not unlike an English barn, in a lonely spot, surrounded by a few rugged trees. The gravestones, even in 1832, were covered with white lichens, which conveyed an appearance of age beyond what they really possessed."

The church is now in ruins, but was in use up to thirty years ago.

The letter written by Chidley Crofton about 1780 tells all that is known about the end of John Crofton's life, and it runs pathetically thus :—

* The Lisdorn property, after belonging for many generations to the Croftons, passed, by the marriage of an heiress Mary Frances Crofton to John Yeadon Lloyd, into the hands of the Lloyds.

“Old John returning to England (from Saxony) was made by Queen Elizabeth Escheator General of all Ireland, and, after purchasing Estates for each of his four Sons, and one given as (marriage) portion to his Daughter, (who intermarried) with (Josia) Lambert, called Cambo, on Castle of which I saw in raised lett:(ers), ‘John Crofton, 1560’ (1585?) He sold his place to — Boyle, afterwards Earl of Orrery, and sat (settled) down at Easter Snow, *and dyed himself and wife in one day.*”

It is improbable, however, that such an eminent person was buried at Easter Snow. It is much more inherently probable that this faithful “Darby and Joan” were buried together in state at the Cathedral Church of Elphin, although there is no record of the event.

His second son, John, lived about two miles south of Cambo, at Lisdorn, which is only two miles north of Elphin, and there in the Cathedral that son was buried in his turn the very next day after his death, and the Will of his son Richard in 1667 states that his father, mother, wife, and some of his children were buried “within the Cathedral Church of St. Mary in Elphin,” and there Richard’s brother, Thomas, was Dean, showing a strong family attachment to the place.

Elphin Cathedral stands in the middle of a cemetery at the eastern end of the town on the top of a ridge, where its square steeple forms a conspicuous landmark, but, except for four round-topped windows on the north side nearest the street, it looks not unlike an English barn, being merely a modern building, with a common eaves-roof, slated, and out of keeping with its old steeple, which is square, narrow, and tall, though in 1832 dilapidated, its summit ragged, and its sides disfigured by broken plaster. The length of the church is about eighty feet, and its breadth twenty-eight, with one main passage down the nave, which was formerly paved with gravestones. These were in 1832 built into the vestry walls, and barbarously daubed over thickly with black paint, edged with white, so that the inscriptions were almost illegible. They commemorated no Crofton, however, but were in memory of Edward King, D.D., bishop of Elphin, 1610-1638; John Hodson, bishop of Elphin, who died in 1685; Audoen Ovd . . . Esq., born 1623, died 1644; — Luncare and his wife Anne; Nathaniel King, 1636; and another bishop of Elphin. John Lynch was bishop from 1584 to 1610.

The oldest entry in the Register is in 1671, and very few Wills were ever proved in the Diocesan Court (Weld, pp. 337, 356-7).

An account of a forcible burial inside the cathedral will be found hereafter in the section relating to the Croftons of Lisdorn.

The estates, which were bought or otherwise acquired by John Crofton the Escheator, were apparently settled by him on each son in strict tail male. The deeds are no longer in existence, but when William, only son of his third son William, died, leaving only a daughter, considerable property in County Sligo passed to the head of the senior family of Croftons of Mote by Ballymurry, and only the Templehouse property, which had been acquired by William, passed to the daughter Mary, and through her to the Perceval family, who are still the possessors of it.

It is also known that by deed dated June 2, 1607, John Crofton settled the Mohill estates in Co. Leitrim on his youngest son Henry in strict tail male.

From various records it is possible to glean a fairly complete account of the extensive possessions of this pioneer, John Crofton.

Before, however, examining these records, it is as well to state what is known of his children.

Nothing is known of the dates of their birth, but these may be approximated as follows:—

John Crofton was born, it is believed, in 1540, and went to Ireland in 1563, and possibly married the orphaned Jane Duke in 1565 or 1566, in which latter year may be placed the birth of their eldest son Edward, though it is possible that the eldest child was a daughter.

If, however, Edward was born in 1566 he would be 25 in 1591, to which year may be assigned Edward's marriage to Eliz: Mostyn, and George, their eldest son, if born in 1592, would be 32 in 1625, when he married Elizabeth Berkeley. Their eldest son, the first Sir Edward, is stated to have been born in 1623, which may be a mistake for 1625, so the above "dead reckoning" is within very few years of the known facts.

Similarly the birth of John of Lisdorn, second son of the Escheator, allowing for the contingencies of intermediate births of children who died young and of daughters, may be attributed to 1571, five years later than Edward. It is obvious that this son could not be the John Crofton who was M.P. for Sligo in April, 1585. The M.P. has no distinguishing epithet of "junior," which would almost certainly have been applied if he had been the Escheator's son.

If John the son was born in 1571 he would be twenty-five in 1596, to which year may be attributed his marriage to Sara Mapother, and Richard their eldest son may have, therefore, been born in 1597. Richard died in 1667, and would, therefore, be about 70 at the time of his death, and his father John of Lisdorn died on Sept. 16, 1639, when he would be about 68.

SIGNATURE OF JOHN CROFTON, THE ESCHEATOR, AUGUST 6, 1585.

SIGNATURE OF GEORGE, SON OF EDWARD, SON OF JOHN CROFTON
THE ESCHEATOR, 1628.

SIGNATURE OF JOHN CROFTON OF LISDORN, 1628, SECOND SON OF
JOHN THE ESCHEATOR.

SIGNATURE OF THOMAS CROFTON OF LONGFORD, 1643, BROTHER OF
GEORGE CROFTON.

SIGNATURE OF HENRY CROFTON OF MOHILL, 1628, FOURTH SON OF
JOHN THE ESCHEATOR.

William Crofton, of Templehouse, third son of the Escheator, would be born, on the same basis of calculation, about 1576, and would marry Mary Ussher in 1601, and their son William No. 2 would be born about 1602, and would marry Rose Newman between 1627 and 1646, and their daughter Mary was born in 1647. She married Mr. Perceval in 1665, when she would be 18, and she died on October 15, 1705, when she would be 58.

Henry Crofton, of Mohill, fourth son of the Escheator, is conjectured to have been considerably younger than his brothers, and to have been born after they were fighting their way in the world.

Mohill was not settled upon him till 1607, and if he was just then of age, as is probable, his birth would occur in 1586, or ten years later than William of Templehouse, and it was very probably in 1607 that Henry married Ursula Moore. Henry died in April, 1643, when he would be 57 years of age.

The above dead reckoning may be tabulated thus :—

John Crofton, of Ballymurry, the Escheator, born 1540; m. 1565?; died 1610, aged 70.

Edward of Mote	John of Lisdorn	William of Temple House	Henry of Mohill
b. 1566?	b. 1571?	b. 1576?	b. 1586?
m. 1591?	m. 1596?	m. 1601?	m. 1607?
d. 16...	died 1639, aged 68?	d. 1639?	died 1643
			aged 57?
George	Richard	William	
born 1592?	b. 1597?	b. 1602?	
mar. 1625?	d. 1667, aged 70?	m. 1627?	
		d. 1652?	
		Mary	
		b. 1647	
		m. 1665	
		died 1705, aged 58?	

JOHN CROFTON'S POSSESSIONS.

In 1606, on April 1, it was certified, at an Inquisition held at the Town of Roscommon, that the property (mentioned in an acknowledgment then and there produced) was then in the holding of "John Crofton of Ballin-morry, Esq." (Irish Chancery Inquisns., pp. 170-1). The acknowledgment ran as follows :—

Know ye that Joselyn, late of the Abbey of Boyle, acknowledges that Eneas McDonnell, lately Abbot of the Abbey of Conge in Co. Mayo, was seized of the fee, in right of the said Abbey, of the Vill and lanls called Lis-duffe in Sleigh-bane (4 quarters), and of the tithes; and also of all tithes (12 quarters) in Sleigh-bane.

After the death of John Crofton, various Inquisitions were held as

to his property. On October 4, 1611, a Chancery Inquisition (No. 10, in Vol. 15, p. 190) was held at Athlone, and it was certified as follows :—

John Crofton of Bally-murrie was seized of the fee of these Castles, vills, lands, &c., following, lying in the *Barony of Athlone*, viz. :—of the Castle and Vill of Ballin-murrie, the Castle and vill of Moat, Killeagh (3 cartrons), Corran-Garron (1 cartron), &c. (*the list extending over two folio pages*);

That John Crofton was also seized of these several Castles, vills, and lands following, lying in the *Barony of Boyle*, viz. :—the Castle of Canbo; the vill, village, and lands of Callagh (4 quarters) within the Barony of Boyle; in quarter of Ard-ree (3 cartrons);

That John Crofton was likewise seized of the fee of the several Castles, vills, lands, &c., following, lying in the *Barony of Roscommon*, viz., a half quarter.

That he was likewise seized of one quarter in the *Barony of Ballintobber*).

That the premisses are held of the King by military service.

That John Crofton was likewise seized of the fee of the Abbey called Logh-Key, in the *Barony of Boyle*, with castles, lands; and with tythes are held of the King in free and common soccage;

And of the fee of the Cell called Two-mona (1 quarter), with its tithes as well the greater as the less, in the *Barony of Ballintobber*, which are held of the King in free and common soccage (1 cartron,) which premises are formerly and now in suit for a judgment of the law between Donogh-oge-Morry and Edward Crofton, [eldest son of John];

Richard Ruttich [Rutlich?] claims a third part of the Castle of Kenvo, and half the Castle of Bally-murrie.

That Edward Crofton is seized of the fee of Killi-na-trinody (church of the Trinity) 1 cartron [in Co. Mayo].

Next day (October 5, 1611) a further Inquisition (Chancery, Vol. XV., p. 198, No. 14), also taken at Athlone, found that John Crofton was seized of Two-magrane (2 quarters);

And that John Crofton the younger (of Lisdorn) claimed Liss-ville (half a quarter), and Killin-mane (3 cartrons).

On September 23, 1612, another Inquisition was held at Sligo, concerning the “estate and title of all lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments of John Crofton, of Ballin-murrie, in Co. Roscommon, Esq., and William Crofton, of Teagh-temple, in Co. Sligo, Esq., in the several Counties of Roscoman, Sligo, and Leitrim, in the Province of Connaught.”

The record is illegible in parts. The Jurors found that, in the Vill of Killamoy in the *Barony of Tyr-erell*, in Co. Sligo, John Crofton, Esq., was seized, in demeane as of fee, of certain lands of Carrow-mor o Flanogane senior of . . . Jenicock Taaff of Dulo-Donaltaghe o Bennoghan, parcel of the possession of the lately dissolved Monastery or Abbey of Holy Trinity in Logh-Key in Co. Roscoman, with ambit and site of the ruinous church or chapel, with four “quarters” of the lands of the monastery, commonly called three thirds or twynes, viz. :

Twyne Temple otherwise Twyne Tahoge, Twine Maddava, and Twyne Moy-linaghe; with a watercourse and water mill, or place where a water mill was destroyed; with the site, ambit, and precincts of the ruined church or chapel called Temple-ne-fahoge;

And of the site, ambit, and premises of the ruined church or chapel called Kill-begoon, together with the four quarters of glebe or glebeland, all in Co. Sligo.

It was also found that the ruinous church called Shenco with half a quarter of glebeland thereto belonging in the barony of Tyrerell were part of the said Abbey's possessions;

And a small island called Innis-Killoghan in the lake of Lough-gill within Sligo, with appurtenances belonging to the Temple of Kill-rasse, part of the possessions of the said Monastery within Tyrerell barony.

And a parcel called Twyne-ross-burne, containing by estimation a quarter of land, and two gnyves of land, with all tythes, greater and less, oblations, all obventions, mill-races, fisheries, with their appurtenances, part of the said Monastery, in Lough-Key, Co. Roscoman.

Which John Crofton, Esq., acquired for himself and his heirs and assigns from Robert Harrison, who obtained all of them by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth for himself his heirs and assigns, dated 10 August, 1594.

And Robert Harrison being seized of the Rectories and Vicarages of the parishes of Kill-begoone, Kill-rasse, and Shanco in Tyrerell barony, one in three parts of all tythes, greater and less, oblations, obventions, &c., by deed dated the last day of August 36 Eliz. (1594) enfeoffed John Crofton of part, to hold to him his heirs and assigns, as by the feoffment shown to the Jurors.

And from all the premises specified in the Letters Patent the following yearly rents were reserved to the King his heirs and successors, viz. :—

From — xs.; and from Kill-begoone and Innis-Killeghan, with demesnes and appurtenances xxs.; and from Shanco with demesnes and appurt. vijs.; and from Twyne-Ross-birne, with tithes and appurt. xs.

John Crofton was likewise seized, in his demesne as of fee, of :—

The Rectory and Vicarage of Kill-vick-entram, in Tyr-erell barony, and the Rectory and Vicarage of Kill-mick-onen, in Carbery barony, in Co. Sligo; with three parts of all tithes, oblations, obventions, and appurtenances, of the Rectories and Vicarages of Kill-vicketram and Kill-vick-onen, and a half quarter of land called Kill-vick-onen;

And of the Rectory of Correnkt in Ottopothian (?) called Imlagh-adda, Kill-murregh-oiac (?), Drom-raft, Knaghe, Kill-turrock, Clon-

oghill, Troa-more, and Kill-oshallone, part of the possessions of the said Monastery, and all tithes, great and less, oblations, obventions to the said Rectory of Corren and the said parishes pertaining;

Also that John Crofton, Esq., was seized in his demesne as of fee of the Monastery or Abbey of Ball-an-Sadarra, otherwise Asadarra towards the sea, and the right of holding a market there on Thursday, and of all tolls, customs, privileges, goods, and chattels of felons and fugitives, &c., and of Courts Leet and Frank Pledge, and Courts Baron, &c., with all appurtenances part of the said Abbey;

And that the Abbey with its lands, rectories, vicarages, &c., are held of the King in free and common soccage and not in chief,

Paying therefor yearly 53 shillings and four pence to the King;

And that the said lands were freely belonging to the said Monastery, and the Jurors know not what Composition or other duties and impositions it suffered.

Also that John Crofton, Esq., was seized in his demesne as of fee of the Rectory of Kill-owny, in Leyney barony, Co. Sligo, with all tythes and appurtenances thereto pertaining, which belonged to the Abbey of Ball-asadarra.

Also of the Rectory called in English "The Parsonnage betwixt two Bridges," with half a quarter of land called Tullaghe, with appurts, in Carbery barony,

Which Rectory and lands are held of the King in free and common soccage and not in chief;

Paying therefor yearly to the King, six shillings and eight pence.

Also of the following Castles, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with appurts. in . . . barony, Co. Sligo, namely, Deet in Castr-rock, Town of (Collowney?) And two quarters . . . are held of the King by military service, namely, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee, and are worth ijs. clear of all outgoing.

And of a cartron of land in Bally . . . llin, and a quarter called Carrow*-ne-gloarag, and a quarter called Carrow-loony-nett, and a quarter called Carrow . . . , and a cartron called Kaa-vic-kernan; and a quarter called Cill-aghe (?), which are in Leyny barony, and are held by the bishop of Adenei (?); Paying yearly to the Bishop and his successors a certain yearly rent;

Also of seven cartrons of land with appurts. in Clagh-oge, and a cartron in Kill-kerno, and half a quarter in Coulsteighe, and a quarter called Knock-i-milla . . . , and worth above all deductions ijs. Irish;

Lastly a quarter called Liss-unk-gene (?), and a quarter called

* Irish *caraidh*. a weir.

Carrow-keele, and half a quarter called Dorke in Tyrerag barony; held of the King in chief and not by military service, namely by xls. above all reprises.

Over and above all these various properties, by a charter bearing date in the time of King James, Richard Mappowther, of Killinboy, Esq., granted to John Crofton for ever the Castle, Town, and lands of Lisdorne, Ardboy (1 quarter), Ardclony (1 quarter), and the half quarters of Ardclough alias Gragalogh and Lisseville, the two cartrons of Broynbagg and Correshlane, and the three cartrons of Killinymuna; and Bryan O'Flanagan conveyed to John Crofton the half quarter of Corlisk. (Inquisition held at Boyle, April 6, 1627, before George Crofton and others; Irish Chancery Inqns., p. 419; Lodge's MSS, Wardships, Liveries, and Alienations, Vol. II., p. 29).

A Chancery Inquisition held at Athlone on October 22, 1627, certified that John Crofton was seized of the Castle, Town, and Quarter of Camboe and the quarters of Carrowmore, Lisse-gala, Drom-lyne, and Est-fenner, and the parcel of Gort-ne-Cloigh (one-third and one-ninth quarter), and by charter dated January 5, 1603, granted them to Josia Lambert*, Esq., and Ann Lambert, otherwise Crofton, his wife (John's daughter) for ever, and that the property was held of the King in chief by military service (Irish Chancery Inquisitions, No. 33, p. 417; Lodge's MSS. Wardships, Alienations, &c., II., 28).

In the reign of James I., Francis Clifford, gent., conveyed to John Crofton, of Killorin, Esq., the Castle and quarter of Tully-ie, alias Tully-hugh, and a fine of 30s. was paid for the alienation (Lodge's MSS. Wardships, Alienations, &c., II., 34).

LIBER CROFTONIANUS.

Another of John Crofton's possessions was a manuscript, which is preserved in the Library at Trinity College, Dublin. It is numbered 574, and is part of a huge collection of about thirty items bound together under the title "*Annales et Varia Historica de Hibernia*," and is the eighth item of the collection.

It is a manuscript containing about one hundred leaves, and is entitled "*Liber Croftonianus, seu Abbatice Buellensis Annales, ad*

* Josia Lambert was probably a son of Sir Oliver Lambert, who (before 1590) drove the Burkes and the McWilliams out of Co. Mayo (Cox, *Hibernia Anglicana*; O'Rorke, *Ballysadare*, p. 345 note), and later as Governor of Connaught was at war with Brian Oge O'Rourke, whose Castle of Leitrim was a refuge for the outlawed Irish (*op. cit.* p. 348, note).

annum 1161," that is "Crofton's Book or Annals of the Abbey of Boyle, to the year 1161." On the front pages are some memoranda such as "Facts from Mr. Crofton's book," "Notes taken out of Mr. C.'s book on Connaught."

SUPPOSED PORTRAIT OF JANE DUKE.

There is no certainty about this, but it has been inferred that John Crofton had a portrait of his wife in oil colours, and that it was still in existence about 1760, when a miniature was made from it by a well-known Irish miniaturist for the then head of the Longford House branch, Malby Crofton. At a later date the identity of it was forgotten, and it left the Longford House family, and passed into the possession of Mr. Inwood Jones, whose collection of miniatures was exhibited in 1865, at South Kensington, where one was catalogued as "Lady Crofton, wife of Sir Maltby Crofton, Bt., 1760, by E. Dayes, A.R.A." The miniature then exhibited was on ivory. Mr. Jones married the niece of Lady Morgan. Lady Morgan was at Longford House in 1806. Dayes was not born in 1760.

In the course of enquiries made in 1909 to discover what had become of that miniature, which was evidently misdescribed, it transpired that Sir Walter Armstrong, Curator of the National Gallery of Ireland at Dublin, had recently acquired a miniature, at the back of which was pasted an old visiting card, with the name of "Lady Crofton" upon it. Unfortunately this card was destroyed by the frame-maker, to whom the repairing of the frame had been entrusted, and who had to remove the portrait from its frame. It had been bought from a dealer.

This miniature, however, was not by E. Dayes, but by Gustavus Hamilton, a Dublin miniaturist, and is signed "G. Hamn," and "1763." In the opinion of Sir Walter Armstrong, it "represents a lady in a Stuart cap of the XVIIIth Century, and many similar instances could be quoted." Were there two miniatures?

Malby Crofton (son of James Crofton, of Longford House, who died 1755) was born in 1741, and married, in 1772, Eliza, daughter of Ignatius Kelly of Cargins. He died in 1838, and in that year his son James was made a baronet. In 1780, upon the death of Sir Oliver Crofton, Malby Crofton was under the impression that the title devolved upon him, and the misapprehension was not discovered until about 1812, when the titles of "Sir" and "Lady" were discontinued by the family, though still applied to them by others. The 1763 portrait was, therefore, in all probability backed by the card between 1780 and 1812, and cannot be that of Eliza Kelly, who was married, 1772.



Crofton Miniature,
at National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin.

The portrait is that of a young woman, such as Jane Duke would be in 1566, and in 1763 there was no *young* Lady Crofton. The widow of Sir Edward Crofton re-married in 1747, and became Mrs. Nisbett. Her daughter Catherine was born in 1721, and in 1743 married Marcus Lowther, who assumed the name of Crofton, and in 1758 he was created a baronet by that name. Catherine, who would be 42 in 1763, was the only comparatively young Lady Crofton of that date, for Sir Oliver Crofton in 1737 married Mrs. Abigail Jackson Buckley, a widow, aged 54, who was eighty in 1763. There is a portrait of this Lady Catherine Crofton at Mote, and it does not resemble the miniature (*see illustration*).

The following Pedigrees of families allied to John Crofton the Escheator are taken from Carew MS. 635, at Lambeth Palace Library, and appear to have been put together about 1598-1603.

PART II.

The Arms.

The Crofton Arms are described heraldically as “party per pale dancetté or indented, or and azure, a lion passant gardant, counter-changed,” which means that the shield is divided perpendicularly by a zigzag or toothed line, with the left half* of the shield coloured gold or yellow, and the right half coloured blue; and on this ground there is a lion passing to the left, with its head turned half round as if looking at the beholder, and this lion is similarly divided into blue and golden halves contrariwise to the ground colours.

There are slight variations of these arms. Sometimes the colours are reversed, and blue forms the left half.

Another version shows the lion rampant gardant, that is standing on its hind feet and facing round. Yet another gives the lion passant, but looking straight ahead. All these, however, are inaccurate.

Crests came into general use in the XIVth century, and were at first confined to persons of rank. They were almost always, if it was possible, “allusive” to the wearer’s name, as they were intended to facilitate recognition when the bearer wore his armour.

As the Crofton arms and crest were certainly in use in 1627, the probability that they were even then ancient is increased by the allusiveness of the crest, or what may be termed its punning character.

The original crest is *said* to have been a row of seven ears of corn, which may be intended to allude to the “Croft” in which corn grew, but it was more usually drawn as seven ears of corn on one stalk, a form which was probably influenced by the family motto *Dat Deus Incrementum*, meaning “God giveth the increase.”

Crests and mottoes are of minor importance in heraldry, but in the case of the Crofton Family the arms, crest, and motto were all three in use in 1627, and crest and motto seem to be allusive to the family name.

The origin of these arms has not been discovered. So far as can be traced, no record of their grant survives. They were, therefore, very possibly granted before the foundation of the English College of Heralds in the reign of Richard III., 1484.

It is a curious and interesting coincidence that Joseph Edmondson

* This left-hand half is heraldically described as “dexter,” or right-hand, because the wearer or bearer had that half displayed on the right-hand side of his body or his outer side of the shield.



Armorial bearings of Baron Crofton, of Mote.

1 and 6, Crofton ; 2, Berkeley ; 3, Lowther ; 4, Croker ; 5, Ryves.

(who compiled his list from "various books and MSS."), in 1780 published his "Complete Body of Heraldry," incorporating Glover's "Ordinary of Arms" (a MS. in British Museum), and gives, in Vol. II., what is believed to be an ancient addition to the Crofton arms, viz., "per pale indented, azure and or, a lion passant gardant, counterchanged; *on a chief argent, a rose between two fleurs de lys gules.*"

The words in italics mean that at the head (chef) or top of the shield there is a compartment running across it coloured silver or white, and on it there is a red rose between two red fleurs de lys, or lilies of France. The fleur de lys as emblematic of France was adopted by Edward III. as part of his arms prior to 1362.

Chiefs were an honourable addition conferred for service to the Crown, and were generally significant of the service*. In this case, therefore, the Crofton chief might indicate that it was granted to one who served a Lancastrian King (whose emblem was the red rose), and that the services were rendered in France.

It is rather remarkable, therefore, to find from records that in 1420 in the time of the Lancastrian King, Henry V., a William Crofton held office at Calais, five years after the battle of Agincourt, and only two years after the sanguinary Siege of Rouen, and this was before the foundation of the English College of Heralds in 1484. No record of the grant of the arms, or of this addition to the arms, appears to have been preserved by that College, though it is obvious that Edmondson, before 1780, had somewhere or other met with the Crofton coat so tricked or described.

Every effort has been made but in vain to trace whence Edmondson obtained this blazonment†, but it is suspected that it was from some of the hoard of Heraldic MSS. in the British Museum.

It does not agree at all with the arms assigned to "Crofton" in

* Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who died in 1707, received two fleur de lys in chief, in memory of two victories over the French.

† It is not in the *Boke of St. Albans*, 1486, although, as has been seen, some of the Croftons were connected with St. Albans in Herts., and with the parish of that name in London, nor in the *Ordinary of Arms*, by Robert Glover, who was Somerset Herald from 1571 to 1588, nor in the following heraldic works:—

Bysshe, (1654), comprising Treatises by Sassoferato, about Kent, 1358; De Fosse, temp. Richard II.; Upton about 1441;

Guillem, *Display of Heraldry*, 1610, 6th ed., 1724;

Leigh, *Accidence of Armorie*, 1612;

Dictionary of Arms, 1717; *Grammar of Heraldry*, 1724.

Dallaway, 1793;

Delamotte, *Historical and Allusive Arms*, 1803, nor does the name of Crofton appear in the Class Catalogues Index to the MSS. in the British Museum, except for the Crofton Brass at Trottiscliff, Kent.

Randall Holme's "Armory," published in 1688, Book III., Chapter VII., p. 305, viz., "Azure, three mullets, or."

From Edmondson it has been since included in various works on heraldry, some of which give totally different arms to the Croftons without quoting any authority for them. Thus Berry, in his "Encyclopædia Heraldica," vol. iii., 1830, assigns to Baron Crofton the usual arms, except that the tinctures are azure and or, and to the Baronets Crofton he gives the usual arms, except that the lion is rampant, but to the rest of the Croftons in Ireland he assigns "per chevron, argent and sable; in chief four guttéés (drops or tears); in base three of the same," which is quite a mistake. These three versions are repeated in Burke's "General Armory," 1884, with a fourth, which only varies from the correct version by styling the indented line "dancettée" instead of "indented," which is a distinction without a great difference, but is probably correct. Indented has several teeth, dancettée has only three as a rule, and is the older form.

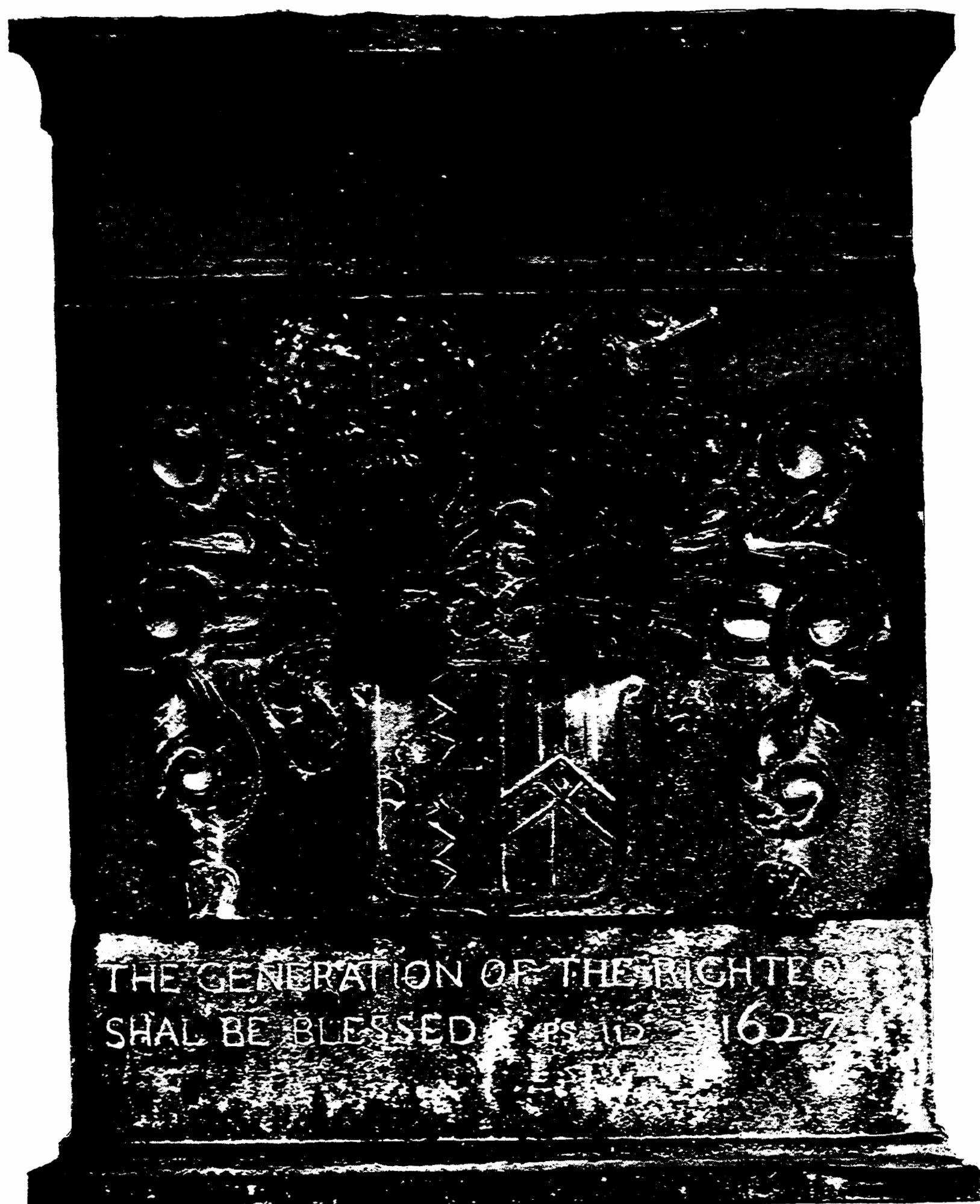
The arms which most closely resemble those borne by the Croftons are those of Stone, of Counties Lancaster and York, which are "per *pale* (a *straight* perpendicular line) or and azure a lion *rampant*, counterchanged"; and those of Place, of County Durham, which are "per *pale*, or and *gules*, a lion passant gardant, counterchanged."

The arms of Croft, of Croft Castle, County Hereford, are also partly similar, being "quarterly per fesse indented, azure and argent, in the first (top left hand corner) a lion passant gardant, or," and the arms of the Crofts of Yorkshire and Hereford are almost identical.

It is sometimes alleged that the Crofton arms are found on old monuments in York Minster, but the "Book of Armes," recorded at the Heralds' Visitation of Yorkshire in 1584, as found by them in York Minster and other Yorkshire churches, only gives one coat divided per pale, namely, that of Brian Higden, who was Dean and Resident at York. It was "per pale, azure and vert, a chevron between three bucks' heads, or; on a chief argent, a tortereau charged with a lion's head erased of the last between two leopards' heads cabossed of the first."

The earliest instance of the use of the usual Crofton arms that has survived appears to be that of William Crofton, third son of John Crofton the Escheator General. John Crofton died in 1610, and in 1627, when William Crofton built a house or castle at Temple House, County Sligo, he decorated one of the doors by placing over it his arms and crest (*see illustration*) and inscriptions, which include the usual Crofton motto, as well as an extension in Latin of the same idea (*see account of Temple House post*).

The Crofton crest is shown, as seven ears of wheat on one stalk, on



Armorial Stone, 1627,
Temple House, Co. Sligo.



Armorial Stone at Mote, about 1661 ; Crofton quartering Berkeley.

Motto, "Incrementum Dat Deus." Crest, three ears erect, four ears drooping. The Ulster Badge in centre.

the stones now forming an alcove seat on the hill at Mote. It seems not unlikely that these stones, which have *rough sides*, once formed a chimney piece at Mote Castle. They bear the inscription "George Crofton, 1632, Elizabeth Crofton." Mote Castle was twice sacked, about 1640 and 1644, and was restored about 1662, and finally demolished about 1777.

At Mote there is a garden seat built of stones, which also seem to have come from the Castle. Its back is formed of a large slab, once probably over the Castle entrance, on which is sculptured, with Jacobean mantling, the arms, crest, and a scroll for the motto, which is more elegantly given as, "*Incrementum Dat Deus.*" The crest shows a single corn stalk, with three ears erect, and four others drooping from it. The shield is charged quarterly, 1 and 4 Crofton; 2 and 3, Berkeley, viz.: Gules, a chevron, between ten crosses patée, six in chief and four in base, argent. In the centre there is an in-escutcheon, charged with a dexter hand, which was the old badge of the Ulster Office of Heralds, and is now, as a sinister hand gules on a field argent used to denote Irish baronets. It may, therefore, be safely ascribed to the year 1662 or thereabouts, after the baronetcy was conferred on Sir Edward Crofton in 1661. He restored the Castle, and his mother was a Berkeley heiress.

The arms and crest were officially recorded in 1639 by the Irish Heralds' Office on the death of the Escheator's second son, John Crofton, of Lisdorn (*post*). In 1669 Duke Crofton, one of the sons of this last-named John Crofton, and himself an officer in Sir Oliver St. George's Dragoon Regiment, sealed his Will with a seal bearing the Crofton crest displayed in the usual way; and in 1669 a Crofton widow, who was born a Moore, had her escutcheon recorded by Ulster, showing the Crofton coat. At a later date Ursula was inserted in pencil as her Christian name, so her husband was probably Henry Crofton No. 1, of Mohill, but a son of John Crofton, of Lisdorn, also married a Miss Moore.

These instances of the use of the arms and crest by younger sons of the Escheator General are of importance, as showing that the arms and crest were traditional, and recognised as such.

In 1661 a baronetcy was conferred upon the head of the family, Captain Edward Crofton of Mote, the senior descendant of the eldest son of the Escheator, and there can be no doubt that upon that occasion the Heralds would enquire as to his arms, but there is no record of any grant or confirmation by Ulster.

In 1683 the arms of Thomas Crofton (of Inchirourke, brother of the

first Sir Edward Crofton), impaling those of his wife, Christian Lee, are recorded at Ulster Office (*post*).

The result of a search at the Office of Arms at Dublin* is stated, in a letter dated October 18, 1909, by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant, as follows:—

The oldest entry of the Crofton arms in this office is in the Funeral Entry of "John Crofton of Lisdarne in the County of Roscommon, Esq^r," who died 16 September, 1639. The arms are "Per pale dancettée or and azure, a lion passant guardant, counter-changed"; Crest, seven ears of wheat, or.

No change was ever made in these Arms, but the Crest, instead of being represented as seven distinct ears of wheat [as in this 1639 entry], was subsequently made a stalk of wheat of seven ears. [The seven ears on one stalk appears to be the older form.—H. T. C.]

When Marcus Lowther took the name of Crofton [about 1745] he never applied for a grant of the Arms, and so was never legally entitled to use them, except on an escutcheon of pretence on his own Arms. His son would have been entitled to 1st and 4th Lowther, 2nd and 3rd Crofton.

The Crofton coat, pure and simple, appears to have been allowed to Baroness Crofton, when granted Supporters on her elevation to the Peerage.

The Arms were confirmed, with the Crest, a stalk of wheat of seven ears, and the Motto, "*Dat Deus Incrementum*," 4 April, 1801, to Morgan Crofton of Mohill, Co. Leitrim, Esq., being about to be created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

In 1838 [when he was made a Baronet], James Crofton of Longford House, Co. Sligo, registered his Pedigree, going back to his grandfather. He must also have obtained a Certificate of his Arms, to record in the Heralds' College [at Dublin], according to the rule then prevailing, but there is no record of it here now.

The coat you refer to, described in Burke's "General Armory," with "on a chief argent, a rose between two fleurs de lis gules," is not recorded in this office.

The result of a similar search at Heralds' College, London, is stated in a letter, dated November 2, 1909, by Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald, as follows:—

The result of the search, which has been made here, shows that the arms you refer to [with the chief], are not on record in the Heralds' College.

Even Philpot, the well-known Herald and Kent antiquary, does not notice the family in his Collections, which are in our library.

The earliest mention I find of the coat is in Robson's "British Herald" [1830], and the arms were probably introduced into Burke's "Armory" from this source.

Thomas Robson was an heraldic engraver, and "The British Herald" was of no great authority. It contains the arms of Baron Crofton, varying them "or and azure," and "azure and or," and the crest "seven ears of wheat," and "an ear of wheat"; and those of the

* In Ireland there is only one King at Arms, Ulster; whose office was instituted by Edward VI. in 1553, and he held Visitations in parts of Ireland from 1568 to 1620. The records of the Visitations are preserved in Dublin, but do not include a record of the arms of Crofton.



Seat on the Hill, at Mote,
inscribed "George Crofton—1632—Elizabeth Crofton," and crest.

From a photograph by Miss Gertrude G. Crofton.

Croftons of Mohill, "a lion rampant" and "a lion passant guardant"; and their crest "seven stalks of wheat" and "6 ears of wheat." Besides these discrepancies he gives the coat charged with a chevron and guttéés before mentioned, with crest "a savage's head, proper," also, as their crest, "an eagle's head erased and ducally gorged holding in the beak a pheon."

Prolonged search has brought to light no armigerous Croftons in England since 1600. These variant arms may, therefore, be safely treated as mistakes pure and simple. There have been Croftons in and about Durham and Northumberland before and after 1600, but there is no record of their having borne arms. If they had done so they would have been of considerable family importance, as indicating with more or less certainty whether they and the Anglo-Irish Croftons were of the same stock, and whether the Anglo-Irish tradition of a Cumberland origin is a myth.

With regard to the De Croftons of Cumberland, all that can be learnt of their seals is recorded by Denton, the Cumberland antiquary and historian, about 1600. He noted that "John de Crofton gave lands to the Priory of Carlisle; his seal was a pelican and her young ones in her nest under her. Robert, his son, gave lands also to the Church of Carlisle; he sealed with a lilly pot of three flowers."

These are mere "devices," and not armorial bearings.

In the pedigree of the Brisco family, which is undated, but bears internal evidence of having been completed about 1625, from one preserved as a scroll and compiled about 1584, the arms assigned to De Crofton differ entirely from those borne by the Anglo-Irish Croftons. They are gules, a saltire engrailed, argent (that is, on a red ground, a cross, like an X, coloured white or silver, with wavy edges), but the eminent Cumberland antiquary, the Reverend James Wilson, of Dalston, points out that these arms resemble those of Kirk-bridge (or Kirke-bridge), which are "Argent, a saltire engrailed vert." That family's name is taken from a place in Cumberland not very far from Crofton, and both Crofton and Kirkbridge at one time belonged to an ancestor of the Cumberland De Croftons*.

Denton, or whoever completed the Brisco pedigree about 1625, did not record whence he took these arms, but he remarks, "The Bearing of the Croftons is ye same wth that of ye Lord Tiptoft; only ye Colrs.

* Odard de Logis received from Waltheof, son of Gospatrick the Great, Earl of Dunbar, the manors of Wigton, Dundraw, Kirkbridge, Blencogo and Waverton, and after three descents the property passed to four heiresses, the husband of one of whom took the name "De Crofton," because his wife received Crofton as part of her share.

are reversed; that of ye Lord Tiptoft being Argent, a Saltier Engrayled Gules."

Nothing armorial is learnt from the Ancient Deeds, preserved at the Public Record Office, London, ranging from 1416 to 1527, which mention various Croftons (*ante*, pp. 22-3), because it was not requisite for the Croftons to seal the deeds, or if they did the seals have disappeared.

It has been conjectured that the crest dates back to the times of the Crusades, but this is in the highest degree improbable, for the last Crusade began in 1270, and ended in 1291.

The crest had more probably a Biblical source, namely, in Joseph's Dream, as recorded in Genesis xli., 5, "Behold seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, rank and good." This would be maize, which is now called in England "Indian corn," and is described in the Bible, in 2 Kings iv., 42, "There came a man from Baal-shalisha, and brought the man of God full ears of corn in the husk thereof."

Mottoes are generally of later date and more changeable than Arms, and the Crofton motto may be of Post-Reformation date.

In Queen Elizabeth's days, in 1591, Sir John Hawkins, on returning without plunder from a seven months' cruise, piously and apologetically ended his report to the Queen, "Paul planteth and Apollos watereth, but it is God who giveth the increase." "God's death," retorted the Queen, "this fool went out a soldier, and is come home a divine."

The anecdote had a wide circulation, and may have prompted the adventurous John Crofton in Ireland to adopt the phrase, "God giveth the increase" as his motto, in memory of his own rapid advance in fortune.

Sir John Hawkins was obviously quoting from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians (iii., 6, 7), "I have planted (belief), Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. So then neither is he that planteth, anything, neither he that watereth, but it is God that giveth the increase."

Mahomet's Koran contains in the second Sura (known as The Red Cow), a remarkable passage, which well fits the Crofton crest and motto, "The similitude of those who lay out their substance for advancing the religion of God, is as a grain (of maize) which produceth seven ears, and in every ear an hundred grains; for God giveth two-fold [Mahomet's simile works out at seven hundred-fold] unto whom he pleaseth. God is bounteous and wise."

A seal used by Duke Crofton, of Lakefield, in 1739, shows the crest in the supposed original form of seven separate ears of wheat in a

row, three on each side of an upright one, curving and diminishing symmetrically; and so does a seal which was used at Mote about 1730, and some old spoons there, but in 1729 the Croftons of Mohill used a seal showing the seven ears of wheat on one stalk.

In 1797, when the widow of Sir Marcus Lowther-Crofton was created Baroness Crofton, the arms, crest, and motto before described were allowed to her with supporters, dexter (to the left, as drawn), a lion rampant azure and sinister (to the right), a stag rampant proper, armed and hoofed or, and gorged (throated) with a ducal coronet. A further motto, "Pro patriâ et rege" (for his native land and King) was added, in allusion to the loyal services of Sir Marcus to Ireland and the Crown*.

In Sir William Betham's MSS. at the British Museum, there is a note of the arms inscribed on the gravestone placed by Sir Oliver Crofton in St. Kevin's churchyard, Dublin (but no longer to be found there), in memory of his mother, Catherine Armstrong, who died in 1750. These show the usual crest and motto, but the shield is charged quarterly, 1 and 4 Crofton; 2, a lion rampant, for St. George; and 3, three dexter arms vambraced, for Armstrong; and in the centre there is an in-escutcheon charged with a bar, in chief two martlets, and in base one of the same. The tinctures are not given, but the St. George coat is "Argent, a chief azure, over all a lion rampant, gules, ducally crowned, or," and the Armstrong coat is "Gules, three dexter arms vambraced, argent, hands proper." A vambrace was armour for the fore-arm or front of the arm.

This in-escutcheon may be that of Sir Oliver's heiress wife, who had first married a Buckley, but for want of the tinctures it has not been identified, and her maiden name has not been discovered. The arms on the escutcheon do not appear in either Glover's or Papworth's "Ordinary of Arms."

The settlement of the Mohill estate, made in 1607 by John Crofton upon his youngest son, Henry, was possibly handed over to the Crown when the Letters Patent of later date were granted to give greater security of title, so that the seal of John Crofton to that deed is not available as evidence, but in cotemporary documents John Crofton is frequently styled "armiger" (esquire), and if he was, as is believed, a barrister, he would rank as an Esquire, but no record can

* The arms of Baron Crofton given as an illustration:—Quarter 1 and 6, *Crofton*; 2, Berkeley, as above described; 3, *Lowther*, or six annulets sable, three, two and one; 4, *Croker*, Argent, a chevron engrailed gules, between three ravens rising proper; 5, *Ryves*, Argent, in a bend three mascles between two cotises sable. These quarterings represent marriages, with heiresses of the families named, in 1625, 1744 and 1767, but it is scarcely correct to quarter Ryves.

be found of his admission, or call, to the Bar, at either the Inner or Middle Temple, nor at Lincoln's Inn or Gray's Inn.

The old deeds of Sir Malby Crofton in 1896 were inspected by the Rev. W. Ball Wright, but only one of them had a Crofton seal, and it bore "the coat of arms of Henry Crofton," of Longford House, who died in 1710. There are several stones at Longford House bearing the family arms, crest, and motto, but they are apparently not earlier than about 1720.

The correct livery follows the tinctures of the arms, and is blue with yellow cuffs and collar, or alternatively drab with blue facings.

PART III.

Descendants of John Crofton, the Escheator General.

SECTION I.

CROFTONS OF MOTE.

JOHN CROFTON (born 1540, died 1610) married (about 1565-6?) Jane, sister of Sir Henry Duke, Knight, of Castle Jordan, Co. Meath, and had issue:—

1. Edward, his heir, of whom presently;
2. John of Lisdorn, Co. Roscommon, died September 16, 1639 (see Croftons of Lisdorn, *post*);
3. William of Temple House, Co. Sligo (see Croftons of Temple House, *post*);
4. Henry of Mohill, Co. Leitrim (see Croftons of Mohill, *post*);
5. Sarah, who married Gerald Dillon of Freemore, son of Captain Garret Dillon and his wife Margaret, daughter of the MacCostello (Nangle), and nephew of Theobald, first Viscount Dillon, and related to Sir Robert Dillon, Knight, who was created Earl of Roscommon by King James I.; she had three sons, of whom Theobald had a son Gerald, who married Susanna, widow of the first Sir Edward Crofton, Bart.
6. Joan, who married Edward Brabazon, a relative of, if not the same as, Sir Edward Brabazon, Knight, Privy Councillor, son of Sir William Brabazon, Knight, who was Treasurer and Lord Justice of Ireland, and married one of the Cliffords of Kent. Sir Edward's brother Anthony married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Malby (she afterwards married Thomas Burghe or Burke, second son of Ulick Earl of Clanrickard); and Sir Edward Brabazon's sister Elizabeth married Sir Henry Duke.

Edward Crofton, eldest son and heir of John Crofton, was born about 1566, and died January 19, 1627. Daniel Molyneux's Note Book, at T.C.D. (MS. F. 3, 17), notes "To be entered in ye Funerall Book 1627, Edward Crofton," and others. He lived at Ballymurry, adjoining Mote and close to Roscommon, and married, about 1594, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Robert Mostyn, or Mostian, and his

wife Julia, daughter of Phelim O'Melaghlin, King of Meath. Elizabeth was widow of William Clifford, of Tully Castle, by whom she had a son, Francis Clifford, who was eight years old in January, 1594.

Edward Crofton had issue of the marriage:—

1. George, his heir, of whom presently.
2. Thomas, of Longford House, Co. Sligo (see Croftons of Longford House, *post*).
3. John, who died unmarried after 1615, when he is mentioned in a deed held by Sir Malby Crofton.
4. William, of Clonsilla, Ballintobber Barony, Co. Roscommon, who, according to various pedigrees, "settled in Co. Mayo," and died in 1665 (see Croftons of Mayo, *post*).
5. A daughter, who married — Courtenay, and had a son Francis, of Newcastle, Co. Limerick, who married Lady Frances Boyle, and was cousin to Robert Taylor, of Ballinort, Co. Limerick, gent., and his brother William, and was also cousin to John Crofton, of Kilbryan, "second son to my Aunt Elizabeth Crofton, alias Berkeley" (Will of Francis Courtenay, January 1658-9, proved 1660).

George Crofton, eldest son and heir of Edward Crofton, erected the Castle of Mote, Ballymurry, between 1627 and 1632. He died before 1648. In Kilmain churchyard, Mote, there is a stone about four feet high, with an inscription defaced, and only the date, 1639, visible. This was erected perhaps to the memory of George Crofton.

In 1625 he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Berkeley, of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, and had issue:—

1. Edward, the first baronet, of whom presently.
2. John of Kilbryan, N. Roscommon (see Croftons of Kilbryan, *post*).
3. Thomas of Inchirourke, near Askeaton, Co. Limerick, and of Clondralaw, Co. Clare. In vol. 73 of Funeral Obits, Ulster Office, Dublin, it is recorded that "Christian Crofton, alias Lee, of Cloandrealda, dept. this mortal life the 18th of July, 1683, being the wife of Thomas Crofton, of the County of Cleere, gent., and was interred in the parish church of Cloandrealda aforesaid, leaving two daughters. I Thomas Crofton aforesaid returned this Certificate in the Office of the Ulster King of Arms to be recorded this 15th day of August, 1683; (signed) Thos. Crofton." This is followed by a drawing of the Crofton arms, impaling those of Lee. The Crofton lion, however, is rampant, and the Lee arms are azure, a bar sable

between three leopards' heads 2 and 1. The Lees claim descent from Lee of Lee Hall, Co. Chester, of which the Earls of Lichfield were a branch. Their arms were confirmed to their ancestor, Thomas Lee, of the City of London, by William Flower, Norroy, October, 1583, and are argent, on a chevron engrailed, between three leopards' heads, sable, a crescent.

In 1659, in Kilbrasse parish, Tirerril Barony, Co. Sligo, Thomas "Croston" (Crofton), Esq., was Tituladoc for the Townlands of Castle-logh-dergan and Tober-nany, with 104 and 200 inhabitants, of whom 98 and 198 were Irish. In 1585 Dermot O'Hely, of Cashel Lough Dergan, now Castle-dargan, was a juror at an Exchequer Inquisition. Thomas Crofton is also mentioned in the Will of Thomas Ormsby, of Comyn, proved 1662. Thomas Crofton, of Inchirourke, evidently left his estates encumbered. His eldest daughter, Eliza or Elizabeth, was married at the time of his death, and, as wife of Revd. John Vandeleur, she took out letters of administration on October 21, 1703. She was probably then under age, for further letters were granted to her on February 23 next. In July, 1712, her sister Susanna, having perhaps then come of age, was joined in the administration, but in January, 1715-6, the "principal creditor," William Brooksbank, took Letters, and in August next he and the two daughters were joined with him (Book of Intestants, Ulster Office).

Christian's father was Henry Lee. Thomas died intestate in 1703. There was issue:—

- 3a. Elizabeth, who married, August 19, 1726, Revd. John Vandeleur, of Cregg, Co. Clare, and left issue, many of whose descendants have since used Crofton as a Christian name.
- 3b. Susanna, who died unmarried. Another account at Ulster Office, in the C volume of Wills, says Susanna married John Lee.
4. Mary, who was an infant in 1661, when her wardship was sought by the Dowager Countess of Roscommon. She married Philip Ormsby, of Annagh, Co. Sligo (Will proved 1694), and had issue:—1, Griffith; 2, William (both of whom left issue); 3, Henry; 4, Duke; 5, Ann; 6, Hannah; 7, Mary. Philip Ormsby was nephew of Thomas Ormsby, of Cummin. In 1662 administration of the Will of Thomas Ormsby, of Comyn, was granted to Philip Ormsby, of Roleo, and Thomas Crofton, of Castle Loch-dargan.

5. Sarah, who married, first, in 1656, Major James Harrison, of Chiliarch, by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, John Crofton (No. 2), of Lisdorn (see Croftons of Lisdorn, *post*).
6. Catherine, married John Widenham, of Castleton Roche, Co. Cork, and had no issue.
7. Joan or Jane, married George Rosse, of Rose-port-fergus, Co. Clare, and had no issue.
8. Ann, married George Aylmer, of Crogh, Co. Limerick, Esq., and had no issue.

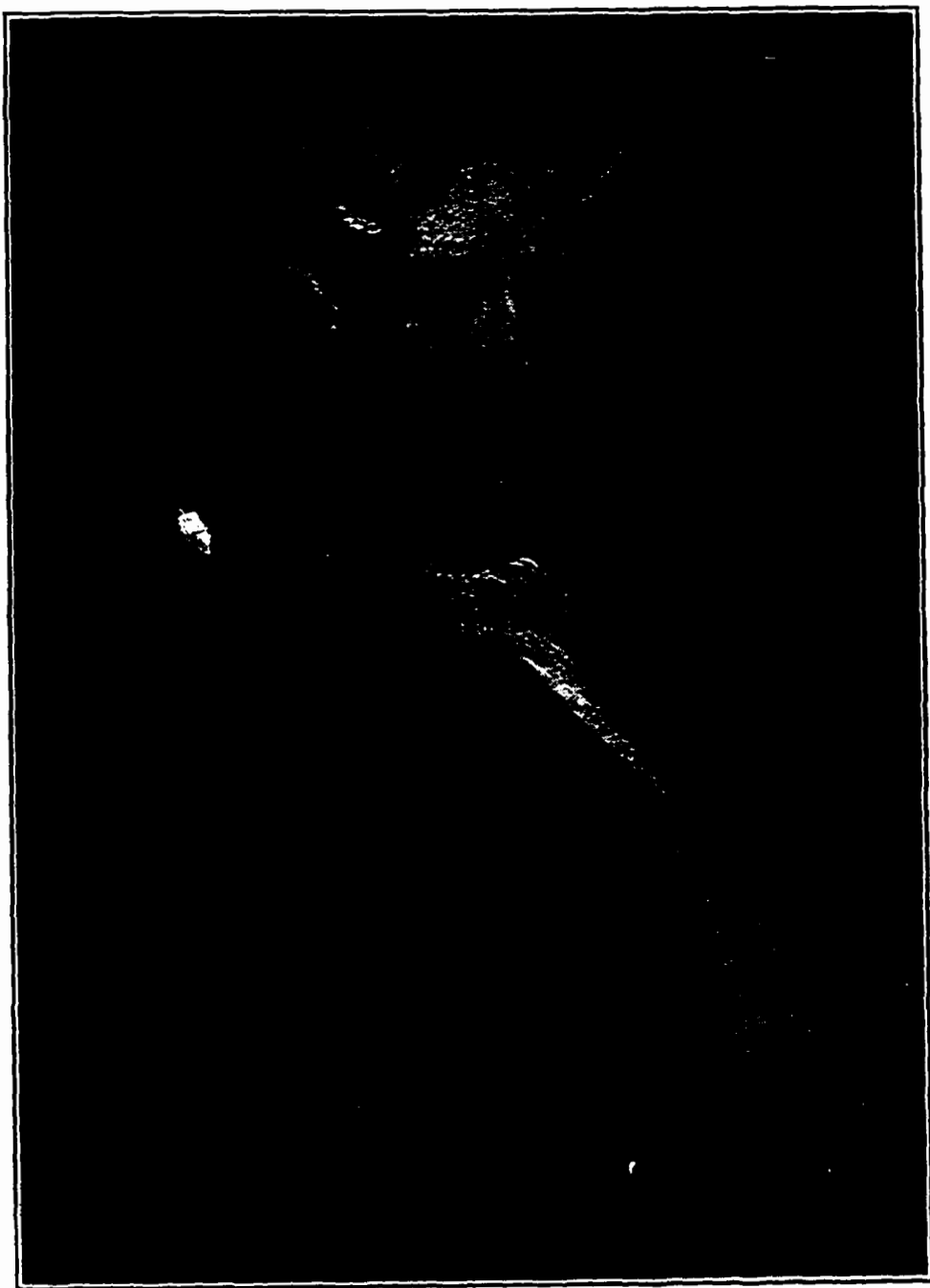
Sir Edward Crofton, the eldest son and heir of George Crofton, was born about 1626, and was created a baronet at the Restoration, July 1, 1661, for his services to King Charles II. in that behalf. He was M.P. for Lanes-borough, Co. Roscommon, died 1675, and is styled Captain in vol. vii. (p. 627), of Funeral Certificates at Ulster Office.

He married twice; first (under a Dublin licence, p. 57D), at St. Werberg's, Dublin, October 12, 1647, Mary (born March 21, baptized St. Werberg's, March 25, 1625, died 1651, and buried at Mote), daughter of Sir James Ware, Knight, of Macetown, Co. Cork, Auditor General of Ireland, and Historian, who married a Miss Newcomen, of Dublin.

They had issue:—

1. James, who died young and without issue (T.C.D., MS., F. iv., 2).
2. Anne, who married Roderic, alias Roger O'Connor, son of Teige O'Connor, son of Hugh Roe O'Connor, of Castleruby. Hugh was living 1597. They had a son Michael, whose son John had a son Peter O'Connor, of Tomona, J.P., who married Miss Bell, of Streamstown. In Tulske Abbey, Co. Roscommon, Anne's monument is inscribed: Pray for the Souls of Roger O'Connor, of the ancient family of Castle-ruby, Esq., and Anne O'Connor als. Crofton of Mote, his wife, and for the Souls of such of their ancestors and posterity as dyed or will dye in a redeemable state, 1755. By Michael O'Connor, remainder heir of Teige. (See however *Appendix*, *post*.)

Sir Edward Crofton married, secondly, on February 24, 1662-3, in London, Susanna, daughter of Thomas Clifford, of Devon. The marriage licence bears date January 11, and describes him as of St. Martin's parish, widower, aged 37, and her as of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, aged 25, whose parents were dead. She was, perhaps, descended from Francis Clifford, son of Elizabeth Mostyn's marriage prior to that with Edward, grandfather of Sir Edward Crofton, and



Sir Edward Crofton, of Mote, Third Baronet,
born 1687, died 1739.

Photographed by Miss G. G. Crofton from the portrait at Mote.

Francis was probably a ward of Edward Crofton, his step-father. Susanna married, secondly, Gerald Dillon, Recorder of Dublin and Prime Sergeant to James II. in 1686; grandson of Sarah, daughter of George Crofton (*ante*). Gerald Dillon was attainted by King William, and went to France, where he became a Colonel in the French army. Susanna died in August, 1682, and was buried at Mote (T.C.D., MS.).

Sir Edward and Susanna had issue:—

3. Edward, the second baronet.

Sir Edward Crofton II. was a minor when he succeeded, and was attainted by King James's Irish Parliament, but was restored by King William. He was M.P. for Boyle, and died October 7, 1714. On February 2, 1684-5, he married Catherine (died September, 1689), daughter of Sir Oliver St. George, of Headford, Co. Galway, and of Carrick-drum-rusk, Co. Leitrim. They had issue:—

1. Edward, the third baronet, of whom presently.

2. Oliver, of Lissenarre, Co. Limerick, who was born at Mote in 1688; drowned at Quebec in 1709. He married Katherine Armstrong, who died May 6, 1750, aged 70, and was buried at St. Kevin's, Dublin. Oliver had an only and posthumous son.

1. Oliver, the fifth baronet, born in 1710, died 1780 (*vide post*).

SIR EDWARD CROFTON, the third baronet, was born at Headford, Co. Galway, on May 25, 1687, and died in Dublin November 24, 1729. He was buried at Kil-myhan, Mote.

On February 23, 1703-4, when fifteen, he matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was described as of Headfort, Ireland.

On March 4, 1711, he married Mary (who died February 10, 1756), daughter of Anthony Nixon, of Dublin, Esquire, and had issue:—

1. Edward, the fourth baronet, of whom presently.

2. Catherine, born July 12, 1721, and baptized at St. Mary's, Dublin, March 13, 1721-2. She became the heiress of the family (*vide post*).

SIR EDWARD CROFTON, the fourth baronet, born April 12, 1713, on June 17, 1741, married Martha (born April 23, 1719), daughter of Joseph Damer, Esq. (born in 1676), of Came, in Dorsetshire, and his wife Mary, daughter of John Churchill, and sister of Joseph, first Earl Milton of Dorchester. Her sister Mary (born 1715) married Henry Dawson, Lord Carlow.

Sir Edward died March 26, 1745, without issue, and July 1, 1747, at St. Peter's, Dublin, his widow married Dr. Ezekiel Nesbitt, fourth

son of the Revd. George Nesbitt, of Woodhill, Rector of Innis-keil, Co. Donegal, and his wife Margaret Conyngham, of Ballydavid. By her second marriage Martha had a son John, baptized at St. Peter's, Dublin, in December, 1755, and daughter, Mary Catherine, who died May 4, 1761, and was buried at St. George's, Dublin. Mrs. Nesbitt died at Bath.

Sir Edward was succeeded by his cousin Oliver as fifth baronet (*vide post*).

LINE OF LOWTHER-CROFTONS.

CATHERINE CROFTON, only sister of Sir Edward Crofton, the fourth baronet, on September 9, 1744, married Marcus, younger son of George Lowther, Esq., M.P. of Kilrue, Co. Meath, and grandson of Edward Lowther, of Kilrue, whose great-grandfather, William Lowther, was son of Sir Christopher Lowther, of Lowther in Cumberland, ancestor of the Earls of Lonsdale. After his brother-in-law's death, Marcus Lowther assumed the name of Crofton, and was created a Baronet on June 12, 1758, and was M.P. for the Borough of Roscommon.

SIR MARCUS LOWTHER-CROFTON (died January, 1784) and Catherine Crofton had issue ten children:—

1. Edward, born August 6, 1745, the second baronet, of whom presently.
2. Gorges, born June 13, 1747; a Lieutenant in Baron Drogheda's Dragoons; died before his father, at Mote, December 25, 1767.
3. Marcus, born October 11, 1748; died 1755, aged 6.
4. George, born February 28, 1749-50; died at school 1765, aged 14.
5. Hamilton, born Oct. 11, 1751; Captain, March 10, 1788, 18th Dragoons; Major, in 13th Dragoons; he married Letitia [Grogan?], but had no issue, and died at sea in 1796. His Will was proved November 11, 1796, at Dublin, mentions his farms of Cloon-skinner and Clooncraft, Co. Roscommon; Exors., Hon. Peter Metge and John Grogan, of Healthfield, Wexford.
6. Katherine, born June 6, 1753; married, June 16, 1770, Sir James Quaile Somerville, Bart., eldest son of Sir Quaile Somerville, of Thrinnington Manor. She died in July, 1775, leaving three sons, of whom the eldest, Sir Marcus Somerville, married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Piers Geale, Esq., of Mount Geale, Co. Kilkenny, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Marcus Lowther-Crofton (see 8, *post*).

Croftons of Mote.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward Crofton". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right. Below the main body of the signature, the year "1699." is written in a smaller, simpler hand.

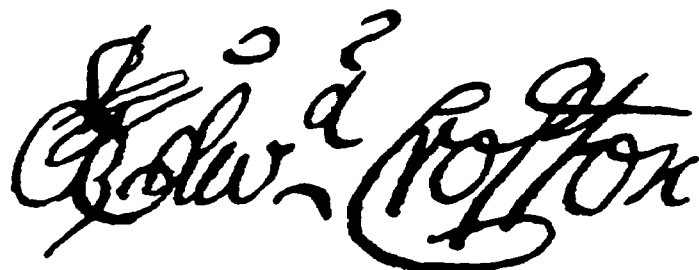
THE SECOND BARONET, DIED 1729.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edw. Crofton". The signature is written in a slightly more compact and formal style than the previous one, with a clear separation between the first and last names.

DIED 1739.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Crofton". The signature is written in a graceful, flowing style, with the first name "Mary" being more prominent than the last name "Crofton".

THE THIRD BARONET AND HIS WIFE.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edw. Crofton". This signature is very similar to the one above, but with a slightly different flourish at the end of the last name.

DIED 1745.

THE FOURTH BARONET.

Lowther-Croftons of Mote.

K. Crofton
Mar. Crofton

KATHERINE CROFTON AND MARCUS LOWTHER-CROFTON.

Sir E. Crofton
1770.

Anne Crofton.

SIR EDWARD LOWTHER-CROFTON AND BARONESS ANNE.

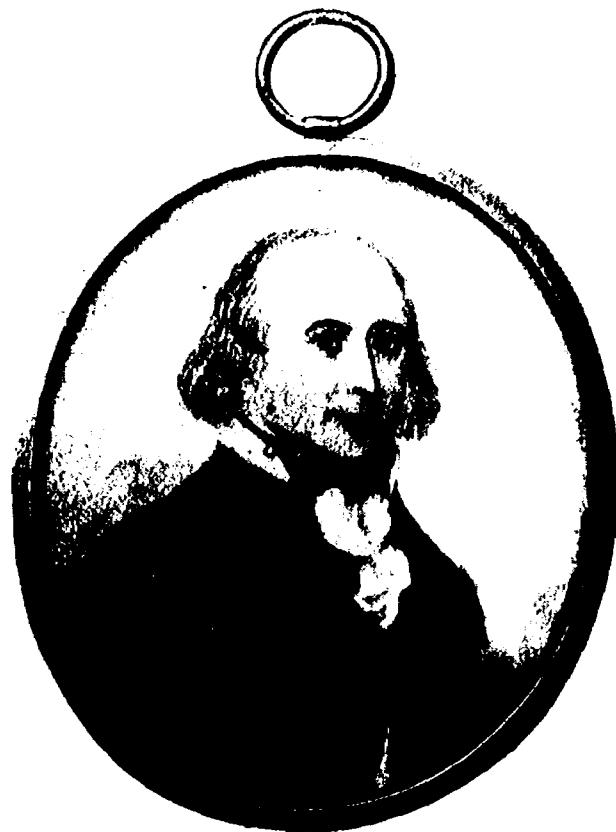
Edw. L. Crofton
1800.
Charlotte Crofton.

SIR EDWARD LOWTHER-CROFTON AND LADY CHARLOTTE.



Lady Katherine Crofton,
Wife of Sir Marcus Lowther-Crofton, of Mote,
First Baronet.

From the original portrait at Mote.



Sir Edward Lowther Crofton, of Mote, Second Baronet,
b. 1745, d. 1797.



Major Hamilton Crofton, 13th Dragoons,
b. 1757, d. 1796.

From photographs by Miss Gertrude Crofton.

7. Sophia, born May 19, 1756; married Peter Metgé, of Athlumney, Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland; died in November, 1778, leaving a son and daughter, both of whom died without issue.
8. Marcus*, born June 13, 1757; married Letitia, only daughter of Captain Bradshaw. He was a Lieutenant in 19th Foot. He died February 16, 1786. His daughter, Catherine, married Piers Geale, Esq. (see 6, *ante*).
9. John Frederick, born October 13, 1758. On June 4, 1814, he (as "Frederick Crofton") was appointed to the York Light Infantry, and retired on half-pay March 19, 1817 (on September 11, 1810, "John Crofton" was appointed Lieutenant in the same regiment); married Mary Thorney, of Cork, and had issue eight children, viz.:—Two daughters, Sophia and Elizabeth, the latter of whom married Arthur Stanley, Esq. (see Croftons of Roebuck Castle, *post*); and six sons, of whom only two left issue, namely:—
 - (1) Edward, born November 24, 1783; Captain of H.M.S. Wanderer, C.B.; he married April 23, 1816, Mary, daughter of William Leader, of London, M.P. for Camelford and Winchilsea, and had issue:—
 - (a) Edward Henry, born August 27, 1819; Captain 77th Regiment; died unmarried in the Crimea, September 26, 1854.
 - (b) Marian Frances, born February 27, 1817; died about 1886; married Admiral William Burdett Dobson, who died at Bath without issue, March 22, 1872.
 - (2) Frederick, Lieutenant R.N.; died on H.M.S. Semiramis at sea, 1817-19. In 1810 he married, at Woolwich, Anne, daughter of Stephen Smith, Esq., of H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich, and had issue:—
 - (a) Frederick Charles Edward, born February 10, 1813; married, first, on September 2, 1837, at Charlton, Kent, Miriam, daughter of Captain William White, of Maize Hill House, Greenwich, Kent. She died in 1842 at Greenwich, and he married, secondly, on August 17, 1865, Mrs. Helen Grimes, who died in 1893, and whose maiden name was Saumarez. He died at Westbourne

* In 1782 there was Solicitor of the Irish Chancery Court and an Attorney of the Irish Exchequer Court named Marcus Lowther Crofton, and "M. L. Crofton" and Francis Crofton were Attorneys at Law in Paradise Row, Dublin, in 1830. In 1784 a Licence was granted at Dublin for the marriage of Marcus Lowther Crofton to Arabella Gregory. Francis may have been his son.

Terrace, Paddington, London, October 18, 1883. By his first wife he had issue:—

(aa) George, born March 24, 1841; at Exeter College, Oxford; B.A. 1862; Cornet, 6th Dragoon Guards; Major 1st Devon Rifles; April 27, 1865, at Exeter, married Ellen Mary, only child of Thomas George Norris, Esq., of Gorph-wysfa, Co. Denbigh, J.P. They have issue:—

1. Frederick Norris, born May 27, 1870; Captain and Adjutant, Australian Defence Force, Glen Innes, N.S.W.; educated Winchester College; Exeter College, Oxford; married, 1896, Edith, daughter of Hastings Cunningham, of Windermere, N.S.W., and has issue:—

- (a) George, born 1905.

- (b) Ellen Marjorie, born 1897.

- (c) Bettine, born 1900.

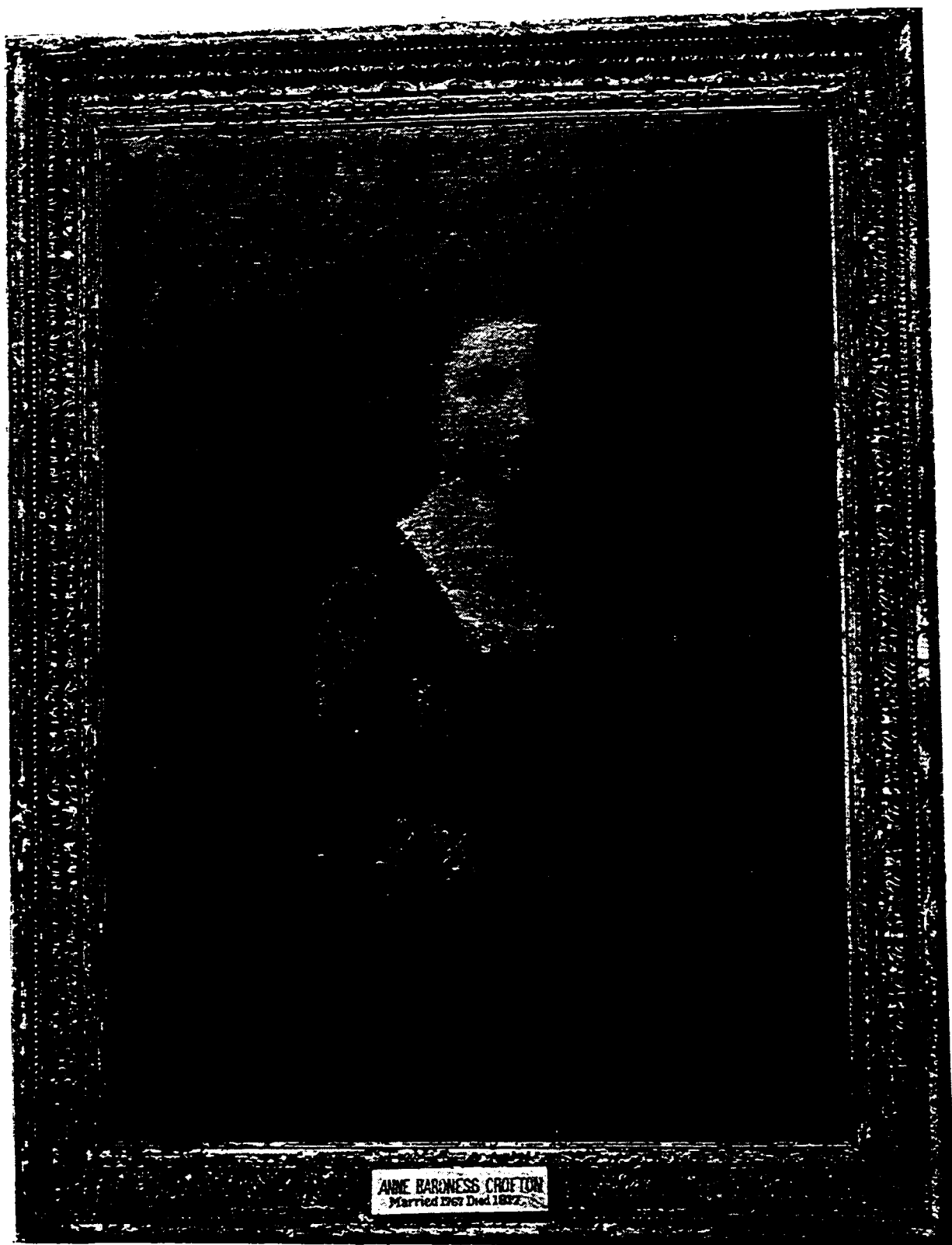
2. Edward George, born August 9, 1873; Captain R.N.; D.S.O. 1900, for services in China, and Order of Crown of Prussia, with crossed swords. In November, 1910, his engagement was announced to Magdalen Sinclair, elder daughter of Duncan Sinclair Anderson, of Newstead, N.S.W.

3. Miriam Ellen, born September 17, 1866; married, 1891, Hugh Brabazon Grant, and has a son, born 1892, and two daughters, born 1894, 1895.

4. Cecil Florence, born November 3, 1867.

5. Amy Georgiana, born Feb. 8, 1869; married, 1892, Major Henry Cornwall Cotton Gibbins, 1st Battalion Royal Enniskillen Fusiliers, and has issue: Kathleen Amy, born 1893.

(ab) Stephen Smith, born November 9, 1818; died 1899 at Broomhall, Plumstead, Kent; Vice-Admiral R.N. He married, first, in 1849, Eliza (died 1855), daughter of Señor Thom, of Rio di Janeiro, and had issue:—1, Marian Eliza; 2, Rose Sophia; 3, Eliza Anne.



Photographed by Miss G. G. Crofton from the original at Mote.



Sir Edward Lowther Crofton, of Mote,
Second Baronet.

From the original miniature at Mote.

He married, secondly, Feb. 13, 1868, Agnes, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Reid, of Neston, Co. Chester, J.P., sixth baronet of Barra, Co. Aberdeen, but has no further issue.

(ac) Anne Elizabeth, died unmarried at Woolwich, 1892.

10. William, born February 28, 1762; Lieutenant in the army; married Jane Isabella, daughter of James Kelly, Esq. William Crofton's Will mentions Crofton Kelly and James Lowther Kelly, Esquires. In 1793 he was High Sheriff of Co. Roscommon, and declined to take the oath which affirmed that the Church of Rome was idolatrous and damnable, and jury panels were in consequence alleged to be invalid, but the Court disallowed the objection, and thenceforward many Sheriffs throughout Ireland declined to take the offensive oath (*Walker's Hib. Mag.*, Oct., 1793, pp. 96, 380).

At his death, in August, 1794, he was "of English Town, Co. Roscommon, Esq.," and his Will was proved at Dublin, February, 1797. He left two daughters and a son, Marcus, Second Lieutenant Bourbon Col. Regiment, 1812, retired half-pay, 1815.

SIR EDWARD LOWTHER-CROFTON, eldest son and heir of Sir Marcus, succeeded as second baronet in January, 1784, when 47 years old. On April 13, 1767 or 1769, he married Ann, only daughter of Thomas Croker, Esq., of Weston Park, Baxtown, Co. Kildare, and his wife Anna, daughter (and co-heiress with her sister, Maria Juliana, Lady Morres), of William Ryves, Esq., of Upperwood, and co-heiress also with her sister (and her cousin, Mary Ryves, wife of William Candles, D.D., of Castle Connor, Co. Kilkenny), of Sir Richard Ryves, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland. Thomas Croker's ancestor was Thomas Croker of Trevillas, Cornwall, who was second son of the eighth successive John Croker of Lineham, Co. Devon, and who obtained estates in Ireland in 1600. Sir Edward was M.P. for County Roscommon, and Colonel of the Militia of that County, and died September 28, 1797, at Bristol.

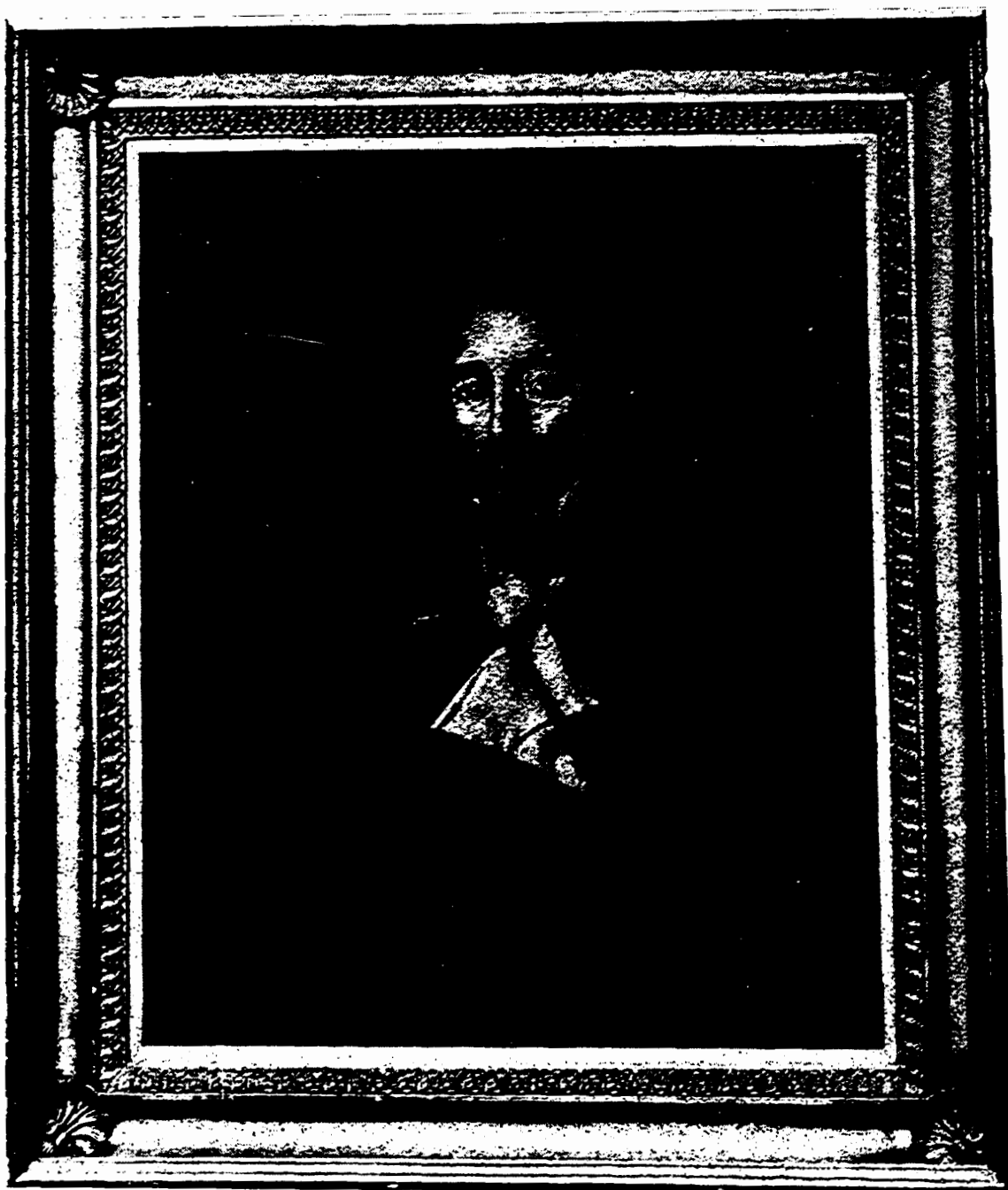
Sir Edward and Ann had ten children, namely:—

1. Catherine Ann, born in 1772, and died when three months old, and was buried at Kilmain, Mote.
2. Caroline, born October 20, 1772. She died in Paris, September 1, 1858, unmarried.

3. Louisa, born March 25, 1775; married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on June 8, 1803, General Sir Peregrine Maitland, then described as Esquire, of St. James's parish, Westminster. She died November 2, 1805.
4. Frances, born May 4, 1777, and died in 1831; she married, on April 2, 1802, St. George Caulfeild, of Dunamon Castle, Co. Roscommon, who died in 1810, leaving issue a son, St. George Caulfeild, of Dunamon, and two daughters.
5. Edward, born October 25, 1778, of whom presently.
6. Harriet, born February 4, 1781; died July 6, 1837; on May 22, 1806, at St. George's, Hanover Square, she married James Caulfeild, Esq., of Drum-cairn, Co. Tyrone, grandfather of Lord Charlemont. The witnesses to the wedding were L. Crofton, W. G. Caulfeild, F. G. Caulfeild, and M. Henry St. Leger. The issue of the marriage was:—
 - (1) Edward, born 1807; married the daughter of Piers Geale, Esq., by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Marcus Lowther-Crofton.
 - (2) William.
 - (3) Harriet Anne, who married William John French.
7. Marcus Thomas Henry (commonly called Henry), born Sept. 4, 1783, was chaplain at Mount Talbot, and was drowned in the River Suck, Co. Roscommon, in September, 1833. His signature was Henry M. Crofton.
8. George Alfred, born September 11, 1785; retired Admiral R.N.; died February 23, 1858.
9. William Gorges, born August 27, 1787; was Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and was killed in action at Bayonne, 1814.
10. Augusta, born January 4, 1789; died in 1832; married in May, 1823, Captain James Caulfeild, R.N., of Benavan and The Moorings, Athlone, by whom she had issue: Lieut.-Colonel Montgomery Caulfeild.

SIR EDWARD LOWTHER-CROFTON, the second baronet, died at Bristol on September 28, 1797, at the age of 52, and was interred in the family vault at Kilmain, Mote.

He was on the eve of being raised to the Peerage, an honour which was conferred upon his widow by Patent dated December 1, 1797, which created her Baroness Crofton. She survived her husband twenty years, dying in Paris in 1817, after the death of her eldest son and fifth child, Edward, the third baronet.



Admiral George Alfred Crofton,
born 1785, died 1858.

From the original portrait at Note.



Sir Edward Lowther-Crofton, of Mote,
Third Baronet.

From the original portrait at Mote.



Lady Charlotte Lowther Crofton (née Stanley),
wife of Sir Edward Lowther Crofton, of Mote, third Baronet,
and her daughter Susanna.

SIR EDWARD LOWTHER-CROFTON succeeded his father as third baronet in 1797, when only nineteen years old. He died January 8, 1816. In October, 1801, he married Lady Charlotte Stewart (who died in 1842), fifth daughter of John, sixth Earl of Galloway, K.T., who was son of the Marchioness of Blandford.

They had eight children, namely:—

1. Susanna Anne, born at Mote, June 29, 1802, died 1893; married at St. George's, Hanover Square, on August 17, 1830, St. George Francis Caulfeild, Esq., of Dunamon Castle, and had issue:—1, St. George, who married, and had a son Algernon; 2, Emely, mother of Lord Lonsdale; 3, Alfred Henry; 4, Fanny Florence, who married Major-General Owen Williams, of Temple, Co. Berks.
2. Charlotte, born October 14, 1803; died September 29, 1839; married January 12, 1832, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq., of Eaton Hall, Congleton, Co. Chester, who died May 21, 1861. She and her sister Frances were witnesses at the wedding at St. George's, Hanover Square, of Lady Louisa Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway to William Duncombe, Esq., M.P. She left issue:—Edward Crawford, born February 28, 1835, died in 1864; Charles, born August 26, 1836; Susan Emily; Anna Maria, who married, in 1864, Revd. Francis R. Bryans.
3. Frances, born March 3, 1805, at Mote; died in 1881, married, March 3, 1825, Daniel Tighe, Esq., of Rossana, by Ashford, Co. Wicklow, formerly of the Grenadier Guards (who died March 26, 1874), second son of William Tighe, of Woodstock, Co. Kilkenny, and had issue:—1, Fredk. Edward, of Woodstock, Co. Kilkenny, who married, and had two sons; 2, James Stuart, of Rossana, who married and had eight children; 3, Arthur Francis, R.N., born 1837, died 1870; 4, Richard Wm., born 1839, died 1843; 5, Francis Robert Spencer, born 1845, died 1855; and six daughters, the eldest, Frances Marianne, married, in 1852, the Hon. Fredk. A. H. Chichester, third son of Lord Templemore, and had issue five sons and three daughters; and the third, Theresa Augusta, married, October 19, 1864, the Hon. Charles St. George Crofton, R.N., and died in August, 1867, leaving issue (*vide post*).
4. *Edward*, born August 1, 1806, of whom presently.
5. Louisa, born June 25, 1811, and died in infancy.
6. Sophia, born June 25, 1811; died July 17, 1885; married, Dec. 6, 1837, at Turin, Italy, Eyre Evans, Esq., jun. (who died

July 17, 1852), of Ash Hill Towers, Co. Limerick, a descendant of the Carbery family, and had issue:—1, Elystan Eyre, born 1845; 2, St. George Fredk. William, born 1847; and three daughters.

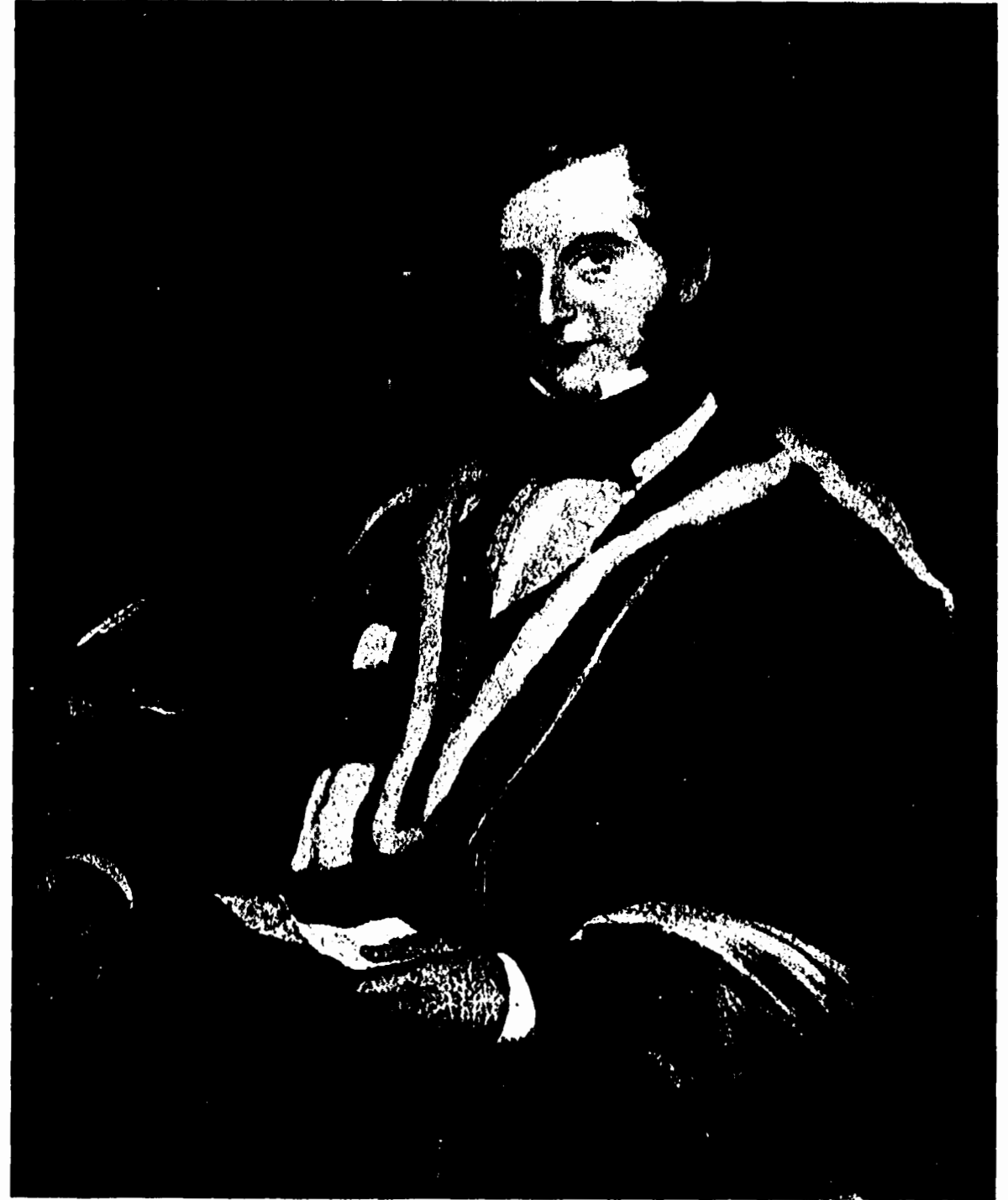
7. William, born January 25, 1814, at Mote; died April 16, 1838; Lieutenant 85th Light Infantry, and buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Halifax, Nova Scotia (monumental inscription).
8. Frederica, born April 29, 1816, at Drumcondra House, near Dublin; died May 28, 1881; married, September 24, 1835, Revd. Hubert McLaughlin, M.A., Rural Dean, Prebendary of Hereford and Rector of Boraston Burford, Co. Salop, and had issue:—1, Edward, who married Anne, daughter of James Bromilaw, and had issue; 2, William George, who married, in 1877, Frances, daughter of James Garnet, Esq.; 3, Fredk. Hubert, B.C.S., married, in 1862, the daughter of Revd. T. Maurice; 4, Charles, Commander R.N., married, in 1881, Louisa J., daughter of Colonel John Finnis, 11th Regiment B.N.I.; 5, Revd. Randolph Humphrey, born 1844, who was Vicar of Sidcup in Kent, and took the name of Berens after his marriage to Ellinor Francis Berens, of Sidcup, descendant and heiress of a Dutch family, who came to England with William III.; 6, Revd. Alfred, married, in 1876, Mary Letitia, only daughter of William Urwick, Esq., of The Castle, Ludlow; 7, Walter Stewart, who died in 1870; 8, Louisa Elizabeth, who served as a nurse in the Franco-Prussian war; 9, Fanny Frederica, who married Fredk. Clark, Esq., of the Manor House, Hythe, and had issue three sons and three daughters; 10, Sophie Charlotte; 11, Georgiana Susan.

Sir Edward Lowther Crofton, the third baronet, was only 39 years old when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

SIR EDWARD LOWTHER-CROFTON, fourth baronet of the second creation. He became *Baron Crofton* in 1817 on the death of his grandmother, and was elected a Representative Peer for Ireland. He was also a Lord-in-Waiting on Queen Victoria. He entered Charterhouse School in 1820, and died December 27, 1869.

On July 11, 1837, Lord Crofton's brothers and sisters were granted the same precedence as if their father had succeeded to the Barony.

On October 19, 1833, Lord Crofton married Lady Georgiana Paget, daughter of Henry William, first Marquess of Anglesey (who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), and his wife, Lady Caroline



Edward, Baron Crofton (d. 1869), and Lady Georgiana Paget, his wife.



Henry, First Marquis of Anglesey.

Photographed by Miss G. G. Crofton from the original at Mote.



Caroline, wife of Henry, First Marquis of Anglesey,
and afterwards Duchess of Argyll.

Photographed by Miss G. G. Crofton from the original at Mote.



Hon. Charles St. George Crofton,
Hon. Alfred Henry Crofton,
Hon. Francis George Crofton ;
Younger sons of Edward Lord Crofton.

From the portrait at Mote; photograph by Miss G. G. Crofton.

Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and afterwards Duchess of Argyle. There was issue of their marriage:—

1. Edward Henry Churchill, born October 21, 1834, the present (1910) Lord Crofton, of whom presently.
2. Charles St. George, born February 1, 1836, died February 2, 1895; he was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and on October 19, 1864, married his cousin, Theresa Augusta (died August 14, 1867), third daughter of Daniel Tighe, Esq., of Rossana, Co. Wicklow, and the Honble. Mrs. Tighe, Frances, third daughter of Sir Edward Lowther-Crofton. They had issue:—
 - (1) Arthur Edward, born August 7, 1866; Captain 1st Battn. 5th Fusiliers. On April 14, 1893, he married Jessie Castle, daughter of J. Hewitson, Esq., and widow of Nevile Paddon, Esq., and has issue:—
 - (a) Edward Charles, born January 18, 1896.
 - (b) Arthur Mark, born 1898.
 - (c) Eileen Mabel, born March 24, 1894.
 - (2) Mabel Georgiana, born 1865.
 - (3) Theresa Diana, born 1867.
3. Alfred Henry, born April 2, 1837; died October 29, 1881, a bachelor. He was a Page of Honour to Queen Victoria.
4. Francis George, born June 7, 1838; died September 30, 1900. He was a Captain in the Royal Navy, but retired, and was harbourmaster at Kingstown, by Dublin. He married twice; first, on August 18, 1864, Gertrude Caroline, daughter of Colonel Edward Symes Bayly, of Bally-arthur, Co. Wicklow, and widow of John Talbot, Esq., of Mount Talbot, Co. Roscommon, and by her, who died August 19, 1869, he had issue:—
 - (1) Gertrude Catherine Georgiana, born December 25, 1867. He married, secondly, on February 7, 1878, Emely Augusta, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie Caulfeild, of Weston Park, Leixlip, and Monkston, Co. Dublin, great granddaughter of Ann, Baroness Crofton, and had issue:—
 - (2) Ernest Alfred, born December 6, 1878.
 - (3) George, born March 23, 1881.
 - (4) Alfred Gerald, born June 18, 1882.
 - (5) Francis, born May 23, 1883.
5. Augusta Caroline, who married, on July 18, 1866, the Honble. Luke Gerald, who was eldest son of Robert, third Lord Clonbrock, and succeeded to the title. They have issue: 1,

Robert Edward, born May 21, 1869; 2, Georgiana Caroline, born May 27, 1867; 3, Edith Augusta, born August 9, 1878; 4, Ethel Louisa, born October 16, 1880.

LORD EDWARD HENRY CHURCHILL LOWTHER-CROFTON succeeded as the third holder of the title on December 27, 1869, and was elected a Representative Peer for Ireland.

THE ANNALS OF MOTE.

Ballymurry is a village three miles S.S.E. from Roscommon, in the parish of Kil-mean, or Kilmain, or Kil-myhan, in the Barony of Athlone, Co. Roscommon. The old churchyard of Kilmain lies on high ground near Mote, and is the burial place of the Croftons of Mote. There are the remains of an old church.

In 1837 Ballymurry village consisted of "a few neatly-built houses and twenty cabins," and Ballymurry House was then occupied by Captain E. W. Kelly (Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, Ballymurry and Kilmean).

In 1832 Weld, in his "Statistical Survey of Roscommon," says:—"The surface of the flat ground near the river Hine, on the road from Roscommon to Mote Park, is by nature the least interesting part of the county, but the apparent comfort of the dwellings, formerly inhabited almost exclusively by Quakers, the fine trees which shade the public roads, and the rich and extensive woods of Lord Crofton's demesne, make the country appear beautiful.

"Mote Park is a magnificent demesne, and the hanging woods on the hills, which rise in front of the house, but at a moderate distance away from it, afford the broadest expanse of woodland scenery within the county. Stacks of oak bark for the use of the tanners were seen here and there.

"The Park entrance from the Roscommon side passes through rows of old hawthorn trees, which once belonged to hedges.

"On the opposite side the avenue runs through finely grown plantations, flourishing in the greatest vigour, with branches feathering to the ground in the most beautiful manner, and a spacious green sward of unusual breadth was left between the road and the trees."

The house stands on the flat, and in 1832 was "modern, and quite fresh looking. It is capacious, and the rooms large, but it was built at a period when the ornaments in vogue, both for interior and exterior decoration, were of a character less classical" than were in 1832 in ordinary use, and, when Mr. Weld saw it, "the house was



Mote, Co. Roscommon, 1910.

From a photograph by Miss Gertrude G. Crofton,

not only uninhabited, but devoid of furniture, and had a most melancholy appearance, brightened perhaps by the recollection of the beautiful and distinguished ladies who had theretofore been the occupants of the mansion."

In the "Story of Mote," the idea is hazarded that the Croftons were seated at Mote since the XIIIth Century. This idea is founded on the Safe-Conduct to Ireland accorded in 1232 to Thomas de Crofton, and the entry of the name "Crofton" in the map of XIIIth Century Ireland, compiled by C. G. Walpole, about 1882, for his "Kingdom of Ireland from the earliest times to the Union with Great Britain." The Safe-Conduct was only a trading passport for a twelve months' sojourn, and the map is not yet thirty years old, and is only conjectural.

The first connection of the Croftons with Ballymurry and Mote was their acquisition, by John Crofton the Escheator, about 1572-5.

In 1829 Skeffington Gibbons*, in his "Recollections of Roscommon Nobility, &c.," says that "Mote Park was the ancient seat of the Murry family, after whom it was called Bally-murry, but (he adds inaccurately) they were unjustly deprived of it by the sanguinary revolutions into which the unlamented House of Stuart plunged this unfortunate country."

He continues by saying that "it is delightfully situated, is adorned with a magnificent mansion recently built, surrounded with groves, enchanting vista views, some beautiful ponds, and a diversified country, which combines all that is sublime and beautiful."

The word Mote is sometimes spelt "Moate," but does not mean that a moat surrounded the Castle. It meant rather a place of meeting, for a folk-moot. It must not be confused with the place called Moate, which is ten miles east of Athlone on the Midland Great Western Railway.

Edward Crofton, son of John the Escheator, died in 1627, and his son George, who had married in 1625, began to build a castle at Mote soon after his father's death, and probably he used, for a fireplace in the Castle, the stones now forming the stone seat on the side of the hill, at a spot from which, before the trees grew up, the view included both the town of Roscommon and castle of Mote.

Roscommon was an important place, with one of the largest castles in Ireland, and it was garrisoned with English troops. The town

* His real name was C. O'Kelly.

was governed by a Portrieve and twelve free burgesses, and in 1613 it was made a Borough, which returned members to the Irish Parliament.

At that time a natural lake lay in front of the site of Mote House, and ran at either end into a nature forest of oak.

George Crofton's father-in-law, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Berkeley, of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, was knighted in 1599, and he was M.P. for Limerick. He married Katherine, one of the daughters of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Archbishop Loftus was second son of Edward Loftus, of Swines-head, Co. York, Esq., and graduated at Cambridge. His comely face and florid oratory attracted Queen Elizabeth, who sent him to Ireland as Chaplain to the Earl of Sussex, whom she had appointed to be Lord Deputy. In 1561 he was Rector of Painstown, Co. Meath, and three weeks later was made Archbishop of Armagh. In 1567 he was translated to Dublin; in 1573 was made Keeper of the Great Seal; and in 1578 Lord Chancellor. He died at Dublin in 1605, aged 72, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral Church.

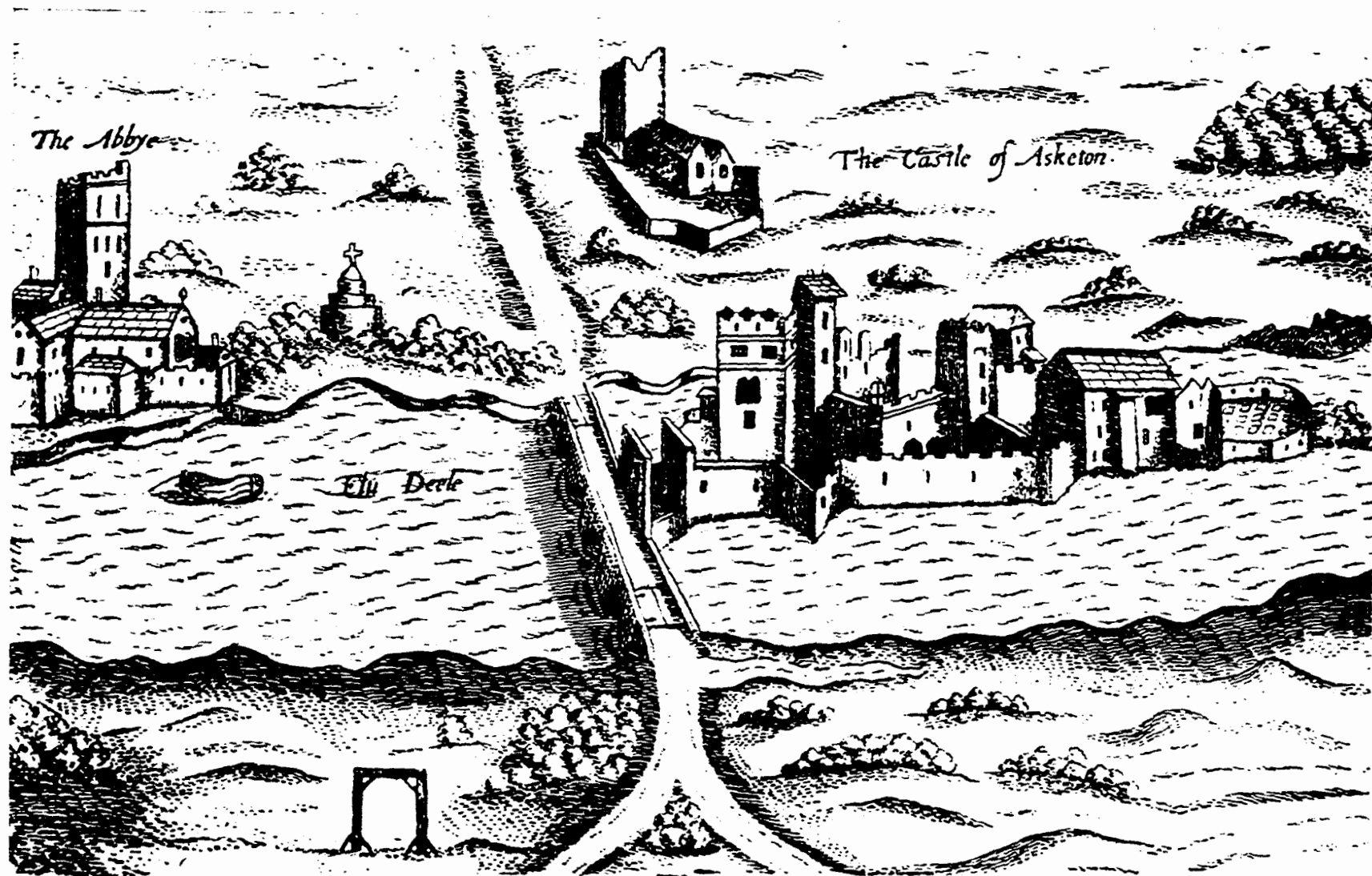
This was not the only Crofton alliance with a descendant of Adam Loftus (see Index).

Sir Francis Berkeley was second son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton, Co. Somerset, Standard Bearer to King Henry VIII., who married Catherine, daughter of William Blount, Lord Mountjoy. The Berkeleys claim descent from Eadnoth the Staller, who was Sheriff of Bristol under Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror. In 1589 Captain Francis Berkeley received a grant of 7,000 acres, part of the forfeited lands of the Earl of Desmond, and Queen Elizabeth in the same year gave him the Manor of "Rock Barkley" (or Berkeley), and all Askeaton town (except the Castle and 140 acres reserved to the Crown), total area, 12,000 acres (Calr. of Fiants, Elizabeth, No. 5,469). In 1596 Captain Francis married Katherine Loftus. In 1598 he wrote to his father-in-law, who was then Lord Justice, stating that 500 English settlers, men, women, and children, had come pouring into Askeaton Castle on October 6, without provisions, and that he had selected six score able men out of them, and had sent the rest to Limerick. He added that the rebels had come, and offered to convey his wife and others safely to any part if he would surrender, but he had bidden them do their worst, and had repelled their attack, causing them heavy loss. He concluded his letter by saying that "my lands are wasted and burned, and my goods are all taken away that are without the Castle gate; there



*From the painting in Trinity College, Dublin
(By permission of the Board).*

Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin,
Chancellor of Ireland,
First Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and
Father-in-Law of Sir Wm. Ussher, Senr.,
whose dr. Mary married William Crofton, Junr.,
of Temple House.



ASKEATON. (Circa 1586. From "Pacata Hibernia.")

remaineth but my life, which shall be bestowed in Her Majesty's service."

Of this event the Four Masters under 1598 simply say "Eas Gephtine (the Irish form of the name of Askeaton) in Ui Connall Gaura, plundered by the 'Sugan (or Straw) Earl,'" James, Earl of Desmond.

The blockade lasted 247 days, and it was only in June, 1599, that Berkeley was relieved by Robert, Earl of Essex, Lord Deputy, who Knighted him for his brave resistance. In 1610 the Castle and 140 acres were granted to him, and he died at the Castle in 1615, when his son Maurice, not yet 18 years old, succeeded him, but died in 1622, whereon Henry (Maurice's younger brother), then aged 16, succeeded to the Askeaton estates, but died before he was twenty, leaving four sisters or their issue to succeed as co-heirs, viz.:—1, a nephew, William, only son of Katherine, the eldest, and her husband, George Courtenay; 2, Elizabeth, wife of George Crofton, then aged 20; 3, Frances; 4, Gertrude, wife of John Taylor. On November 21, 1626, livery of the estates was given to Elizabeth Crofton and Gertrude Taylor. Frances afterwards married Thos. Blayney, of Tregonan, Co. Denbigh, and had issue, and married, secondly, James Purcell, of Croagh, by whom, however, she had no further issue.

In 1639 George Crofton was M.P. for Askeaton, and the Crofton connection with the town is shown by the following records.

In August, 1655, the Civil Survey of Co. Limerick (Record Offices, Dublin), says, "Asketton town and lands. A corporate town, two mills, whereof one belongs to Mrs. Crofton." In 1783, when Richard Taylor, of Rock Abbey, married Mary Colles, Taylor conveyed "May or Mayest or Rock Abbey, near Askeaton, on which the Abbey stands, commonly called The Abbey Parks, and Crofton's brook" to Trustees; and in 1655 the Civil Survey of Connelloe says of Askeaton, "Lord Bro(g)hill $\frac{3}{4}$, and Anne Crofton $\frac{1}{4}$, English hold Court browne. Mrs. Crofton held Moaghan." In 1629, at an Inquisition after the death of Henry Berkeley, the jury found that "Will. Cortney, Elizabeth Barkley als. Crofton, ffrancissa Barkly et Gertrud Barkley als. Taylor sunt coheres predicti Henrici Barkley. Gertrud Barkley als. Tailor, alia soror dicti Henrici, qu fuit maritata John Tailor, gener." (Roy. Soc. Antiq. Irel., xxxiii., p. 155; xxxiv., 128).

In 1693 Robt. Taylor, of Ballynorte, Co. Limerick, in his Will mentions his "cozen Thomas Crofton," to whom he left a scarf and ring, if he was at the funeral.

From 1640 to 1660 the country was in rebellion, and the family at Mote must have been in great danger and anxiety, for there was constant fighting going on around them.

The rebels were joined by the ancient Catholic families, and obtained the mastery. The Croftons were staunch Protestants and Royalists, and, at the very beginning of the rebellion, their Castle at Mote was plundered by some of the Kellys, who were the great local family, representing the sept that originally owned the district thereabouts. They plundered all the horses, cows, and sheep, which were estimated to have been worth £2,000.

Again, about 1644 Donough O'Connor and his party surprised the house, and carried off all George Crofton's goods and chattels, and took them away to Hugh O'Connor's house at Castle-rea, where they disposed of them. The loss on that occasion was even greater, being estimated at £3,000.

These two heavy losses reduced George and his wife Elizabeth, and their family of three sons and a daughter, to a "very sad and low condition, and (they) had no comfort in life," and they so continued for years, because the estate "yielded no manner of profit."

The rebels were twice defeated in the neighbourhood by Lord Ranelagh, President of Connaught, with troops from Athlone.

In 1642 the Castle of Roscommon was besieged by the rebels, and fell into their hands, and so remained for ten years, when it was retaken by the Parliamentary army. It is easy to imagine the consternation at Mote, only three miles away, when news came in 1642 that the rebels had taken the Castle at Roscommon, and their still greater delight ten years later when it was retaken.

The Castle of Athlone was also attacked, and withstood a siege of twenty-two weeks, and the cannonading could be heard occasionally as far off as Mote. At last, however, the town was relieved by troops from Dublin under the Duke of Ormonde, whose forces were unfortunately not sufficiently strong to effect its permanent relief. An indecisive battle was gained at Ballintubber, but Athlone fell into the hands of the rebels.

On January 4, 1628, George Crofton, along with his Uncles John of Lisdorn and Henry of Mohill, and their friends Dillon, Malby, Brabazon, Maypothor, and Richard St. George signed a letter of recommendation for H. Kelly, gent. (Irish State Papers).

Six days later George Crofton and others signed a similar letter testifying to the loyalty and honesty of Laghlin O'Kelly (*op. cit.*).

For information about the County Roscommon possessions of the Croftons of Mote, reference should be made to the preceding account of John Crofton's acquisitions.

Part of the possessions of Edward Crofton, son of John the Escheator, and of Edward's son George, lay in Co. Sligo*, and their history was as follows:—

On May 16, 1582, as certified by an Inquisition held by John Crofton at Sligo on June 8, 1588, after the death of Donald O'Connor, Cahal or Charles Oge (junior) O'Connor died seized of the Abbey of Ball-asadarra, having, under a Papal Bull, intruded on it, being property of Queen Elizabeth as part of the possessions of a dissolved monastery. Another Inquisition, held on September 11, 1607, at Bally-sadara, certified that the Abbey of the Canons of Assadarra was the King's property, with three houses, within the precincts of the glebe commonly called The Churchyard of Temple-more, that is, The Great Church of Assadara, belonging to the monastery, which houses had been long concealed from the King and from Edward Crofton, the farmer (or fermor or lessee) of the same monastery, and were occupied by Laurence McGille-boy and Thady McGille-boy, without the King's licence (O'Rorke, *Ballysadare*, p. 16).

In 1605 the third part of the vicarage of Ballysadare and the third part of the tithes of the rectory or church were granted by King James to John Crofton of Ballymurry. In the same year the prebend of Killasser (near Billa in Achonry Diocese, Co. Sligo), with two quarters of land, were granted by Patent to Edward Crofton (Erck's *Ecclesiastical Register*, 1830, p. 255; Cotton, *Fasti Eccles. Hibern.*, iv., 113).

In 1618 Edward Crofton, son of John, received a Royal Patent creating the Manors of Ballysadare and Ballymurry, and giving him the right of holding fairs and markets at those places.

By deed, dated September 10, 1618, Edward Crofton granted to certain persons the parsonage and vicarage of Ballysadare, the vicarage of Drumrat, the parsonage and vicarage of Enagh, the vicarage of Kil-ne-garvan, and the prebend and two quarters of Killasser between Annaghmore and Billa, in Co. Sligo (O'Rorke, *Ballysadare*, pp. 16-19).

According to the Royal Visitation Book of 1633, "the Rectory of Ballisedara is worth 30 pounds sterling yearly, and George Crofton, Esq. is Impropiator," and "the Vicarage of Balleledara is worth

* The Government Return of Landowners in Ireland, 1876, shows no holding in Co. Sligo by Lord Crofton, but he held 10,509 acres in Co. Roscommon.

20 pounds yearly, and George Crofton, Esq., is Impropriator, and there is no curate" (O'Rorke, *op. cit.*, p. 112, *note*).

The townland of Bile belonged to Ballysadare Abbey, and on August 26, 1588, was leased with other Abbey lands to Bryan Fitzwilliams, as "one parcel of land called Trine-bally in Leyney, containing thirty acres of arable land and pasture, with the tithes, parcel of the temporal land of the Priory belonging." From Fitzwilliams they passed to Edward Crofton by Letters Patent, and the late Major O'Hara bought them from that family. In 1641 the whole townland, according to the Book of Distributions, contained 170 acres, forty profitable and 130 unprofitable, and it belonged to Edward Crofton. The thirty acres were called Fechin's Park, or Parc Ehin (O'Rorke, *op. cit.*, p. 222).

Francis Gofton assigned to Edward Crofton Ballindoon Abbey, on Lough Arrow, in the south-east corner of Co. Sligo. It comprised a church and cemetery, and half a quarter of land, and was of the annual value of 6s. 8d. English money (King, p. 94; Wood-Martin, *Hist. of Sligo* i., 227; O'Rorke, *Hist. of Sligo* ii., 270). Wood-Martin's History gives a woodcut of the Abbey, which was established in 1427 for the Nuns of the Order of St. Dominick, by the McDonough who was then lord of Corran and Tyr-errill (Ware's *Monast*:).

It is thought that Edward may have had, besides his son George, a younger son Daniel, who was born about 1595, and settled in Dublin as a merchant, and was father of the Revd. Zachary Crofton (*vide post*).

It is also thought that Edward Crofton was the "Captain Crofton" who was mentioned on January 18, 1598-9, in a despatch from Rochelle, reporting his arrival from Dublin "with a great quantity of butter, to' the number of 270 firkins or barrels," and other provisions for the use of the army there, and that Robert Tyler had also come from another port in Ireland (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, p. 462)..

The Books of Funeral Certificates at Ulster Office, Dublin, state that Mary (daughter of Felim O'Melachin, married Crofton of Mote, Co. Roscommon. This seems to be a mistake for Julia O'Melaghlin, of West Meath, who married Capt. Robert Mostyn, whose daughter Elizabeth married Edward Crofton.

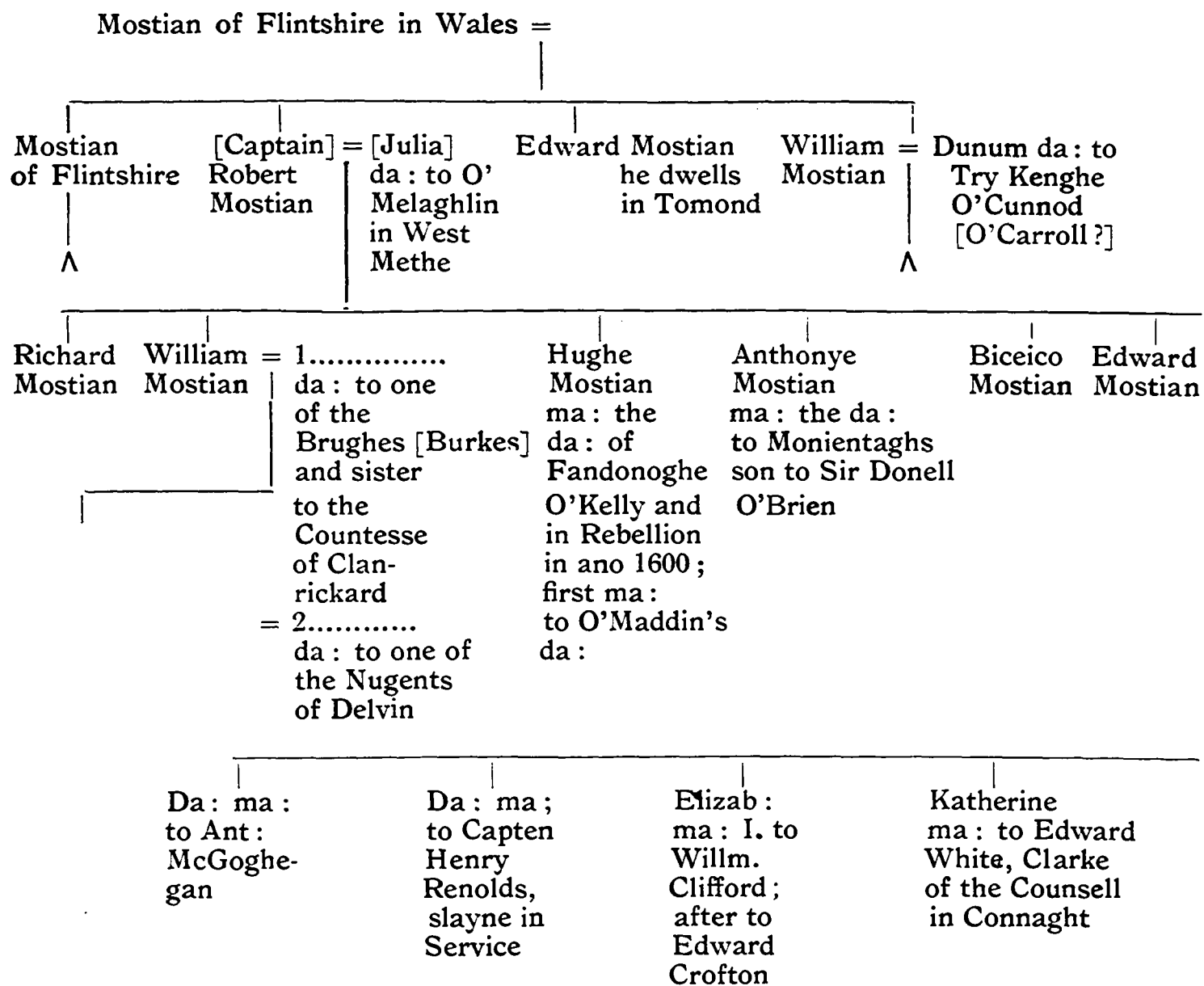
Felim Crea Cae Oill (son of Connor O'Melachlin and Giles, daughter of O'Kelly) married Benamon, daughter of Bryan O'Ferrall Boy, Lord of Annaly.

THE MOSTYNS.

Edward Crofton of Mote married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Robert Mostian or Mostyn, who must not be confounded with his son, Captain Hugh Mostian, who, in Tyrone's rebellion, in 1601, fought on Tyrone's side, as narrated in *Pacata Hibernia* ii., 222, 379, 424, 479. The Crown forces which were opposed to Tyrone and Hugh Mostian included Captain Morgan from England, Sir Henry Folliet, Sir Francis Berkeley, with 150 men, Sir John Berkeley, Captain Henry Berkeley, and Captain Henry Malby. *Pacata Hibernia*, however, does not mention any Croftons, being chiefly concerned with Munster and the fighting against the Spaniards at Kinsale and Cork.

The following skeleton pedigree of Mostian is from the Lambeth Palace Library (Carew MSS., 635), and was drawn up apparently about 1598-1603:—

MOSTIAN or Mustian, in the Co. of Roscoman. Arms, barry of seven, or and gules alternately.



In May, 1571, Sir Edward Fytton, as Governor of Connaught, reported to Lord Burghly that a few months previously O'Connor Dune, with 1,300 Scots and gallowglasses had made a raid into Co. Galway, "for remedy whereof myself, with Justice Dillon and Robert Mostyn (with less than 200 foot and 100 horse) went into his country for five days, burning his towns, and took his best castle, Castell Reowghe, and razed it."

By letter dated September 25, 1603, King James I. directed the Lord Deputy to make a grant to "Edward Crafton, son of John Crafton of Connaught in Ireland," for "good services done to Queen Elizabeth and the Crown, by him and his father, and for their grievous losses sustained in the late wars of Ireland." The grant was to be the reversion in fee of "all such lands as the said John Crofton holds of the King by any leases for years yet unexpired," and to be at a yearly Crown rent of eight pounds sterling English money or thereabouts, and the lands were to be held by him and his heirs in fee farm in free and common socage, as of the King's Castle of Athlone, at the ancient rent and services." (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, p. 89).

In 1606-7 in a schedule of Crown lands and tithes in lease from the King, Edward Crofton appears as lessee of the Monastery of the Holy Trinity, called McDermod, alias Moylurge, in the Island of the Holy Trinity of Lough Key or Cé (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, p. 69).

It was in the reign of King James that a move was made by that thrifty Scot to increase his revenue by challenging Crown grants made by Lord Deputies in Queen Elizabeth's days, and it ended in the Connaught landowners having to pay to the King a fine of £10,000, which was reckoned to be more than he would get by confiscation and a "Plantation" scheme.

In 1612 the Town of Sligo was incorporated by the Lord Deputy, and Edward Crofton was nominated as one of the first twenty-four burgess members of the Corporation (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, p. 294).

John Crofton the Escheator died in the year 1610, and had not paid the marriage portions of his daughters, Sara and Joan. On the 9th of December, 1615, Edward, his eldest son, made provision for those marriage portions, and settled the Sligo property (which was charged with those portions) upon his second son, Thomas, ancestor of the Longford House Croftons, and the deed is still in the possession of his direct descendant, Sir Malby Crofton.

By this deed, in which Edward is described as of Ballymurry,

Esquire, he conveyed or enfeoffed to trustees, "my well-beloved brethren," *John Crofton*, of Lisdorne, in ye county of Roscommon, Esq., *Henry Crofton*, of Moghill, in the County of Leitrim, Esq., William O'Molloy, of Croghan, Co. Roscommon, Esq., and Robert Gardner, of ye Grange, Co. Roscommon, Esq., the quarters of Drynahay, *Lis-longfort*, Carrowey-Croughey, Killenened, Carraye-na-Camrick, Carrowe Lughinney, Carrowey, Tryne-more, Carrowe-nagkingy, Clonagh-lough, and one cartron in Dirke, two quarters and a cartron in the Corraghs, in the *Barony* of Tireragh, Co. Sligo, with their arable lands, meadows, sowing, mountain, and bog.

He appointed his "loving friend," Patrick Brophy, to deliver seizin, and declared the *trusts* to be, to hold until they took up "of the mayne" (profits) of all the lands six score pounds, namely, three score to the use of Garritt (Gerald) Dillon and *Sara Crofton* his wife, and the other three score pounds to the use of Edward Brabazon and *Joan Crofton* his wife; And then to the use of "*Thomas Crofton*, second son of me the feoffer," and the heirs male of his body; and for want thereof to the use of "my third sonne, *John Crofton*," and the heirs male of his body; and for the want thereof, to the use of "my fourth son, *William Crofton*, and his heires male lawfully begotten for ever."

The witnesses to this deed were Edward Brabazon, Anne Crofton, who made her mark, Cuthbert Heatherly (mark), and two other unnamed marks. Patrick Brophy delivered seizin upon the quarter of Treyne-mure in the name of the whole, in the presence of Owen McSwine; Walter Dillon (mark); Flu McMleaghlin; Owen roe McFertagh McSwine (mark).

In the Royal Visitation Book of 1615, Edward Crofton owned the disused Prebends of Achonry, alleged to belong to the Cathedral Church of Agha, namely, the Prebends of Kil-moroghe, Imlafadda, Clonoghill, Killo-shalwey, and Killorowe. The Royal Visitation Book of 1633 (in the Prerogative Office) quotes the same Prebends, "Kilmurrough, vacant, 12s.; Imlaghfadda, vacant, 10s.; Clowneoghill, vacant, 10s.; Killosalvie, vacant, 4s.; Killaraght, Patrick Campbell, 30s. per annum" (Wood-Martin, *Hist. of Sligo*, ii., 33, *note*).

In 1616 Edward Crofton and (his son) George Crofton, the latter being then Provost of Sligo, were entered on a list of the names of gentlemen "fitt for J.P." for Co. Sligo (Trin. Coll., Dub., MS. F 3, 15).

In the same year an enquiry was held, which certified that Edward Crofton, of Ballimurry, was seized of the fee of Knock-roë; one quarter, S . . kaghnahtinan; half-quarter of Lurgin near Camboe

Cashell; half quarter of Le-carrow-ne-hinch, and two quarters of Corbally (Chancery Inqns., p. 289). In the following January another enquiry at Athlone certified that he was seized of fee of the quarter of Crean-leary; the Castle and scite of the town of Ballin-murry; one moiety of the quarter of Gort-imnitra Kil (Chancery Inqns., p. 60).

In February, 1616-7, an enquiry held at "Boile" certified that Edward Crofton held one quarter, and that (his son) Thomas Crofton (of Longford House), was seized of the fee of Kil-tul (Chancery Inqns., p. 339). In January, 1617-8, an enquiry at Baleek, Co. Mayo, certified that Edward Crofton was then seized in fee of Killinatrinity, one cartron, in Co. Mayo (Chancery Inqns., p. 220).

About 1655 the well-known "Down Survey" was made, with Maps and Books of References for each map. Those that were not destroyed by a fire in 1771 are preserved in the Public Record Office at Dublin, and the name of Edward Crofton duly appears as a proprietor who was such in 1641, when the rebellion began.

In 1622 George Crofton was elected to represent the County of Sligo in the Irish Parliament, and in September, 1625, the Lord Deputy wrote from Kilbeggan stating that "Mr. (George) Crofton's treasure would, I thought, suffice to complete the fort (then being built at Sligo), and full pay the soldiers for six months, but the money he (George Crofton) has brought will only pay the soldiers to 31st August last. The fort cannot be finished, and the soldiers may be driven by want to disband. Otherwise we must lay them upon the country, which we cannot do in Connaught, where the Composition (the Indenture with the Irish Chieftains) is binding to the King as to subject (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, p. 39).

Edward Crofton died in 1627, and in July of that year George Crofton was appointed a member of a Commission appointed for Co. Roscommon to raise funds for the army (Cal. State Pap., Ireland), and on April 6, 1627, he and others held an enquiry at Boyle (Chanc. Inqns., pp. 42 and 418), at which it was certified that Henry Duke was seized in fee of Le-carron-gort-ne-cranagh, one quarter, which he granted to John Crofton in the time of James I.

At an enquiry held at Charlestown, it was certified that Edward died "on the 20th of January last," and was then seized of the Castle of Ballymurry, one quarter; the Castle of "Moate," one cartron, Killmi-hane, &c., and of the Abbey or Priory of Lough-key, and of the island of Lough-key; Grange in Tire-downe; an annual rent going out of two quarters; Rectories of Kil-vornie, Killornie of Isernowe (Eastersnow), held of the King by military service, by fealty, and an

annual rent, and that George Crofton was his son and heir, and was of full age and married (Rolls, Chas. I., No. 32, p. 417).

During the time of Charles II., in 1653, Henry Dillon complained that Lord Ranelagh, as President of Connaught and Constable of Athlone Castle, had acted unjustly in cases, and Dillon instanced an action which had been referred to George Crofton, Esq., without the consent of the defendant, Gilligroome O'Hanly, or calling upon him to answer; and Dillon said O'Hanly conceived (George) Crofton was not only not indifferent to him, but his professed adversary. The Lord Deputy refused to alter the reference, adding that if O'Hanly had been rightly served he should be clapp by the heels for mistrusting so worthy a man as was George Crofton; so O'Hanly gave up most of his case, about selling some woods, rather than go before Crofton (Cal. State Papers, Ireland., p. 340).

As already stated, George Crofton married Elizabeth Berkeley in 1625, but it may have been in 1623, for in 1639, when "Edward, son of Mr. George Crofton, born in Dublin," matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, his age was given as sixteen. He had been educated at Mote by a private tutor named Picton.

The date of George's death has not been ascertained, but he was alive in 1653, when "George Crofton of the Mote" was named in a List of Delinquent Proprietors of the Precinct of Athlone. The Croftons of Mote were generally buried at the old church of Kilmaine, where a stone about 4ft. 6in. high stands near the church, and bears an inscription which is so defaced that only the date, 1639, remains legible. The church is now surrounded by rows of oak and ash trees ("Memorials of the Dead," Ireland, i., 485).

Edward, son of George, on October 12, 1647, married Mary, daughter of Sir James Ware, Auditor General, and his wife, — Newcomen, of Dublin. Mary died in 1651, leaving an only son, James, who died young, and left no issue.

There had been a prior alliance between a Ware and a Crofton. In 1650 Katherine Crofton, who had sisters Joan and Sara, who were spinsters, was a widow with four children, and made her Will, appointing Joan to be executrix and guardian of the children, and Sara joined in the bond for administration of the Will (Dublin, Prerog. Court). Katherine's husband was Dean Joseph Ware, who in 1648 made a Nuncupative or Verbal Will before witnesses, leaving all his property to his "true wife and her children." This Will was also proved in 1650.

Joseph or Josiah Ware was third son of Sir Isaac Ware, Knt., and was a "Channitir" of Elphin, and afterwards Dean.

These sisters, Katherine, Joan, and Sara, were daughters of John Crofton, of Lisdorn, second son of John the Escheator (see Croftons of Lisdorn).

The alliance between Edward Crofton, of Mote, and a daughter of Sir James Ware, the Auditor, may have been brought about through the fact that William Crofton, of Templehouse, was also Auditor-General jointly with Sir James Ware; and further particulars relating to him will be found in the section relating to the Croftons of Templehouse.

Edward Crofton was made a baronet in 1661, married a second time in 1662-3, and in December, 1664, he gave Sir James Ware, of Dublin, a bond for £30, and a year later another bond for £10, and in September, 1676, after Sir Edward died these sums were still owing to Robert, son and executor of Sir James, who filed a Bill in Chancery to enforce the claim against Sir Edward's estate, which included the town and lands of Mote and Ballymurry, Co. Roscommon, the Abbey of Ballysadara, and four quarters in Co. Sligo, and the town and lands of Askeaton and Court Browne, in Co. Limerick. The proceedings were taken against Sir Edward's widow, Dame Susanna, and John Crofton, of "Lisburne," as executors of Sir Edward's Will, dated in December, 1675, his son and heir "being yet only of the age of fourteen years."

This roused Dame Susanna, or her advisers, to file a Bill in Chancery on November 25, 1676, to enforce her jointure (her marriage having taken place before these loans) against John Crofton, of Lissdorn, Esq., who it was alleged had forbidden the tenants to pay their rents to her, and had threatened to distrain upon them. She set up a post-nuptial settlement, dated May 13, 1674, settling on her seven cartrons of Clanoge; quarter called Billy; quarter and half quarter Kill-mac-oam; half quarter Knappagh-beg; cartron, Ballisedarra; three quarters Tarmun; quarter, Carewhale; quarter, Lishin-mcbryan; quarter and half, Bonafide; seven cartrons, Mulleree; Rectory of Ballisedarra; half quarter, Deek; Rectory of Corrin, all in Co. Sligo; and Sir Edward had accordingly suffered a Recovery in the Common Pleas, and died in 1675.

Dame Susanna, as mother and guardian of her young son, filed a further Bill on January 20, 1676-7, alleging that Sir Edward was seized in fee tail of four quarters called Kill-bryan; quarter and half, Iserhuere; two quarters, Knock-row; quarter, Kil-brenny; half qr. Corbaly; qr. Balle-murry; qr., Cooray; qr., Moni-more; three cartrons, Ballagh-ne-seller; cartron, Killea; cartron, Cooleshobuh;

qr. the Moate; half qr. Tother-begg; half qr. Tother-fin; half qr. Tulle-roë; three cartrons in Corbaly, all in Co. Roscommon.

She also set up the settlement made May 6, 1648, by Sir Edward's mother, Elizabeth Berkeley, of Tobert-begg, Ceragan-laghtona-gowgah, and twenty-seven other places named, all in Co. Limerick.

Susanna alleged that on her marriage all these properties, in consideration of the marriage portion paid by her friends to Sir Edward, were agreed to be settled on Sir Edward, junior, in tail, and by a Release, dated May 13, 1674, were settled accordingly. She averred that John of Lisdorne claimed these lands for payment of debts and legacies, including a sum of £300 due to him and his children.

In 1653 Edward Crofton petitioned the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England for the affairs of Ireland, stating in the beginning of the rebellion (about 1641) his father [George Crofton, who from this account probably died between 1641 and 1644, and not in 1639] was plundered by some of the Kellys and others in the Barony of Athlone to the value of £2,000, all his horses, cows, and sheep being taken, and afterwards the house "called the Moat" was surprised by Donnough O'Connor and his party about the year 1644, when Edward and his father preserved the house for the English and Protestant interest, though with much loss and expense.

At the time of the surprisal, all the goods and chattels were taken away, and carried by Donnough O'Connor to the house of his father, Hugh O'Connor, at Castle-reagh, and disposed of to Oliver Cromwell, to at least £3,000 detriment, so that Edward's mother (Elizabeth Berkeley) and his brothers and sisters, being then *many* [two brothers, John and Thomas, and five or six sisters], *and constantly at war in the English interests*, were reduced to a very sad and low condition, and therein had continued by reason of the estate left by Edward's father yielding since no manner of profit.

Edward asked for his condition to be taken into consideration, and, as a "settlement" of Connaught was being made, that there should be allotted to him such a proportion of the Kelly's and O'Connor's lands as might be adjudged suitable and equal to Edward's losses. He also asked that the quantity so to be assigned to him should "be in Ley's rote," together with other lands in Connaught belonging to Edward, which he was ready to exchange.

The expression "Leys-rote" has been misunderstood by the author of the "Story of Mote" to mean "Leinster," but it referred to the values set down in the government "Ley" or Rate Books.

The petition asked that if the above request was not granted, some other way should be considered that might afford Edward "some comfort in life, and satisfaction for his former sufferings and losses, and put him into a capacity to support himself, and such as depended upon him, more comfortably than formerly."

A draft of this petition is preserved at Mote, along with the answer, dated January 13, 1653-4, which was that:—

"For such part of the Kellie's and Connor's estate as should be allowed to them by the Act of Settlement, according to their qualification, Edward might proceed to take his remedy at law, when the same was apportioned and allotted to them. As to the exchange of lands in Connaught, if Edward made out particulars of them, and set down his title to them respectively, the same should be put into a way of consideration."

The Kellys were the Sept or tribe who owned the southern portion of Co. Roscommon, and the O'Connor Sept owned the northern portion stretching away to the sea at Sligo Bay. Mote stood near the dividing line between the two Septs, whose territories did not extend into Leinster.

This was not a very encouraging reply, and probably Edward let the matter drop, and waited. Maybe he was not regarded as a thorough Parliamentarian. The suspicion that he was really a Royalist, and was forced to compound for his estates, is strengthened by another petition, the draft of which is at Mote, and was drawn up in the latter part of 1658.

At that time Edward, with his will or against it, had been made High Sheriff for Co. Roscommon and Co. Leitrim, and put the title after his name as petitioner.

He stated that "he was and always had been of the Protestant religion, and faithful to the English interest, and had served the Commonwealth [whether he liked it or not] in sundry capacities and employment within that nation." [He was M.P. for Lanesborough.]

He then went on to say that "though he was not conscious to himself of any guilt whereof he might be impeached, yet, in pursuance of the clauses in the late Proclamation, by which further time was given to compound, he prayed (for the preventing of all doubts and questions which in time to come might be raised thereupon by covetous and malicious persons) that he might be admitted to partake of the grace and clemencies held forth by the Declaration."

He asked, therefore, to be admitted to compound for his estate, "with respect to his present low condition, and the great encumbrances thereunto," which he was ready to make appear.

The Petition was, on December 3, 1658, referred to the Auditors General and Mr. Jeffrys, or any two of them, to consider the fine and report to the Board for further consideration.

The result is not stated. Possibly he was able to delay matters until the Restoration on May 29, 1660, when he raised his head a little higher. On November 14, 1660, he and others certified the loyalty of William and Patrick Sarsfield, and on November 25 reference to their certificate was made (Cal. St. Pap. Irel., pp. 99, 103).

Patrick Sarsfield became the one redeeming figure upon the Jacobite side after the Battle of the Boyne, when he took the principal command and prosecuted the campaign with a vigour of which it had up to then shown no symptom (Lawless, *Ireland*, 289, *et seq*). He was grave, honourable, upright, "a gentleman of eminent merit." He was, after the death of the French General, St. Ruth, at Aughrim, the gallant defender of Limerick, which, as Lord Macaulay says, was, like Londonderry, "the last asylum of a church and of a nation." Patrick Sarsfield drew up and signed the famous Articles of Limerick.

On December 10, 1660, Sir Edward Crofton petitioned for leave to break up a rock called "The Leap," in the River Owen-more, near Ballysadare, Co. Sligo, because it obstructed "the free passage of salmon," and he wished to improve the navigation of the river. He stated that "after the death of William Crofton, of Temple-house, Esquire, without male issue, the estate of inheritance of the said William in Ireland came to him as next heir and cousin, till the death of the late King (Charles I., 30 January, 1649), and that he was then dispossessed by *the usurping power*, and that he had been *always loyal*." The petition was referred to the Lord Chancellor (Cal. St. Papers, Irel., p. 125). Its fate is not recorded.

In 1661 King Charles II. signed an order for constituting the Council of Connaught, and the members of the Council thereby appointed included "Edward Crofton, Esq." (*op. cit.*, p. 266).

It was almost immediately upon the Restoration of Charles II. that he was created a Baronet for his services, by Patent dated July 1, 1661.

On March 30, 1661-2, the King sent a letter to the Lords Justices of Ireland directing that "Edward Grafton (Crofton), of Mote, in Roscommon, be made a baronet in Ireland (*op. cit.*, p. 285).

It is not at all improbable that he had gone at the end of 1662 to London to take steps to free his relative (first cousin?), the Revd. Zachary Crofton, from the Tower of London, where his outspokenness had landed him. At all events he was in London for his second marriage in January, 1662-3.

A document at Mote erroneously states that Sir Edward's first wife was Elizabeth Clifford, niece to Lord Clifford, who was the leader of Charles II.'s famous Cabal, and that by her Sir Edward had a son, who succeeded him, and that for his second wife he married Susanna Crofton, by whom he had no issue.

Sir Edward, the first baronet, died in 1675, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, who was then a minor.

There is an old Prayer Book at Mote in which family events have been recorded.

This states that Sir Edward, the second baronet, married "Katherine St. George, daughter of Sir Oliver St. George, of Headford, in ye County of Galway, on February 2nd, 1684-5, about 7 o'clock at night, being the day Charles ye 2nd sickened." It is not stated where the marriage took place, but marriage in a church was not then compulsory, and this accounts for the paucity of marriage records in Ireland.

Of this marriage there issued two sons, Edward (third baronet), who was born at Headford on May 25, 1687, and Oliver, who was born at Mote in 1688.

Oliver went into the army. He settled at Lissenarre, Co. Limerick, and married Katherine Armstrong, but shortly afterwards had to go to Canada on service, and was drowned at Quebec in 1709, when only just of age. In 1710 his posthumous son, the future Sir Oliver Crofton, of whom a separate account will be found later on, was born. It was a stormy beginning to a stormy career.

The birth of his father, Oliver, occurred too in stormy times, for the Siege of Londonderry by James II.'s army began April 20, 1689, and lasted till July 30, and on July 1, 1690, the Battle of the Boyne was fought, and the Revd. George Walker, the defender of Londonderry, was killed. In 1689 the Parliament at Dublin, nominated by James II., included Sir Edward Crofton of Mote, Bart., late of the City of Dublin, in the list of those attainted as rebels against James II., "if he did not appear before September 1, 1689, having absented himself from the Kingdom of Ireland since November, 1688" (King's *State of the Protestants*, 1691, pp. 265, 268). A separate account of the part taken by the Croftons in the celebrated siege of Derry will be given later. (See Lisdorn section.)

Sir Edward's estates were forfeited, and he had to leave Mote. He took refuge in London, where in September of the same year he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and she was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

Almost immediately after the accession of King William, Sir Edward's estates were restored to him.

In 1691 the war of the Rebellion in Ireland was at its height, and Athlone was besieged by the Orange forces, under De Ginkell. Between June 20 and 30, twelve hundred cannon balls, many tons of stone shot, and fifty tons of powder were fired at the Castle there, and the furious cannonading could be heard in the stillness of the summer days as far off as Mote.

Ultimately the Orange army took the place, and in 1848 it was still a source of pride to the Sixth Royal Warwickshire Regiment (then under the command of Colonel John folliott Crofton) that their Grenadier Company under three officers had formed the storming party who in the final attack waded waist deep through the rapid river, the bridge having been broken down by the besieged.

Shortly after that, St. Ruth and the rebels were decisively beaten at Aughrim by King William's army, and Sir Edward's troubles were ended. His joy at the turn events had taken is evinced by the inscription he placed on a sundial which he erected in the garden at Mote in 1711—

“May those be blest with length of days,
That still proclaim King William's praise.”

It will be remembered that Sir Edward's mother, Susanna Clifford, married, secondly, in 1676, Gerald otherwise Garrett Dillon (Dublin Marr: Licences), who was Prime Sergeant to King James II. in 1686, and as an adherent of that King was attainted by the Williamite Parliament, and fleeing to France became Colonel in the French army. His estates were forfeited.

On March 22, 1693-4, Sir Edward Crofton, in the south of Co. Roscommon, and Sir Robert King, of Rockingham, in the north of that county, entered into an agreement to “pool” any forfeited lands they could secure. The document recites that “several estates in the county were, by the late rebellion, forfeited to their Majesties (William and Mary), and in their disposal, and it was intended by the parties to take from their Majesties several of the forfeited estates. They agreed that what forfeited estates, land, tenements, and hereditaments were or should be taken by either party should be held equally to the use of both, as if jointly granted to them, “except the proper estate of Garret Dillon, Esq. (father-in-law [step-father] of the said Sir Edward), which if granted to him by the King or his Commissioners shall remain to the proper use of the said Sir Edward.”

In 1695 Sir Edward was returned as member for Boyle, Co. Roscommon, and sat for it in the Irish Parliament for 24 years, till his death. In 1698, for Co. Roscommon, Sir Edward Crofton, Bart., and

George Crofton (of Lisdorn), gent., were Commissioners for the Subsidy Act. On June 26, 1709, he and George Crofton, of Lisdorn, were on the Commission of the Peace for Co. Roscommon. In 1708 he charged Galey, Co. Roscommon, containing 720 acres, to Joseph Henry, of Dublin, gent., for £800.

In 1714 he was appointed a member of Queen Anne's Privy Council, and in that year he built Derrydonald Bridge, and placed on it an inscription, recording that it was "erected at his own expense for his own use." There is an arched gateway over it, furnished with doors. More or less he was in possession of the Mote estate for the long period of 54 years, and died at Lyons on November 11, 1729. His body was taken to Mote, and laid in Kilmain churchyard on the hill above the house on November 24.

It is supposed that Sir Edward II. had gone for a cure to the south of France, to Montpellier or some other health resort, when he died at Lyons.

Sir Edward, the third baronet, was born in 1687. In 1711 he married Mary, daughter of Anthony Nixon, Esq., of Dublin. They had at least two children who did not die young, namely, Edward, who was born in Mary Street, Dublin, in 1713, and Catherine, who was born nine years later in Henry Street, Dublin, on July 13, 1722.

This Sir Edward III., like his father, represented Co. Roscommon in the Irish Parliament. He only succeeded to the title in 1729, and is probably the "Edward Crofton of Limerick" who in 1722 was defendant in a Chancery suit.

In a plan which was made in his time of the demesne, garden, and offices, there is a small view such as were commonly introduced by surveyors and architects to embellish their handiwork, and this view shows what are believed to be the offices at Mote, with a castle appearing over one of the roofs. It represents a square tower, with a flag on the top of it.

At the time Mote Castle was built, namely, about 1630, houses in Ireland were built with very thick walls, with small windows, for greater security in the case of attack. Most of them, however, were thatched with straw, so it was easy to set them on fire.

In *Hibernia Pacata* there is a view of Askeaton. Some of the roofs are flag-slated, the rest are not, and were probably thatched.

The plan shows "the Bowling Green," "Garden and pleasure grounds" close by, but since then the bowling green has been made into the haggart or rick-yard. An ill-defined road is indicated in the direction of Ballymurry, but no other road or avenue is marked.



Derrydonald Bridge, Mote.



Garden Seat, Mote.

From photographs by Miss G. G. Crofton.

The barrack room, which is now used as the steward's house, was built in 1731, in the time of Edward, the third baronet.

His Will was a curious amateur document, written by himself on May 17, 1719, with additions dated October 10, 1724, and July 8, 1727. As he appointed no executors, administration with the Will and Codicils annexed was taken out in 1730.

This Will was as follows :—

Wed: Mote, May ye 17, 1719. I have made several Wills in better form, but had reason to lay them aside, and this may do as well.

Pray take care of the poor Relations, particularly George Crofton's children, Edward Crofton's and Richard Crofton's, commonly known by the name of the Kilbryan family, [see the Section dealing with them]. They are the nearest akin to you of any of that name, and next heirs if you dey without issue. Pray consider them as such.

You know wee made a Settlement, and George Crofton of Lisborne was left in remainder to part of the estate. Wee have power of revoking that, which I desire you will do.

Lett George Crofton of Kilbryan sons have it, if you have no issue male.

Give them some education, and if you find they do not deserve it [the property], lett one of Edward's sons have it, or Richard's, which may deserve best, and sumwt charged on the estate for the rest.

Take care of all the old servants. Lett them have mourning, and a year's wages. Pray be kind to George Gardiner and Stiven Mitchell. Lett them not want during their lives. I recommend them both particularly to your care.

There are four naturall children said to be mine. Lett them have thirty pounds a piece, and marry Protestants. Perhaps it may be sayd "Why did I not do a great deal of what I recommend and charge you to do?"; in answer, I settled the best part of my estate on you, and had not to spare, considering the expense of keeping a family at Mote, which I often recommended you to lessen.

Lett there be layd out at Kill-myham Church, to make it decent and clean, and in arching the vault, and making a handsome monument where our family are interred, one hundred and sixty pounds.

I desire you will give mourning rings to the persons following :—to Lord Goware, to Sir Thom Smythe, to Dean Percivall and Coronell William Ormsby, and a mourning goun and sash to Dean Percivall.

There is now a repeating watch, w^{ch} I desire you will give to your sister [in law] Catherine Nixon; the watch being disposed of [in case it is] I leave Mrs. Nixon a Ring of £100 value, [and see 1724 Codicil. Catherine, sister of Sir Oliver Crofton, who must have been older than Sir Oliver, is said to have first married a Nixon, and secondly a Donnellan].

I leave you all my reall and personal estate, subject to what I now mention, which I charge you, on my Blessing, to perform.

I desire I may be privately buried at the dead of night, [which was then customary].

Exsert your self. Doe not lead a lazy indolent life. Take care who you are intimate with. Do not make your house coñon to all people.

Give the poor of Kilmyham parish ten pounds, and to the poor of Roscoñon parish six pounds.

I pray God bless you and yours, and make you happy in this and the next world.

Don at Mote, the 17th May, 1719, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen. [Signed and sealed]. Witnesses present Geo : Crofton, Jo^a Crofton.

[First Codicil]. I leave to George Gardiner, Stephen Mitchell, and to George Crofton, that I have taken care of, that lives in the house, to each ten pounds a piece during life; and to Martin Grady, if with me when I dye, ten pounds as a legacy. Dated as above and signed Edw : Crofton.

What I mean by a Watch for Mrs. Nixson and a Ring is, I bought a repeating Watch at London, which I designed for her, which she would not accept of; therefore I entreat she will accept of a Ring as a legacy of one hundred pounds value from mee, who had a value and regard for her. Witness my hand 10th of Xber, 1724 and I charge my son to observe it. (Signed) Edw : Crofton.

[Second Codicil]. Ned, I charge you, on my Blessing, never to part with Robert Mitchell while he will live with you, and keep him about your son. He is most faithful and good-natured, very sober, has all good qualities and none bad. Lett him have all my close [clothes], Linen and woolin, but my [valuable] Surtoute w^{ch} I leave you and my family yt is to be kept for them. Dated at Moat, the 8th of July 1727. Edw : Crofton.

This very human document is far more interesting than if it had been phrased by a cold-blooded lawyer. It was proved June 23, 1730.

It is not unlikely that Sir Edward II. being in Parliament lived at Dublin, and that after 1711 his son, Edward III., lived at Mote, and his tendency to extravagance seems hinted at in the expression about the expense of keeping a family at Mote, "which I often recommended you to lessen."

Sir Edward III. was forty-two at the time his father died. His son, Sir Edward IV., on the 19th of June, 1741, between six and seven in the evening, married Martha, daughter of Joseph Damer, Esq., of Came, in Dorsetshire, and sister to the first Earl of Dorchester.

He represented Co. Roscommon in the Irish Parliament, and died November 24, 1739.

Sir Edward III. made his Will January 5, 1736, and desired to be buried in the burial place of his ancestors at twelve o'clock at night, if he died in the country, but if in Dublin to be buried in the churchyard of St. Mary, as near the south door as convenient.

He refers to a devise of lands in Cos. Roscommon and Limerick by his grandfather, Sir Oliver St. George, to him and his brother Oliver, and to a partition of them made between him and his nephew, Oliver Crofton, and he charges for payment of debts and legacies those lands, viz.: lands of Carn-kitt, Lismortagh, Corn-mullenger, Ballaghaba-more, East Ballaghabamore, and West Ballaghaba-begg, Ragh-Keeve, Lecaron, Killfree, Bally-mac-evilish, Cloon-she and

Ballencurry, in Ballentobber Barony, Co. Roscommon, and lands of Annagh, Gall-bally, Inch-ne-managh, Ard-rahane, Parke and Kealoges, and lands of Kill-scanlane in Costlea Barony, Co. Limerick; Also a mortgage for money due from his cousin, James Crofton, of Longford, Co. Sligo, and money due from Charles Campbell's Executors, and the residue of his personalty.

All his land he left to his son, Edward, for life, and then to "Sir George Caulfield, Esq.," as trustee for contingent remainders, and for the heirs male of Edward IV., and in default for daughter Catherine for life, and her heirs male, and in default for his cousin, George Crofton, of Lissedurn, Co. Roscommon, for life, with remainder to "such persons and to such uses as are limited for the ancient estate of my family by the settlement executed upon my inter-marriage."

If Catherine came into possession, "the person she marries and their issue shall take and use the surname of Crofton, and also use the arms of my family," with defeazance in default.

To his daughter, Catherine, he left £3,000, besides her settled portion, and to his wife, Dame Mary, £500, with his coach and horses, household stuff, and certain plate. To his "sister" [in-law], Catherine Nixon £100. The executors were Dame Mary, Lord Castledurrow, David Nixon, of Dublin City, Esq., and Robt. Sandford, of Castle-reagh, Co. Roscommon, Esq., but they renounced.

Dame Mary was to be Catherine's guardian during her minority. The Will was proved at Dublin, September 17, 1740.

These xviith and xviiiith century Sir Edward Croftons were sportsmen, and in Kilmain churchyard there is a curious old tombstone, showing a man on horseback, holding a horn in his hand, and a hound running in front. The inscription reads:

" Here
 Lyeth ye body of Francs
 Mason, Parke Keeper to Sr
 Edward Crofton for 35 years,
 and did Dze 5th 1734.
 His loving wife, Mary M.
 alias Lilly, had ys done."

Carolan, "the most famous of the modern Irish Bards," who was born in 1670, and whose sight was destroyed by smallpox in 1688, was befriended by the gentry, including Sir Edward Crofton, to whom he dedicated one of his poems. Others are addressed to the Croftons

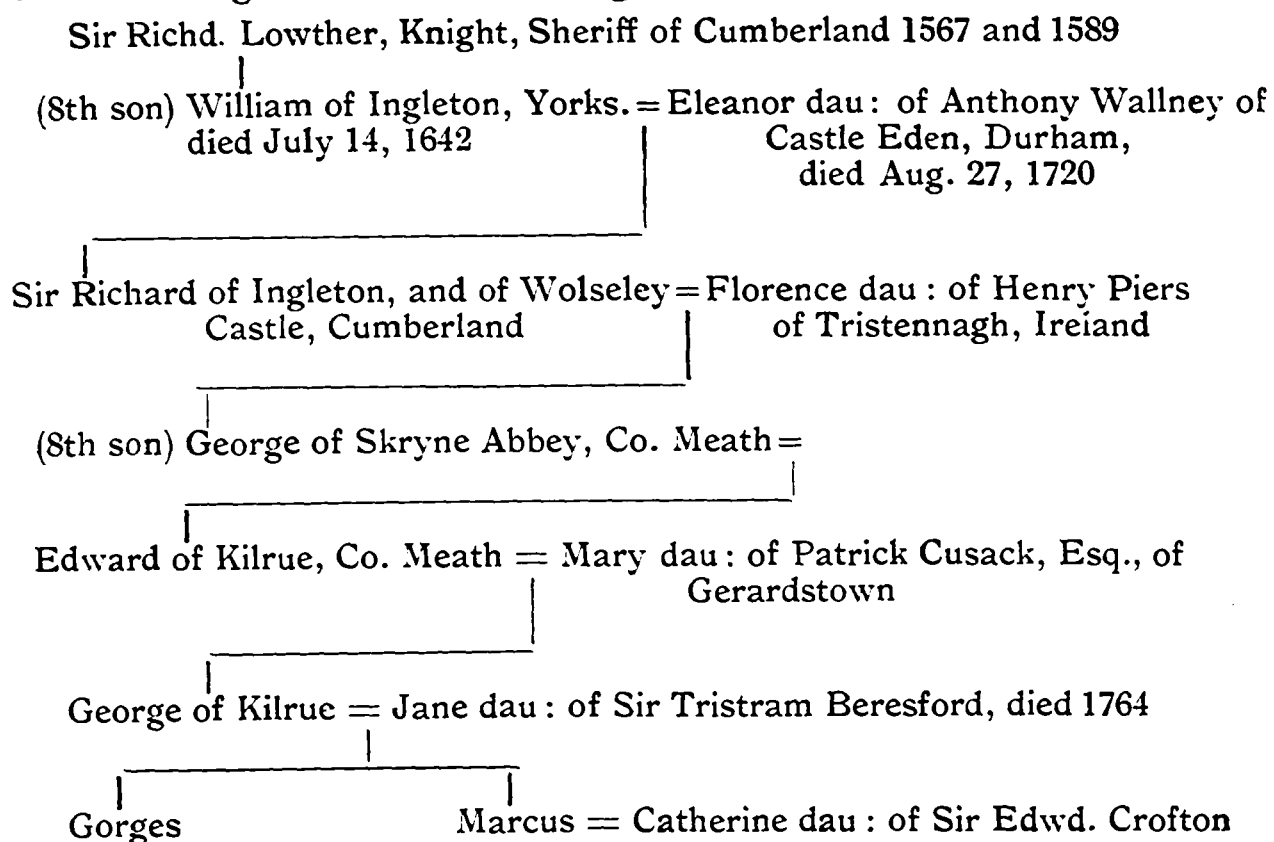
of Longford House. Carolan's Christian name was Turlogh. He was son of John O'Carolan, and was born at Newtown, near Nobber, Co. Meath. He settled at Alderford, Co. Roscommon, by invitation of McDermott Roe, and died March 25, 1738, and was buried at Kil-ronan. His Irish poetical remains with English metrical versions by Thomas Furlong were in Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, 1831, and the Irish MSS. are in the British Museum. His poems also appeared in Connellan's "Selection of Irish Poems," Dublin, 1829, and the one dedicated to "Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, Co. Roscommon," appears as No. xxxiv. of Part. I. of *Foñā Seanna*.

A manuscript, No. 23, in the Academy at Dublin contains some of Carolan's poems, and one of these (M. 23, p. 18) about the death of Col. Torlogh Oge in 1690, mentions Edward Crofton; and (on p. 20) one of 12 lines on "Madame [Lady] Crofton" begins: "I wish to speak of a young woman"; a third poem (A 1, p. 10) consists of sixteen lines addressed to Catharine Crofton, and begins, "Oh, thou, the store of the bees of sweetest taste."

Sir Edward IV.'s sister, Katherine, married, on September 14, 1744, in spite of the strong opposition of her mother and brother, Marcus, second son of George Lowther, Esq., of Kilrue, Co. Meath, the marriage taking place at her father-in-law's house. Her portrait is at Mote.

Her husband was grandson of Edward Lowther, of Kilrue, whose great-grandfather was William, son of Sir Christopher Lowther*, of Lowther in Cumberland, from whom Lord Lonsdale's family take

* Another version gives the Lowther Pedigree thus:—



their descent. Marcus was thus sixth in direct line from Sir Christopher Lowther of Lowther.

According to the confused, gossipy, and scandal-mongering "Recollections from 1796 to 1829 of the lives and character of the nobility and gentry of Roscommon," by Skeffington Gibbon (pp. 30-33), Marcus was son of "Edward Lawder, Esq., of Kilmore, near Elphin."

As Sir Edward Lowther-Crofton, son of this Marcus Lowther, married Ann Croker, it is noteworthy that Christopher Lawder, of Longfield, Co. Roscommon, married Priscilla, daughter of John Croker, of Dunlear, Co. Fermanagh (*Miscellanea Genealogica*, vol. iv., New Series).

Sir Edward Crofton, the 4th baronet, died on March 25, 1745, at Mote, in his thirty-second year, having enjoyed the title and estates only six years.

His widow, Dame Martha, married, secondly (under a Dublin Marriage Licence), on August 7, 1747, Dr. Ezekiel Nesbitt, by whom she had three children, two sons and a daughter, who are mentioned on a monument in St. George's Chapel in Lower Temple Street, Dublin. The inscription runs:—

"In this Chancel, with her brothers John and Joseph, who died infants, lie the remains of Mary Catherine Nesbitt, the dearly loved daughter of Ezekiel Nesbitt, M.D., and Dame Martha Crofton, his wife; whose delicate and lovely form was adorned with every blooming virtue, and who, through a tedious illness, bore the most acute pains with fortitude unexampled for her tender years. She departed this life 4 May, 1763, aged 15.

"Accept oh! happy Maid these little rites, the only testimony of affection thy father now can give."

Sir Edward IV. so strongly disapproved of his sister's marriage that he had a Will drafted "cutting her off with a shilling," and leaving all his estates to his cousin, Oliver Crofton, Esq., and his heirs, and failing them to Henry St. George, Esq., of Woods-gift, Kilkenny, with a condition that he assumed the name and arms of Crofton.

That Will was, however, never executed, so the estates passed to his sister as heiress-at-law, and pursuant to her grandfather's Will.

The title, however, of fifth baronet devolved upon Sir Oliver Crofton, who lived at Lissanarre, in Co. Limerick, and he set up a claim to the estates under a Will, which he alleged had been made by Sir Edward IV. in 1741, and had been left, sealed up, in his (Oliver's) hands for safe custody.

Sir Edward IV. died on March 25, and (as stated in the legal pro-

ceedings which followed) on April 1 Oliver arrived at Mote, where he was met by the widow, Dame Martha, along with Marcus Lowther (Catherine's husband), and his brother, as well as a Mr. Cane, and (before any of Sir Edward IV.'s papers were examined by them) Oliver stated that he held this Will, which, however, he had left in Dublin. He proposed that he and Marcus Lowther should quit Mote, and leave Dame Martha temporarily in possession of everything.

This was agreed to, and they proceeded to seal up, in the presence of one another, the cupboard in which Sir Edward kept his papers, and then they left Mote.

The widow, too, went at once to Dublin, but left most of her family at Mote, and more particularly three persons in charge.

In the exaggerated language then usual and permissible in Chancery proceedings, Sir Oliver's lawyers alleged that in spite of their agreement, Marcus Lowther returned to Mote on April 29th, "with many persons in arms, and forcibly broke into the gates of the mansion house and deer-park, and entered the same and the demesne, and broke several of the locks and doors of the house, particularly the lock of the closet where Sir Edward usually kept his deeds and papers, and forcibly carried them away, and Marcus Lowther forcibly possessed himself of the said mansion house, and still continues in possession of the same."

Sir Oliver claimed the house and estates under the Will which he put forward, but Marcus Lowther disputed it, and preferred an indictment against one John Crofton for trying to persuade a surgeon to forge it. John's name appeared on it as a witness. He had been an ironmonger in Dublin, but had removed to Roscommon, where he kept a shop. Further than that nothing is known of him or his ultimate fate. Falkner's Journal for June 28, 1746, says John Crofton was indicted for forging the Will of Sir Edward Crofton.

The case was heard at Roscommon Assizes in 1746, and Sir Oliver (who was a barrister) to every one's amazement appeared as counsel for the prisoner. This was deemed a most extraordinary proceeding, seeing that his personal interest in the result was so great. It may be that he preferred to do so in order to prevent his being called as a witness.

The prisoner was found guilty, but sentence was postponed, and not improbably the sentence was one of transportation for life to America or the Barbadoes or West Indies.

Besides the criminal proceedings, the Civil Law dragged out its course, but the result was in Lowther's favour, and he wrote in the family Prayer Book:—"Friday, ye 10th of May, 1751. God Almighty ended my troubles by permitting me to overcome my wicket and vile

enemy, Oliver, by a verdict given in the Common Pleas, after a long and vexatious law sute of six years and two months, for my hole estate."

On acceding to the estates in his wife's right, he took the name of Crofton, but there is no record of his taking out a Patent to legalise the assumption, and he also assumed the arms without troubling Ulster King of Arms.

Dame Martha died in 1756, and on June 12, 1758, Marcus was made a Baronet. The Patent states that the honour was conferred "being well assured of his many and very faithful services, and being fully certified of his faith and industry, and also of his ability and cheerfulness in advancing Our said Plantation, and in enlarging and maintaining the same."

The Patent also provided that "the wives of the said Marcus Lowther Crofton, Esq., and of his heirs male of his body aforesaid, may have use and enjoy these titles, that is to say, Lady, Madam, and Dame respectively, according to the manner of discoursing."

Sir Marcus represented the Borough of Roscommon in Parliament, which representation had for many years been looked upon as a family right by the Croftons. At that time and till 1769 the Irish Parliament had no time limit, except the King's will or his death; and the Parliament of George III. therefore lasted 33 years.

In April, 1763, Sir Marcus lost his wife. She died at Mote, aged 41, and was buried in the family vault. Her youngest child, William, was then only eleven years old.

In memory of her Sir Marcus enclosed a well, and set up a stone inscribed, "St. Catherine's Well, walled in by Sir Marcus Lowther-Crofton, Bart., Sept., 1763." In his time, too, the garden was enclosed, and a stone over one of the arches in the garden wall bears the date 1782.

Many other improvements were made about that time, but it is uncertain whether the trees in the Ballymurphy Avenue were planted by him or by his brother-in-law, Sir Edward IV., or by his own son Sir Edward. It is thought, however, that the house was built, and that avenue planted towards the end of Sir Marcus's life, when his son was managing his affairs.

In 1768 the health of Sir Marcus began to fail, and his son's name appears on the maps made of the estate and on other documents relating to it.

Pecuniary difficulties also arose, occasioned very probably by the very heavy expenses of the litigation in which he was constantly engaged.

It was arranged that Edward should help his father to satisfy his creditors by taking a lease of Mote at £500 a year rent, and by taking over the rest of the property, allowing his father £1,000 a year.

The rest of the income was to be applied in paying off his debts.

The lease and conveyance to carry this into effect were executed in November, 1776.

There are three maps of the Mote demesne. One dated 1730 shows no plantation above the top of the Broad Walk, but two cottages near the large beech trees well within the demesne. One of these buildings is marked "The Lodge," and the other "The Pheasantry," and three other cottages are marked on the left hand side of the present Tremaine Avenue.

On the map dated 1777 the Ballymurry Avenue is shown with the hill plantation, and the present front lawn is marked as the intended site of the new house, which had not then been begun. The present "Lion Gate Field" then formed "The Deer Park."

The third map is undated, but shows the house with its hall door on the north side, and the Deer Park is termed Lion Gate Field. The Lion Gate itself bears an inscription showing that it was built in 1787, so the house was evidently built between 1777 and 1787.

Up to that time the Croftons had lived at the old house or Castle. There is a tradition that it was burnt, and in the present house there are two different kinds of masonry indicating two ages, and since the date of the third plan the hall door has been altered from the north to the south side.

Sir Marcus survived his wife by twenty-one years, and Sir Oliver, his "wicked and vile enemy," by four years, upon whose death the original baronetcy lapsed, and Sir Marcus became the representative of the family through his late wife, who was the last of the direct line.

Sir Marcus died at Mote on January 16th, 1784, after being in possession of the property nearly forty years. He, too, was buried in the family vault at Kilmain within the demesne.

Up to that time the church was used for service, and a sermon was preached there in 1752 as noted in the Family Prayer Book. It was so small, however, that the Croftons and their servants would have nearly filled it.

Sir Marcus was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, who had married in 1767 Ann, only daughter of Thomas Croker, Esq., of Weston Park, Co. Kildare. Her portrait is at Mote.

It was through this marriage that Thomas Crofton Croker, the well-known writer of Irish Legends, Fairy Tales, &c., came by his name. He was son of Major Thomas Croker, who in 1796 married



The Lion Gate, Mote.

From a photograph by Miss Gertrude Crofton.



Ancient Gateway, at Mote.

From a photograph by Miss Gertrude Crofton.

Marie, eldest daughter and co-heir of Croker Dillon, Esq., of Bally-Daniel, Co. Cork. Sir Wm. Crofton was his godfather. Major T. Croker was great-grandson of John, fifth son of John Croker, Esq., of Bally-na-garde, Co. Limerick, who died November 6, 1751. The third son of that John, son of John, was Thomas Croker, of Dublin, who married Anne, daughter of William Ryves, Esq., and died April 13, 1800, leaving an only child, Ann, the wife of Sir Edward Crofton. When Major Croker died in 1818 Thomas Crofton Croker came to England, and in 1830 married Marianne, daughter of Francis Nicholson. He died August 8, 1854, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. They had only one child, Thomas Francis Dillon Croker.

The Croker family went to Ireland from Devonshire in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Thomas Croker, of Trevillas, in Cornwall, was second son of the eighth successive John Croker, of Lineham, in Devonshire. He obtained estates in Ireland in 1600.

An old distich records the ancient descent of the Crokers thus:—

“Croker, Crewys, and Coplestone
When th' Conqu'ror came were at home.”

Three of the six daughters of Sir Marcus married Caulfeilds, viz., Francis, to St. George Caulfeild, of Donamon, Co. Roscommon; Harriet, to James Caulfeild, of Drum-cairn, Co. Tyrone, and Augusta to Capt. James Caulfeild, R.N., of Athlone.

Skeffington Gibbon in his “Recollections” (Joly Colln., Nat. Libr., Dublin, No. 92, p. 62), says: “The heir apparent of Donamon Castle, Co. Roscommon, was the late St. George Caulfeild, the only son of Theophilus Caulfeild, by Miss Irwin, of Castle Irwin, in the Co. Fermanagh. He married Miss Harriet (*lege* Frances) Crofton, of Moate Park in this County [Roscommon].”

The same unreliable authority says: “Sir Edward married the daughter of an attorney of the name of Croaks or Croker, by whom he got a large fortune, which enabled him to pay a bench of lawyers (who generally flock about a man of fortune or expectations on these occasions), and some family encumbrances. Being eased by these pestiferous tormentors, he offered himself [about 1766] as a candidate for the County [Town] of Roscommon, which in those days was nothing better than a close borough between the Cootes of Castle Coote, the Kings of Boyle, and the Sandfords of Castlerea.

“Sir Robert King, afterwards Lord Kingsborough; the new baronet, Sir Edward Lawder Crofton; and Mr. French, of French-park, appeared on the hustings as candidates.

“Sir Robert King being the popular candidate, the contest lay

between French and Lawder-Crofton. The dispute ran high between the parties, and some old spleen was revived, in which French was upbraided of a gross fraud said to have been committed by one of his family while Treasurer of the County.

“The ripping up of these old sores in a public court-house threw such a stigma on the character, and so wounded the feelings of the Frenches, that the dispute could not be settled without a hostile meeting; consequently the unfortunate George French, of Endfield, [Edward French, son of Arthur French, of Frenchpark, Co. Roscom: according to the Joly Colln., p. 154], not long married at the time, sent a message to the new baronet of the house of Lawder.

“They met at the back of that old ruin called the Castle of Roscommon, where, on the first shot, the unfortunate George French was mortally wounded.

“What added to his torture was the amputation of his leg from the thick part of the thigh, which was afterwards carried to a small church, not quite finished at the time, a short distance from the house of Frenchpark, where it remained a few days till the body of the unfortunate George French was closed with it for ever in the same grave.

“This, said my father, did not end there, for two other brothers of the house of Frenchpark, met with a premature death, being drowned during a dreadful storm on their passage from Parkgate [on the Dee, in Wirral, Co. Chester] to Dublin, and one of them only a few days married to the rich heiress of Cloaghan, in the barony of Athlone. This threw the property into the possession of Arthur French, of Dominick Street, wine merchant, the only surviving brother, and not long married to a Miss Mageniz of the North.

“To return to the Croftons, adds he, they were anything but happy.

“King and Lawder-Crofton were returned at this election after a great deal of human blood inundating the county. Even the old pump and jambs of the gaol did not escape the uncontrollable mob that joined the heir of Moate Park.

“‘Any money,’ said the ringleader of the lawless mob of the Town of Roscommon, aided by a number of the Barony boys, ‘for the head of any of the Toberheen men,’ alluding to the Frenchpark freeholders.”

For an anecdote about the spirited conduct of Sir Edward’s youngest brother, William, as Sheriff, see the pedigree, *ante*, p. —.

Undeterred by his father’s bad example, Sir Edward spent more than he could afford, and died in considerable pecuniary difficulties.

He had to spend the latter part of his life away from Mote. As a young man he was of an energetic and determined character. He was Colonel of the Roscommon Militia when he heard that his county was to be placed under martial law on account of its disturbed state. He jumped on his horse immediately, and rode off to Dublin, where he undertook to go bail for his county's good conduct, and so succeeded in obtaining a cancellation of the obnoxious order. Next day he returned to Mote.

His services in maintaining order and suppressing riots in the county generally were so great that it was intended to make him a peer, but he died at Bristol on September 28, 1797, at the age of 52, whilst the Patent was being made out.

His body was taken from Bristol to Mote, and buried in the family vault.

Two months later, however, on December 1, 1797, a Patent was sealed creating his widow, Ann, Baroness Crofton. She survived her husband twenty years, living in the family house in Henrietta Street, Dublin, and sometimes with her mother, Mrs. Croker, at Weston Park.

Her youngest daughter, Augusta, lived with Mrs. Croker, and was such a favourite with her that she became her heiress. She married Captain James Caulfeild about six years after her mother's death, and the Croker property and fortune thus failed to come to the second Sir Edward Crofton, who was nineteen years old when his father died, and who died before his mother, and therefore did not succeed to the Peerage, but remained third baronet of the second creation.

The great rebellion of 1798 occurred when he was just twenty, but it is not known where he was living at that time. In 1801, when he married, he lived at Moate.

Sir Edward, the 3rd baronet, evidently inherited much of his father's energetic and impetuous character, and was equally plucky in his endeavours to suppress the rebels and secret societies, which were at that time very numerous and active.

It must have required considerable courage to go out in the dead of night as he frequently did, armed only with a pistol, to deter the "Ribband men" from assembling and committing outrages in the neighbourhood.

He knew full well the savage, brutal character of the people when roused, for only three miles from Roscommon they had surrounded a gentleman's house and set fire to it, and, as the inmates tried to escape from the flames by jumping out of the windows, received their bodies on pitchforks.

On one occasion he suspected that there was to be a meeting of the "Whiteboys," and sallied forth to stop it. Just outside the gates he met some men, and not recognising them as part of the seditious, he asked if they knew where the meeting was to be held.

They recognised him and his generous trustful nature, so gave him most minute directions, which were purposely false, and then one of the party, to complete the hoax, said they were all going to the wake of the father of two of them, who were so poor they had not enough to bury him. Thereupon the credulous and kind-hearted Sir Edward emptied his pockets of all the money he had on him, and it may be imagined that he was in a terrible rage when he found there was no meeting at the place described, and that he had been deceived by the very persons he was seeking.

He was also a very passionate man, and often used his hunting-whip upon the countrymen. In spite of that, however, he was very popular with them, for they loved his counterbalancing liberality and kind-heartedness.

In his own family, however, his somewhat eccentric temper made him more feared than loved.

He was something of a sportsman, too, for a sketch exists representing the fulfilment of a bet which he made, of one hundred guineas, with the Duke of Richmond, who was then Lord Lieutenant, that his Connaught pony, "Turnip," would jump a six foot wall in the Phoenix Park.

One of the first things he did after he succeeded to the estate was to rebuild the house at Mote, which had been burnt in his father's time.

The architect's sketch bears Sir Edward's name, and the re-building was not yet quite finished, and all the workmen had not left, when he brought his bride to it in 1801.

She was Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway. Skeffington Gibbons described her as "daughter of the late Earl of Galloway, of Gallowayshire, in Scotland, sister to the Marchioness of Blandford, an amiable woman, and a good mother."

Lady Charlotte was equally as charitable as Sir Edward, and was much beloved by the poor, and was popular with all classes. It is said that she never went out without filling her pockets with presents to give to any poor person she might meet.

Those were the heydays of "Pocket Boroughs," and the Borough of Roscommon had long been regarded as an honourable appendage of their own by the Croftons of Mote.

In 1613 James I. incorporated the town, and assigned to it twelve

free burgesses and a Commonalty, but provided that the power of electing and returning two members to serve in the Irish Parliament should vest in the Portrieve and Burgesses alone.

By the year 1700 the Sir Edward Crofton of those days had obtained entire influence and control over the borough, which lay only three miles north of Mote. This continued till 1727, when he allowed Mr. Sandford to share in the control in return for some services in the County Elections, and it was alleged that a compact founded on honour and good faith was made that each should exercise a right over half the borough, and down to 1745 each family nominated one of the members.

When Sir Edward Crofton IV. died in 1745, and the family litigation ensued with Sir Oliver and lasted many years, the Lowther Crofton rights were more or less in question, and Robert Sandford, son of the Sandford of 1727, "taking advantage of the distractions and misfortunes of the Crofton family, and regardless of the trust reposed in him," contrived to acquire a majority of votes in the Corporation of Roscommon, and continued to increase it while the Lowther Crofton litigation prevented an assertion of the family rights, until finally Mr. Sandford acquired sole dominion over the borough.

All this and what follows was set forth in a Petition presented to the Irish Parliament by Sir Edward Crofton for compensation for the loss of his right, and in a pamphlet printed and circulated by him to vindicate himself.

These facts throw a little light on the acrimony with which the election about 1766 was fought, and the high feeling which resulted in the duel already mentioned.

In 1768 Sir Marcus Lowther Crofton's health began to fail, and caused him to be "lethargic, indolent, and unfit to engage in active business." Though often pressed by his wife to reassert her family's former rights over half the borough, Sir Marcus neglected to do so, and he was too jealous to allow his son to do so on his behalf, until the election in 1783, shortly before Sir Marcus died.

On that occasion Sir Marcus allowed Edward to attend at Roscommon to offer another son as a candidate, but the Corporation conducted the election privately, and (as Mr. Crofton thought) illegally, so he petitioned the House of Commons against the irregularity.

This induced the Sandfords to negotiate, and the dispute was referred to Henry Grattan and Joshua Cooper, two members, who, however, could not agree, so in 1784 they called in Denis Daly, a third member, as umpire, whose award was in favour of Mr. Sandford, on the ground

that there was no evidence that the connection of the families with the borough was more than a junction for mutual convenience.

In 1785, however, Sir Edward, who had succeeded his father, found amongst his father's papers some letters from the original Mr. Sandford, acknowledging the family engagements, and promising to adhere to them.

Sir Edward, therefore, asked for a re-hearing by Mr. Daly, saying "I will agree to forfeit my life and property if Mr. Daly, or any man of honour, can decide against me."

Unfortunately, much to Sir Edward's astonishment and dissatisfaction, Mr. Daly did decide against him, and Sir Edward bowed to his decision, but as he deemed the award only binding on himself, urged his son to use every means to recover the usurped right.

Sir Edward published his vindictory pamphlet at Dublin in 1786, and a copy is in the library at Trinity College.

In view of the agitation for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland this right or privilege was of considerable value, for one of the terms proposed was that those who would lose such privileges should receive compensation.

The "Story of Mote" states that in January, 1816, Sir Edward took Drumcondra House, near Dublin, and Lady Charlotte proceeded there to prepare it, leaving the governess and children to follow on the 8th. Sir Edward, who was then 39, and of a quarrelsome disposition, was engaged to fight a duel with Captain Brown, and in the afternoon of January 7th rode over to Mount Talbot to ask Mr. William Talbot to be his second, but could not meet with him, and this vexed him so much that he killed himself.

Skeffington Gibbon gives a slightly different version in his "Recollections," namely:—"The unfortunate Sir Edward got rather irritated in consequence of being obliged to sell a portion of his estate in the County of Limerick to Baron O'Grady, to pay off some family encumbrances, and for a useless and distempered stud of horses purchased at one of the embarrassed auctions of the late Duke of York. Sir Edward was fond of Royal blood, but never was a man so completely taken in, in his English mares.

"These annoyances preyed on his mind to such a degree, as also some exorbitant expenses he was at in building Moate House (which I believe he never occupied), that his mind could no longer bear those mischances and disappointments.

"Being haunted by some evil [and groundlessly jealous?] thoughts, after kissing the whole of his lovely family, and coming in from the

pleasure grounds, where he had been walking, to know if the children had dined, and being answered in the affirmative, he walked into the schoolroom, and, melancholy to relate, after bidding them adieu for ever, shot himself in a small grove a short distance from his own house.

“So rash an act in so honourable and respected a gentleman astonished many, and plunged a large circle of friends and relatives into a state of grief and affliction easier to be conceived than described.

“His amiable widow, Lady Charlotte Crofton, and her young family at present [1829] reside in London, where they occupy a splendid mansion in Montagu Square.”

The “Story of Mote” continues that “the evil news was, however, hidden from his family, though it spread like wildfire through the neighbourhood, and many were sobbing, as the family passed, thinking the grief was due to their departure.

“Lady Charlotte never saw her husband again. He was buried before she knew anything about it, and three months later her youngest child was born.”

According to a tradition current in the family Sir Edward shot himself from mortification, because he had been insulted by some one whose station in life did not admit of a challenge.

Sir Edward’s son, Edward, was only ten years old in 1816, and his grandmother died in the year following, when he succeeded to the Barony. During his minority Mote was shut up, and Lady Charlotte (to whom the furniture was left) dismantled it of everything, including chimney pieces and grates.

At an early age he was sent to Charter House School, and then joined the army, his regiment, the 81st, being then at Malta. He was absent on leave while ensign when he was promoted to be captain in the 7th Hussars, without having done a day’s duty as lieutenant.

He was such a strikingly fine-looking handsome man that Queen Victoria on seeing him asked his name, and on being told who and what he was, remarked, “How I wish he were on our side,” her tendencies at that time being Liberal.

While young he only went occasionally to Mote with a party to shoot. After his marriage he furnished the house, and went to live there.

He was 27 when, in 1833, he married the Lord Lieutenant’s daughter, Lady Georgiana Paget, whose father, the Marquis of Anglesey, served with such distinction in the Peninsula, covering the retreat of Sir John Moore’s army on Corunna. At Waterloo the Marquis commanded the combined allied cavalry, and gave the order

and himself led the final charge which won the day. He was discussing with the Duke of Wellington the question of following up the French retreat when a spent bullet shattered his thigh. He cried out, "The Devil! my leg's hit," and the Duke exclaimed, "The deuce it is." The leg was amputated on the field of battle, while he coolly held the candle, and talked with the surgeons during the operation, which lasted twenty minutes, owing to the instruments being blunted after such a heavy day's work. He escaped with his life, but a Crofton of Lisdorne lost his on that occasion, as will be narrated hereafter.

At Mote at that time there was hardly any shrubbery round the house, and the only walks at the back were "The Dark Walk" and one to "Shut the Door." It was Sir Edward who planted so extensively, and formed the walks and terraces. Before the back lawn was laid, the ground was prepared by a crop of potatoes.

He also made the roads along Tremaine and Ballymurry Avenue, and built the gates and gate lodges. In 1839 he built the stables, in 1884 an addition to the house, and in 1850 the farmyard. He also drained and re-claimed several hundred acres of bog and wet-land in the demesne, and in 1860 made the Roscommon Avenue and Gate-lodges, and bought Martins-town, and included it in the demesne.

From time immemorial each winter had seen a lake form in front of the house, stretching in wet seasons from the road on the left till it was lost sight of amongst the trees on the right. Innumerable flocks of wild fowl resorted to it, and were never fired at or disturbed, except on one day only, the first of February. Their number was extraordinary, and on a bright day in winter the whole scene was one of the prettiest imaginable.

In summer, however, the water dried up, and only unsightly sedge and white grass remained. Plans were, therefore, prepared for rendering the lake permanent, but the appearance was deemed too artificial, and the scheme too costly.

It was decided to drain it in 1852, and to plant its site with trees. Owing, however, to the marly nature of the soil the trees would not grow.

In 1865 the house was burnt to the ground, and everything in the upper storey was destroyed. While the house was being re-built in 1866 the family occupied the old barrack-room in the farmyard.

Lord Crofton was elected a Representative Peer for Ireland, and was twice Lord-in-Waiting on Queen Victoria. Much weight was attached to his opinion on Irish affairs, for he had great common sense, and Lord Derby as Prime Minister often consulted him.

His rule at Mote extended over 53 years, a period which was only once exceeded, and then only by one year, by Sir Edward, the second baronet of the first creation.

Lord Crofton died on December 27, 1869, esteemed, respected, and beloved by all, and his widow, who continued to live at Mote, died there on November 9, 1875.

His son, the Hon. Francis George Lowther Crofton, in the "Story of Mote," thus sums up the family history:—

"Our ancestors were always at law with each other and with every one else, a peculiar Irish amusement, which must have cost almost a fortune to indulge in.

"Any money they could raise they spent on electioneering. Every one of them, since and including George in 1630, went into Parliament, except the son of the first Baroness.

"They seem to have had a decided liking for duelling (tradition says a Sir Edward Crofton killed one of the Gores in a duel), kept hounds, made a racecourse, were extravagant and generous to a fault, 'kissed the dairymaid,' and altogether came up to Charles Lever's ideal of Connaught gentlemen.

"Many of the family were very good-looking, and some of the men were particularly tall and handsome.

"Between faults and misfortunes the family have had a chequered career. Poor George built his Castle, but it was immediately sacked and he was almost ruined. Marcus Lowther no doubt thought himself very lucky when he ran off with the pretty young heiress, but was soon involved in law, and ended his days in great money difficulties. His son Edward thought himself clever enough to manage not only his own affairs but his father's and those of the county, for which he went bail, and he was a great man for a time, but came to terrible grief in the end. His son followed suit, and put heavy charges on his successor, and did not wait for a smash.

"Few families are so unlucky as to have three fires in a century. In 1640 the family are self described as being in a 'sad and low condition,' and as having 'no comfort in life,' and a century later, in 1745, their 'misfortunes and distractions' are mentioned." A steady Protestant faith has led to a realisation of the family motto, "*Dat Deus Incrementum*," and long may it be so.

Before quitting the subject of the Croftons of Mote the following incidents relating to scions of that house should be recorded.

In 1814 at the conclusion of the Peninsular War, while Wellington's forces were besieging Bayonne, news reached them that

peace had been signed, which may have made the army less on the alert. Be that as it may, the French, in apparent ignorance of the peace, made a sortie in force on April 14, and took the British by surprise. Captain William Gorges Crofton was in the Coldstream Guards, which were part of the forces facing the citadel, and their camp was the first to be attacked. In the confusion twenty officers and 830 men of the besieging army were killed, and amongst them was Captain Crofton, but the sortie was defeated, with the loss of 910 French. A full account of this terrible night is given in Philip A. Hurt's pamphlet on "The Guards' Cemetery at Bayonne," a scarce pamphlet published by Bemrose for Mr. Hurt, who was an old resident at Bayonne, and the pamphlet was reprinted piecemeal in "The Biarritz Season," 1910.

Captain Crofton was killed when rushing to the aid of his brother officer, Captain J. W. Harvie, who survived, and in 1830 was Consul at Bayonne, and caused a tablet to be placed in the little cemetery, which was only 32 feet by 28 feet, and formed part of the camp site. For long the place was but ill-kept, and was marked only by an oak, which had been shattered by a cannon ball, and the fragments of it had been formed into a rude cross, with the initials of the officers roughly carved on it. This stump was until recently still standing. The place is now enclosed and well cared for, and was visited by King Edward VII. when he was last at Biarritz in 1910.

In General Colville's report of the attack to the Duke of Wellington, he said, "Among the killed are, I am sorry to say, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Harry Sullivan, and Captain Crofton of the Guards."

The memorial tablet now at the cemetery (there is another in the porch of the English Church at Biarritz) is inscribed:—

Sacred to the memory of the British Officers who gallantly fell at the Sortie made by the garrison from the Citadel of Bayonne on the 14th April, 1814.

Coldstream Guards, Lt.-Col. G. Collier, Sir H. Sullivan, Bart, M.P.; Captains Hon. W. G. Crofton, W. Burroughs Adjutant; Ensigns, F. Vachell, W. Pitt;

First Regiment of Guards—Ensign W. Vane.

Third Regiment of Guards—Capt. C. L. White, Capt. J. B. Shiffner; Lieut. F. Holburne Adjutant.

60th Regiment—Lieut. J. Hamilton.

This Tablet was placed to the memory of the above-named Officers by their friend and Companion at the Sortie, J. W. Harvie, formerly Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and since H.M. Consul at Bayonne, 1830.

It was later in the same year, 1814, that the names of Crofton and Sullivan are more auspiciously found in conjunction in quite another part of the world. This was in the advance on Baltimore,



William Gorges Lowther Crofton,
Captain, Coldstream Guards,
killed in action at Bayonne, 1814.

From the miniature at Mote; photograph by Miss G. G. Crofton.

not far from Maryland where other Croftons once owned an extensive property.

The following extracts from *The Annual Register* for 1814 (pp. 229-231, and 234) tell their own tale:—

1. *Despatch* from Col. Brooks, on H.M.S. Tonnant at Chesapeake, Sept. 17, 1814, to Earl Bathurst, forwarded by Captain MacDougall and received Oct. 17, 1814.

Maj : Gen : Ross' troops disembarked at the Patasco River about 13 miles from Baltimore, the approach to which lies thro' a small peninsula.

Three miles from the North Point the enemy were entrenched, deepening a ditch and strengthening the front, but he abandoned the work on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving some dragoons of his near guard our prisoners.

Our General Ross received a mortal wound. Our advance pushed on to within 5 miles of Baltimore, where 6,000 men, 6 pieces of artillery and some hundred cavalry were posted in front, under cover of a wood.

The signal given, the whole of our troops advanced to charge, and in fifteen minutes the enemy's force, utterly broken and dispersed, fled, leaving 2 pieces of cannon, five or six hundred killed and wounded, and he is at least 1,000 hors de combat. The outworks of Baltimore seem defended by about 15,000 men, with large train of artillery.

The enemy had to sink over 20 vessels in the harbour to hinder our vessels from an entrance, but nothing could surpass the zeal and ardour of our forces, naval, military or marine, during the operations.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane I am highly indebted to for the active assistance on every occasion.

Captain Edward [Lowther] Crofton, [R. N., grandson of Sir Marcus and Dame Catherine], commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation, as do also Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsay of the Royal Navy.

2. *Despatch* :—From Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B., to John Wilson Croker, Esq., sent from H.M.S. Tonnant, at Chesapeake, Sept. 17, 1814, by Captain Crofton, acting Captain of H.M.S. Royal Oak.

On the 11th inst. I anchored at the mouth of the Patapsco, where the smaller vessels entered at a convenient distance for landing troops, which disembarked early next morning without opposition, having attached thereto a brigade of 600 seamen under Captain Edward Crofton (late of the Leopard), the 2nd Battalion of Marines, Marines of the Squadron, the Colonial Black Marines. Rear-Admiral Cockburn accompanied the General to advise and arrange, but while reconnoitring the enemy Maj : Gen : Ross received a mortal wound by a musket ball.

For particulars of the advance I refer to Rear-Admiral Cockburn's despatch.

I would call attention of their Lordships to the gallant conduct of the Naval Brigade, and a letter herewith from Colonel Brook, expressing his obligations to Captain Edward Crofton, who commanded; also Captains T. B. Sullivan, Rowland, Money, and Robert Ramsay, who had charge of divisions, and I recommend these officers to their Lordships favourable consideration.

Captain Edward Crofton, who will have the honour of delivering this despatch, is competent to explain any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordship's protection, as a most zealous and intelligent officer.

SECTION II.

SIR OLIVER CROFTON.

Sir Oliver Crofton, the 5th and last baronet of the first creation (1661) was the posthumous child of Oliver, only brother of Sir Edward Crofton of Mote, the third baronet, and succeeded to the title in 1745, when his cousin, the 4th baronet, died leaving no issue.

His father, Oliver, was in the army, and was drowned while on service at Quebec in 1709. His mother was Catherine, third daughter of Thomas Armstrong, Esq., of Ballycumber, in King's County. Catherine died on May 6, 1750, aged 70.

Sir Oliver was born in 1710, and died on November 9, 1780. On December 6, 1737, when he was 27 years old, he married, at St. Audoen's Church in Dublin, a widow, Mrs. Abigail Jackson Buckley, who was just double his age, viz., 54, and there was no issue of the marriage. She was possessed of much property in Ireland, and also in the Counties of Lancaster, York, and Westmorland, in England. Sir Oliver administered to her estate on February 4, 1767.

He is said to have had a sister Catherine, who married first a Mr. Nixon, and secondly a Mr. Donellan, but this is contradicted by Sir Oliver's monument to his mother, where he describes himself as her only child. He is also sometimes erroneously stated to have married his cousin, Catherine Crofton.

On September 21, 1728, when he would be only 18 years old, he took out letters of administration at Dublin to the property of his father, who was described therein as "Oliver Crofton, late of the City of Dublin, but in parts beyond the seas, Esq., intestate"; the widow had renounced her right to administer, and he was described as "of the City of Dublin, gent."

He owned forty or fifty acres of land at Ballyclea, about five miles from Dublin on the road to Bray (Advertisement, *Pue's Occurrences*, January 24, 27, 1741).

Pue's Occurrences record that on August 18, 1742, "at Limerick the trial began of Oliver Crofton, Esq., for the killing of John Massey, of Duntry League, Esq., in a duel, as also of Thomas Cooke, Esq., his second. The prosecution was carried on against them both by the relatives of the deceased. The trial lasted near five hours, when, to the general satisfaction, they were honourably acquitted."

The same publication records that in June, 1743, an attempt was

made to appeal against the verdict in the King's Bench, but the Court held that an appeal would not lie.

Falkner's *Dublin Journal* states that in April, 1745, Sir Oliver Crofton was requested to stand for a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the County of Roscommon, for which Sir Marcus Crofton and John French were already candidates, "but in a letter dated from Lissanarre in October he states that he judges it proper to decline contesting the seat."

It will be observed from this that Marcus Lowther had before November, 1745, adopted the name of Crofton, and was, by mistake, styled Sir Marcus. The Patent was only dated June 12, 1758.

The same journal states: "We hear from Roscommon that on the 9th (of August, 1746) Mr. John Crofton, late of the City of Dublin, ironmonger, but now of Roscommon, shopkeeper, was tryed upon an indictment, found against him there the last spring Assizes, for endeavouring to persuade Charles Kelly, of Roscommon, surgeon, to forge a Will importing to be the last Will and Testament of Sir Edward Crofton, late of Mote, County of Westmeath [*read*, Roscommon], deceased, devising the estate of the said Sir Edward to Sir Oliver Crofton, Bart., to the dis-inherison of Katherine Crofton otherwise Lowther, the said Sir Edward's sister and heir-at-law. The said Sir Oliver attended in person upon the said trial, and strenuously solicited and managed the said John Crofton's defence, but after a trial of nine hours* the jury, upon full and clear evidence, found the said John Crofton guilty of the said offence."

The same journal in 1751 stated: "On Thursday morning (May 9) came on a very remarkable trial in the Court of Common Pleas by a leading order from the Court of Chancery in Ireland, wherein Marcus Crofton, otherwise Lowther, and Catherine his wife, the only sister and heir-at-law of the late Sir Edward Crofton, were Plaintiffs, and Sir Oliver Crofton, Bart., was Defendant, and the issue being whether a Will introduced by Sir Oliver in his favour, said by him to have been perfected by the said Sir Edward Crofton in February, 1741, was executed by the said Sir Edward Crofton or not? A jury of the principal gentlemen of the Co. Sligo, after a trial which lasted until eight o'clock yesterday morning (May 10), upon

* Another account says the trial lasted eleven hours, twenty witnesses were called for the traverser and three for the Crown. The jury only took six minutes in arriving at their verdict.

At Easter, 1736, John Crofton, a smith, was admitted a Freeman of the City of Dublin, and may be the same as the John Crofton above-mentioned. A not too accurate account of the trial and circumstances relating to it is given in "*Anecdotes of the Connaught Circuit*," by O. J. Burke, 1885.

very full evidence, brought in their verdict in a very short time, that the Will was not executed by the said Sir Edward Crofton."

Faulkner's *Dublin Journal* for September 22, 1750, reported that "Early yesterday morning two gentlemen with their swords went to a field at the back of the house of Sir Oliver Crofton, Bart., near Stephen's Green, to fight a duel, but were happily prevented by the said Sir Oliver, who, upon seeing them, went from his house to part them, and made them good friends." "His town house had a very large garden, and stood insulated on the site of Powerscourt House, in William Street. He was a cross old bachelor" (Staveley Notebook, 1840).

Pue's Occurrences in 1758 advertised that on October 12th the entire stud of Sir Oliver Crofton was "to be sold by cant of Tipperary." The sale was postponed to the 19th, and again to the 26th.

The same journal in 1763 advertised that the estates of Sir Oliver and Lady Crofton, including Ballyclea, near Dunleary, and Dalkey, Co. Dublin, were "to be set in the whole, or in two divisions with a farm house and office to be built on each. It lyes on the side of the hill next the bay west of the Obelisk, with good roads different ways to it, and is well situated and circumstanced for building on, as it commands an entire and most beautiful prospect of the bay, harbour, and city; and has a full view of the sea; and is convenient for bathing."

The Religious Returns of Moulestown Parish show that in 1766 Sir Oliver was resident at Ballinclea, in Kill parish, and the journals of the Irish House of Commons for 1765 record that "A complaint was made to the House of a breach of privilege committed by Sir Oliver Crofton, Bart., and four of his servants, whom he had caused to enter on the lands of Rochestown, the property of the Honourable Henry Loftus, a member of that House, and to throw down a stone wall erected thereon during the time of privilege, and as it appeared to the House that the said servants had insulted the said Mr. Loftus, they were ordered to be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms."

This incident is mentioned in Ball's *History of Co. Dublin*, part i., where the author, F. E. Ball, describes Sir Oliver as a rollicking blade, who did not bear the most immaculate character. "In early life he had stood his trial for killing a man, one of the Masseys of Duntri League, in a duel, and his proceedings, after the death of his predecessor in the title, had not been to his credit."

At St. Kevin's Church, Dublin, there was a monument placed there by Sir Oliver to the memory of his mother. It has since dis-

appeared, but amongst Sir W. Betham's MSS. in the British Museum, there is a copy of it. The original inscription had had an addition made to it. The copy reads thus:—

“Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Catherine Crofton, a woman justly beloved for her many virtues, sweetness of temper, and other good qualities. She died on the 6th of May in the year of our Lord 1750, in the 70th year of her age. Her only child, Sir Oliver Crofton, Baronet, who in her enjoyed the best of parents, as a small mark of his affection and duty, has caused this stone to be laid over her grave.”

The subsequent addition (in the copy) reads:—

“Also the above Sir Oliver Crofton, Baronet, who departed this life, the 9th of Novr., 1780, in the 73rd [70th] year of his age, beloved whilst living, and much regretted by his disconsolate widow, Eleanor Crofton, by whom he left a son and a daughter.”

At the head of the gravestone there was a representation of the Crofton Arms, which is more particularly described (*ante*) in the section dealing with the Arms.

Sir Oliver was indeed a rollicking blade, and a member of the Hell Fire Club. According to Brit. Mus. Additl. MS., 23,693, “John Maunsell, a bastard by Oliver Crofton, was born on the 8th of August, 1743.” The Registers at St. Ann's, Dublin, record the baptisms of Esther, daughter of Oliver and Catherine Crofton, 1779, October 24, and of Susanna, daughter of Oliver and Catherine Crofton, 1781, April 8.

His Will in this respect speaks for itself. It is dated May 14, 1768, twelve and a half years before he died on November 9, 1780. His wife, who was 80 in 1763, died in 1767. He directed his burial “in my burial place in Kevin's Churchyard, Dublin.” The Trustees were to be William Ryves, of Castle Jane, Co. Limerick, Esq., and Rev. John Armstrong (a relative of his mother?), of Tipperary. They were to pay a legacy of £100 and an annuity of £250 to “Ellinor Pierce, now called Ellinor Kelly, of Grafton Street, Dublin” (the “disconsolate widow” of the St. Kevin's inscription), and she was to have power to distrain for it if necessary on lands called Bally-ena and Ard-na-mohir, Co. Limerick. The legacies were £500 to Joseph, son of Edmond (and Elizabeth) Huband, “of Dublin, merchant”; £100 to Margaret, daughter of Richard and Ellinor Stafford, of Ringsend, near Dublin; to Thomas Brannon, his servant, he left £10 yearly; to “daughter Catherine Crofton by Ellinor Pierce,” £1,500; to his “three illegitimate sons, Edward Crofton, and John Crofton (otherwise Saunders), and Oliver Crofton (now Usher)”, £500 each; and if Ellinor Pierce should have more children than James and Catherine, to each such child £1,000.

To his "son James Crofton, by Ellinor Pierce," he left in tail male his estate in Costlea Barony, Co. Limerick, called part of Lot of Galbally; and all estates in Counties Dublin, Meath, Cavan, and Monaghan, and the estates in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Westmorland, which came to him by his wife, Dame Abigail, and "all other my estate real and personal that I now am or may be entitled unto by the Will or death of the late Sir Edward Crofton, Bart., deceased"; with remainder to any other sons Ellinor Pierce might have; with remainder to his three sons, Edward, John, and Oliver equally, with remainder to their issue; remainder to Ellinor Pierce for life, with remainder to daughter Catherine for life, and her issue in tail male, and remainder to the female issue of James, Catherine, and other issue of Ellinor Pierce, remainder to female issue of the three sons above, remainder to Joseph Huband in tail male, and remainder to Huband's female issue.

The ultimate remainder was as to five-sixths to the Society for Protestant and Working Schools in Ireland, the Dublin Society of Arts and Sciences, St. Patrick's Hospital for Lunatics, and a number of other Irish charities, and as to one-sixth for criminal prisoners in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Clonmell, Cashel, and Roscommon.

To Ellinor Pierce (with certain other articles), a picture set in gold, and to her daughter Catherine, two seals and miniature of Sir Edward Lilly set in gold; to James, "the pictures of myself and my mother and two seals with my arms."

Ellinor Pierce, "now stiling herself Dame Ellinor Crofton," proved the Will, but she died before 1784, and on Jan. 14 of that year James took probate.

Enquiry has been unsuccessfully made for the portrait of Sir Oliver Crofton, which is mentioned in his Will as being left to James Crofton. It was probably sold about 1850, on the death of his son, Arthur Burgh Crofton.

SECTION II.—*Continued.*

CROFTONS OF RABO, OTHERWISE ROEBUCK, CASTLE, NEAR DUNDRUM (three miles S.S.W. of Dublin).

1. James Crofton, who was in 1815 Chief Clerk in the Revenue Department. He is, perhaps, the James Crofton, of Dublin, Esq., who, under licence dated October 8, 1789, married Theo-

dora Lucy Magill, of Howth. In 1807-8 and in 1822-4 he was Churchwarden of Taney Church, Dundrum, and was on the Dublin Dispensary Committee in 1812. He was also a Freeman of the City of Dublin in 1799. He was buried at Taney June 5, 1828. In 1797 he married (secondly?) Frances (who died January 8, 1811, and was buried at Taney), daughter of Arthur Stanley, Esq., of Somersetshire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Frederick Lowther Crofton, brother of Sir Edward Crofton, of Mote, the second baronet. His issue were as stated hereafter:—

2. Edward Crofton, *alias* Crafton, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of Marines on H.M. ships "Drake" and "Fairy Queen," and died a bachelor (administration March 23, 1787).

3. John Crofton.

4. Oliver, who was living in 1787.

The issue of James Crofton were:—

1. Arthur Burgh Crofton, who was a member of the Royal Dublin Society in 1825; one of the Commissioners for the construction of George IV. Harbour at Kingstown (then Dunleary), from 1817 to 1823; admitted a Freeman of Dublin at midsummer, 1825, by reason of birth; was High Sheriff of County Dublin in 1842. He died December 29, 1850, and his heir was formally advertised for in 1867-8. Under a marriage licence granted October 7, 1828, he married Catherine, daughter of Willcocks Huband, Esq., of County Warwick, probably related to Joseph, son of Edward and Elizabeth Huband, mentioned in Sir Oliver's Will. She died at Edinburgh April 14, 1882. Their issue were:—

(1) George James, bapt. at Taney, of the Carabiniers, and afterwards in the Nova Scotia (N.) Cavalry, died at San Francisco, October 3, 1900.

(2) Frances, bapt. at Taney, died January 26, 1889, at Edinburgh.

(3) Louisa, bapt. at Taney, died young.

(4) Matilda, bapt. at Taney, died young.

(5) Letitia Augusta Laughton, bapt. at Taney, married, April 19, 1863, David Boyle Hope, Esq. (born 1833, died 1896), Advocate, Sheriff's Substitute of Dumfriesshire, Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway, and afterwards Sheriff of Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk, a descendant of the Earls of Hopetown and Marquis of Linlithgow. Mrs. Boyle wrote in 1895, "We (her parents?) had a

full length portrait of Sir Oliver Crofton, and the late Lord Crofton was the image of my grandfather's miniature. I have a paper [since lost] which came from my mother (Catherine Huband), which I have carefully kept." Mrs. Boyle died in 1896. Their issue were: 1, James Arthur, born January 21, 1865; Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, married, and has issue. 2, Hilda, married — Morse. 3, Kathleen Elizabeth, born 1866, died at Rome, 1897, a Nun.

2. George, who was admitted a Freeman of Dublin at midsummer, 1825, and was a lieutenant 17th Lancers. He was shot in a duel in India.
3. Louisa, buried at Taney, June 25, 1822.
4. Anne, buried at Taney, April 29, 1817.
5. Frances.
6. Eliza, who died in infancy, and was buried at Taney.

SECTION III.

CROFTONS OF LONGFORD HOUSE, Co. SLIGO.

This is now the senior branch of the family, unless it is correct that John Crofton, of Kilbryan, second son of George Crofton, of Mote, has left descendants who are now in Australia, as they would be, from a lawyer's point of view, nearer akin than the descendants of an earlier collateral, such as Thomas Crofton, brother of the same George.

I. *Thomas Crofton* was third son of Edward Crofton, of Ballymurry, eldest son of John the Escheator General. His eldest brother was Sir Edward, the first baronet, and the next brother, John, died unmarried shortly after 1615. Thomas was probably born about 1596. He is described as of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, which belonged to the Berkeley family, from amongst whom his brother Edward chose a wife in 1625. He was afterwards described as of Longford House, Co. Sligo, and was M.P. for Askeaton in 1639 and Co. Sligo until 1686.

He married Honora, daughter of Roger O'Connor, of Clonalis, near Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, whose Letters Patent dated 1617, conferring the title of O'Connor Don, are signed by F. Edgworth and countersigned by "Wm. Crofton, Auditor Conat. et Ulton."

They had issue:—

1. Henry, of whom presently.

2. George, of Mointagh, Co. Sligo, who married Dorcas, eldest daughter of Capt. Charles Colles, of Maghera-more, Co. Sligo, J.P., Marshal of Connaught, and for fourteen years High Sheriff of Co. Sligo. Charles Colles married Anne, daughter of Antony Stratford, and died in 1685. Dorcas Colles had a sister Sidney. George and Dorcas had issue twelve children, as certified by William Crofton in 1685. (Fun: Certifs. Ulster Office, vol. 10):—
 - (1) Henry; (2) George; (3) Adam; (4) Thomas, who was buried at St. Catherine's, Dublin, March 16, 1690-1; (5) Mary; (6) Elizabeth; (7) William; (8) Anne; (9) Hanah, all living in 1685; (10) Sidney (the probable ancestress of Sydney, Lady Morgan. *Vide post*); (11) Frances; (12) Charles, who died young.
3. John, of Rappagh, Co. Mayo, who married Mary Jones. Their issue were:—
 - (1) John, of Rappa, who was attainted in 1691. See Mayo section, *post*.
 - (2) Elizabeth, who married — Knox.
 - (3) Ellinor; (4) Lettice; (5) Kathleen.
4. William, "of Longford," who had issue:—
 - (1) William, died young.
 - (2) Thomas, died without issue.
 - (3) Honor, who married Caleb Warren, of Corballis, Co. Dublin, gent., and had with other issue a daughter Honor, who married, in November, 1728, at St. Bride's, Dublin, Duke Crofton (No. 1), of Lakefield. (See Croftons of Lakefield, *post*.) Honor, wife of Caleb Warren, claimed from her brother, Thomas, property which had come to him from his brother William. A grant of 1661 mentions two William Croftons, of Longford.
5. Elizabeth, married Thomas Nugent, of Coolamber, Co. Westmeath, who was born about 1640, and was heir to the Earldom of Westmeath. He died before 1700. Thomas Nugent was fourth in descent from James Nugent, of Coolamber, next brother to Richard, eighth Lord Delvin. They had issue:—
 - (1) James, who had a daughter Grace, who married Edward Crofton, of Culvin. (See Croftons, of Kilbryan, *post*); (2) Mary, married John Nugent, and had issue, Sir Ignatius Nugent; (3) Elizabeth, married John Crofton, Esq. (L.A. 223.) She is probably the "Betty Nugent," to whom Carolan, the

Bard, addressed his eighteen line poem, beginning "Thou art welcome, oh, my fair one," in his MS. collection at The Academy, Dublin. (MS. 23, p. 20).

II. *Henry Crofton* was a Captain in the Army, High Sheriff for Co. Sligo, 1687, and M.P. for the County in the Irish Parliament of James II., May, 1689.

He married, first, Sarah, second daughter of Anthony Brabazon, Esq., son of Sir Anthony Brabazon, Governor of Connaught, who was brother of Edward Brabazon, Lord Ardee, and uncle of William Brabazon, first Earl of Meath, and who married Ursula, daughter of Sir Nicholas Malby, of Roscommon, Governor of Connaught and Thomond.

Thus the name of Malby may have come into use as a Christian name by the Croftons of Longford House. Sir Anthony Brabazon's sister Elizabeth married Sir Henry Duke, brother of Jane, wife of John Crofton, the Escheator, and Sir Anthony's mother was a Clifford, of Holme in Kent.

From the Irish Exchequer Roll it appears that in or prior to 1660 Henry Crofton, together with Rosamond O'Hara, widow of Kean O'Hara, and conjointly with Rosamond's son, Adam O'Hara, conveyed lands. Henry Crofton of Mohill and his mother, Ursula, were also parties to proceedings with Rosamond. Rosamond is further mentioned in the account of the Croftons of Templehouse, *post*.

Henry Crofton died in 1710. His issue by Sarah Brabazon were :—

1. Edward, of whom presently.
2. ———
3. Henry, "third son," who was at the Middle Temple and was a Roman Catholic. Later "Captain Henry Crofton came with other men of note with King James II. out of France." (King, *State of the Protestants*, 1691, p. 367). He was with King James's forces at the Siege of Derry, and after the Battles of the Boyne and Aughrim he was, in his turn, besieged at Limerick by King William's Army and, under the Limerick Articles, retired to Spain, where he became a General, and died in 1722. (*Vide post*).
4. Sara, who married George Talbot, "nephew of the daughter of Tyrconnel," and went to Maryland, N. America (*vide post*). They had issue a son James, who was nicknamed "The Crow,"

and died a bachelor in Spain, and devised his Maryland property to his cousin, John Crofton, of Longford House.

III. *Edward Crofton* was living in 1731. He was Deputy Lieutenant for Co. Sligo under James II. (King, *State of the Protestants*, 1691, p. 326).

In 1680 he married Ann, daughter of John and sister of George Crofton, of Lisdorn. She also was living in 1731. They had, it is said, fourteen or fifteen children, most of whom died unmarried:—

1. A son who, according to tradition, became an Archbishop in France.
2. A son who went to France and was Governor of La Hogue, near Cherbourg. His son Hyacinth came to Ireland after a duel, and married Frances, daughter of Philip Crofton, of Dublin. (See Croftons of Dublin, *post*). Hyacinth was afterwards Captain in 69th Regiment, and in 1788 was serving with six Companies of Invalids at Guernsey. He died at Gibraltar about 1796, when his widow "Elizabeth" (a mistake probably) administered in Prerog. Ct. of Canterbury.
3. James, of whom presently.
4. John, of Sligo, Esq., made his will in 1733, and his brother James, in May, 1750, took administration with will annexed. He was legatee of James Talbot.
5. Malby, living in 1731.
6. Anne, "sixth child of Edward Crofton, of Longford House," married Patrick Maypowther.
7. Thomas; 8. Basil; both living 1731.
9. Helen; 10. Ursula; both living 1731.
11. Susanna; 12. Sara, legatees of brother John, 1733.
- 13 and 14 names not known, probably died infants.

IV. *James Crofton*, died 1755; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Edward Robinson, and had issue:—

1. Henry, Captain in the Army; present at the taking of Quebec, where he died a bachelor in 1762. His will, proved 1763, mentions his brother Malby and sisters Ann, Catherine and Sarah. Some accounts erroneously state that Henry married and had a son Philip. (See Croftons of Dublin, *post*).
2. Edward, died unmarried; Captain in the Army.
3. Thomas, "lost on board a King's ship," his widow, Mary, administered in Prerog. Ct. of Canterbury, August, 1761.
4. Reverend Malby, of whom presently.

5. Ann, who married "Capt. Edward Mapother, Esq.," of Killivannin, Co. Roscommon.
6. Catherine, who married Matthew Dodwell, Esq., of Mount Dodwell, Co. Sligo.
7. Sarah, who married Patrick Moore, of Cork Hill, Co. Sligo.

V. The Revd. *Malby Crofton* was born in 1741 and died intestate in 1838. In July, 1772, he married (under a licence for the Elphin Diocese, Co. Roscommon, in which his name is spelt "Malburgh"), Eliza, second daughter of Ignatius Kelly, of Cargins, Co. Roscommon, Esq., and had issue an only son and heir who was made a Baronet on August 18, 1838. (On July 16, 1743, Crofton Kelly, a scholar of the Dublin Diocesan School, was confirmed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and took his name from an earlier Crofton-Kelly alliance).

VI. *Sir James Crofton*, the first Baronet, of Longford House, was born on August 8, 1776, and died in 1849. In 1815 he was living at 15, Blessington Street, Dublin. He was Deputy-Lieutenant for Co. Sligo and Major in the Sligo Militia. On October 13, 1794, he married Marion (Marianne), daughter of the Revd. John Lyster, D.D., of Rocksavage, Co. Roscommon, and Rector of Clonpriest, Co. Cork, who married Mary Cameron, niece of Archibald Cameron, of Lochiel, who was executed on Tower Hill, and whose monument is in the Savoy, London. Their issue were :—

1. Malby, of whom presently.
2. James, who was born at Longford House, May 6, 1803, and died in November, 1876, at Dunleer, Co. Louth. On December 1, 1834, he married, at St. Audoen's, Dublin, Barbara, daughter of Peter North, of Kilduff, Esq., and his wife, who was a daughter of the above-named Revd. Dr. John Lyster, and sister of the wife of Sir James Crofton. She was born at 6, Angier Street, Dublin, in 1812, and died at Dunleer, Co. Louth, August 9, 1865. James was M.A. of T.C.D., took Holy Orders, being ordained Deacon November 19, 1826, in the Kilmore Diocese, and was for long, and until his death, Rector of Dunleer. He had issue :—
 - (1) James, born December 12, 1838, at Coleraine, Co. Londonderry (or Lisburn, Co. Down); living in 1909 a bachelor in Australia.
 - (2) Malby, born September 30, 1840, at Dunleer; died May 10, 1907, at Sydney, N. S. Wales, a bachelor.



Sir James Crofton, of Longford House, First Baronet, and Marion Lyster, his wife.



Sir Malby Crofton, of Longford Ho :
Second Baronet.

- (3) Henry, born October 11, 1844, at Dunleer; died May 15, 1891, at Melbourne, a bachelor.
 - (4) Caroline, who died in April, 1907, at Dublin, unmarried.
 - (5) Marianne Sarah, who died in December, 1852, at Dunleer, unmarried.
 - (6) Eliza, who died in March, 1876, at Dunleer, unmarried.
 - (7) Barbara Georgina, living 1910, at 20, Tivoli Terrace, North Kingstown, by Dublin.
 - (8) Kathleen Barbara, who was born at Longford House, June 22, 1848, and died February 18, 1894. In August, 1884, in Donnybrook Par: Co. Dublin, she married David McCormack, of Dublin, Esq., who died in September, 1903. They had issue:—1, James Crofton, born May 15, 1888, in Dublin; 2, Honora Jane, who was born in Dublin.
 - (9) Maria Honora, who died April 9, 1881, at Dublin. She married Patrick Deegan, Esq., of Clogher-cally, Co. Tipperary, but had no issue.
 - (10) Sybil, who died in December, 1853, at Dunleer.
- 3. Elizabeth Marion, who died in 1849. She married William Norcott, Esq., of Springfield, Co. Cork, who died on board a ship.
 - 4. Maria Lucy. In June, 1843, she married, in the private chapel at Longford House, the Revd. Wm. F. Black, who was at that time a member of the Irish Bar, but later took Orders and was Rector of Newchurch, near Warrington, Co. Lancaster, and had issue.—1, Elizabeth; 2, Rev. William, of London; 3, John; 4, Mary Lucy; 5, Charles Crofton.

VII. *Sir Malby Crofton*, the second baronet, was born December 21, 1797, and died December 15, 1872. On January 24, 1821, he married Sara Jane, fourth daughter of Andrew Parke, Major, 8th Regiment, and brother of Roger Parke, Esq., of Drumally. She died April 14, 1867. They had issue:—

- 1. Henry Bliss, who was born July 29, 1833, and died in London October 16, 1868. He was Captain in the Sligo Militia. On October 24, 1858, he married Sophia, eldest daughter of Thomas Horsfall, Esq., of Burley Hall, Baildon, Co. York, and had issue:—
 - (1) Malby, the third baronet, of whom presently.
 - (2) Henry John, born June 14, 1860. In 1881 he was lieutenant

in the 14th or Prince of Wales' Own Regiment. He died in 18—.

(3) Thomas Maxwell, born January 11, 1864; died —.

(4) Emmeline, who married, in 1886, Reginald Somers Yorke, Esq., of The Hall, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Co. York.

There is issue of the marriage :—1, Dorothy; 2, Reginald Henry, born September 7, 1897.

2. Frederick Robert Cameron joined the Royal Irish Rifles as Ensign February 26, 1858, and was later Captain 86th Foot, 9th Lancers; 7th Dragoon Guards, and on November 19, 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles; became Major-General. He served in the Indian Mutiny with the 9th Lancers. He was born September 13, 1837, and died December 5, 1909, at 11, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E. On September 19, 1868, he married Louise Maria Susanna, second daughter of Richard Graves Brinkley, Esq., of Fortland, Co. Sligo, and has issue :—

(1) Nora Marion.

3. Malby Edward, Lt.-Col. 2nd Batt. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, born January 25, 1847. On May 12, 1880, he married Henrietta, daughter of the Revd. John Lewis Moore, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and has issue :—

(1) Malby, born March 19, 1881, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery. Served in South Africa, 1901-2, medal with five clasps.

(2) Roger, born 1888, Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Colonel Crofton served in South Africa in 1879, receiving the medal and clasp; and again in 1899-1900, when he was at Vaal Krantz, Tugela Heights, and relief of Ladysmith, receiving the medal and two clasps. He was in command of the force which occupied Spion Kop, and was wounded on that occasion. In his very sound opinion the slope of the top being exposed to the enemy's fire, and affording no shelter, was untenable without reinforcements, which were not at once forthcoming, but he held on, and was not the officer who ultimately directed its relinquishment.

4. Clara.

5. Elizabeth Sarah, who died September 11, 1852. She married, on July 24, 1843, Henry Lawrence, eldest son of the Venerable Archdeacon Henry Cotton, D.C.L., of Cashel. Her husband died March 30, 1861. She had issue :—1, Henry French, born



Captain Henry Bliss Crofton, of Longford House,
b. 1833, d. 1868.



Sir Malby Crofton, of Longford Ho :
Third Baronet.

March 25, 1844, and was Lt.-Col. 92nd Highlanders; he married, on October 5, 1878, Sophie, third daughter of Major-General R. I. Sandeman; 2, Richard Malby, born January 1, 1845; 3, George Lawrence, who died in infancy; 4, Sarah Louisa, who married, in 1883, Ven. Denis Hanan, D.D., Rector of Tipperary and Archdeacon of Cashel; 5, Emma Elizabeth; 6, Mary French.

6. Marion Louisa, who married, on October 31, 1878, Charles Philip, son of Archdeacon Henry Cotton, above-mentioned. Her husband died in 1904.
7. Frances Isabella Charlotte, who died in 1889. She married, on August 4, 1870, Charles Capel Chapman (since deceased), youngest son of Revd. Wm. Herbert Chapman, Vicar of Basingbourn, Cambridge, and has issue:—1, Christr. Theodore, born May 13, 1876; 2, Francis Fabian, born January 20, 1878; 3, Kathleen Mary.

VIII. *Sir Malby Crofton*, the third and present baronet, eldest son of Captain Henry Bliss Crofton, eldest son of Sir Malby Crofton, the second baronet, was born August 20, 1857, and, in 1880, married Louisa Margaret, daughter of Richard L. Verschoyle, Esq., of Tanrago, Co. Sligo, and has issue:—

1. Malby Richard Henry, Lieut., Royal Artillery, born September 18, 1881.
2. Thomas Horsfall, born in 1889; in 1910 at Trin. Coll., Dublin.
3. Louisa Emmeline.
4. Dorothy.

LONGFORD HOUSE.

Longford House is situated a few miles west of Bally-sodare, and south-west of the town of Sligo. The epithet "House" is applied to it for the purpose of conveniently distinguishing it from the County and town of Longford.

Joyce, in *Irish Local Names Explained*, says: Long-phort is an Irish name meaning fortress, and this accounts for its frequency in various parts of Ireland. Thus, to the south of Ballysodare on Lough Arrow, there is in Rockingham demesne a Longford Hill, which took its name from the Long-phort of the MacDermots.

Longford House stands in a well-timbered and picturesquely-situated estate on the northerly slope of the Ox Mountains. Lady Morgan (*The Wild Irish Girl*), speaks of "The old gloomy avenue of an ancient

mansion seat.” Of old the O’Dowd sept owned the territory which is now called the Barony of Tyreragh. Mulrony O’Dowd, Lord of Hy Fiachra Muirisc (as the territory was then called), died A.D. 1005. The English occupied it for more than a century after 1237, but in 1371 were driven out by Donald, son of Sen Brian O’Dowd. Longphort being one of their chief seats was distinguished as Longphort Ui Dowda. Duald McFirbis, who wrote about 1660, says in his *Genealogy of the Hy Fiachra*, that the English erected “all the bawn or fortress of Long-phort except Leabha an Eich-bhuidhe (pron. Laba-neh-wee) or Bed of the Yellow Steed, which was erected by the above-named Sen Brian O’Dowd.

Lady Sydney Morgan (*vide post*), in *The Wild Irish Girl*, 1806, which was largely autobiographic and was written while she was still Miss Owenson and engaged at Longford House as governess to the future Sir Malby Crofton, says that “of the old Castle little now remains, but a few fragments to mark its site strewn amongst the vegetation, which covers a cave [which formed the old castle dungeons], the probable Asylum of many an unhappy fugitive in the days of civil horror or religious persecution. Near the spot, where the Castle once frowned, moulder the ruins of a small building, whose dilapidated portal still bears a Spanish [and Latin] inscription, intimating that it was the retreat (Leabba) of a priest [?] and his yellow-haired companion.”

The inscription is as follows:—

IOHANNIS. HENRICI. VULPIS Q.	HUGO
FLAVICOMÆ. BUEN. BETIRO. +	FLANELY
E.C. ME. F.F.	SCULPSIT
	1724

The literal translation of this is:—“Safe Retreat of John, Henry and the yellow-haired Fox. + E(dward) C(rofton) caused me to be made.”

“Hugh Flanely carved, 1724.”

This means that Edward, son of Henry Crofton, of Longford House, who was a Roman Catholic and an adherent of James II., put up the stone about 1724 to record that his father, Henry, had there sheltered three neighbours of the family of Irwin, John, Henry and Alexander. Alexander was nicknamed The Fox from the colour of his hair, of which circumstance Edward artfully took advantage, instead of using



Longford House, Co. Sligo.

Alexander's real name, as it fitted in with the legend of *The Bed of the Yellow Steed*, and did not give away the secret to the uninitiated.

The Irwin family lived at Tanrago, a few miles to the north of Longford House in Dromard, and during the Jacobite times, 1688-1691, the adherents of King James II. used to confiscate the goods of their opponents. Alexander Irwin,* The Fox, had to leave his wife and family in the town of Sligo, whence they tried to escape, but were captured by Sir Teigue O'Regan, who observed "Though The Fox has escaped, I have got the cubs." King James's Parliament attainted "Alexander and John Irwin, both of Tonregoe, gentlemen." In 1655 Henry Irwin was a New Proprietor, and Alexander Irwin, who was in Capt. Lewis's Troop of Horse, received a grant of land, to satisfy arrears of pay due to him. (Wood Martin, *History of Sligo*, iii, 1; ii, 118; ii, 90; ii, 88 note).

Lady Morgan (whose historical accuracy "leaves to be desired"), says this ancient stable of some favourite chestnut horse, according to tradition, "was erected by one of the Irish Lords of the Castle for his youngest son, who had in Elizabethan days forfeited the revenues of an Abbey, of which he was the Superior, but whether this forfeiture arose from his attachment to Popery or to his yellow-haired companion, oral history has preserved no record."

This mouldering building now serves as a "Garden House," and on it is a stone bearing the Crofton arms and crest, and their motto, very well cut and evidently of a much later date. (Wood-Martin, *op. cit.*, i, 127).

Lady Morgan further states that "near this Retreat stands a small oratory or cell, furnished with a ruined altar [now gone], and some curiously-carved heads of saints."

This Chapel only measures seventeen feet by five feet, and stands about five and twenty yards from the site of the old Castle. It was probably at one time within the Castle enclosure. It possesses no architectural features of any importance. On the east wall are two figures purporting to represent St. David and St. Paul. On the wall of the south end, where, strange to say, the altar must have stood, is a rude crucifix, the centre more deeply-cut than the other carvings, and it is flanked on one side by St. Peter with the keys and on the other by a cross, which bears the date 1730. On the north side is a Virgin and Child, with a Latin inscription. On the outside, over the door,

* On May 8, 1678, Ensigne Alexander Irrwin filed an Exchequer Bill against John Crofton [of Rappa, Co. Mayo, brother of Henry Crofton of Longford House], and no answer was made to it. (Excheq. Bills, 1677-80, p. 117). It was probably for recovery of a debt.

is a curious crest or carving representing apparently a rising sun. Two hundred yards distant, and on the opposite side of the road, there is a seemingly ancient building, with a round-arched doorway of cut stone and a vaulted roof. Over this doorway are the Crofton arms and crest, much weather-worn. Tradition says this curious old building was nothing more important than a Forge!*

The vault under the Castle is now closed. It was really a long narrow passage, flagged both over and under and with dry-built sides. A portion of it remained open to a recent period. Tradition says this passage led to a fort about five hundred yards distant. (Wood-Martin *op. cit.*)

Giolla Iosa More MacFirbis, in 1417, dedicated a poem to the grandson of Sen Brian O'Dowd. He alludes to Longford Castle in it, thus:—

“Oft is carried from thy (O'Dowd's) palace,
By troops of Saints and poets,
Cattle from the fort near Leamhach,
By the friars of wooded Boyle.”

Leamhach is pronounced “Lavagh,” and is the name of a Townland in Dromard parish. O'Donovan asserts that there can be no doubt that “the fort near Leamhach” was the celebrated Castle of Longford, which was taken from its Anglo-Norman proprietors in 1371 by the grandfather of the O'Dowd to whom MacFirbis dedicated the poem.

The friars were of Boyle Abbey, Co. Roscommon, to which O'Dowd was liberal in gifts as also to the Bard class represented by MacFirbis.

The other MacFirbis, of 1660, mentions Longford thus:—“I have heard that the grandfather of Captain Dominic Barrett, who died in

* In 1807 Miss Owenson (Lady Morgan) in *Irish Melodies or Metrical Fragments*, in Fragment xvi., says:—

The Castle lies low, whose towers frown'd so high
And the landscape is awful and bold;
The mountains around lift their heads to the sky,
And the woods many ages have told;
And many a pilgrim has pillow'd his head,
In that cell that now moulders away;
And many a brave chief and warrior has bled,
Near those walls that now fall to decay.

The Castle was that of the O'Dowds and the Cell was the “small Chapel, whose almost unimpaired walls are hung with a crucifix, and the richly-carved heads of the saints.”

Sir Malby Crofton, writing in 1910, states that at Longford House there is little or nothing worth photographing. The Castle was entirely destroyed, and trees are now growing on the site. The little chapel is very small indeed, and has no features to speak of, and is embedded in trees. There are the old “Forge,” and the “Garden House,” the latter closed up with trees and not much of a subject.

1443, obtained possession, and received the rents of Long-phort Ui Dhubhda (Longford O'Dowd) in Tyr-eragh, but he was afterwards hanged by Donal O'Connor at Bel-an-clare in Leyny, O'Hara Reagh's country."

"In 1670 MacFirbis, over eighty and under a ban of laws, was murdered in a small house in the village of Dun Flin, where he stopped for a night, on his way to Robert, son of Sir James Ware, by a young man of the Crofton family, who stabbed him to the heart, because in the way of an intrigue with a young woman, who had care of it," (the small house? *vide post*).

Lady Morgan says "the Castle was besieged and taken by the clan of the MacSwines, whose descendant, in the reign of Elizabeth, made it over for a sum of money, with all the circumjacent lands to Edward Crofton," and Wood Martin states that it is still (1889) well-known amongst the neighbouring peasantry that the lands of Longford had been obtained by purchase from the original proprietors.

In 1587 Longford Castle and town were still owned by the MacSwyne family as evidenced in the list of jurors at the Inquisition *post mortem* of Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, who died December 31, 1587. On the jury were Dowaltagh McSwyne and Alban McSwyne, both of Longford, and George Goodman, of Tea-temple.

The Castle was twice besieged and finally utterly destroyed about 1690. Tradition says the owner was given the choice of losing it altogether or knocking it down, and he chose the alternative, and did the work most effectively. The later dwellinghouse was burnt in 1817, and many precious family relics were then lost. It was burnt again about 1840, and it is said that on this occasion the owner lost all the insurance money at cards with the late Emperor of the French.

The submission of the O'Conors Sligo to England dates from the time of the Progress made, through Ulster and into Sligo and Connaught, by Sir Henry Sidney as Lord Deputy in 1565. John Crofton, the future Escheator, probably accompanied Sir Henry on this Progress.

In 1561 Lord Sussex, Lord Deputy, had passed through Sligo with an army, but circumstances prevented him from having any communication with the O'Conors. When, however, Sir Henry Sidney having promptly made "warre on the arch rebell, Shane O'Neill," made his triumphant march through Ulster and reached Sligo, Donald or Donnell O'Connor paid homage and went with him to Boyle, where they made a formal treaty on October 8, 1566. O'Connor then went to London, and on November 8, 1567, at Hampton Court, entered into another formal indenture which provided for his surrendering to the

Crown his tribal possessory title and receiving in its place a grant from the Crown, paying a Crown rent which was not to exceed £100 Irish. This latter indenture was witnessed by Sir Henry Sidney and by Owen O'Conchur, Donald's brother, who, in 1591, was made first Protestant Bishop of Killala.

Donald returned to Ireland in January, 1568, and neither paid rent nor proceeded with the surrender and regrant for a dozen years.

When, therefore, in 1581, Captain Sir Nicholas Malby was made President of Connaught, he first attacked the Castle of Moygare with a body of mercenary Scots, burnt the Castle, killed Diarmid Og, son of Cian O'Gara and Teige, son of Rory, and many others (*Annals of Loch Ce or Key*); and this induced O'Conor Sligo to think it was time to stir himself.

On July 20, 1582, Sir Nicholas Malby wrote from Athlone to the Earl of Leicester that O'Conor objected to pay any rent to the Governor of Connaught or even to the Lord Deputy, but would pay his respects to them. He would only acknowledge Queen Elizabeth. He agreed, however, to render each year at Michaelmas a fine horse and one hundred large fat beeves at Athlone Castle, and that at all Hostings or Musters he would, like a feudal lord, bring twenty horse and sixty foot and maintain them for forty days, and would pay twenty-five pounds yearly, and in case of need would assist with all his forces. He also agreed to grant to his subordinate owners of land "legal estates to the Freeholders, they paying their proportion of the Contribution."

So matters drifted. Malby died in 1584, and Sir John Perrot, his successor, at last succeeded in the acceptance of Letters Patent by O'Conor, which regulated matters for the future. (O'Rorke, *History of Sligo*, i, 118—124).

Near the Longford demesne is the townland of Lochan-a-crannoge, which contains a small lake in which is an islet still called Crannoge by the country people. It is believed to have taken its name from its former use as a lake-dwelling by the natives who feared both the wolves and their neighbours, and built their huts on platforms, standing on piles driven into the shallow lake bed. (Wood-Martin, *History of Sligo*, i., 70).

After the wars of 1641 wolves multiplied and committed such ravages that State wolf-hunters were appointed, and tradition says that the last wolf in Co. Sligo was killed near Ardnaglas Castle in Skreen parish, adjoining Dromard parish, and in the vicinity therefore of Longford House.

A rude bas-relief from Ardnaglas Castle is in the Royal Irish

Academy, and is supposed to represent O'Dowd's wolf-hound killing this wolf at Carrow-na-maddoo (Wolf's Weir), in Tireragh Barony. The animals are interlocked, and the hound has the wolf by the throat. (Wood Martin, Sligo, ii, 57).

ANNALS OF THE CROFTONS OF LONGFORD HOUSE.

Longford Castle was, according to deeds, bought about 1615 by Thomas Crofton, of Lisdorn-ar-ane, in Co. Roscommon, from the McSwynes and O'Dowds.* He was third son of Edward Crofton, of Mote, who was eldest son of John Crofton the Escheator.

Thomas Crofton is sometimes described as of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, from which place his eldest brother George chose his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Berkeley. Thomas married Honora, daughter of Roger, the O'Connor Don of Clonalis, Co. Roscommon, a fact which probably accounts for his son Edward and the next two generations having been Roman Catholics.

Thomas served for County Sligo in five Irish Parliaments, viz., in 1632, 1637-8, 1650, 1661-2, 1664-6. In 1635, on July 20, he was one of the jury empannelled to decide whether previous Crown Grants made by Lord Deputies were valid, and the decision was that they were invalid, and fresh grants were therefore needed by those who wished to retain their estates, and were willing to submit to the terms offered by the Crown.

O'Rorke, in his History of Sligo II., 391, says that about 1641 Henry "Craston" (Crofton) held Longford, Dromard, Cloonagh, and Carrow-mac-carrick. This seems to be an error, because Thomas, father of Henry, was not dead in 1641, and O'Rorke may have taken it from some record of later date dealing with Henry's ancestral holding.

The Survey of Connaught made in 1633-6, and now in the British Museum (Harleian MS., No. 2048), in the part relating to Tyr-eragh barony, includes amongst O'Connor Sligo's possessions in *Dromard parish* the quarter called Barn-nom-rack, which the Countess Cressey

* In 1896 the old deeds in the possession of Sir Malby Crofton were as follows:—

1. An Indenture of the time of Charles I. or II.
2. Lease dated 1615.
3. Deed dated 1631.
4. Deed dated 1633.
5. Lease (?) dated 1666.
6. Deed dated 1675, by Henry Crofton and George Talbot (*vide post.*)
7. Deed dated 1701, by Henry Crofton.

held as part of her dowry from Sir Donogh O'Connor, and she "setts it to Thomas Crofton by a lease for £8 yearly; the said Thomas setts it to under-tenants for £9 per annum, and some small duties; It is good arable land, and good for sheepe; It hath some turffe; it will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum."

In the same parish the rents of the quarters called Carow-[or *weir*] nogownow, Carow-cougher, Carow-necarrige, Carow-movish, Carow-lis-vic-brian, Carow-kill, and Bonnefedde, were divided between O'Dowda and George Crofton [of Mote] "by some interest the said George hath in them. They sette ech quarter of them for £8 per annum, a barrell of malte, six medders of meale, one fatt mutton, and a medder wheate. It is part good arable land and heathey ground, some good turffe, some meddowe, and a tucking mill in the quarter of Bonnefedde that Thomas Crofton built. Ech quarter will grase 40 cowes, and is worth £10 per annum."

In the same parish the quarters of Carow-blooagh, Carow-nicottena, Trian-more, Dromini-cahir, Carow-ni-lughan, Carow-no-clunagh-beg, were "all kept for own use; they are parte good arable land, and hath good shelter, and a great scope of mountayne land, and five dayes mowinge; ech quarter of them will grase 36 cowes, and are worth £9 per annum. There is a mill and a castle upon the quarter of Cottena." The quarters of Money-Vanan, Mulleroe, and Carow-ni-rasa were "divided between Thomas and George Crofton, mortgaged two quarters of these to Mr. Wm. Dodwell, the other quarter, Mullero, is in owen hands, worth £30 per annum."

Early in December, 1641, the defection of the Roman Catholic Lords of The Pale took place, and their Manifesto was posted up in Sligo. It chiefly insisted on the dangerous conjunction of the Irish Lords Justices with the Parliamentary party in England. The High Sheriff of Co. Sligo thereupon convened at Ballysadare a meeting of the principal gentry. This was presided over by O'Connor Sligo, and a resolution was passed to keep unbroken the peace of the county. Notwithstanding this, the MacSwines, with some of the MacDonoughs, carried off all the goods and chattels of Thomas Crofton, of Longford House, in Tir-eragh, as also his cattle, horses, sheep, corn, and hay to the value of £3,600. This almost beggared him, for he received no rents from his tenantry for several years. His nominal income was £300 per annum, which was considered a handsome competence in those days (Wood-Martin, *Hist. of Sligo*, ii., 35, 38).

Amongst the depositions concerning Murders and Robberies

committed in Co. Sligo in 1641, preserved in Trinity College Library, Dublin (MS. F 3, 2) is one by Thomas Crofton, as follows :—

Thomas Crofton, of Longford, in the Countie of Sligoe, Esq^r. sworn and examined, saith :—

That about the tenth of December, 1641, he was (by means of the rebellion) forcible deprived, robbed, or otherwise despoiled of his meanes, goods and chattels consisting of cattle, horses, sheepe, corne, haye, howshold stuff, profitts of his landes (and other things) all worth £3,600.

And that he is like to be deprived of and loose the future possession Rents and profitts of his Lands, worth ccc li per annum, until a peace be established, By (or by the meanes of) some of the Rebells of the name and sept of the McDonoghes and McSwynes in the County of Sligoe aforesaid, whose Christian names he knows not, and their Rebellious Crew.

[signed]

Th : Crofton.

Deposed Maij 18^o. 1643 [before] Hen : Brereton, John Sterne.

More of these Depositions will be found in the section relating to the Croftons of Temple House, Co. Sligo.

Peace was not quickly established, and in May, 1651, Sir Garret (Gerald) Moore was Governor of Sligo when Sir Charles Coote for the Parliament summoned the place to surrender. To this Moore wrote the spirited and defiant answer that “Had I found an inclination in you to become a good subject, and to fall from those rebellious spirits, who had a hand in the unparalleled murder of our late Sovereaine Charles the first—without such a resolution you may not expect any personall conference with me. As to your attempts against this place, rest assured, by the grace of God, you shall meet an entertainment, suitable to your attempt, and becoming me to give you—as a person to whom is intrusted the preserving this place by the Lord Deputy for His Majesty and my countrey’s use. Sligo Fort, the 19th May, 1651.”

Coote passed on through Co. Mayo, and a year later, May 12, 1652, obtained possession of Galway. This took the heart out of the garrisons round Sligo, and on July 14, 1652, articles for the surrender of all the Royalist forces, including Sligo, were signed by Col. Garrett Moore, “now in arms in the Province of Connaught against the Parliament,” and by other Royalists—and on behalf of the Parliament by Col. Richard Coote, Major Robt. Ormsby, Capt. Henry Sankey, and Adjutant Charles Holcroft, by authority of the Lord President of Connaught.

In view of the various marriage alliances made by the Croftons generation after generation, the names above quoted and the sides on which they arrayed themselves are of interest, and are therefore given, although no Crofton figures amongst them.

The Cromwellian Government decided to banish their Irish opponents

from within the Pale into Connaught, and to settle their soldiery on the lands vacated, and on a belt of land four miles wide round the coast of Connaught, beginning at Sligo, but most of Coote's officers were natives of Connaught, and would not allow their lands to be put up to auction along with the rest. Major King vowed "Whoever attempts to enter on any foot that's myne, I'll send his soul to Heaven or Hell. I scorn to be enslaved by any 'Mechanick' amongst you." Mechanick was a common term of contempt for the low origin of most of Cromwell's officers and soldiers (O'Rorke's *Sligo*, i., 180-1).

On January 10, 1655, a Commission was issued by the Commonwealth authorities to Capt. Robert Morgan, Major John Folliott, Edward Crofton, and others, to set out by lot over 63,000 acres of land in the Baronies of Tyr-eragh and Carbury, Co. Sligo, amongst disbanded officers, soldiers, and other persons mentioned in a schedule which cannot now be found. The Commission is entered in Commonwealth Book $\frac{A}{81}$ at the Public Record Office in Dublin.

The persons receiving lots were styled Tituladoes, and amongst those in Tyr-eragh barony, Co. Sligo, were: Robert Morgan and John Moore, in Kil-glasse; William, James, and George Ormsby in Easky; Lewis Jones and Jeremy Jones in Skreen; and Henry "Craston" (Crofton), John Irwin, and Edward Irwin in Dromard.

In Leyney barony the Croftons and the chief of the O'Haras had made common cause with the usurpers, and only three Tituladoes had grants.

In 1659 Henry "Croston" (Crofton), gent., was Tituladoe for the Townlands of Longford (19 inhabitants), Dromard (28), Clonagh (11), and Carrow McCarrick (17), all the inhabitants being Irish without exception (O'Rorke's *Sligo*, i., 607).

The Down Survey, about 1665, returned that in Kilglasse Parish in 1641 Thomas Crofton owned the Castle and Lands of Poll-Kenny, one cartron containing 039 a. 3r. 0p.

The Down Survey gives in detail the various extensive possessions of the Crofton family, and these will be set forth in the section relating to the Croftons of Temple House, *post*. In the 1876 Return of Landowners the estates of Sir Malby Crofton were 3,422 acres in Co. Sligo, and 292 acres in Co. Roscommon.

On August 4, 1662, a List of Collectors, who had not accounted for the first and second Double Poll money, included Thomas Crofton for Co. Sligo (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, pp. 580-1).

In the same year Thomas Crafton, of Castle-loch-dargan, and William Ormsby, of Roleo, took administration of the Will of Thomas

CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND.



Ormsby, of Comyn. This Thomas Crofton was probably a brother of the first Sir Edward Crofton of Mote, and nephew of Thomas of Longford, and son of George of Mote. That Thomas had a sister Mary, who married Philip Ormsby.

MARYLAND.

Thomas, the founder of the Longford House Branch, was succeeded by his son Henry, who had a daughter Sara. On March 12, 1674-5, Sara had been married to George Talbot, of Castle-rony, Co. Roscommon, Esq., who can hardly have been the Capt. George Talbot who in 1684-5 was in Sir Thos. Newcomen's Regt. To secure £300, "a remnant of a portion promised" by Henry with his daughter to Talbot, Henry charged the Quarters of Carrow-bleagh, Cloon-agh-beg, Corcagh-mor-and-beg, the cartron of Munaghye, the half quarter of Tullagh, in Co. Sligo, and the gneeves of Mohun, three gneeves of Dunard, and the cartron of Dun-moroghan in Co. Roscommon, for twenty-five years, £100 to be paid May 3 next, and £25 half yearly till March 25, 1678-9, but if Sara died before all was paid the term was to cease. The witnesses to this deed were William Talbot, Henry Talbot, James Talbott*, Jos. Browne, and Donall Gavoren. £80 were paid May 26, 1675.

The Repertory of Originalia and Communia Rolls in the Dublin Record Office notes a Deed, dated March 12, 1674, by George Talbot of Castle Reay, Co. Roscom: to Henry Crofton, of Longford, Co. Sligo, on the marriage of said Henry's daughter, Sarah, "the now wife of said George," whereby the lands of Kilfree, etc., were settled to the use of the issue of said George and Sarah, with remainders.

George Talbot is said to have been nephew to a daughter of Tyrconnel, and was probably a younger son of Sir Robert Talbot, who married Lady Grace Calvert. In 1669 Cœcilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, appointed his nephew, Sir William Talbot, to be Chief Secretary of Maryland in North America.

This Sir William Talbot may be the witness to the deed above-mentioned. He had a kinsman, George Talbot, of Irish birth, who in 1680 obtained a grant of 32,000 acres on the Susquehanna in Maryland, as part of Lord Baltimore's scheme for colonising the northern part of his province. Cecil County, within which lay the 32,000 acres, was

* In 1670 Colonel Richard Talbot's Petition to the Court of Claims is signed by James, John and Gilbert Talbot, and states that they had never had any grant of land.

named after Lord Cœcilius. The Calverts had become Roman Catholics and Maryland was designed to be a place of refuge for English Catholics. It was named after Queen Henrietta Maria, the Queen Consort of Charles I.

In 1683 George Talbot, whose wife was Sarah Crofton, was Surveyor General of the Province, and next year was made Head of the Commission of Deputy Governors.

The Grant was made June 11, 1680, at the City of Saint Maries, by "Charles, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltamore," and described the Grantee as "our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Councillor George Talbott, of Castle Roovey, in the County of Roscommon, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Esq'r," and it granted to Talbot:—

"The Tract or Dividend of land called Susquahannah, lying in Cœcil County, butting or bounding:—Beginning at the farthest north-east head [or source] of North-East River by a line drawn north-west till it intersect Octaraora River; thence by the said River till it fall into Susquahannah River, and by the said River to the mouth thereof; from thence, by the head of the Bay of Chesapeak, to the mouth of North-East River, and by the said River, to the head thereof," Royal Mines excepted, and subject to prior grants, if any, of parts within said bounds.

This was to be held "as of our honour of West Saint Maries, in free and common socage by fealty only," paying yearly £32, "in silver or gold or the full value thereof in such commodities as we or our officers shall accept."

The lands were to be called "Susquehanna Mannor," with Court Leet and Court Baron.

George Talbot undertook within twelve years to transport into the Province 640 persons of "British or Irish descent, there to inhabitt," and for every ten persons not so transported, and whose rights were not registered, he was to forfeit twenty shillings.

In 1684 sixty persons were brought by him to South alias New Connaught, and to New Ireland, which lay east of New Connaught.

Having acquired this large territory and his high official position, Talbot carried matters with a pretty high hand in the region about the bend of Chesapeake Bay, where he built a fort not far from Newcastle, and garrisoned it with a band of Irish retainers, and behaved much after the fashion of a Warden of the Scottish Marshes in the old Border times, scouring about with a troop of rangers to keep the Indians in check, and occasionally bullying Penn's settlers.

In 1684 a ketch of the Royal Navy came to St. Mary's, where its

captain indulged in carousing with Rousby, and the other "collectors." Talbot went on board and a quarrel arose, in which Talbot stabbed Rousby to the heart. He was seized and carried off to Virginia.

Talbot sent a Petition to Lord Howard of Effingham, "Having by unfortunate accident wounded Mr. Rousby, and been the cause of his death, I was justly made prisoner, but illegally carried from Maryland to Virginia, though twice claimed by the authorities in Maryland. I beg, therefor, that I may not be tried outside Maryland, where the honesty and innocence of my life and my friendly relations with the deceased are well known, and where I have witnesses that can prove the provocation to which I was subject, which witnesses will not be persuaded to give evidence in any place remote from their habitation." (Cal. St. Pap. Amer., No. 2035, 1685).

An order, dated in the following January, came from the Privy Council directing that Colonel Talbot be tried by special commission in England, and be sent over in the "Quaker" ketch, but by the time that order arrived the bird had flown. (Cal. State Papers, N. America).

The escape was cleverly managed by Talbot's devoted wife, with the help of two brave and faithful Irishmen, Phelim Murray and Hugh Riley. They sailed down Chesapeake Bay and up the Rappahanock to a point near Gloucester. Sara Talbot had taken with her, in order to disarm suspicion, her youngest child, a boy of two or three years old. They effected George's release by some device, and sailed off to his distant manor.

According to local tradition, the pursuit was so hot that Talbot was forced to secrete himself in a cave on the Susquehanna, where he was fed by two trained hawks, which brought him wild fowl from the river. After a while, however, he was forced to surrender, and on April 20, 1685, was tried at a General Court at James City, and convicted, and various objections were over-ruled. On April 24 he was further arraigned, and said he was not actuated by malice or premeditation, but acted in the height of passion. Sentence was passed.

Steps were at once taken to obtain a pardon from King James the Second. On July 6, 1686, a copy of the trial of George Talbot for the murder of Christopher Rousby was read and referred to the King, who, on the 15th, at Windsor, pardoned him on condition of five years banishment from his dominions, and in August the pardon was sealed.

It is said that he returned to England, and fought on the Jacobite side, and after the siege of Limerick went to France, and entered the

French army, and was killed in battle. (William Hand Browne's *Maryland*, and Johnston's *Cecil County*, 1881).

The Maryland property then passed to George's son, James Talbot, who was described in 1710 as of Castle Roney, when he sold some land at Perry Point, Maryland. Castle Roney has been in ruins for many years.

The Talbots and Longford House Croftons remained firm friends, and when Sarah Talbot's brother Henry died in 1722, a General in the Spanish army, he left all his property to his nephew, James Talbot, who was nicknamed "The Crow," probably from his dark complexion.

When James Talbot died in Spain he left his Maryland property to "John Crofton of the Town of Longford." This was not improbably John, the son of Sarah Talbot's eldest brother, Edward, of Longford House. If so, John was a Roman Catholic, like James Talbot, and the property was at the mercy of any Protestant informer.

In 1733 John Crofton left it to his "friends," George Crofton of Lisdorne, who was a Protestant, and Lieut. William Crofton, as trustees for John's sisters, Susanna and Sarah, in equal shares. The Book of Funerals and Obits at Ulster Office records "John Crofton, of Isuahannaght (Susquehanna?), Esq., Will dated 1 Jan., 1733, proved 1756, had Susanna and Sarah daughters [sisters]."

George Crofton, of Lisdorne, had an eldest son named John, whose Will was dated in 1763, and was proved in 1765, and disposed of the Maryland property. He had two sons, Arthur and Revd. Henry, and two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Percy and Mary. John's Will describes him as "late of Lisdorne, but now of Dublin."

Captain William Crofton, of Dublin, made his Will in 1762, and left his share of the Maryland property, "devised by John Crofton, late of Longford, Esq.," to his nephew William, son of his brother Charles. Captain William was brother of the Philip Crofton of Dublin whose daughter Frances married Captain Hyacinthe Crofton, son of the brother of John Crofton of Longford, who was Governor of La Hogue.

The Will of that John Crofton disposed of "half of thirty-two thousand acres in Cecil County called Susquehanna, or *Connaught Manor*, in Maryland, America, which was devised to me by James Talbot's Will, they paying my sister, Shusanna Crofton, on her marriage Five hundred pounds," and the other half was to be the property of George Crofton and Lieut. William, for John's other sister, Mistress Sarah Crofton, who was also to have the effects and chattels left to John "by James Talbot in Spain." Thus clearly half the Maryland property was to be theirs, subject to paying five hundred pounds

if and when Susanna married, and possibly the other half was likewise to be theirs on a similar basis.

The further history of this property is not known, but it was very likely either forfeited or abandoned during the War of Independence, 1774-1784.

The name of Crofton does not appear on the Index to the Registry of Deeds at Elkton, the capital of Cecil County, neither does it appear on the Registry of Wills down to 1777, when the Prerogative Court ended. Deeds were recorded in the Provincial Court or County Court.

The Records in the Land Office of Maryland, at Annapolis, include (for the section called Kent), the Cecil Rent Roll, pertaining to transfers within the bounds of "New Connaught," 32,000 acres. This shows that "New Connaught" was surveyed for George Talbot, and the latest entry is in March, 1771, but does not name any Croftons, who while owners would probably act by some one to whom they would give a power of Attorney as James Talbot did.

So far as can be gathered from this "Rent Roll," prior to 1725 Arthur Munday (unless he merely acted as the real owner's Attorney) had acquired a portion of Twarnrigg Point, and disposed of 110 acres to Henry Carson on March 8, 1725, and 95 acres in 1728; 100 acres to James Campbell, March 20, 1727-8; on October 19, 1728, James Dillon transferred to William Teague 93 acres, and on October 29, 1744, John Currier transferred to James Paul Heath 300 acres. These two lots were perhaps also at Twarnrigg Point.

At Sinequa Point on August 8, 1720, John Davison transferred to Anthony Ruly 600 acres; and on January 11, 1728-9, Rebecca Mazetine transferred 200 acres to Robert Johnson, and on October 22, 1741, George Johnson transferred [the same?] 200 acres to Edward Oldham, and on November 10, 1741, Seth Ruly transferred 200 acres [of his father's 600 acres?] to Edward Oldham.

Wright's Lott, March, 1710, containing 244 acres, was transferred by Charles Carroll, Esq., as Attorney of James Talbot, Esq., to Edward Rumley, and on October 28, 1747, John Gaither, son of John G. and wife, transferred to Elianor [wife?] and Richard Williston one-third of 200 acres at Sinique Point. [Eleanor Williston was perhaps sister of the transferrer.] On October 19, 1747, Elinor Wooliston took over from John Gaither two-thirds of 66 acres at Seniqua.

Speelman's Delight, containing 200 acres, was transferred on March 6, 1746-7, by Stephen Onion to Thomas Millar.

Part of Susquehanna alias New Connaught Manor, containing 160 acres, was transferred on March 22, 1770, by Patrick McGarity to

William Rowland and Samuel Patterson; who on March 7, 1771, transferred to Samuel Gay.

The total of these transactions seems to account for only a little over 2,500 acres of the whole 32,000.

On looking at the map, the straight east and west northern boundary of Cecil County is known as Mason and Dixon's line, and was laid down in 1763. The original north boundary of the Susquehanna Manor ran north-west from a point above Lombardville, a little north of this line. The County boundary was subsequently laid down from Octorara Creek, where it crosses Mason and Dixon's line, and ran north-eastwardly past the point where Talbot's manorial northern boundary began. It thus encroached, like his manor, on what is now part of Pennsylvania, and after the vigorous Talbot disappeared the Commissioners of Pennsylvania planted a settlement at Nottingham, within the present Cecil County, when the Protestants became strong enough to hold it.

Talbot himself styled his Manor a desert, and part is still called The Barrens, being sand and gravel, but its mineral resources of iron ore, kaolin, and firebrick clay, soapstone, and granite quarries, have since been extensively developed, and it is now a very prosperous district, and portions produce wheat, oats, Indian corn, and hay.

LONGFORD HOUSE ANNALS CONTINUED.

The volume entitled Public Records of Ireland, 1821-25, contains a Précis, made about 1679, from the Patent Rolls of Charles II.'s reign, of various Re-grants made to Proprietors in County Sligo, and these comprise the following:—

Henry Crofton, Esq. (of Longford), date 24 Aug., 30th year, enrolled Feb. 7, 1679. In Drumbane 1 qr., and in Scart-leagh 1 qr., 253 acres, 2l. 11s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.; Correy, 1 qr.; 146a.; 1l. 9s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Carrow-ilkin, 215a.; 2l. 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Knockvylew als Kinkelty, half qr.; 76a.; 15s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in Leyney Barony, Co. Sligo; total, 690a. Plantation measure, 1117a. 2r. 20p. Statute. Total rent, 6l. 19s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

William Briscoe, gent. In Tullyvilley, in the Glananogh; a controversy between Kilvarnagh and the adjacent towns; in Leyney Barony, Co. Sligo; Date Sept. 1, 33rd year; enrolled Feb. 20, 1682.

“There was a learned Irish historian, MacFirbis, who helped Sir James Ware [Author of the *Lives of Irish Bishops*] in translating Irish manuscripts, who, when an old man, left Dublin to return to his home in Sligo in 1670. When resting in a little shop in Longford, a settler, named Crofton, swaggered in and insulted the girl of the house. She

screamed, and old MacFirbis went to her help, and was murdered by Crofton.” (Stephen Gwynn, *New Holidays in Connaught*, pp. 19-20, and see *ante* p. 77.)

In 1675 when Conor Conmy, who was in 1704 parish priest of Skreen and Dromard, was ordained by the Archbishop of Tuam, Edward (son of Henry Crofton) of Longford (House) was one of his sureties for good behaviour. (O’Rorke, Sligo, II., 402).

GENERAL HARRY CROFTON.

Edward Crofton had a brother Henry, who seems to have been “a broth of a boy.” On July 4, 1681, as “third son of Henry Crofton, of Longford, Co. Sligo, Ireland, Esquire,” he was admitted as a student at the Middle Temple, London. At Christmas, 1683, he and some companions set up a gaming-table, and played as minstrels, for which unseemliness and for other breaches of orders, he and T. Montgomerie, J. Donelan, J. Nihill, and others, were served with notice to attend a “Parliament” of the Middle Temple, which was held on May 9, 1684, and the young culprits were “expelled.” The Middle Temple Records go no further, but in Luttrell’s *Relation*, i., 391, it is stated that in January, 1687, “Mr. [Henry] Crofton and the rest of the revellers at the Middle Temple, attended with their halberders, went on Sunday to masse at Wild-house, and were brought home publicly in the Spanish Ambassador’s coaches.”

At the outbreak, in 1688, Harry joined Clanrickard’s horse, with the rank of Captain, and fought on the Jacobite side.

On March 12, 1689-90, a Privy Council Warrant was issued from Whitehall, directing Henry Leggatt and Francis Clarke, messengers, to search for and apprehend Col. Lacy, Capt. Henry Crofton, Capt. John Prendergast, and Lieut. Richd. Tuke, being Papists or reputed Papists, and suspected of dangerous practices against the Government (St. Pap. Domestic, Warrant Book 34, p. 210).

“Memoirs of Ireland from the Restoration to the Present Time,” by the author of “The Secret History of London,” 1716, p. 118, states that Col. Henry Crofton was one of the Commanders (of the besieging force) at Derry.

He was in Limerick during the siege, and was mentioned in the Articles of Limerick upon its surrender. He elected to go to Spain, where it is not improbable he had been educated, and where he joined the Spanish army, rising to the rank of General.

The following account of his services in Spain appears in the

“History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France,” by John Cornelius O’Callaghan, 2nd edition, 1870:—

In November, 1706, the Chevalier Don Miguel Pons, with 500 men of his own regiment, and that of a distinguished Irish officer, Colonel Henry Crofton, appeared before Daroca, which was defended by a large force, . . . and became masters of the place, with a loss of but 27 killed (p. 242). . . . The Chevalier de Pons was made a Camp-Marshal or Major-General by King Philip V., and the Sieur Henry Crofton, Colonel of Dragoons, a Brigadier, for “having seconded, with so much valour the Chevalier de Pons in this enterprise.” . . . But in December, the Chevalier de Pons, who was sometimes too deficient in caution, was surprised and defeated at Calamoche in Aragon, with a loss of 300 or 400 men, and Brigadier Henry Crofton was taken prisoner. He, however, was subsequently exchanged (p. 243). . . . May 7th, 1709, was fought the Battle of the Guadina or La Gudina, near Badajos, between the Spanish and the Portuguese and British. . . . At the victory which led to such satisfactory results for King Philip V., Brigadier Henry Crofton, with his regiment of Dragoons of four squadrons, was in the first line of the Spanish right wing of Cavalry, by whose impetuous charge upon their Portuguese opponents it is stated that “all the cavalry of the two lines of the enemy’s left was, in less than half an hour, broken, overthrown, and put to flight.” And Crofton is elsewhere specified as having performed wonders, in his capacity of Brigadier, at the head of his Regiment of Dragoons, in the famous Battle of Guadina. He was created, December 15th following, a Maréchal de Camp or Major-General by King Philip V. (pp. 271-2.)

1711.—In the operations that led to the recovery of Madrid, Count O’Mahony was active at the head of the Dragoons of the Royal Army, including the Irish Regiment recently Crofton’s, but now transferred to David Sarsfield, 5th Lord Viscount Kilmallock (p. 277). . . . At the battles of Villaviciosa and of Brihuega, Major-General Crofton was very much distinguished; he did everything that could be expected from so valiant a man, he charged with incredible ardour the English and the Germans (p. 278).

1711.—In March, Major-General Henry Crofton, beating the famous Miquelet leader Chover, out of several mountain passes in the Viguerie of Cervera, occupied Solsona, where that chief had his quarters, and likewise seized upon the advantageous post of Ingualada. There, during his stay, Crofton brought in quantities of provisions from the surrounding country, notwithstanding the constant opposition of the armed inhabitants, and finally, when a force of regular and irregular troops, to which his was but a handful, were despatched by Stahremberg to surprise him, he baffled the design, and effected a judicious retreat in spite of such a superior enemy (p. 283).

Crofton (with whom this is our final meeting on active military duty), died a Lieutenant-General in Spain in 1722, to the last a Jacobite Loyalist, and as such considered a great loss, particularly by his countryman, the Duke of Ormonde, in the various measures with which that exiled nobleman was occupied abroad to bring “the auld Stuarts back again.” Lieutenant-General Crofton left as his heir James Talbot, an Irish Catholic gentleman, much distinguished in the English Jacobite rising against George I. in 1715, and who, after surviving the dangers connected with that movement and its suppression, was an officer in Spain (p. 283, note).

General Henry’s father, Henry, and brother Edward were attainted and outlawed in 1691 by King William’s Parliament, but on March 22, 1700, they were decreed innocent.

Wood-Martin, in the History of Sligo (III., 36, note), gives the following traditional and inaccurate account of him:—

“The strange career of Henry Crofton, an ancestor of the Sligo family of that name, may be of interest.

"Henry Crofton was attainted by William III. and fled to Spain, [The father named Henry was so attainted, and the son Henry voluntarily went to Spain under the Limerick Articles], where he joined some order of the Roman Catholic Church. [Henry senior's grandson went to France and became an archbishop].

"His attainder being subsequently reversed, he returned to Ireland, professed to be a Protestant, so very decided a Protestant indeed that he wrote a controversial book styled 'The Key to Popery.' [No such book or pamphlet can be traced in England or Ireland].

"Becoming dissatisfied, however, he returned to Spain and to his former creed, but again relapsed, and finally in Spain was burnt as a heretic.

"Interest in the Stuart cause would seem to have survived in the family long after the decease of the volatile Henry Crofton, for James, son of Sir Malby Crofton, married the grand-daughter of Archibald Cameron (brother of Lochiel), the last of the long list of victims to their devotion to the worthless Stuarts. Archibald Cameron fled to France, and after many years returned, was arrested, tried and condemned, and George II. refused, at a personal interview with Archibald's wife, to relieve him."

This latter anecdote is traditional, but may be historically accurate. Sir Ewan Cameron, of Lochiel, died in 1719, aged 90, and left a son John, who died at Nieuport in Flanders in 1748. John had three sons, Dr. Archibald, who was executed in 1745, and who married Jean, daughter of Archibald Cameron, of Dungallon; Donald, who married Anne, daughter of Sir James Campbell; and John, of Fassiefern, Co. Argyll.

"The Key to Popery" seems a "ghost book," for it cannot be found at the British Museum or Guildhall Library, London, nor Bodleian Library, Oxford, nor National Library, Trinity College Library, nor Royal Irish Academy Library, Dublin, nor is it mentioned in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, nor Ware's *Writers of Ireland*.

About 1662-7 Henry Crofton, of Longford House, was engaged in litigation about the property of William Crofton, of Templehouse (see Temple House section).

In 1667 Henry Crofton had a confirmatory grant of 1,017 acres in Co. Sligo.

On April 26, 1675, he was defendant in an action in the Exchequer Court by Roger Moore, and on June 20, 1681, he was a co-defendant with Richard Martin, John Eyres, and Peter Power in an action in the same Court by James Bodkin, gent.

In John Dalton's *Illustrations of King James II.'s Army* it is stated that in 1666 the adjudications in favour of those who had been Loyalist officers in 1649 included Cornet Henry Crofton [of Longford?], Ensign Richard Crofton, Captain Thomas Crofton [of Longford House?], and Lieutenant William Crofton [of Lisdone and Trim?).

When King James II. in 1687 dissolved the old Corporation of Sligo, and granted a new Charter to the city, he included amongst the four-and-twenty burgesses "Henry Craften, Esq., Edward Craften,

Esq. [his son], and George Craften, Esq." [of Killoran, near Templehouse, eldest son of John Crofton, of Kilbryan]. (Patent Rolls, Chancery.)

In 1687 Henry Crofton, of Longford Castle, was elected M.P. for Co. Sligo, and in 1688 and 1689 his son Edward Crofton, of Longford Castle, represented the County in Parliament. This would be the Parliament of James II., and another account says that "on May 7, 1689, Henry Crofton, Esq., of Longford Castle, was by writ of James II. elected or appointed M.P. for Co. Sligo."

O'Rourke's *Sligo*, written by an eminent Catholic, strives honourably to be impartial. From it the following passages are taken, Vol. II., pages 395-6:—

"In the conflict between James and William in 1689, Longford Castle was on the side of James, the owner of that day being Henry Crofton, who was an ardent Catholic as well as a loyal adherent of James.

"Under this gentleman, the Castle becoming a thorn in the side of the Williamites of Tir-eragh, Lord Kingston, who held Sligo for William, at the head of a considerable force, despatched under the command of Captains William Ormsby and Francis Gore, a large party of picked men, who, on their arrival, set fire to the Castle, 'smoked out the enemy,' as Harris has it, and thus captured the place with large stores of arms and provisions."

Colonel Wood-Martin, who was a Protestant, and also wrote a History of Sligo, and likewise strove to be impartial, thus speaks of the events of 1688-9, which included the celebrated siege of Derry (see Section thereon, *post*). His account is taken from Vol. II., pages 99 to 122:—

"On November 5, 1688, William, Prince of Orange, landed at Torbay, but it would be about the end of the month before the news reached the West of Ireland.

"Tyrconnel, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for King James II., at once sent three thousand men to England, and raised new levies, by whom the lives of the Protestants were threatened, houses burnt, crops seized, and cattle stolen.

"Another massacre was hinted at. Warnings were sent by well-disposed Roman Catholics to their Protestant friends. [See Mohill section, *post*.] The peasantry were armed or arming.

"On December 3, a letter was found in the street at Comber, Co. Down, addressed to Lord Mount-Alexander, stating that the Irish had planned a general massacre of Protestants on the 9th.

"Derry had been for some time without a garrison, and a copy of the letter reached Derry early on the 7th, closely followed by a messenger, who said Lord Antrim's regiment of Irishry were approaching. Whilst the City Magistrates were making up their minds what to do, the 'prentice boys shut the City Gates.

"And nothing happened on the 9th.

"It was a terrible winter. In December, Lough Gill, near Sligo, was frozen, so that it could be safely crossed. The end of the winter and the spring were very inclement, rivers swollen and roads almost impassable.

"It was in December that the Protestants of Roscommon and Sligo organized themselves into "Associations." Sligo had been left without a garrison, and the Irish Corps raised in the County had been withdrawn.

"Lord Kingston and Captain Coote repaired to Sligo town. Coote sent a messenger for all Protestants in Donegal to assemble in Ballyshannon and Donegal

towns, to resist the Irish and support Sligo. He also sent a messenger to Derry to see if arms and ammunition could be obtained. Amongst the few to whom their plan was communicated was Mr. folliott [see Croftons of Mohill.]

"The Protestants assembled at Sligo on Thursday, January 3, 1688-9, and next day issued a Manifesto that they would act on the defensive only and would assault none that did not molest them, but would protect even Roman Catholics whilst they behaved peacefully. They appointed Lord Robert, Baron Kingston, of Boyle, Co. Roscommon, and the Honourable Chidley Coote, Esq., of Voughterhire, Co. Roscommon, either or both, commander and commanders-in-chief of the County Sligo forces.

"The officers included Captain Hugh Morgan, of Cottlestown, Co. Sligo. [His daughter Bridget was the wife of Thomas Crofton, of Mohill.]

"At Cottlestown in Castle O'Connor parish, West Sligo, an O'Dowd built a Castle about 1447, and in 1653 it was granted to Captain Robert Morgan, [whose daughter Frances married Captain Henry Crofton, of Mohill, and their son was the above-named Thomas Crofton.]

"Out-post garrisons were placed at Cottlestown and elsewhere, that at Cottlestown forming the rallying point for Protestants of Mayo, and it was probably under the command of Captain Robert Morgan, who was attainted in 1689 by the Irish Parliament of King James, and was then described as of that place.

"A market was still held at Sligo, but several Protestants, coming to it from Tir-eragh, were attacked and robbed by a party of Irish from a castle belonging to Captain Henry Crofton [of Longford], a Roman Catholic, and zealous adherent of King James. [He was described as 'a Pestilent Papist.'] These Rapparees stored their booty in the Castle [at Longford].

"This Henry Crofton was a burgess of Sligo in 1687, as were also [his son] Edward, and George Crofton [of Killoran]. Henry was High Sheriff in 1687, and represented the borough in King James's Parliament in 1689. He was afterwards a Captain in Colonel Robert Clifford's Dragoons, and John Crofton was Cornet. In 1690 Henry Crofton and John Crofton sat on King James's Commission for the applotment of £1,186 2s. on the County. Thomas Crofton [Henry's father] was High Sheriff for the County in 1661, 1662 and 1666. In 1691 Henry Crofton was outlawed [by King William's Irish Parliament], but on March 22, 1700, he was decreed innocent [by King William].

"When the news [of this raid from Longford Castle] reached Sligo, Captain William Ormsby and Captain Francis Gore, with a picked party, were despatched [to Longford]. They captured the Castle, after burning the entrance gate and half-suffocating the garrison. The assailants were very briskly fired on, and several were wounded, but none killed. A great quantity of provisions was discovered in the Castle, also seventeen muskets, numbers of half-pikes, skeans, and rapparee swords. The corn and cattle were restored to the owners, or the current market prices were paid for them.

"Shortly after the capture of Crofton's Castle, King William's proclamation, offering free pardon to all the Irish who would lay down their arms by April 20th was made known in Sligo. It was issued on February 2, but was utterly disregarded, and its only effect was to prevent Lord Kingston's forces from retaliating on those who had stolen their castle.

"On March 7th, Tyrconnell for King James issued a counter proclamation offering a pardon to the Protestants of Ulster and Borough of Sligo, if they would submit, except ten principal Protestant leaders, of whom Lord Kingston was one.

"Communication was kept up with Derry, and at last Colonel Lundy, who was in command there, promised to allow Sligo three barrels of gunpowder at five pounds sterling per barrel. Captain Coote was sent with the money, but another despatch came, ordering an immediate retreat on Derry. A Council of War was held, and it was decided to await Coote's return. Captain Hugh Morgan of Tireragh was on that Council.

"Next day another despatch came from Lundy, urging them to join him, and

assuring them that quarters and forage were provided at Derry, and along the line of march.

"Early on March 22 the march to Derry began. A large party sailed from the harbour, but the vessel was wrecked on the Donegal coast, and the crew, with the men, women and children on board, were made prisoners and included in Rosen's barbarous order to be driven under the walls of Derry to starve. [To add to their miseries and fears, the besieged fired on them at first, not knowing who they were].

"On March 24, those who went by land reached Ballyshannon, where a despatch from Lundy ordered them to stay till quarters and forage were provided for them in Derry.

"On April 16, Lord Kingston and a few officers started for England, in two French fishing-smacks, to obtain support, and his men, under Colonel Lloyd, made their way to Enniskillen.

"William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen at Enniskillen on March 11, 1689, and two days later King James landed at Kinsale, near Cork.

"While Derry was besieged, and the Enniskilleners and Sligo contingent contended against King James's army, a Parliament was assembled by King James in Dublin and passed the Bill of Attainder to extirpate all Protestants left in Ireland or who, having estates, had fled from the country. It was so hurriedly drawn that many mistakes were made, and even warm Jacobites were included [Captain Henry Crofton of Longford, an ardent Jacobite and Catholic, was one], merely because they were Protestants.

"Somewhat later [in 1690] James issued a Commission to applot £20,000 per month, and for County Sligo he appointed, with others, Henry Crofton [of Longford] and John Crofton to applot £1,186 2s. on Co. Sligo.

"In Co. Sligo those attainted numbered 64, and included Robert Foliot of Dromdony, gent.

On August 2 a force under Wolseley marched from Enniskillen towards Ballyshannon, and on their way a message from folliott, the Governor [of Ballyshannon] met them, stating that Sarsfield [see Mote section] with the Jacobite force was retreating on Sligo, whereupon Wolseley sent some of his forces to Ballyshannon lest Sarsfield should attempt to besiege it.

"After being at Ballyshannon a few days, as nothing happened, the detachment reconnoitered towards Sligo, and when about six or seven miles from that town captured an Irishman, who chanced to be the foster-brother of Lt.-Col. Gore, who was in command of the reconnoitring party. The prisoner was promised a pardon if he would warn secretly five or six of Sarsfield's officers, for whom Gore felt peculiar regard.

"Gore knew his man, who, as soon as he was free, started off, spreading right and left as he went the report that an overpowering force was advancing on Sligo. The Irish were thrown into a panic by the news, and rushed to the town, and increased the alarm already caused there by Gore's released prisoner, so that hundreds of soldiers at once fled to Athlone, and Sarsfield had to follow his fugitive troops.

"Gore then occupied Sligo and a party started to attack Boyle, which they also took and garrisoned.

"However, in October, Sarsfield advanced with fresh troops, before whom the Sligo force had to retreat to Sligo, which was in its turn attacked, and was forced to surrender on honourable terms on October 21."

The Articles of Limerick were agreed upon October 3, 1691, when Sarsfield surrendered that town. There were military and civil articles, and by the military articles officers and soldiers were allowed to embark with their families and moveable possessions to any place beyond seas, and by the civil articles Roman Catholics were to enjoy their estates

and religion, and to follow their trades and professions as under Charles II., and were to have a general pardon on taking the oath of allegiance. William III. confirmed the Articles by Letters Patent. Those who went to France were formed into the Irish Brigade.

The Penal Statutes followed, in spite of the Articles so confirmed, and by 9 William III., cap. 3, a Protestant woman on marrying a Papist forfeited her property to the next Protestant heir. By 2 Anne, cap. 6, if a Papist father held land in fee, and a son turned Protestant, the father was to have merely a life tenancy, and the son became tenant in tail, and if all the sons remained Papists the property was to be divided equally amongst them. No Papist could buy land or hold a mortgage upon it, and after February 1, 1703, no Papist could inherit property unless he conformed within six months, failing that, the property passed to the next Protestant heir. Under 8 Anne, cap. 3, any one might file a Bill in Chancery to discover secret trusts in favour of any Papist, and a Protestant jury was to try any questions, and the informer was to receive the lands affected by the trust.

By 1738 a thousand Roman Catholic families of rank had nominally joined the Protestant religion, not scrupling to take the necessary oaths. They quoted the old Irish proverb, "An cuirce do thabhairt air an-teorna" (to give up the wheat for the barley), and were merely Protestants in name. As the Roman Catholics could hold no office or follow any of the professions they increased the number of the gentry who spent their lives in drinking and wagering, with few ideas above a horse race or a duel.

Amongst the claims filed at Chichester House, College Green, Dublin, by August, 1700, is No. 1903 by Henry Crofton, Esq. [of Longford House], who claimed an estate in fee by purchase from William, late Earl of Clanrickard, in the name of Gerald Dillon (see Mote section), in trust for Henry, and Dillon declared the trust in writing on August 15, 1682, the property being the lands of Bally-negallagh and the tythes of Drum-clief parish, Co. Sligo, lately belonging to Lord Bophin and Gerald Dillon. The claim was allowed on payment of "ye residue of ye money."

Thomas Crofton married Honora O'Connor, who was a Roman Catholic, and this may account for the religion of their son Henry and grandson Edward. Henry married Sarah Brabazon, who was not improbably a Protestant, and Edward married his relative Ann, daughter of John (son of Richard) Crofton, of Lisdorne, who was an arrant Protestant. Henry died in 1710.

In such cases it was quite customary for the sons to follow their father's religion and for daughters to follow their mother's. They

were generally educated together, and would learn both Catechisms. Even if the daughters were Roman Catholics, they would be prone to respect their mother's religion. Mixed marriages were almost the rule instead of the exception.

Edward Crofton, who was a Justice of the Peace for Sligo, had a large family, fifteen in all. He had married in 1680, and about 1729 James, his third son, fell violently in love with Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Edward Robinson, of Sligo. She was a Protestant, and the father of each was bitterly opposed to the match. James tried in vain to win his father's consent. At last, acting on the principle that "all is fair in love and war," he decided to become a Protestant. His father threatened to cut him off with a shilling if he did so, and he retorted that two could play at that game, and he would turn informer and claim a forfeiture of the family estates unless his father would consent to the marriage, but the peppery Edward absolutely declined to make any terms with his son.

The end of it was that the Book of Converts at Dublin records that on February 18, 1731-2, James's sister Ursula "conformed," and two days later "James Crofton, gent.," did so.

James followed this up by filing a Bill in Chancery against his father, stating that he had been a Papist like his father and eldest brother, but his eyes were now open to the errors of the Roman Church, and he claimed delivery of a deed relating to the property, which he alleged was withheld from him in order to deprive him of his rights.

His father replied that he and his eldest son remained firm to their faith, and that James had often threatened to leave his church in order to gain the reward offered to those who denounced Papist recusants, and for this reason he had changed his faith and denounced his father and brother.

At that time, 1731, both James's parents were living, and four of his brothers. The eldest and next brother went to France, and Hyacinth Crofton, already named, was son of one of them.

On this subject the Staveley Note-book, about 1841, records a somewhat confused tradition thus:--

"If a Protestant descendant claimed the estates, any older Roman Catholic members of the family were ousted. Hyacinth Crofton's father took the part of King James II., and a junior scion got Longford House. [General] John folliott Crofton [Canon Staveley's brother-in-law] had heard it said that three brothers were out in the Jacobite war, and one took the side of King James. Mrs. Hannynnton, who was widow of George Hannynnton of Carrisbrae, and whose mother was a Simcock (married Captain Johnson), and whose paternal grandmother had two brothers who were Sligo Croftons and were brought up in France, where one was a Roman Catholic priest and the other came back to Ireland.

"The priest rose to be an Archbishop in France and his brother was Governor of La Hogue and had a son Hyacinth, who was forced to quit France after a duel. He went to Ireland and married his cousin Fanny, daughter of Philip Crofton and sister of Hugh Crofton, who was in the Pipe Water office, and to Ambrose Crofton, R.N.

"Being a Frenchman he was taken up by Mrs. Morgan Crofton [Jeanne D'Abzac], who was herself a descendant of a French refugee, and she nearly made a Protestant of him, but his sweetheart was a Roman Catholic [this is an error], and kept him in the Faith.

"Dr. [Henri] D'Abzac [of Trinity Coll., Dublin], brother of Jeanne D'Abzac, was guardian to Mrs. Hannington's aunt, Mrs. Langley, who contributed £100 to a fund collected by Mrs. Crofton, wherewith a Commission was purchased for Hyacinth. He married his cousin and settled in France, where they wished to be received at court, but he was required to prove that he was 'of gentle blood,' so sent to Ireland for proofs. His pedigree was prepared by proper authority, and Mrs. Hannington had a copy of it.

"Mrs. Hannington always used to say that the real heirs to the Longford House property should have been the two brothers, who were sent or went out of the country. The only one who was an officer was called Hyacinth. The other was educated for and became a Romish priest."

Hyacinth would hardly come to England before September, 1783, when peace was made between England and France. In 1788 he was a Captain in the 69th Regiment at Guernsey. In June, 1792, the great war with France began, and Louis XVI. was beheaded in January, 1793. Hyacinth died at Gibraltar while serving with the British army there in 1796.

According to other accounts, James had three elder brothers, John, Malby, and Thomas. John was the eldest, and James alleged that he was persecuted by his father Edward and brother John, who conspired with George Crofton, of Lisdorn (a Protestant and brother of Edward's wife Ann) to withhold properties from him which had been left to him by his grandfather, Henry, who had always been a Roman Catholic. John of Longford died in 1733, and Hyacinth was perhaps son of either Malby or Thomas, who may have been the two brothers who went to France. On May 18 and 19, 1720, John Crofton, "son and heir of Edward Crofton," joined his father in releasing to Sir Edward Crofton, of Mote, for £720, the lands of Ballinagallagh and Cloonine in Carbery Barony, Co. Sligo, containing 700 acres of profitable land (Deed Registry).

On May 31, 1750, James Crofton obtained a Commission from the Prerogative Court at Dublin, directed to Jones Irwin and Austin Fitzgerald, gentlemen, to swear James as natural and lawful brother and next of kin of John Crofton, late of Longford, Co. Sligo, Esq.

Sir Malby Crofton, the first baronet, was great grandson of James Crofton and Elizabeth Robinson, and sent one of his sons (Colonel Malby Crofton) to school at Rossall, where he met some sons of a Sligo solicitor named Robinson, who claimed kinship. This was

mentioned to Sir Malby, who spoke of it to Mr. Robinson rather haughtily, and was met with the ambiguous reply, "I'd give them a good thrashing if I caught them doing so."

Turlogh Carolan, the celebrated Irish bard, was born at Newtown, Co. Meath, in 1670, and died in 1738. He was rendered blind by smallpox. He was always a welcome guest of Edward Crofton of Longford, and devoted several of his songs to "Mrs. Crofton," and her son "Mr. James," also to "Miss Crofton," and to Edward Dodwell*, who was a connexion of the Croftons (Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, I., p. lviii). One of these songs is known as "Madame Crofton." The original words were in Irish, and are given, with an English adaptation, by Furlong, in Hardiman's book, Vol. I., pp. 44-47. The poems above mentioned are Nos. vi., vii., and xxxiv. of Part I., *Foña Seanna*. One was dedicated to "Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, Co. Roscommon."

On May 6, 1759, Henry, eldest son of James Crofton of Longford was appointed ensign in the 48th Foot in America. He obtained a Captaincy on February 4, 1762, on the death of Captain John Crofton of that regiment. On the eve of the taking of Quebec, September 13, 1759, General Wolfe wrote to Colonel Burton, of the 48th Regiment: "Crofton can file along the [south] shore to his right, and meet you at the post you take." This would be Captain John Crofton. Captain Henry also died in 1762, and his Will was proved in 1763. He died of fever caused by hardship and fatigue. By his Will, dated in 1761, he left £20 a year to Michael Crofton, "now on board the Chesterfield man of war."

His brother Edward was also a Captain in the army, and died unmarried, and his brother Thomas, who was married but had no issue, was lost on board a man of war, both the brothers dying before Henry, so that it was the fourth son, Malby, who succeeded to the estates on the death of James.

Malby went into the Church, but this was after 1770, when he was High Sheriff for Co. Sligo, and represented the County in Parliament. In July, 1772, at the age of 31, he married Eliza, daughter of Ignatius Kelly, of Cargins, Co. Roscommon. Skeffington Gibbons, in his "Recollections of the Gentry of Roscommon," p. 107, says: "Mr. Kelly, of Cargins, Co. Roscommon, was so insulted by a man called Whaley, that the foolish youth, only just turned twenty at the time, insisted that he should fight him, and was instantly shot dead in the

* In 1836 James Crofton Dodwell, of Knockrany, J.P., was a Sligo shareholder in the National Bank.

Barleyfield. I felt sincerely sorry for both his sisters, Lady Crofton of Sligo, and Mrs. Lyster of New Park*, near Athlone.

The duel must have been soon after 1780, when Sir Oliver Crofton died (*vide ante*), and the Revd. Malby Crofton, thinking he was next in succession to the 1661 baronetcy, adopted the title, and the misapprehension was not discovered until about 1812, when it was dropped, though still applied to them by others. This circumstance is discussed in letters exchanged between Lady Morgan and Sir Malby Crofton after 1838 (see section relating to Lady Morgan, *post*).

The Joly Collection of Gibbon's Recollections (Nat: Libr: Dublin), at page 98 records: "Lady Crofton, of Sligo, in 1813 was a visitor to Madame O'Connor Don at her miserable lodgings in Lower Gloucester Street, in the vicinity of Aldborough House, London." She was, by marriage, third cousin to the Croftons.

In 1865, at an Exhibition of Miniatures at South Kensington, Mr. Inwood Jones exhibited one by E. Dayes, A.R.A. It was on ivory, and was catalogued as "Lady Crofton, wife of Sir Malby Crofton, Bt., 1760." Mrs. Inwood Jones was niece of Sydney Lady Morgan, who in 1806 was at Longford House. Enquiry for this miniature has been made, but it cannot be traced. There is a Jones collection at South Kensington, but it was left to the nation by another Mr. Jones. During the endeavour to trace this portrait by Dayes, the one by Hamilton was discovered (*vide ante*). The date, 1760, in the catalogue was a manifest error, as Dayes was only born in 1780, and the title was only assumed by Malby Crofton after 1780, so perhaps 1760 was a printer's mistake for 1790, by inverting the figure 9.

In the duelling days it seems to have been usual to let the rising generation use their ancestors' portraits as targets at which to practise, and it is said that the elder Sir Malby Crofton allowed his nephews, sons of his clerical brother James, to treat many of the numerous old portraits at Longford House in that manner, just as the elder Sir Hugh Crofton, of Mohill, allowed some of his nephews to "pot" portraits in

* Anthony, son of John Lyster of Corrakip, had a son Matthew, of New Park, who was a Captain in the 9th Dragoons, and High Sheriff in 1775. He married in 1771 Helena, daughter of Ignatius Kelly, Esq., of Cargins, and died in 1797, leaving a son Anthony, of New Park, Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, and two daughters, of whom Elizabeth married, in 1808, Ralph Smythe, Esq., of Barbavilla, Co. Westmeath (see Mohill section, *post*).

Anthony's uncle, Anthony Lyster of Lysterfield, Co. Roscommon (Will dated 1746, proved 1747), had a daughter Joyce who married the Rt. Rev. James Lester, D.D., Bishop of Limerick; and had a son Thomas, of Lysterfield, who married in 1742 Mary, dau: of Boleyn Whitney, Esq., K.C., M.P., and left an only child Elizabeth, who married Robert Robinson, M.D.

the back garden at Dublin, and they are said to have specially favoured one of Sir Oliver Crofton, who was himself a noted duellist.

Owing to the disturbed state of Ireland and the absence of many regiments at the wars, the County Sligo Light Infantry was raised in 1797. The Commission of Captain James Crofton, son of the Revd. Malby Crofton, was dated February 2, 1797, and on April 1 of that year Roger Dodwell was gazetted a first lieutenant vice Jeremiah Fury resigned.

During the Rebellion of 1798 Malby, who was then 57, described as "an aged but very resolute man," refused to leave Longford, even after being informed that the rebels purposed to visit the house. The old man, who was bedridden, caused his couch to be placed across the front door, and informed his assailants that if they entered it, it should be across his body. They replied that it was his son (James) they wanted, and he not being at home they left the father unmolested (Wood-Martin, Sligo III., 25).

In 1802 James Crofton, of Longford, was elected M.P. for County Longford, and in the same year, on June 24, was appointed High Sheriff for County Sligo.

In 1794 he had married Miss Lyster, and their son, the future Sir Malby, was born in December, 1797. It was as governess to young Malby that Miss Sydney Owenson (the future Lady Morgan) was engaged as governess in 1806, when she published her "Wild Irish Girl," and in 1807 her "Patriotic Sketches" and "Irish Melodies or Metrical Fragments."

Fragment V. is addressed to "Lady C—ft—n," and is entitled "The Drawing Room." One of the stanzas runs:—

"Thou'st seen me 'midst the charming group,
That forms thine own domestic heaven,
By youthful spirits (wildly gay)
To many a childish folly driven."

On April 12, 1829, James Crofton was Major of the Co. Sligo Regiment, and on January 29, 1831, his son Malby was first lieutenant of the County Sligo Light Infantry, under Major O'Hara. He was some years later Chief Constable of Police.

In 1837 James Crofton and a large number of the gentry went to Camphill to meet and greet Sir William Parke, who had just been knighted by Lord Mulgrave, the Lord Lieutenant, in recognition of

his opening the Court-house at Sligo in defiance of the Sheriff, Mr. James Knott, of Battlefield.

James Crofton succeeded to the estates in 1838 on the death of his father, and was almost immediately made a baronet. He recorded his pedigree at the Ulster Office, carrying it back only to his grandfather James, as he did not care to incur the expense of a fuller investigation and collecting vouchers for everything.

In 1838 Sir James was elected by the magistrates to be one of their representatives as *ex-officio* Guardian of the Sligo Union.

In 1840 Longford House, having been burnt down, Sir James and his family lived in the offices and stables of the former mansion, thus repeating what had happened at Mote on a similar occasion. Malby, his son, was a magistrate, and distinguished himself by tearing down the Orange flags from a church, although he was an "Orangeman."

In 1855 Sir Malby Crofton was elected M.P. for Co. Sligo, and his son, Henry Bliss, was appointed Captain of the Co. Sligo Regiment.

In 1883 the present Sir Malby Crofton was elected M.P. for Co. Sligo, and in 1892 was a Deputy Lieutenant of the County.

It is pleasant to know, on the testimony of Dr. O'Rourke, in the History of Sligo, III., 397, that "the Croftons have been, as a rule, free from hostility to Celts and Catholics," and that "Sir James Crofton, who died in 1849, was special favourite of the Catholics of the county in his day."

Many of the Croftons of Longford are buried in the cemetery at Buninna (in Irish Bun-finne, meaning the mouth of the Finn stream), where, according to tradition, St. Patrick, on his way eastward from Moy, through Dromard to Killaspug-bane, founded a church, of which a small fragment only remains, and a well near the churchyard is called Tubber-patrick, or Patrick's Well.

The tragic death of the Reverend James Crofton, brother of the elder Sir Malby, occurred in 1876, and is still well remembered. Through his wife, Barbara North (daughter of Peter North, who married a Miss Lyster, sister of Sir James Crofton's wife), he became possessed of some property at Clonfad, and the holdings being scattered piecemeal here and there, it was decided to group them better. For this purpose it was necessary to give the tenants notice to quit, and then to re-let in more compact holdings. To serve such notices was fraught with danger to the server, but James, although a septuagenarian, was both very resolute and full of pluck. It is said that in his younger days he had fought a duel. He insisted, in spite

of all entreaties, on serving the notices himself, perhaps thinking that the tenants would respect 'the cloth'.

He carried out his intention, but on his way back he was waylaid by some cowards, who fired seven shots at him from behind. One of the shots broke his shoulder-blade, and caused injuries from which he died soon afterwards.

A weird tale of a banshee is told in connection with this, namely, that his sister, who was married and lived in England, was awakened on three successive nights before the occurrence by an unearthly scream, which was also heard by other members of her family. A large enclosure, with massive iron chains, marks his resting-place in Dunleer Churchyard, and a monument to him is in the chancel.

About 1895 Sophia, widow of Henry, eldest son of Sir Malby Crofton, senior, was living at Burley-in-Wharfedale, and was engaged in a lawsuit about some "Common rights" near Leeds.

A tale is told that when Sir Malby Crofton was Sheriff he wrote a sharp rebuke to a Captain Quillinan about the too forcible manner in which he had quelled a riot. This resulted in a duel being fought over the dining-table at Longford House, without a fatal result. The result, indeed, was that they became firm friends. Captain Quillinan married a daughter of the poet Wordsworth, and their daughter was called Rotha, after the stream of that name at Grasmere. She was buried there. She suffered from cataract, which was removed by Dr. Robert McKeand, a famous Manchester oculist, whose niece married the compiler of these memoirs.

The account of Lady Morgan (*post*) contains much of interest relating to the Croftons of Longford House.

LADY MORGAN.

This illustrious authoress always claimed to be of Crofton descent, and claimed special kinship with the Longford House branch.

Romance and fiction were dear to her heart, and she had a noble disregard of dates. "What has a woman to do with dates? I enter my protest against dates" (Memoirs, i., 2).

She was born in "ancient ould Dublin" on Christmas Day, 1785, and was baptized a month later, one of her godmothers being Mary Anne Hardiman, cousin of the historian, and wife of Sir Thos. Bell, whose sister, Eleanor Bell, married a great grandfather of the Revd. Wm. Ball Wright.

Her father was an actor named Robert Owenson (originally McEon or McOwen; son of John), and Lady Morgan used to say to Miss



Sidney, Lady Morgan.

Johnson, Mrs. Hannyngton's sister, "When I want to prove myself a lady, I must rub my skirts to you," for Miss Johnson was also of Crofton descent (Staveley Note Book).

She was christened Sydney, and ultimately married Sir Charles Morgan, M.D., while her younger sister, Olivia, married Sir Arthur Clarke.

Their mother was Jane Hill, daughter of the Mayor of Shrewsbury, and a near relation of Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkesley, near that town.

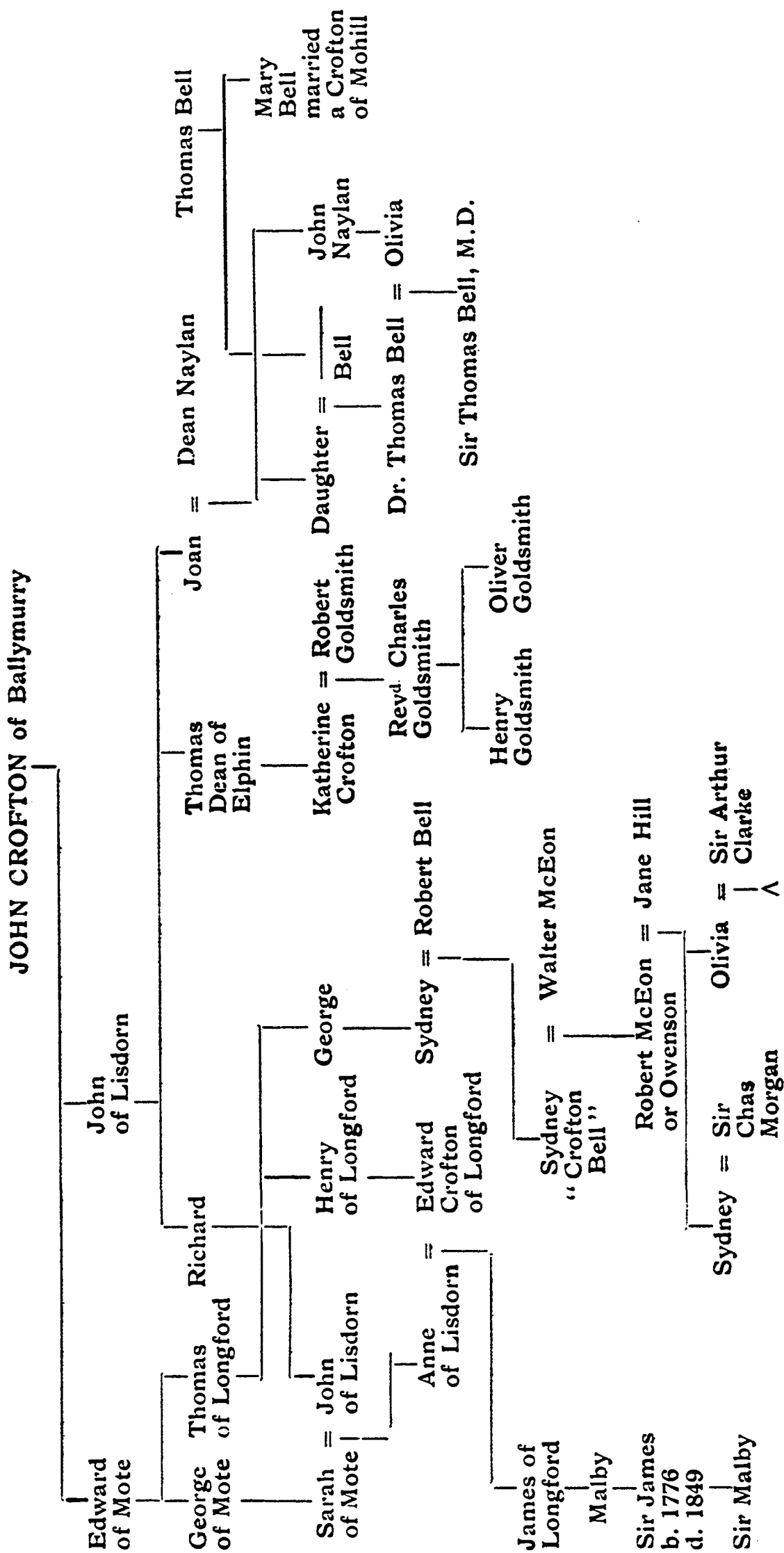
In her Memoirs (Vol. I., p. 34), she gave an account of her ancestry, which runs thus:—“(About 1740) in Connaught, at a hurling match between Co. Sligo and Co. Roscommon, the victor, Walter MacOwen, a gentleman farmer, very handsome and very tall, received the prize from Sydney [“Crofton Bell”], the orphan grand-daughter of Sir Malby Crofton[’s ancestor Thomas], and she was smitten with the grace and bravery of the young victor. Shortly after the hurling match, they ran away, and were married. The marriage was not a happy one. He was a jolly racketting Irish boy. She was a skilled harpist, and composed poems in the Irish tongue, and her neighbours gave her the Irish sobriquet of Clasagh na Valla (*clairseach an bhaile*, Harp of the Valley). They had one son Robert. The mother, the parish priest, and the Protestant incumbent gave the boy the best education they could. He intoned Low Mass early on the Sabbath with Father Mahoney, and later sang Sternhold and Hopkins’ metrical version of the Psalms in the parish church, with his mother, who was a Protestant. He learned a little French, Latin, and English till seventeen, and then Mr. Blake, from the West Indies, came to Ardfry Castle, the home of the Blakes, and adopted the boy. He took him to London, and on their way through Dublin they saw Mossop as “Coriolanus.” Mossop’s father,* a Protestant clergyman from France, had christened Robert, as well as Oliver Goldsmith, who was *Robert’s first cousin once removed*.”

If these dates can be in any way relied on, Lady Morgan’s descent would fairly justify her claim to be akin to all the Crofton clan. The Pedigree on next page shows this.

Her grandmother, Sydney Crofton, was not “the orphan grand-daughter of Sir Malby Crofton,” and Oliver Goldsmith was not “first cousin once removed” to her father.

Loving romance, Lady Morgan narrates that Walter’s ancestor, a Catholic MacOwen, had entrusted his lands to a Protestant Blake, “who filed a Bill of Discovery against him, and so ruined the confiding Catholic.” Walter was steward to Mr. Browne, of Ballymacgarret.

* Rev. John Mossop, Sch. T.C.D., 1720, B.A., 1722.



Robert's parents furnished him with a letter of introduction to Goldsmith, who was in London, and, though nearly twenty years older, accepted Robert with genial cordiality. Robert, however, fell in love with an actress, and Mr. Blake cut him adrift, about four years later. Goldsmith introduced him to Garrick, who gave him the part of Captain Macheath in "The Beggars' Opera." His height was six feet.

Robert returned to Ireland, and lived at Drumcondra, and after Robert's wife died, Sydney, when nine, was sent to Madame Terson's great French Huguenot school. Oliver Goldsmith's youngest sister, a little plain old woman, lived with a brother, who was a grocer in Aunger Street, corner of Little Longford Street, where Tom Moore's father afterwards lived, and the Owensons foregathered with them.

In the autumn of 1806, when Sydney was nearly 21, she entered the family of Sir Malby Crofton, as the owner of Longford House was then styled, the title having been assumed in error, on the death of Sir Oliver Crofton. She acted as a sort of nursery-governess to the future Sir Malby, who was born in 1797. In October, 1807, she wrote from Longford House telling how "little Malby yoked an ass, which "he mounted, and a little mule, to poor Sir Malby's garden-chair (with "Sydney in it), and drove away to the mountains, followed by a flock "of ragged children, and when in the middle of a pool the mule "broke its traces, and upset her into the mountain stream, to the great "horror (and delight) of them all!"

During her stay there she published, in 1806, her book called "The Wild Irish Girl," and it is thought that either Malby's sister, Miss Crofton, or Sydney herself sat for the heroine. She stayed at Longford "many months," and always spoke of the great kindness shown to her, though she used to say it was "as a poor relation, in consideration of the credit she had become to the family," a rather Irish way of anticipating the future. She saw a good deal of the primitive manners of the old country gentry thereabouts, and gave amusing descriptions of "the stately grandeur of their remote ancestral halls, with the mixture of sordid discomfort; footmen in splendid but tarnished liveries, with gold lace galore, coming up to the drawing-room barefooted, unless it was a high festival."

Her sister Olivia went as a governess to the two little daughters of General and Mrs. Brownrigg in Dublin, and she had only been there a short time when Dr. Arthur Clarke, a physician in the Navy, who was a dwarf in height, a buck in dress, a wit, musician, and man of science, of the same set as Tom Moore, proposed and was accepted. She was married in December, 1808, from General Brownrigg's house.

Dr. Clarke lived in Great George Street, and Olivia's father lived with them there. The Lord Lieutenant knighted Dr. Clarke for his public services. One of Sydney's friends was Richard Kirwan, of Cregg Castle, Co. Galway, and "as proud as a Kirwan" was a Galway proverb. He was a distinguished chemist (Book of the Boudoir).

In 1809, Thomas Charles Morgan, M.D., son of John Morgan, lost his wife, and was left with an only child, a daughter, known as Nannie. He was born in 1783, was a great friend of Dr. Jenner, and helped to introduce vaccination into use in Ireland. He was appointed physician to Lord Abercorn, and Sydney was companion to Lady Abercorn, who set her heart on a match between them. At last in August, 1811, Sydney wrote to ask her father's approval. In January, 1812, the Lord Lieutenant knighted Dr. Morgan to please Lord Abercorn. "He had done nothing to deserve it on public grounds," and on a cold morning that month Sydney was sitting in the library by the fire in her morning wrapper, when Lady Abercorn opened the door and said "Glorvina (the heroine of "The Wild Irish Girl"), come upstairs directly, and be married. There must be no more trifling." She took Sydney's arm, and led her upstairs into her dressing-room, where a table was arranged for the ceremony, the family chaplain standing in full canonicals, with his book open, and Sir Charles ready to receive her. There was no escape, and the Wild Irish Girl was married past redemption, and by surprise. No one of the many visitors in the house knew of it, nor was it announced till some days afterwards, when Lord Abercorn, after dinner, filled his glass and drank the health of "Sir Charles and Lady Morgan" (Memoirs).

Her father died in May, 1812, at Lady Clarke's house.

Olivia had three daughters. 1, Sydney, married, 1834, Mr. Lawrence; 2, Josephine or José (Mrs. Inwood Jones); 3, Olivia, died at an early age.

In 1843 Sir Charles Morgan died, and in April, 1845, Lady Clarke died.

On March 5, 1856, Lady Morgan wrote from 12, William Street, Albert Gate, Belgravia, to Sir Malby Crofton, saying:—

"Maclean, the publisher of a portrait of mine, showed me lately a list of the subscribers' names, among whom the one that most gratified me was yours!

"You, probably, scarcely remember a girl with (what in Irish we call) a *catrach* [curly] head, and a very nimble foot at crossing a ford, and dancing an Irish jig, or taking a game of romps out of 'little Malby,' but *she* can never forget days so happy and so careless, and which furnished forth the details of "The Wild Irish Girl," the progenitor of her own little fame and fortune!

"Still living on amid all these pleasant impressions, I cannot resist writing you a few lines, not only to recall myself to your memory, but to set at rest all my traditional *shanaos* [sean-aos, old folk, ancestry, or *seanchus*, old chat, history] of the Crofton family.

"I found my claim on your attention by a fact, of which perhaps you are not aware, that I have the distinction of being the *grand-daughter of one who had the honour to be a daughter of the house of Crofton*.

"*Sydney Crofton Bell*, in her time celebrated for her poetical and musical talents, and bearing the Irish cognomen of Clasagh na Valley, the Harp of the Valley, from this gifted individual has been derived whatever talent has distinguished her descendants for three [*sic*] generations.

"She threw her Irish mantle over us, and though somewhat the worse for wear, (as Irish mantles generally are!), it has stood us all in good stead.

"Your own amiable and distinguished grandmother [born Kelly] my dear Lady Crofton, the friend and protectress of my own early life and one of the noblest creatures I ever knew, always acknowledged the *Irish cousinship*, of which I am as proud as I am of my relationship with Oliver Goldsmith, though his illustrations were not of such genealogical distinction as the descendants of the *friend* [John Crofton], of the Earl of Essex, who founded your family.

"If you admit the 'propinquity of kin,' dear Sir Malby, I should be much gratified.

"Now tell me, dear Sir Malby, why in Burke's Peerage they date your baronetage only from 1838? *Time immemorial* your grandfather Malby was always titled. I had heard there was some forfeiture 'in the times of the troubles.'

"Why, too, was the ancient seat of the family called Longford? Had it not an Irish name, and what name?

"Is the old chapel standing, or the original Crofton apple-trees, that were brought over to Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth?

"Well, I will bother you no more with my antiquarian questions, but in conclusion only say that if you or any of your family should come to London and will try my 'tap' at the sign of The Irish Harp, you will meet with 'cead mille falbhæ' [a hundred thousand welcomes] from, dear Sir Malby, yours very sincerely—Sydney Morgan."

In reply Sir Malby wrote from Longford House, Beltra, Collooney, March 22, 1856:—

"Believe me, it is our house which should be proud of a kinswoman, who having fought her way to fame as you have done, is willing to remember her friends of long ago, even to the romps with 'little Malby,' who for his part recollects well one whose name has been a household word at Longford.

"You desire a history of the Croftons since you were among us.

"It would be tedious to any one else. Should it prove so to you, you must only confess that you provoked it.

"To begin with the title. It was discovered some time after my grandfather's death [1838] by the Herald-at-Arms that we were descended from the *next* brother of the *first* baronet, and not from the first baronet himself, to whose male issue that patent limited the title.

"This was a great trouble to us at Longford, and a surprise to the whole family, among whom there never had been any doubt as to my grandfather's right to the title; but there was no help for it, and after an effort to obtain a revival of the original grant, my father had to put up with a new patent, so that now, although I am the acknowledged head of the family, numbering in it one baron and (including Lord Crofton's baronetcy) three baronets, my title dates later than any of the others.

"You are too *Irish* to laugh at this trifle being deemed a grievance, but here by the shores of the Atlantic where little questions of precedence still at times arise, it was unpleasant, to say the least, to be obliged to make way for those who ought, as they used, to follow us.

"My father died six years ago. I myself have *left* to me three sons and three daughters.

"Now for the Longford Estates. 'Long-cuth,' I believe, is the Irish for it.

When this latter passed into 'Longford' I am unable to discover, but am disposed to think that the first Crofton possessor changed the name. So much for the name.

"The estate itself is the same as it was, very large. Since the troubles of 1688 we have not parted with an acre of it, nor are we likely to do so. Thanks to the Encumbered Estates Court, which gave every facility for selling Irish estates, when, from the condition of the country, they were the least valuable, many an ancient family has been pressed out of home and fortune.

"One family (some of which you must have known), the Percivals of Templehouse, in this County, must, I fear, transfer to strangers an estate which they acquired by intermarriage with us; but God who gave us the property, (you remember the motto 'Dat Deus Incrementum'), still permits the Croftons of Longford to hold their own.

"They do little more, however, than hold their own, for the family exchequer has never been full enough to rebuild the house, the scene, dear Lady Morgan, of our romps, which was burnt down in my father's time.

"But, though the house is a ruin, there has grown up beside it, little by little, a house reasonably large and comfortable. That would be a welcome day to it and its inhabitants, on which you would come and visit us.

"You would find the Chapel as in your youth, and beside it the House of Friar John Crofton, 'comitisque flavicomæ,' the companion which good-natured people represent to have been a fox, the ill-natured as a *nymph* with golden hair.

"Time has eaten away the trunks of the Longford Pear-main, the original Crofton apple, and it is said, but I don't believe it, that with the decay of the original stocks the apple has universally degenerated. [They still exist, and the red variety is deemed the best; *teste* Sir Malby Crofton, 1910.]

"If ever I have the opportunity, The Irish Harp may rely upon a call, but as I seldom leave home I will for this once act, if you will permit me, by deputy.

"Should my son and his bride be in London in June, as is probable, I promise he shall pay his respects to you, and I trust you may esteem him worthy of the ancient stock.

"Grateful of your kind recollection of me and mine, believe me, dear Lady Morgan, very sincerely yours—M. Crofton."

In October, 1857, she mentions her niece, Mrs. Inwood Jones. This helps somewhat to identify the miniature which was exhibited at South Kensington, and is perhaps now in the National Gallery at Dublin.

Lady Morgan was buried at Brompton Cemetery in April, 1859, and her niece, Sydney, erected a monument to her memory.

Before writing "The Wild Irish Girl," she had published "St. Clair, or the Heiress of Dromond," and "The Novice of St. Dominick." Her other works were "O'Donel," "Florence McCarthy," "La France," "Evils of Absenteeism in Ireland," "Woman and her Master," and while temporarily blind from cataract, which was successfully removed, she dictated "Book without a Name," and "Passages from my Autobiography."

SECTION IV.

CROFTONS OF KILBRYAN, CO. ROSCOMMON.

Of this branch of the family of Croftons of Mote very little has hitherto been recorded, and it is usually thought that the branch is extinct, but there seems reason to think that there are still some representatives of it living at Taree on the Manning River in New South Wales, Australia. Playfair, in Vol. IX. of his "British Family Antiquities," in 1811 stated that the Kilbryan family in the male line was extinct.

Few printed pedigrees mention even the ancestor, who was John, second son of George, son of Edward, son of John Crofton the Escheator.

John Crofton, the ancestor of this branch, was brother of Sir Edward Crofton of Mote by Ballymurphy, Co. Roscommon, baronet. His descendants would therefore not succeed to the 1661 baronetcy when Sir Oliver Crofton died. John was born in 1625 and died about 1695 (a volume marked "Hyde" at Ulster Office (full of errors) gives 1658 as date of his death). He may be the John Crofton who was buried at St. Catharine's, Dublin, on July 14, 1691, but that was perhaps his cousin John Crofton (No. 2), of Lisdorne, Co. Roscommon (see Lisdorne section). He appears as "John Crofton of Kilbride, Co. Roscommon, gent.," amongst the 1689 Jacobite Parliament List of those attainted as rebels against James II., who might surrender before August 10, 1689.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hamond L'Estrange, Esq., of Castle Strange, by his wife, Dorothy Moore, daughter of Sir John Moore of Croghan, in King's County, and his wife Dorothy, fifth daughter of the Rt. Rev. Adam Loftus, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Sir John Moore died in 1633, and was son of Sir Thomas Moore of Kent, who was brother of Sir Edward Moore, of Mellifont, Co. Louth, ancestor of the Earls of Drogheda.

Elizabeth married, secondly, Richard St. George of Athlone.

The issue of John Crofton and Elizabeth L'Estrange were nine sons and five daughters:—

I. *George Crofton*, of Mointagh, Killoran, near Templehouse, Co. Sligo, who was living in 1719, and is mentioned in the Will of Sir Edward Crofton of Mote (*ante*). George was a Captain in the army, and he married his cousin Lettice, daughter of John Crofton, of Rappa or Rappolin, Co. Mayo, son of John Crofton of Rappagh in that

county, son of Thomas Crofton of Longford House, Co. Sligo (*ante*, Longford House section). On January 10, 1710-11, a licence was issued in the Tuam Diocese for the marriage of Letitia Crofton, widow, of Ranabely in Rosley parish, Co. Mayo, to Allen Swanwick, of Whithorne in Holly Mount parish, Co. Mayo. Allen Swanwick died in 1713. George and Letitia had issue "sons," and a daughter, Ann, who died without issue. She married George Aylmer, of Crogh, Co. Limerick, Esq. One of the "sons" was—

- a. Henry, who married Ursula, daughter of John Crofton No. 2, of Lisdorne, and his wife Sarah (see above, and Lisdorne section). It is not known whether they had any issue.
- b. Edward.

The "Hyde" volume at Ulster Office states that George of Kilbryan had issue:—

1. Edward of Kilbryan, ob. 1709.
2. Richard, ob. 1719.

II. Edward Crofton, second son of John Crofton of Kilbryan, was at first described as of Kilbryan, but later was of Culvin (near Rathowen), in Street parish, Co. Westmeath. In 1698 he was a lieutenant in the army, and he was living, and had issue in 1719 (Will of Sir Edward Crofton of Mote). He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Butler, by his wife Jane Wolley, who was widow of Thomas Minchin, of Busherstown, in King's County. They had two sons:—

- a. John Crofton of Culvin, gentleman, who joined John White, of Leixlip, near Dublin, in 1726, in selling Delling Spittal, &c., in Lecale, Co. Down, for £2,640 (Deed Registry, Dublin). He married —, third daughter of Thomas Nugent, of Coolamber, Esq. (Brit. Mus. MS., 23,696, p. 95). It is thought that they left issue, but the names are unknown, unless this is the John Crofton of Culvin, Co. Westmeath, who died intestate in 1736, and whose estate, on February 11, 1736-7, was administered by his sons, Thomas and Randal, and daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah Harrison (Book of Intestants, Ulster Office).
- b. Edward Crofton, of Culvin, gentleman, died intestate in 1724, and his brother John, as "next of kin and principal creditor," administered, August 17, 1724 (Book of Intestants, Ulster Office). He married Grace, fifth and youngest daughter of James Nugent, of Coolamber, Esquire (and his

wife Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Talbot*, of Cartown, Co. Kildare; married about 1667), who was brother of Thomas Nugent above mentioned, and was son of Elizabeth Crofton (daughter of Thomas Crofton, of Longford House), who married Thomas Nugent (senior), of Coolamber, heir to the Earldom of Westmeath.

Edward Crofton and his wife, Grace, had issue:—

- ba. Thomas Crofton, of Culvin. According to "Pue's Occurrences" and "Exshaw's Magazine," Thomas died at Culvin on November 25, 1773, but his Will, dated July 12, 1769, was proved in 1794. In 1728 he married, under a Licence No. 67, granted December 15, 1728, Elizabeth (born October 2, 1706), daughter of John Meares, Esq., of Rathconrath (and of Meares Court, Moyvore, near Mullingar), Co. Westmeath (admon. granted 1728), and his wife Katherine Wakeley, of Bally-burley House, Edenderry, King's Co. Administration to Elizabeth Crofton, of Dublin, widow, was, on November 4, 1782, granted to her daughter, Margaret Nugent als Crofton.

Thomas Crofton and his wife, Elizabeth, had issue:—

- baa. John Crofton, of Culvin, who "went to Jersey." On August 10, 1798, letters of administration were granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Elizabeth, widow of John Crofton, Esq., Captain in the Royal Independent Invalids, late of Guernsey.
- bab. Edward, Captain, appointed to the 31st Regiment on Jan. 2, 1770 (Faulkner's Public Packet). He was at Pensacola in America in 1794, and is said to have died a bachelor in Jersey.
- bac. Catherine, who married, on Aug. 27, 1757, Edward Armstrong, Esq., of Moyally, Co. Kildare (Sir Oliver Crofton's mother was Catherine, third daughter of Thomas Armstrong, of Ballycumber, King's Co.)
- bad. Elizabeth, who was born about 1746, and was god-mother to William Henry Meares, who was born Nov. 27, 1775, and died young. She married, after

* Sir Robert Talbot married Grace, daughter of George Lord Baltimore. (cf. Longford Section and Maryland Sub-Section).

1775, Andrew Carmichael, Seneschall of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, who was an attorney in that town, and she was a widow in 1794.

bae. Margaret, who took Probate of her father's Will in 1794, when she was described as the "youngest surviving daughter."

baf. Thomazin, who died December 25, 1767, aged 18, and was buried at Street, Co. Westmeath, where there is a monument to her memory in the church.

bb. Edward Crofton, of Chancery Hill, Street, Westmeath. His Will was proved in 1781. His executors were Andrew and William Nugent. He married twice. The name of his first wife is not known, but by her he had issue a daughter:—

bba. Elizabeth, who was living in 1781.

By his second wife, whose Christian name was Ann, he had issue:—

bbb. John, who was living in 1781.

bbc. Edward, who was living in 1781.

c. John Crofton, who was a Captain in the army, and was living in 1781, and is believed to be the ancestor of the Croftons of Taree, N.S.W., an account of whom will be given presently.

III. Richard, the third son of John Crofton, of Kilbryan, was originally described as of that place, but in 1698 was of Bally-na-carre, Co. Sligo, and was living, and had issue in 1719 (Will of Sir Edward Crofton of Mote). On April 6, 1714, he was a Justice of the Peace for Co. Sligo. He married Mary, daughter of William Griffith, of Sligo, and had issue:—

a. James, of whom nothing further is known.

b. A son.

c. Another child.

IV. James, the fourth son of John Crofton, of Kilbryan, was an Ensign in 1698, and became Captain in Lord Dungannon's Regiment. As James Crofton, of St. Michan's, "gent.," he married, at St. Michan's, Dublin, under a Prerogative Marriage Licence, dated Sept. 23, 1697, Catherine or Kathleen, widow of — Coach or Gooch; she died in 1706, leaving issue a son. James's Will, dated Feb. 16, 1705-6, was proved in 1706, and mentions his wife, Katherine (of Croagh, who was to take £150 due from Mervyn Pratt, of Cabragh); also his

brother Richard. His executors were Richard St. George and the Revd. Dillon Ash. The son above-mentioned was

- a. James of Sligo, gent., whose Will was dated April 2, 1761, and was proved in 1761. He married Margaret, daughter of Philip Byron.

V. Anthony, the fifth son, died on board H.M.S. Lynne, and made his Will on February 23, 1698-9. It was proved on October 4, 1700. So far as is known he was unmarried.

VI. Francis, sixth son of John Crofton, of Kilbryan, married a Miss Thinry, but died without issue.

VII. Thomas, the seventh son, died without issue.

VIII. William, the eighth son, also died without issue.

IX. John, the ninth son, died young.

X. Elizabeth, of whom nothing is known beyond her name.

XI. Dorothy, died without issue. She married John, son of Richard Crofton of —.

XII. Catherine or Kathleen, died without issue.

XIII. Mary, who married a son of William Griffith (of Sligo?), and died without issue.

XIV. Frances, of whom nothing further is known.

Before proceeding to record the annals of this branch, the claim of the Croftons of Taree to belong to it must be examined.

CROFTONS OF TAREE, N.S.W.

Captain John Crofton in 1771 was living in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Holborn, London, and married Mary Ann, widow of Captain Hudson, of the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury. It is believed that he was in the East India Company's service, and according to an erroneous family tradition, was one of the prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta, 1756. He was with the army in Ireland during the Rebellion in 1798, but his family then lived at St. David's in Pembrokeshire. He went from Ireland to visit them, and neither the vessel on which he embarked to return to Ireland, nor any of her crew or passengers were ever heard of again.

As he is only known to his family as "Captain" John, it seems

improbable that he was the Captain John Crofton who, on May 25, 1760, was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel (passing over the rank of Major?), and who was still serving in 1788 (Army Lists), but tales of him and his charger are treasured by the family.

He had issue of his marriage:—

1. Chidley John, who emigrated to Australia in 1834. He married twice. His first marriage was in 1815 or 1816 to Martha Hancock. He married secondly a widow named Mitchell. He settled at Taree, on the Manning River, near Sydney, N.S.W. By his first wife he had issue:—

- a. Louisa Elizabeth, who married — Pearce.
- b. Marianne, who died before 1896.
- c. Caroline Amelia, who married — Mitchell, and was living in N.S.W., Australia, in 1896.
- d. Cornelius Hancock, who was living at Taree in 1896. He was married, and had a daughter Emma, living at Taree in 1896.
- e. Edward John, who was living in N.S.W. in 1896.
- f. Katherine Jane, who died before 1896.
- g. George Augustus, who was living in N.S.W. in 1896.

By his second marriage he had issue:—

- h. Charles James, who died before 1896.
- i. Emily Anne, who married — White, and was living in N.S.W. in 1896.

2. William Moreton Pitt, who was a Colonel of Militia. In 1818 a Dublin licence was granted for the marriage of Wm. *Morgan* Pitt Crofton to Margaret Cullen, but the family believe he married Margaret Vandeleur, and this may be due to a confused memory of the connection of the Meares family with the Vandeleur family (*post*).

3. Louisa Elizabeth.

NOTE.—About 1909 a Mr. Cully married a Miss Crofton in Australia. He was second cousin to Mary, daughter of William Hayes, of Edmondstown Park, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.

Captain John Crofton's wife owned considerable Capital Stock in the Million Bank, London, which has been transferred to the Consolidated Bank. Edward Stables was the trustee, and after Captain John's death part of it was sold on June 19, 1801. Stables had been appointed trustee on September 14, 1790. The property of Captain John was put into Chancery. The family have a vague tradition that the father of Captain John was a doctor in Dublin. This may be

due to some friendship with Dr. Edward Crofton (see Lisdorne section), who died in 1798, and had been surgeon at the Royal Military Hospital, Kilmainham. Dr. Edward Crofton had a brother Chidley, and his eldest brother was John. Captain John's marriage in 1771 infers that he was born about 1750, but Dr. Edward Crofton (of Lisdorne) was a student at Leyden in 1757, so that Captain John could not have been his son.

One family tradition is that Captain John was "a great gambler, and spent all his own and his wife's money, and told her she would be better off without him, so he took passage in a ship to Ireland, and his family never heard of him afterwards."

Chidley John Crofton who emigrated in 1834, "shipped as labourer or builder on an emigrant ship."

ANNALS OF THE CROFTONS OF KILBRYAN.

The 1655 "Down Survey" mentions John Crofton as a "new proprietor," that is, who acquired his property after 1641. He is mentioned in 1658 in the Will (proved 1660) of Francis Courtenay, of Newcastle, Co. Limerick, as "second son to my aunt Elizabeth Crofton, alias Barkeley" (see Mote section).

Between 1666 and 1682 a grant by Letters Patent was made in favour of John Crofton, gent. [of Kilbryan], of land in Tyreragh Barony, Co. Sligo, namely, 1 quarter and 174 acres in Crom-ly-oughter, and 34 acres in Shan-aghy (Wood-Martin, *Hist. of Sligo*, ii., 277).

In 1687 George Crofton, Esq., was appointed by James II. as one of the 24 free burgesses of his new Corporation of Sligo. In 1688, amongst those who fled to Chester from Derry were a family of Croftons named George, Richard, Dorothy, and Elizabeth.

In June, 1688, James Power and Jane his wife, of Clonfert, Co. Galway, filed a Bill in the Exchequer Court, Ireland, against Edward Crofton and Elizabeth his wife, from which it appears that Elizabeth in 1686 was widow of Thomas Minchin and had children, and that Jane Power, as executrix of her father Edward, Bishop of Clonfert, was suing to recover money advanced by the Bishop to enable Elizabeth to make good her claim to £300 per annum jointure against her late husband's brother, Humphrey. The Will, dated May 15, 1686, of Thomas Minchin, of Busherstown, King's County, Esquire, mentions his wife, Elizabeth Minchin, alias Butler; and various lands belonging to Thomas in Sherrin Barony, Co. Tipperary; and his daughters, Anne and Jane; also his brother Humphrey, who was to be their guardian; his brothers John, William, and Edward; brother Charles;

his sisters Ann, wife of Edward, Rose, and Jane Bourke; his cousins Katherine and Elizabeth Walcott; his cousin Susanna, daughter of his uncle, Ambrose Minchin; his aunt, Sarah Minchin; and his "honoured mother-in-law, Madam Jane Butler alias Wolley."

In 1689, amongst the persons attainted by King William's Parliament were John Crofton, of Kilbride [Kilbryan] and (his son) George, of Kilbridge [Kilbryan], gentlemen, Co. Roscommon.

On February 23, 1698-9, Anthony Crofton, of H.M.S. Lynne, made his Will, which was proved October 4, 1700; he left all to his brother Richard, of Bally-na-carre, Co. Sligo, except 10s. or a gold ring to each of his three brothers, Capt. George, Lieut. Edward, and Ensign James, and a gold ring to his friends, John Busby, gent., Purser, and James Brownhill, Chyrurgeon of the Lynne (Prerog. Ct., Canterbury, 151 Noel).

By deed dated November 29, 1709, George Crofton, of Killoran, and Lettice, his wife, and Revd. Robert Echlin, Dean of Tuam, dealt with lands in Leyney Barony, Co. Sligo, in favour of William Gore, of Woodfoot, and by another deed dated June 23, 1709, George Crofton, Captain, of Mointagh, Co. Siigo, and Dean Echlin, sold for £1,350 lands called Rathfagury (Registry of Deeds, Dublin).

It is thought that Lettice married, secondly, Allan Swanwick.

A Chancery Bill states that a complaint had been made to George Crofton about certain proceedings of William Slack in Leitrim about 1700.

The Will of James Crofton was proved in 1761, and mentions his wife Margaret and his "kinsman Philip Birne." It is thought that he was son of Captain James Crofton, who married Elizabeth Gooch, but it seems equally probable that he was son of Richard, brother to Captain James, and that James of 1761 was brother to George Crofton of Galey, Co. Roscommon, gentleman, whose Will was dated and proved in December, 1764, and mentions his three sisters, Mary Ross, Rebecca Burd, and Dangerity Crofton, spinster, to each of whom he left a shilling, and gave his property to his three "friends," John Burne of Galey, John Burn of Ballymurry, and John Nevitt of Newtown. John Burne of Ballymurry was a Quaker.

The death of Thomasine Crofton in December, 1767, is mentioned in "Pue's Occurrences." Her monument in Street Church is inscribed: Here Lyeth the Body of Miss Thomazin Crofton, youngest daughter of Thomas Crofton, of Culvin, Esqe., and of Elizabeth, who Dyed the 25th of Decr, 1767, in the 19 year of her age. She was Pious, Dutiful, Obliging; and to her Memory, ever ever dear to her much afflicted Parents, this Little Monument is Erected.

In 1909 an old man said he remembered his grandfather saying that he was present at Miss Thomazin Crofton's funeral.

No Crofton entries occur in the Registers at Street.

Edward Crofton, of Chancery Hill, Co. Westmeath, whose Will was proved in 1781, may be the same as Edward Crofton, Esq., of Sod Hall, Co. Roscommon, who married in 1748 Miss Cooper (Brit. Mus. MS.). Jane, daughter of Duke Crofton (No. 1), of Lakefield (see Lakefield section) married a Mr. Cooper. Her brother Edward died in April, 1740, and her father died in 1783.

The Culvin property was sold about 1787 to a Dr. Sproule, of Dundalk, who built a large house on the site of the house in which the Croftons had lived.

The Will of Edward Crofton, of Chancery Hill, was dated April 4, 1781 (proved May 22, 1781). It mentions his wife Ann and her two sons, John and Edward; an annuity deed for £80 15s. charged on the Culvin property, "during the life of my brother Captain John Crofton"; "Elizabeth Crofton my daughter by my first wife; Executors, Andrew Nugent, of Barr-togher, Co. Westmeath, and William Nugent, of Liss-ryan, Co. Longford, Esquire.

The Will of Thomas Crofton of Culvin, Esq., is dated July 12, 1769, but was not proved till 1794. It mentioned a deed made in April, 1766, by himself and his "eldest son John Crofton, Esq.," of the first and second part, Henry Baker Sterne and Charles Meares, Esq., third part, George Boleyn Whitney and George Meares, Esq., fourth part, and Richard Wilson, fifth part, conveying lands at Culvin to Sterne and C. Meares as trustees, to pay £100 per ann: to his wife Elizabeth, and £800 to younger children as secured by marriage settlement dated December 21, 1728, and subject thereto settling the property on himself for life with remainder to son John in tail male, and to raise £3,000. He states, "I have now four younger children, my son Edward, now an officer in America, Catherine, the wife of Edward Armstrong, Esq., Elizabeth, the wife of Andrew Carmichael, Esq., and Margaret, my youngest child, still unmarried," and that he had raised portions of the £3,000 for all but Margaret. Thomas Crofton died at Culvin, November 25, 1773 (Pue's Occurrences; Exshaw's Magazine).

The Meares of Meares Court were connected with the Vandeleurs of Co. Clare, and Thomas, brother of John Crofton, of Kilbryan, had a daughter who in 1726 married the Revd. John Vandeleur, of Cregg, Co. Clare, which caused "Crofton" to be used as a Christian name for several generations by the Vandeleurs.

SECTION V.

CROFTONS OF CO. MAYO.

There were three lines of Croftons owning property or settling in Co. Mayo.

The first is alleged to begin with William Crofton, of Clonsilla, which is in Ballentubber Barony, Co. Roscommon, younger son of Edward Crofton, of Mote, and a grandson of the Escheator.

The second began with John Crofton, third son of Thomas Crofton, of Longford House, Co. Sligo, elder brother of the above William. He settled at Rappa, near Ballina, in the north of the county.

The third began with Edward Crofton, seventh son of John Crofton, of Lisdorn, and a grandson of the Escheator. He settled at Welshpool, in the south of the county.

William Crofton, of Clonsilla, is difficult to distinguish from William of Longford House, younger brother of John Crofton of Rappa. William of Clonsilla died in 1665, William of Longford House died in 1672. Each had a son Thomas. There is considerable doubt whether William of Clonsilla did settle in Co. Mayo, as is generally alleged in the pedigrees of the Croftons of Mote. It seems more probable that William, "of Longford," brother of John of Rappa, was the William Crofton who settled in Mayo, and that Honor Warren, who married Duke Crofton (No. 1) of Lakefield (*post*) was grand-daughter, not of William of Clonsilla, but of William "of Longford."

The facts concerning William of Clonsilla appear to be that he married Mary Maypowder, sister of the wife of his uncle John Crofton of Lisdorn. Mary was daughter of Richard Maypowder, and it is stated in some Chancery proceedings that Thomas Crofton (of Longford House) and Robert Maypowder attested William Crofton's marriage settlement.

Another version (which seems to be inaccurate) says William's wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Maypowder, and sister of Richard. There seems no doubt, however, that Sarah Maypowder, wife of John Crofton of Lisdorn, was daughter of Richard, so it is highly improbable that John's nephew, William, should marry one who was a generation older than his uncle's wife.

They had a son Thomas, who in November, 1665, had a grant of letters of administration of his father's estate.

Nothing further has been elicited about either William of Clonsilla or his son Thomas.

A grant made in 1661, however, speaks of two William Croftons, and it is believed that one was William of Clonsilla and the other was William of Longford.

John Crofton, third son of Thomas Crofton, of Longford House, was the first undoubted Crofton of Mayo. He was of Rappa Castle, and Crofton Park thereby probably takes its name from him.

He married Mary Jones, and had one son and four daughters:—

1. John, of whom presently.
2. Elizabeth, who married John Knox.
3. Ellinor.
4. Lettice, who married Captain George Crofton, of Killoran, near Templehouse, Co. Sligo, son of John Crofton, of Kilbryan (*post*). She married, secondly, Allen Swanwick, of Whithorne, in Hollymount Parish, Co. Mayo, in January, 1710, when she was described in the licence as of Ranabely, in Rosley Parish, in Tuam Diocese. The Swanwicks of Mayo came originally from Nantwich in Cheshire. Gabriel Swanwick was in the Irish army 1642; had a grant of land in Co. Mayo, 1666; built Castle Swanwick on it, and died 1683.
5. Kathleen.

In 1666 a grant of 3,000 acres in Counties Sligo and Mayo was confirmed to John Crofton of Rappa.

The grant is thus recorded in a large miscellaneous volume at Trinity College, Dublin:—

No.	Tenant's Name	How claiming	County	Plantn. Acres	King's Rent
85	JOHN CROFTON	{ S(oldier) P.U.	Sligo	208:02:00	39.3.7½
64	JOHN CROFTON		Mayo	1601: 2:00	
		P.U.	Mayo	124: 0.00	01.5.1½
Total				1934: 0 :0	

In October, 1684, under the Act of Settlement and Explanation, a grant (Roll 27, Mayo, 18th year) was made to:—John Crofton, gentleman, in Tyr-awley Barony, Boe-bricke, two quarters, containing 303 acres, and land (in sixteen other specified places) amounting to 1899 acres, 2 roods Irish, or 3171 acres Plantation measure, at a total rent of £19 3s. 7½d.

In December, 1684, John Crofton, of Rapagh, Co. Mayo, made his Will. In 1895 it was in the custody of Lord Crofton's solicitors in Dublin. It mentions his wife Mary Jones, his son John, and his daughters Elizabeth Knox, Ellinor, Lettice, and Kathleen. He settled his property in Mayo and Sligo on his son John in tail male, with remainder to his (testator's) brother Henry of Longford. He also mentions his brother George, who was of Mointagh, near Templehouse, Co. Sligo. John's executors were his "honoured friends, Sir Edward Crofton (the second) Baronet, Garritt Dillon Esq. Councillor, and (his own brother) Henry Crofton of Longford." The Will was attested by Marcus Henell, Edward Black's mark, and Chas. Brady.

In 1691 John Crofton, the younger, was attainted by King William's Parliament, and with him this line of Croftons ended.

In 1680 the elder John's brother, Henry Crofton, Esq., of Longford, had land in Drum-glan-cannon and other places, total 111 acres, at £1 os. 11¼d. rent, and 93 acres at 11s. 8¾d. rent. The property was in mortgage to H. Dodwell, and in the grant or confirmation there was a saving of any right of John Boswell.

Rappa Castle is now owned by the lineal descendants of the William Knox who married, secondly, Lettice Crofton. He was born in 1630, and was of Castlerea, Co. Mayo, second son of William Knox, of Lifford, Co. Donegal. William and Lettice had a son William, who was Clerk of the Crown for Connaught. The present family descend from the issue of William Knox's prior marriage, several of whom married members of the Rutledge family, and the Knox Gores, Baronets, were members of the same family.

Edward, seventh son of John Crofton of Lisdorn, Co. Roscommon, was born at Limerick, but settled at Welshpool in Co. Mayo.

In 1698 he was Subsidy Commissioner for Co. Mayo, together with his son, the Reverend Henry Crofton, clerk, Perkins Vaughan, gent., and Thomas Bell and Robert Bell, Esquires, and Matthew Bell, of Streamstown.

The Revd. Henry Crofton was born in 1651, and died in 1722. In 1683 he was Prebendary of Errew in Killala Diocese, and in 1704 Rector of Crossmolina, Co. Mayo.

He married Frances, daughter of Perkins Vaughan above mentioned, and she was living in 1741.

Their son Edward matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, in November, 1712, when 16 years old. He was born in Co. Mayo, and was educated by Mr. Harris at Kells, Co. Meath. In 1721 Edward

married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bell, of Parance, Co. Mayo, whose father Robert, Cornet of Horse, "was killed by his fool."

Edward had a brother, Dr. Robert Crofton, who settled at Abbeytown, between Crossmolina and Balliná, and married Ursula, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bell, Athlone, formerly Surgeon under Marlborough in Germany and Flanders. Their children were Henry, Perkins, Ann, Frances, and Ellinor. In his Will, dated February, 1776 (proved November, 1782), Dr. Robert mentions his brother-in-law, "Mr. George Bell, of Castlebar," who proved Henry's Will, which was attested by William Ormsby, Thomas Handcock, and Edward Orme.

Further details of these Croftons and Bells will be found in the Lisdorne section, Cork sub-section, and Mohill section, *post*.

Robert Bell, who was father-in-law of Edward Crofton, was a Captain in Colonel Coates (Coote's?) Regiment. Captain Robert Bell married a Miss Bingham, of New Brook, and had five sons, James, Thomas, Robert jun., who in 1721 was of Milford, William, and Arthur. He married, secondly, in 1721, Rebecca, daughter of Robert Miller, senior, of Milford.

Elizabeth Bell had several sisters; Ann, married Henry Bingham, of Levally, Co. Mayo, second son of Sir George Bingham, fourth Baronet by his first wife; Sarah, married Arthur Swanwick, of Knock-alegan; — Rebecca married Matthew Brown, of Mirehill, Co. Galway, Esq.; Katherine was unmarried in 1721, and lived at Parance; Mary was then married to Revd. Richard Thomas, of Headford, Co. Galway.

CROFTONS OF LISDORN, CO. ROSCOMMON.

John Crofton, the second son of John Crofton the Escheator General, settled at Lisdorn in Aughrim parish, three or four miles north of Elphin, in Co. Roscommon, where he had a house and castle.

He was probably born about 1571, and died on September 16, 1639, and would therefore be about 68 years old when he died.

His father died in 1610, and six years later John was included in a List of Gentlemen "fitt for J.P." for Co. Roscommon.

In 1627 he sat in the Irish Parliament for his county, and also served on the Commission for raising funds for the army (Cal. St. Pap., Ireland).

On January 4, 1628, he signed a Testimonial of loyalty and honesty of Laghlin O'Kelly, gent. (*ibid.*), and in 1633 was elected M.P. for Co. Sligo.

He was buried, the day after his death, in the Cathedral Church of

St. Mary at Elphin (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 23,685, fol. 88; Trin. Coll., Dub., MS. E. viii., 334).

He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Maypowder (otherwise Mapother), Esq., of Killinboy (otherwise Kil-teevan), Co. Roscommon.

Nothing approaching a full pedigree of this branch has hitherto appeared in print, and it has had to be scraped together and sifted out from a great many imperfect and inaccurate sources. It is believed to be here stated with a fair approach to fulness and accuracy. It is largely based upon the accounts in the British Museum, MS. 23,685, fol. 88, and a manuscript in the Library at Trinity College, Dublin (F. 3, 23), written by Daniel Molyneux. William Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms, who died in 1632, married Jane Ussher, whose sister, Mary Ussher (daughter of Sir William Ussher, of Donnybrook) married William Crofton, of Templehouse, third son of John Crofton the Escheator, and brother, therefore, of John Crofton of Lisdorn.

There were twelve sons and five daughters as issue of the marriage of John Crofton and Sarah Maypowder, namely:—

1. Richard, of whom presently.
2. William, who, in 1646, was a lieutenant at Trim, Co. Meath; married Mary Ashe, and had a daughter, Sarah, who died an infant. He was living in 1667, and is believed to have been the ancestor of the Croftons of Lakefield, Co. Leitrim (see Lakefield section, *post*), as also of the Croftons of Dublin, and Croftons of Castlefish (*post*). He was, perhaps, the William Crofton who was buried at St. John's, Dublin, February 28, 1674-5.
3. John, of King's County, who married Mary, daughter of Brent Moore, Esq., of Mellifont, Co. Louth, five miles west of Drogheda. In 1634 he was licensed to cut timber, and was described as of King's County, and is again so described in a record of 1665. His wife perhaps died in 1669 (Funl. Certifs., Ulster Office, Vol. 14). He had issue:—
 - 3a. Sarah, who died in infancy.
 - 3b. George, who was admitted at Gray's Inn, London, 1634, and was called to the Bar there in 1642, having returned to London in consequence of the Rebellion in 1641.
4. Charles (otherwise Colley). He was described as of St. Katherine's parish, Dublin, gentleman, in the marriage licence granted March, 1638-9, for his marriage to Matilda (otherwise Maud) Cadell, daughter of Robert Cadell, of Cadellstown, Co. Dublin, gent. (died April, 1623), and his wife Ann. Matilda (Maud) was of St. Katherine's parish, and was grand-daughter

of Walter Plunket, Clerk of the Hanaper. They were apparently strong Royalists. Their issue were:—

- 4a. James.
- 4b. Charles. He is probably the same as Charles Crofton, who, on August 18, 1720, was married in the Fleet Prison, where gambling debts may have taken him; and he was also probably the Charles Crofton who died at "Cornwal," Grosvenor Square, London, June 13, 1736 (Musgrave's Obituary).
- 5. Thomas, who was ordained Deacon at Elphin in September, 1641, and in March, 1641-2, was ordained Priest at Dublin. On November 22, 1660, he was appointed Archdeacon of Elphin (Cal. St. Pap., Irel., p. 95). In 1661-2 he held the Prebendary of Mulhuddert in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. In 1667 he was made Dean of Elphin, and died there in 1683. He married a daughter of the Revd. Edward Hauks (or Hawkes), brother of Samuel Hauks*, of Co. Roscommon, and had issue:—
 - 5a. Thomas, who is believed to have been buried at St. Catherine's, Dublin, in 1690-1.
 - 5b. Catherine, who was her husband's executor. She married Robert Goldsmith, son of Revd. John, son of Edward, and great-grandson of John Goldsmith (who in 1545 was Clerk of the Council in Dublin), and had issue: 1, John Goldsmith; 2, Revd. Charles Goldsmith, who married Ann, daughter of the Revd. Oliver Jones, of Elphin (and sister to Mrs. Neligan), and had issue, with others: 1, Revd. Henry Goldsmith; 2, the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith, who was born at Smith Hill, Co. Roscommon, in 1729, and on June 11, 1744, aged 15, entered Trinity College, Dublin. Skeffington Gibbon, in his "Recollections," p. 30, says that the father of Oliver Goldsmith was barbarously murdered in Co. Westmeath. Catherine, daughter of Robt. Goldsmith (Will proved 1711) and his wife Catherine Crofton, married John Hawkes, of Skehyn, Co. Roscommon, who by his Will, 1730, left Skehyn (held under French of Frenchpark) to Sir Edward Crofton of Mote, and Thomas Crofton of Mohill. The Revd. Lewis

* Sons of Revd. Saml. Hawkes, (who was ordained in 1627 and was Vicar of Clone-gormegane 1633), probably son of Revd. Digon Hawkes, Rector of Aghada, Co. Cork (died 1634). Revd. Edwd. had sons, Charles of Briarfield, and John of Skehyn or Bushfield.

Hawkes, second son of John Hawkes, married in 1705 Sarah, third daughter of Dr. Thos. Bell, grandson of Major Thos. Bell and Elizabeth Crofton.

6. Edward, who died in infancy.
7. Edward of Lissadorn (Lisdorn) and of Co. Limerick. He died in 1669, but had married, and left issue (see Croftons of Cork, *post*).
8. Joshua, who was a Cornet in the Cavalry.
9. Duke, who was in Sir Oliver St. George's Dragoons, and died in 1669, when he was described as of Dublin, gent., and was apparently unmarried. Presumably he was named Duke after his grandmother's family. His Will will be discussed at a later stage.
10. Robert, who died in infancy.
11. Morgan, of whom nothing is known.
12. James, of whom nothing is known.
13. Elizabeth, who married George Bermingham, of Fremor, or Fennor, Co. Roscommon, gent.
14. Margaret, who in a marriage licence dated May 26, 1641, was described as of St. Werburgh's parish, Dublin, when she married Robert Elzing, of Dublin, gent., who was at Oxford University in 1630. They had issue a daughter, Dorothy, who is mentioned in the Will of her uncle Richard Crofton, 1667.
15. Joan, who married, after 1650, first, Daniel Neylan, F.T.C.D., Dean of Elphin, then of Ossory, and Prebendary of St. Michan's, Dublin, grandson of Daniel Neylan, D.D., Bishop of Kildare, 1583-1603, who was descended from the Kings of Ireland, and from Conn of the Hundred Battles. She married, secondly, Charles O'Hara (Chancery Bills 1638; see Richard Crofton, *post*). By her first husband she had issue:—
 1. John, of Dublin, who in January, 1692-3, took proceedings against John Crofton in the Exchequer Court, and by his wife, Alice, had a daughter Olivia Maria, who married her first cousin, Dr. Thomas Bell, of Dublin and Athlone.
 2. Mary, who married a Mr. Adam Bell, and had a son, Dr. Thomas Bell, who married his cousin, Olivia, and they had issue:—1, Dr. Caspar John Bell; 2, Sir Thos. Bell, M.D.; 3, Lieut. George Bell; 4, Dr. Robert Bell; 5, Mary, married Lyndon Bell; 6, Olivia, married Owen Young; 7, Sarah, married Revd. Lewis Hawkes; 8, Ursula, married Dr. Robert Crofton (see Croftons of

- Cork, *post*); 9, Catherine, married Capt. B. Cuthbertson, 5th Regiment; 10, Anne, married Howard Parry; 11, Eleanor, married Thos. Wright.
16. Katherine, who married Josiah (otherwise Joseph) Ware, "chanter" of Elphin, third son of Sir Isaac Ware, senior, of Dublin, Knight (see Croftons of Mote, *ante*).
17. Sarah (Trin. Coll. Dub., MS. E viii., 334).

Richard Crofton, the eldest son of John Crofton of Lisdorne by his wife, Sarah Maypowder, died in 1667 (Will proved 1667). He married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Bazill Brooke, Knight (died July 25, 1633, buried 26th at St. Werburgh's, Dublin; Funl. and Obits., Ulster Office, Vol. 68), of Brooke Manor, Co. Donegal, and his wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Leycester, Esq., of Toft, Co. Chester.

Some pedigrees (Foster and others) erroneously say that Richard had a son George, but this seems to be a mistake for his grandson of that name.

Richard and Ann had issue:—

1. John, of whom presently.
2. Richard, a Captain in the army; was in command of a regiment as Colonel during the siege of Derry (see account of the siege, *post*). He died in 1704. He married —, and had issue:—
 - 2a. Browne.
 - 2b. Henry.
 - 2c. Elizabeth, who is believed to have married Walter Harris, (who died in 1694), and to be the Madam Elizabeth Harris who is named in Col. Richard's Will, and that she had a son, Walter Harris, who attested the codicil to his grandfather's Will.
 - 2d. Rachel, who married a Mr. Ralph Whistler. At Ulster Office it is recorded that — Whistler had two sons: 1, Gabriel, Will dated March 14, 1705; 2, Ralph (died before 1703), who married Rachel [Crofton?], and had a daughter Rachel, who married a Crofton and had a daughter who married a Cambell. Ralph and Rachel had also a son, Ralph Whistler, who was an apothecary.
3. Ann.
4. Sarah.

John Crofton, eldest son of Richard, is perhaps the same as John Crofton, who was buried at St. Catherine's, Dublin, on March 16,

1690-1. He was in Derry during the siege (see account of the siege, *post*). He married Sarah, daughter of George Crofton of Mote. She was either widow of or married secondly Major James Harison, by whom she had no issue. The issue of John Crofton and his wife Sarah were:—

1. George, of whom presently.
2. James, who was described in 1739 by Sir Edward Crofton of Mote as his cousin.
3. Anne, who married Edward Crofton of Longford House, Co. Sligo, and was living in 1731 (see Longford House section).
4. Katherine, who married Henry Nugent, of Coolamber, and died without issue.
5. Ursula, who married Henry, son of George Crofton (T.C.D., MS.).

George Crofton, eldest son of John Crofton, was born in Co. Roscommon in 1651, and having been educated by Mr. Ryder, matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1677. He was with his father in Derry during the siege (see account of the siege, *post*). He was M.P. for Co. Roscommon in 1709, and was mentioned in the Will of Sir Edward Crofton in 1719, and was living in 1733. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Crofton, junior, of Mohill, and his wife, Frances, daughter of Captain Robert Morgan, of Cottlestown, Co. Sligo, and his wife, Brigida Blaney, great granddaughter of Archbishop Adam Loftus.

The pedigrees by Burke and others contain some confusion as to his issue. Some give him two adult daughters named Ann, which is a manifest error. It was his sister Ann, not his daughter, who married Edward Crofton of Longford House, son of Henry Crofton, who died in 1710, and became ancestress of the Croftons of Longford House. Another mistaken version says he had a daughter Caroline, who married John Duke, who took the name of Crofton, and was ancestress of the Croftons of Lakefield. George Crofton and his wife Elizabeth had nine children:—

1. John, of whom presently.
2. Susanna. Under a Dublin licence, granted in 1730 (No. 179) she married Major Henry Crofton, of Minorca (see Croftons of Cork, *post*).
3. Ann, who married Hugh Crofton, of Mohill (see Croftons of Mohill, *post*).
4. Thomas, who was in the army, and lived at Merryville, near Redwood, Tullamore, King's County, and whose Will was

- proved in 1780 in the Dublin Prerogative Court, and mentions his niece Olivia Crofton (daughter of Dr. Edward Crofton), who was wife of Lancelot Lauder, and administered the estate of Thomas. Thomas married, and his wife died without issue.
5. Henry, of Grange, Co. Roscommon, whose Will was proved in 1742.
 6. Edward, who was a Doctor of Medicine (see section dealing with his descendants, *post*).
 7. Chidley, who married first, in 1744, Mary Peyton, who died April 19, 1771, and secondly, between 1771 and 1779, Ann, daughter of Duke Crofton (No. 1), and widow of Randal Slack. By the second marriage there was a son (?), who died in early life (Staveley Note Book, 1842). He lived in early life at Grange, in Co. Roscommon, but latterly at Lakefield and Mohill. He died December 28, 1805. His second wife died in 1801.
 8. A daughter, who married a Mr. Sander.
 9. A daughter, who married Mr. Whitelock or Whitelaw.

John Crofton, son of George, whose marriage articles are dated September 14, 1728, married Catherine, daughter of Colonel John French, of Frenchpark, M.P. ("Tierna More"), and his wife Ann, daughter of Sir Arthur Gore. She died before March 17, 1763, as she is not mentioned in her husband's Will of that date. He died August 24, 1764 (Brit. Mus. MS., 23,696, fo. 95), and his Will, which describes him as of Dublin, was proved February 9, 1765. He had issue:—

1. George, who was admitted a student at the Middle Temple, London, on June 20, 1752, and who was of age in 1755, when he joined his father in Fines, barring the entail, to raise money for the younger children. He died without issue in his father's lifetime.
2. Henry, of whom presently.
3. John, who was a Captain in the 48th Regiment of Foot, and died at Havannah, a bachelor. Letters of administration were granted for his estate October 7, 1768.
4. Arthur, who was in 1773 and 1782 an Attorney in King Street, Dublin, and died without issue.
5. Elizabeth, who married Alexander Percy.
6. Mary.
7. Catherine, who married in 1786 John Yeadon Lloyd, of Croghan, Co. Roscommon, Esq. (Marriage Licences, p. 304; Hibernian

Mag: 1786, p. 560), and is said to have carried the Lisdorn property to the Lloyd family.

The Reverend Henry Crofton, eldest son of John, was born in 1737, matriculated at Trin. Coll., Dub., in 1753. In 1759 he was Curate of St. John's, Dublin, and afterwards Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital and Workhouse (founded 1704, dissolved 1835), at Mount Brown, Dublin, and must not be confused with his younger namesake, the Rev. Henry Crofton, who was Chaplain of The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham (see Croftons of Mohill, *post*). About 1768 he married his first cousin, Ann, daughter of Dr. Edward Crofton, of Kilmainham, and he was then of St. Ann's parish, Dublin. He was the last male owner of the Lisdorn property, and had issue:—

1. John, who was baptized at St. Ann's, Dublin, June 29, 1769, but died in infancy.
2. Henry, who was baptized at St. Ann's, August 9, 1777, but died in infancy.
3. Mary Frances, who was baptized November 5, 1778, and in 1803 married the Revd. Annesley Bailie, of Dublin, who died without issue. In 1840 she was living in North Wales, a widow.
4. Susanna, who died at West Kingstown in 1883, a spinster, aged 93.

SECTION VIA.

CROFTONS OF LAKEFIELD, NEAR MOHILL, CO. LEITRIM.

As already stated this family is believed to take their descent from William Crofton, second son of John Crofton of Lisdorn, Co. Roscommon, and grandson of John Crofton the Escheator General.

It has not been possible by the most diligent search to ascertain whether this presumed descent was an actual fact, but the reasons for thinking that it is correct will be stated on a subsequent page. The clue seems to have been lost owing to the disturbed state of Ireland during the half-century 1640-1690, which covers the Rebellion of 1641, the days of Cromwell, the Restoration, and the Civil War at the time of the accession of King William. Parish Registers were notoriously ill kept, even if existing, in Ireland at that time, and other records which have survived mostly deal with land and landowners. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that complete records of younger and landless children, their marriages, and descendants do not exist.

The pedigrees which have been put forth relating to this branch are extraordinarily inaccurate. They are full of omissions and absurd inventions. All that has been clearly ascertained is that the family are descended from a Michael Crofton*, who was living and probably married about 1688. He was certainly married before April 3, 1696, when a deed of that date mentions Ann Webb as his mother-in-law.

He married Ann, daughter of George Webb, of Harristown, Co. Meath, and his wife Ann, daughter of Dean George Mundy, who held a lease of land at Park, Co. Meath, from Sir William Petty†, which he left to his daughter Ann at his death in 1675. The Will of George Webb (whose mother's name was Elizabeth) was proved in 1684, and left all that he had to his wife. She settled the property of Park on her daughter Ann, and made Michael Crofton trustee of it. Besides Ann, she had two other daughters, Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and whose Will was proved in 1693; and Jane, who married William Brereton, and had issue: George, Elizabeth, and Gilbert; also a son George Webb junior, who died intestate, and his sister, Anne Crofton, took letters of administration August 30, 1700.

Michael Crofton of Parke, gentleman, made his Will on February 6, 1721, and it was proved on October 5 following. His wife survived him, and died in April, 1738. The earliest notice met with of Michael is a receipt given by him to his mother-in-law for £3 in January, 1689 (Chancery Bill), from which it may be inferred that he was born not later than 1668. He is believed to have had a sister Susanna, who married William Slack, who died intestate about 1724 (see the following pedigree).

Michael took a lease of land from Thomas Crofton of Mohill, whom he calls "cousin" in his Will.

He had issue:—

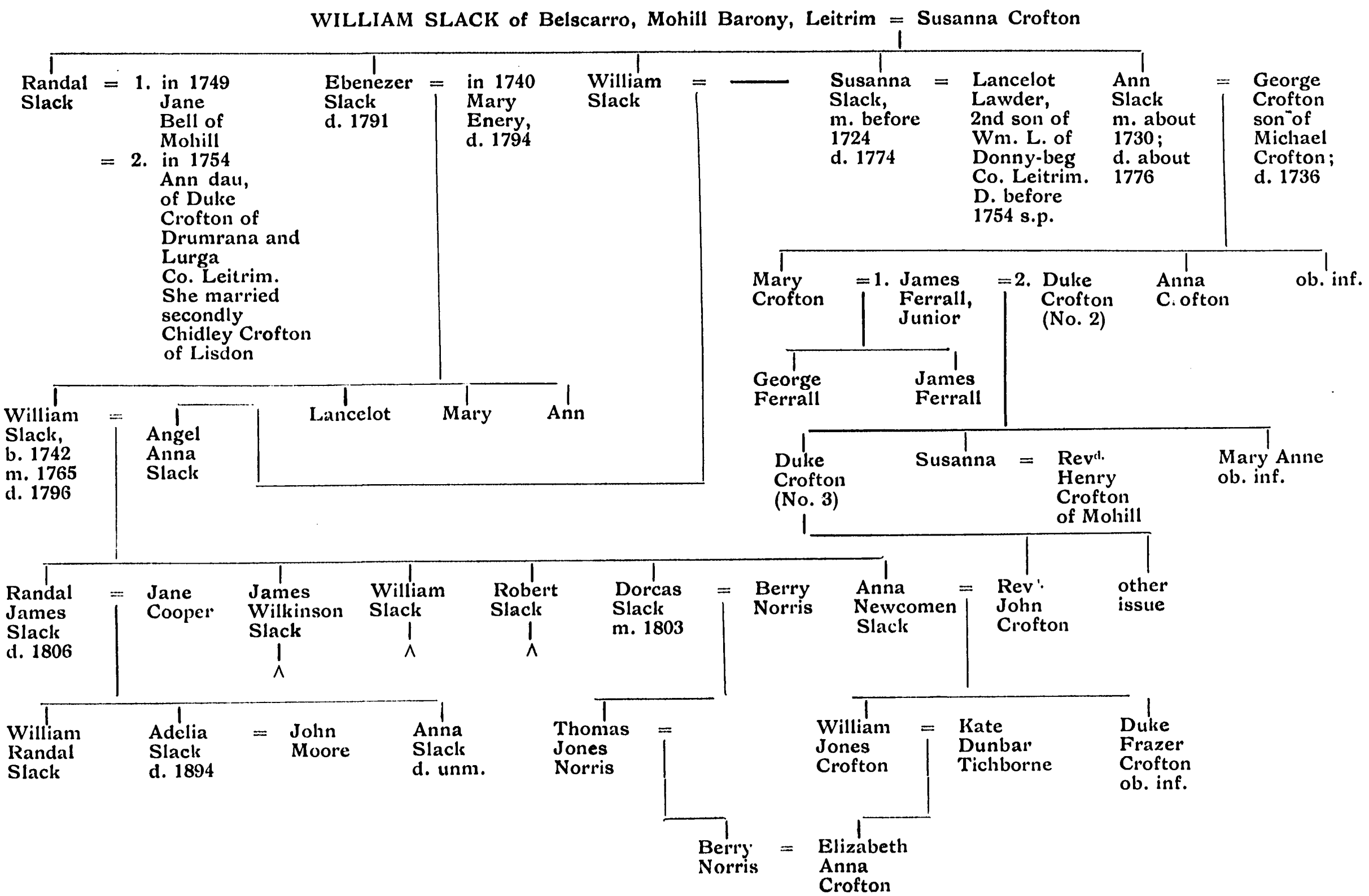
1. Edward, who died young.
2. George, who was described as of Park, Co. Meath, and Drum-rana, Co. Leitrim. His Will was proved in 1736. He married

* He was not related to Michael Crofton, who on November 1, 1758, was entered on the Navy Muster Roll of H.M.S. "Chesterfield," and in 1761 was "Master-at-Arms, A(ble) B(odied)." In 1762 he is entered as being "Master-at-Arms" to 6th October, 1761, then "ab." (absent?).

This Michael received an annuity of £20 under the will, dated 1761, of Captain Henry Crofton, of Longford House (ante). In 1698 Michael Crafton, of Deptford, cooper, married Mary Newby, of Deptford, Kent.

† Sir William Petty came from Romsey in Hants, and was knighted in April, 1661. In 1667 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hardress Waller of Castle-town, Co. Limerick. She was created Baroness Shelburne in 1688. Sir William Petty mentions a Crofton amongst the stewards of his estates.

“The Records of the Slack Family,” by Helen A. Crofton, affords the following information as to Crofton and Slack inter-marriages:—



Ann Slack, sister to Randal Slack, in 1731, and had issue two daughters:—

- 2a. Ann.
- 2b. Mary, who married first James Ferrall, junior, who died August 20, 1763, and by whom she had issue:—
 - 2ba. George Ferrall, who died during his minority.
 - 2bb. James Ferrall, who died in July, 1765.
 She married, secondly, her first cousin, Duke Crofton (No. 2), of whom hereafter.
- 2c. A posthumous child alluded to in George's Will; ob. inf.
- 3. Elizabeth, who died before 1738. She married George Brereton, a Captain in Colonel Pole's Regiment of Foot. His Will was dated 1754, and he died in 1758. It mentions a niece, Mary Munns, wife of John West, of Drumdart, Co. Leitrim, and their son, Munns West, and daughter, Abigail West, who had married a Mr. Jones (*cf.* Dr. Edward Crofton, section *post*).
- 4. Jane (Wills, Vol. C, Ulster Office).
- 5. Ann, who married — McCartney.
- 6. Duke (No. 1), of whom presently.
- 7. Charles, the fourth son, who was born in 1702, and died in 1713.

Duke Crofton (No. 1), who was described as of Golden Lane, Dublin, and of Lurga, Mohill, died in 1783. About November, 1728, he married at St. Bride's, Dublin, under a licence, Honor, daughter of Caleb Warren, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Crofton, son of Thomas Crofton, of Longford House*.

"The wife of Duke Crofton, of Co. Leitrim, Esq.," died in 1795 (*Exshaw's Magazine*).

There was issue of the marriage:—

* Caleb Warren, senior, was son of Edward Warren, and was a merchant of Dublin. By licence, dated December 28, 1672, he married Mary Tropp, and their son Caleb, junior, of Galtrim, Co. Meath, and Corballis, Co. Dublin, (who was also a Dublin merchant and had property there and in Trim), married Honor Crofton in 1693. Caleb, junior, and Honor had issue: 1. *Crofton*, Secondary of Exchequer Court, Dublin, 1751-79, who by licence dated July 17, 1729, married first Elizabeth MacGuire, and secondly on March 17, 1760, Margaret daughter of Hugh Bathorn, Esq., of Durrow, Co. Kilkenny (*Kilkenny Regr.; Magazine of Magazines, Limerick*), who was an Attorney and City Remembrancer, and for the last few years of his life "Gentleman Porter" at Dublin Castle. The Will of Crofton Warren, August 12, 1778 (proved June, 1780), mentions his nephews John and Duke, sons of Duke Crofton, and grand-nephew Duke, son of Duke, junior. On February 19, 1796, he was robbed of his watch in Abbey Street, Dublin by two footpads (*Hib. Mag.*); 2. *Edward*, Secondary of Exchequer Court, had issue and died 1751; 3. *Sarah*, Will, September, 1727, proved September, 1728; 4. a *daughter*, who married — Proctor; 5. *Honora*, who married Duke Crofton; 6. a *daughter*, who married — French; 7. *Anne*, married —.

1. Edward, of Park, baptized at St. Bride's, August 18, 1728; died April 27, 1740.
2. John, of Lurga House, Mohill; born 1740, died without issue. He was High Sheriff of Co. Leitrim, 1768, and a Captain. He married, July 12, 1768 (Dublin Marr: Licence Bond), Ann, daughter of Robert Whitlaw, of Drumsna, Co. Roscommon. She had sisters, Mrs. Dundas and Mrs. O'Brien. She died April, 1828, aged 78, and was buried at Mohill.
3. Duke (No. 2), of whom presently.
4. Ann, died about 1801 without issue. She married, first, Randal Slack, of Errew, otherwise Lakefield, who died April, 1771. He had previously married Jane, daughter of Mathew, eldest son of Thomas Bell and his wife Elizabeth Crofton, but had no issue. Ann married, secondly, Chidley Crofton, of Lisdorn, who died December 28, 1805.
5. Jane, who married — Cooper, and had issue: 1, Duke; 2, Crofton; 3, Jane, who married Dr. R. J. Slack; 4, Honor.
(Mem.: Under licence dated August, 1743, Edward Crofton, of Sod Hall, Co. Roscommon, married Anne Cooper; Falkner's Journal.)

Duke Crofton (No. 2), of Mohill House and Lakefield, was born 1748, and died January 4, 1817. The Staveley Note Book says he was $3\frac{1}{2}$ years junior to John, and both lived to be 73. He married, first, in November, 1766, his first cousin Mary Ferrall, of Newtown Forbes, Longford, widow of James Ferrall, and daughter of George Crofton, of Park, Co. Meath. She died April 12, 1779. He married, secondly (Dublin Licence 1781), Maria, daughter of James Webster, M.D., of Longford, and his wife, Margaret Colvill, who were married at St. Mary's, Dublin, February, 1731. Margaret was daughter of William Colvill and his wife, — Brown, of Bally Slattery, Co. Clare. In 1781 he was High Sheriff for County Leitrim.

By his first marriage Duke Crofton (No. 2) had issue:—

1. Duke (No. 3), of whom presently.
2. Susanna, who married Revd. Henry Crofton, of Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, by whom she had issue (see Croftons of Mohill, *post*).

Duke Crofton (No. 3) was born November 13, 1768, and died December 10, 1845. He was a small stout man, and was High Sheriff for Co. Leitrim in 1800. He married on August 18, 1808, Alicia, eldest daughter of William Jones, of Belleville, Co. Westmeath. She died



Duke Crofton of Lurga, nr. Mohill,
d. 1783.

Duke Crofton of Lakefield, d. 1817.

Duke Crofton of Lakefield, d. 1845.

*Copied from the originals by their descendant, Amy Dundas Crofton,
daughter of Commander Duke Arthur Crofton, R.N.*

November 15, 1866. A Dublin Marriage Licence Bond was entered into in 1800 by Duke Crofton, junior, of Lakefield. They had issue:—

1. Duke (No. 4), who was born in April, 1811, and died October 31, 1873, unmarried.
2. William, who was a Doctor in the Royal Navy. He was born in November, 1812, and died at Newton Abbott, Devon, May 23, 1886, without issue. On March 31, 1848, he married Frances Emilia, only daughter of Captain B. J. C. Dunn, R.N., of Cheltenham. She died at Dunmore, E. Waterford, October 23, 1910, aged 88. Both were buried at Teignmouth.
3. John, who was born December 25, 1814, and died December 6, 1868. He took Holy Orders, and was Rector of Portloman, Co. Meath. On July 1, 1843, he married Anna Newcomen, youngest daughter of Berry Norris, of Mohill, Esq. They had issue:—
 - 3a. Duke Fraser, who died in infancy.
 - 3b. Dorcas Alice.
 - 3c. Elizabeth Anna, who in 1879 married Berry Norris, of U.S.A., son of Thos. Jas. Norris, and died in 1880, without issue.
 - 3d. Helen Augusta, author of "The Slacke Family in Ireland," and "How to trace a Pedigree."
 - 3e. Henrietta Dorothea.
 - 3f. William Jones, who was born November 29, 1862, and died December 3, 1905. He was a Bachelor of Medicine, and a Surgeon Captain. On November 8, 1887, he married Kate Dunbar, second daughter of Professor Charles Robert Clerke Tichborne, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.N., and had issue:—
 - 3fa. Kathleen.
 - 3fb. Nora Norris.
 - 3fc. Eileen Constance Vera.
 - 3fd. Violet Mabel Ruby.
4. Dorothea, who died unmarried in 1835.
5. Mary, who died November 2, 1889. On September 30, 1845, she married Charles Stanhope Crofton, youngest son of Revd. Henry Crofton, of Kilmainham Hospital, and had issue (see Croftons of Mohill, *post*).
6. Richard Henry, who was born in 1818 and died in 1897. He was in the Royal Artillery, and attained the rank of Major-General. On June 22, 1848, he married Frances Mary, second daughter

of Arthur Cuthbert Marsh, of Eastbury, Herts. She died in February, 1906. They had issue:—

6a. Amelia Alicia Anne, who was born in 1849, and in 1873 married John Swinton Isaac, of Boughton Park, Worcester, and has issue:—

1. Arthur Whitmore, born October 4, 1873, and in 1899 married Lucy Vernon, and has issue: Herbert Whitmore, and Jno. Wm. Vernon; 2, Herbert Crofton, born Dec. 10, 1874, died unmarried in 1896; 3, Amy Violet, born Oct. 16, 1876, married Capt. (now Major) Ernest C. F. Wodehouse, Worcestershire Regiment; 4. Margaret Isabel, born April 30, 1878; 5, John Edmund Valentine, born Feb. 14, 1880; 6, Francis Swinton, born May 28, 1882.

6b. Duke Arthur, born in 1850. He is a Commander, R.N. In 1883 he married Augusta Maude, daughter of General Sir J. Henry Lefroy, R.A., K.C.B., and has issue:—

6ba. Hugh Lefroy, born 1884. In the Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers.

6bb. Philip Duke, R.N.

6bc. John Henry, in the army.

6bd. Richard Marsh, at T.C.D.

6be. Patrick George.

6bf. Amy Dundas.

6bg. Hilda Frances.

6c. Richard Martin was born in 1854; Major in the Royal Horse Artillery. In 1892 he married Marion Emma elder daughter of Admiral Sir Leopold G. Heath, G.C.B., widow of Major Cotton, of the Ghurkas, only son of Sir Arthur Cotton. She is niece of R. M. Crofton's mother. He died in India, 1899, without issue.

6d. Caldwell Henry, who was born in 1856, and is a Major in the Royal Horse Artillery (retired). In 1889 he married Helen Rose Ann, daughter of Sir William Milman, Baronet, and has issue:—

6da. Richard Cecil Milman, born 1895.

7. Susan, who died in infancy.

8. Henry Robert, who was born April 5, 1821, baptized at Mohill May 3, 1821, and died at Singapore in 1857. He was a

Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. On April 13, 1850, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Joseph Henderson Singer, Bishop of Meath, and has issue:—

- 8a. Henrietta Maria, who died unmarried in 1890.
 - 8b. Joseph Henderson Singer, born 1852, died June 26, 1909, at Brewardemid, New South Wales. He married, but details are lacking.
 - 8c. Duke, twin with Joseph Henderson, born 1852, died an infant.
 - 8d. Henry Gustavus St. John, born 1857, died 1884, a bachelor.
9. Travers, who was born July 1, 1822 (bapt. July 30 at Mohill), and died in 1861. He was a Captain in 52nd Madras Native Infantry. On April 7, 1850, he married Anna Edwards, eldest daughter of James Singer, M.D., son of Paulus Æmilius Singer and his wife Anne Edwards. She was buried at St. George's, Whitworth Street, Dublin, May 31, 1873, aged 43. They had issue:—
- 9a. Jane Singer, who in 1876 married Henry Willoughby S. Lyons Montgomery Lyons, of Belhavel, Co. Leitrim, eldest surviving son of Hugh Lyons Montgomery, Deputy Lieutenant, Co. Leitrim.
 - 9b. Several other children, who all died in infancy.
10. Alicia Maria, who died unmarried in 1859.
11. Gustavus St. John, who was a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and was killed at the Redan, Sebastopol, Crimea, in April, 1855, unmarried.
12. Hugh Arthur, who was born 1833 and died 1839.

SECTION VIB.

CROFTONS OF CORK (SEE ALSO CROFTONS OF MAYO, ANTE).

This branch is apparently extinct. It commenced with Edward, seventh son of John Crofton of Lisdorn, second son of John Crofton the Escheator. He is variously styled as of Lissadorn, of Limerick, and of Welshpool, Co. Mayo, and is mentioned in 1669 in his brother Duke's Will. In 1698 he was Subsidy Commissioner for Co. Mayo, along with his son, Revd. Henry Crofton, Perkins Vaughan, Thomas

Bell, and Robert Bell, Esqs., and Matthew Bell, gt., of Streamstown. He married, but the name of his wife has not been discovered. She predeceased him. He had issue:—

1. Theophilus. In 1692 “Theophilus Crofton, merchant,” was admitted a Freeman of the City of Dublin. At the beginning of Queen Anne’s reign, May, 1703, “Theophilus Crofton, gent,” was appointed, jointly with Lord Baltimore, to the office of Searcher, Packer, and Gauger for Cork and Kinsale, and was reappointed alone at the beginning of the reign of King George I., on Sept. 17, 1715, when he was described as “of Kinsale, gent.”

In 1707 the Corporation of Taylors leased to Theophilus Crofton of the Town of Basky, 55 and a half acres of land for the lives of Theophilus Crofton, Henry Crofton of Clonard, Co. Meath, and Henry, son of Henry Stephens of Maudlins, Co. Meath, at £16 yearly and £8 fine, and in 1715 Theophilus Crofton of Dublin, gent., assigned it to Philip Ellers, of Dublin, merchant (Deed Registry, 1715).

2. Henry, who was born in 1651, and died in 1722. He was educated in Dublin, and took Holy Orders. In 1683 he was Prebendary of Errew, in Killala Diocese, and in 1704 was Rector of Crossmolina. He was, perhaps, the Henry Crofton of Clonard, Co. Meath, mentioned in 1707 lease to Theophilus (see above). He married Frances, daughter of Perkins Vaughan, Esq., and she survived him, and was still living in 1741. They had issue:—

- 2a. Theophilus of Baskin, Co. Dublin, “merchant” and “gent.,” who married Mary Wiltshire, spinster, at St. Michan’s, Dublin, pursuant to a Prerogative Licence, and died a few months before her in 1734. In his Will he expresses a wish to be buried at Cloghran, Co. Dublin. They had no issue.

- 2b. Henry, who was a Captain and afterwards a Major in Paget’s Regiment at Minorca, where he died in 1741. He married Susanna, daughter of George Crofton, of Lisdorne, about 1730, and had issue:—

- 2ba. Elizabeth Barbara, who married Mathias Earbery, Esq., of Dublin, M.P. for Lanesboro, and had issue. His father, Matthias Earbery, was buried in the chancel at Carrig-rohane, three miles west of Cork, in 1717, and wrote “The History of the

Clemency of our English Monarchs," 1716, and "The Occasional Historian," 1730. Their youngest daughter, Marcia Anastasia, married her much younger cousin, the Revd. Henry William Crofton, of Inchinappa (see Croftons of Mohill), and died without issue.

- 2c. Perkins, who was born at Crossmolina in 1704, and was ordained at Dromore in 1727. In 1745 he was Vicar-General of Cork and Ross. He was also Archdeacon of Aghadoe. He was buried at Brinny, Co. Cork, and his Will, which was proved in 1769, describes him as of Rochefort, Co. Cork, and mentions his nephews, Peter Maturin and Simon Dring. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Norman FitzGerald Uniacke, but had no issue. Her mother was Alicia, daughter of Bartholomew Purdon. Her father's brother, John, had a daughter Mary, who married Major Henry ffolliott, of Hollybrook, Elizabeth's brother James, of Ballyre, married Elizabeth Uniacke, of Woodhouse, and had issue *Crofton*, who in 1835 married Esther, daughter of Percy Smyth, and *Mary*, who married Simon Dring.
- 2d. Edward, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bell, of Parance, Co. Mayo, and Captain in Colonel Coote's Regiment, and had issue:—
 - 2da. William, who was described in 1730, in the Will of Theophilus Crofton of Baskin, as his nephew, and who in 1730 had a daughter:—
 - 2daa. Mary, mentioned in the same Will.
 - 2db. Theophilus, a sailor, to whom his brother William, September 27, 1727, took administration.
 - 2dc. A daughter, who married Joseph Bell, of Garreens, Co. Mayo, living and of age in 1721, grandson of Thos. Bell and Elizabeth Crofton.
- 2e. Elizabeth, who in 1730 was the wife of — Jones, but married, secondly, — Dobbs, and had issue: 1, Ann, who married Sir Riggs Falkner, of Co. Cork; 2, Susanna, who married Peter Maturin, son of Dean Maturin, of Killala.
- 2f. Robert, who was a Doctor of Medicine at Abbeytown, Co. Mayo, and married Ursula, fourth daughter of Dr. Thomas Bell, Army Surgeon, and great grand-daughter

of Joan, daughter of John Crofton of Lisdorne. Dr. Robert made his Will February 3, 1776 (proved Nov., 1782); it mentions his brother-in-law, George Bell, of Castlebar. Ursula died in 1782. They had issue:—

2fa. Henry. (In 1840 the Revd. Henry Crofton subscribed £6 towards a school on his property in Clon-drohid parish, Co. Cork).

2fb. Perkins Vaughan, who was Surgeon in the 8th Regiment of Foot on May 4, 1789, and was on half-pay at Sligo, Sept. 25, 1818. In 1805 he married Elizabeth Benson.

2fc. Ann; 2fd. Frances.

2fe. Ellinor, who married Mr. Ralph.

3. Ann, who married, about 1675, Jonas Stawell, son of the Vicar of Kinsale and Archdeacon of Ross, ancestor of Colonel G. D. Stawell (living 1910). In 1664 George Stawell signed a Common Pleas judgment against Edward Crofton, and in 1667 he levied execution against Lawrence (?) Crofton in the same Court.

SECTION VIc.

DR. EDWARD CROFTON'S DESCENDANTS.

Dr. Edward Crofton was sixth child of George Crofton of Lisdorn and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Crofton (No. 2), of Mohill.

In 1735 he attested Lyndon and Mary Bell's marriage settlement, and in 1757 was studying medicine at Leyden. In 1782 he was Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, Dublin, and was also sometime Surgeon at the Royal Military Hospital, Kilmainham.

His Will was proved February, 1798, by his widow, but it is dated May 28, 1791, and describes him as of "the Royal Hospital, Esquire." It was attested by John Crofton, "Henry Crofton, Ay" (Attorney), and Thomas Crofton. It mentions his grand-daughter Joanna Crofton.

He married twice. First, Miss — West, of Cranley, Co. Longford, and had issue:—

1. Henry, who was probably the "Attorney" who attested Dr. Edward's Will. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Jones (died 1756), of Headford, Co. Leitrim, by his marriage in 1722 to Olivia, daughter of Chidley Coote, of Coote-

hall, Co. Roscommon, and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Richard King, Bart.

Elizabeth's brother, the Rt. Hon. Theophilus Jones, M.P. for Leitrim, married, in 1754, Lady Catherine Christmas Beresford, daughter of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone, and had a son, Walter Jones, who lived at Hayle Place, near Maidstone, Kent, and brought up the family of his cousin, Major Walter Crofton, who was killed at Waterloo. The other children of Walter Jones and Olivia Coote were : 1, Margaret, married, 1754, Chidley Morgan; 2, Catherine, married Sir Nathaniel Barry, M.D.; 3, Frances, married Lt.-Gen. Thos. Bligh.

Dr. Edward Crofton had issue of his second marriage :—

2. Walter, of whom presently.
3. Fanny, who died unmarried.
4. Olivia, second wife of Lancelot Lawder, of Clover Hill, Co. Leitrim, whose Will was proved 1797 (Miscell. Genealog. iv., N.S.). She was living in 1780, and her daughter, Phoebe, married Alexander (West?).
5. Ann, married her cousin Revd. Henry Crofton, of Lisdorn (*ante*).

Dr. Walter Crofton settled first at Kells, in Co. Meath, and afterwards in Dublin. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Samuel Adams*, and, secondly, in 1794, Elinor Brady, who died without issue.

By his first wife Dr. Walter Crofton had issue :—

1. Edward, who died in India in 1807 or 1808, a bachelor.
2. Samuel, born at Kells, died there October 10, 1776. (There are no Crofton gravestones in Kells churchyard.)
3. Joanna (Anna), born December 8, 1777, bapt. Kells, 1778; mentioned in Dr. Edward Crofton's Will; in 1808 by licence married William Newton, who died without issue. She was living in 1840.
4. Margaret, born March 4, 1779; bapt. Kells, 1779; left Ireland, 1815; died at Bath, unmarried, about 1850. In a letter dated December 18, 1837, written to her nephew, Anthony, she says :

* Samuel Adams was living in 1829. His brother Colonel Adams died in India, May, 1818. Besides Mary, Samuel had issue :—A daughter who married — Cullen; a youngest daughter who married Mr. Cullen's brother (one of these had a daughter "Bess"); Col. Adams, who also died in India a year before his uncle; Samuel, junior, who "had a very large family," including Anthony, Dr. Robert, John and daughters. There had been a previous Adams—Crofton alliance, for in September, 1776, Jane Cary, *alias* Adams, widow of Thomas Cary, administered to Margaret Crofton, *alias* Cary, whose only son, Revd. John Cary, of Johnstown, Queen's County, had renounced his right as only next of kin. In 1840 the Adams family lived in Earle Street, Dublin.

“My uncle Henry should have had the title of Sir Henry (after the death of Sir Oliver Crofton in 1780?), but why he had not I don’t know. He was step-brother to my father, my grandfather’s son by his first wife. This uncle Henry was the person who deprived my father, your father, and ultimately yourself of a fine property in the Co. Roscommon.” (This is most probably a feminine misapprehension concerning the Lisdorn estates.)

5. George Adams, born at Kells, March 20, 1781.
6. Anthony Thomas, of Dublin; married Elizabeth Blackburne, and died before 1808, when she married, secondly, the Revd. William Thorpe, D.D., of Belgrave Chapel, London, who survived her, and married, secondly, Lady Annabella Elizabeth, widow of the fourth Earl of Pomfret in May, 1834. Miss Blackburne’s father, Anthony Blackburne, was Sheriff of Meath, and had a son, Francis, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1848, and whose younger son, Captain John Henry Blackburne, R.A., married Elizabeth Susanna Crofton (*post*). Anthony Thomas Crofton had issue:—

6a. Samuel A(dams?), died in India, 1829, a bachelor.

6b. Anthony, born Dublin, 1805; Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 1825, from John Steele’s school, Epsom, Surrey; admitted Lincoln’s Inn, June, 1827; called, Hilary Term, 1833; J.P. for Kent; died intestate, October 16, 1867, at St. Lawrence parish, Ramsgate.

He married, at Kensington, London, 1829 or 1830, Susanna, daughter of John Mather, of Liverpool. She died at Ramsgate, July 24, 1863. They had issue:—

6ba. A son, living 1837, died under age.

6bb. Sophia Marianne, died at Petworth, Sussex, April 22, 1881; married Harry Gray Brydone, Esq., of Petworth; had issue twins, who died in infancy, soon after their mother. Mr. Brydone re-married, and had issue.

6bc. Elizabeth Susanna, married, 1857, at St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, Colonel John Henry Blackburne, R.A. (above), who died without issue at Wells in 1891. Mrs. Blackburne lives at 9, Sion Hill Place, Bath.

6c. Thomas, Doctor of Medicine, died without issue.

6d. Maria, married Francis Cobb, of Margate, and had issue a son and three daughters.

7. Walter, born June 30, 1784; bapt. Kells, 1784. He was brought up in England, and never went to Ireland. He was Major in the 54th Regiment of Foot, and was Aide-de-Camp to Sir Colin Halkett at the Battle of Waterloo, where he was killed in 1815 (see *A Waterloo Hero*, *post*). He married Harriet, daughter of — Wauchope, Esq.* She died at Woolwich about 1838 or 1839. They had issue:—

7a. Edward Walter†, who was born in 1814, and entered the Royal Artillery as Ensign, July 26, 1831. In 1837-8 he served in Spain during the Christina and Carlist war, and was taken prisoner by the Carlists. Queen Isabella conferred on him the Order of San Fernando. He commanded the Osmanli Horse Artillery during the Crimean War, and in 1860, in the Chinese Campaign, as Brigadier-General, he commanded the Royal Artillery, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He rose to be Colonel November 6, 1857, and was made a Companion of the Bath. He died at Malta in 1863, after an operation, while in command of the Artillery. On May 12, 1841, at Waters in Lock, Cumberland, he married Frances Amelia, daughter of Francis Home, Esq., of Edgbaston, Co. Warwick. She died May 13, 1885, at Hampton Court Palace, aged 65. They had issue:—

7aa. Edward Walter Home, born May 12, 1842, at Exeter. He was a Lieutenant in the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1865, and died unmarried, October 19, 1879, at Lundi Kotal, Afghanistan, of cholera. His grave, when seen by Brigade-Surgeon T. Wright, had on it a floral cross, "From one who dearly loved him."

7ab. Frances Ellen, living 1910, at The Banqueting House, Hampton Court.

* Harriet Wauchope had three sisters: 1, Isabella, who married Sir Sigismund Smith, and had issue (a) Frances Smith who married Wentworth Bayly and had issue Georgiana, who married Rev. J. W. S. Powell, and had issue Revd. F. G. Powell and Louisa Powell, (b) Sir F. Smith and (c) Lucilla Smith, who married — Vernon; 2, Elizabeth Wauchope, who married Col. Willis, R.A.; 3, one who died unmarried.

† In 1862 a Walter E. Crofton (perhaps of Durham descent), was living at 39, Oxford Road, Islington, and in 1881 a Walter E. Crofton died in Marylebone parish, London.

- 7b. Right Honourable Sir Walter Frederic, who was born in 1815, and died in 1897 at Oxford. He was a Captain in the Royal Artillery, and retired in 1845. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors for Convict Prisons, Ireland, from 1854 to 1862; Commissioner for Prisons, England and Ireland, 1865-1869; and Chairman of the Prison Board, Ireland, 1877-8. In 1862 he lived at Raheny, Co. Dublin. He was made a K.C.B., and a member of the Privy Council.

In 1841 he married Anna Maria, only daughter of the Revd. Charles Shepley, of Twyford, Berks. She died at Oxford, aged 88, Sept. 17, 1910. Sir Walter Frederic Crofton, had issue:—

- 7ba. Walter Reginald, sometime of Roebuck Lodge, Co. Dublin, and latterly of Catmoor Croft, Totton, Hants. He was called to the English Bar. In 1880 he married Georgina Louise, daughter of the Reverend John Harrison, Vicar of Bishopstone, Sussex.

- 7bb. Mordaunt Charles, who was born in 1859 at Raheny, Co. Dublin, and matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1877; B.A., 1881; M.A., 1884. He took Holy Orders, and was Curate at Holbeck, Leeds, 1881-3; Curate, St. Peter's, Accrington, 1883-4; Rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, 1885-91, and Lecturer to the Drapers' Co. there; Vicar of Christ Church, West Bromwich, Lichfield, 1891-4; and afterwards Vicar of St. George Tombland, Norwich. He was a bachelor in 1909.

- 7bc. Anna M., living at Oxford 1909, unmarried.

- 7bd. Louisa, born 1853, died at Winchester 1867, unmarried.

- 7c. Anne, who died unmarried at Winchester in 1881.

- 7d. Eliza Frances, who died unmarried at Winchester in 1882.

ANNALS OF THE CROFTONS OF LISDORNE, CO. ROSCOMMON.

About the year 1800 "the Lisdorne estate comprised the townlands of Lisburn, Lis-maagewoge, Bally-na-mona, Ard-sallagh, Ard-aboy, Culleena-mic-unagh, Ryefield, and Deerpark; besides Kye, an island



Lisdorne, Co. Roscommon.

From a photograph by Richard Marsh Crofton.

either sold or mortgaged by Arthur Crofton to Doctor Conry for £500, containing from 80 to 100 acres; Slien-bawn, which was sold under an Act of Parliament to Sir Nathaniel Barry for £9,000; and an Estate in Co. Sligo, which half a century earlier brought in near £400 per annum." All the papers relating to the estate were handed by Arthur Crofton to "Charleton, the Attorney," so says a note left by Anthony Thomas Crofton, grandson of Dr. Edward Crofton.

In 1759 Sam: Charlton attested the Marriage Settlement of the future Sir Morgan Crofton. Arthur Crofton and Sam: Charlton, in 1767, attested the Will of Hugh Crofton, of Mohill; and from 1790 to 1805 Saml. Charlton, and from 1800 to 1835 Wm: Charlton, practised as Solicitors in Dublin.

This Arthur Crofton was himself an Attorney, practising in King Street, Dublin, 1773-82, according to the old directories.

In Dean Burke's "Annals of Loch Ce" (otherwise Key: *cf. supra* Kye?), an anecdote is told of Arthur Crofton in connection with St. Mary's Cathedral, Elphin, where the Croftons of Lisdorn were buried from the time of John Crofton the Escheator, who was buried there in 1610:—"I may mention a curious custom to which the upper "class adhered previous to the year 1736, namely, that of burying "their dead beneath the aisle and pews of the sacred edifice, and "tearing up the flags of its flooring for every interment. In the "above year, therefore, Dean Mahon and his Chapter, by way of "putting a stop to the manifest inconveniences of this practice, ruled "that in future a fee of £8 should be charged for every such burial. "This, however, did not prevent a riotous party, thirty-six years after- "wards [in 1772] from making a raid on the Cathedral, in order to "dig a grave therein by force, for a corpse they were directed to bury "in it. Dean Arthur Bligh did what he could to prevent such an "outrage, but only with the result of being assaulted in his own "church by so disorderly a gathering.

"A Mr. Arthur Crofton, of Lissadurn, it seems, was the leader of "these unlawful proceedings."

On October 5, 1611, an Inquisition was held at Athlone, Co. Roscommon, at which it was certified that John Crofton [son of John the Escheator], junior, claimed Lissville, containing half a quarter; Killinmane three cartrons; Two-magrane, two quarters (Irish Chancery Inquisns., p. 198).

On January 21, 1616-7, an Inquisition was held at Tulsk, Co. Roscommon, when it was found that "John Crofton, of Lissedurne, is seized of fee of the half quarter of Lissvelly, and three cartrons of

the quarter of Coil-ne-mewna, four quarters of Conga, and two gnives of Clon-ne-feulagh" (*op. cit.*, p. 264).

At another Enquiry in same year it was found that John Crofton, of Lissville, was seized of fee of the West of ffen-more (*op. cit.*, p. 286).

"In the seventeenth century John Crofton of [Lisdorn] Roscommon had large scopes of church lands in Tir-errill and Leyney Baronies, Co. Sligo" (O'Rorke, Sligo, i., 146).

On October 17, 1631, at Elphin, John Crofton and others held an enquiry proving that Richard Mapowther and Thomas Mapowther were seized of the fee of Classiganny (1 quarter) and Carrowe-moneeire (Irish Chancery Inquisitions, p. 47).

It will be remembered that John Crofton, of Lisdorne, married Sarah, daughter of Richard Mapother, of Killinboy, and on September 16, 1629, John Crofton, of Lisdorne, paid ten pounds fine on his succession to lands mentioned in an Inquisition which was held April 6, 1627, by George Crofton, of Mote, respecting property granted by Richard Mapowther to John Crofton (junior?), in the reign of King James.

On August 12, 1634, George, son of John Crofton, of King's County, Ireland, was admitted a member of Gray's Inn, London, and he was called to the Bar there, May 20, 1642 (*ante*). He was the only Crofton at that Inn between 1521 and 1800.

In a semi-obliterated Bill, dated 1636, Richard Crofton was mentioned in connection with a son of Sir John Brown. Richard Crofton, who died in 1667, had a grandson named Brown, son of Colonel Richard Crofton (*ante*). In 1680 James Browne, gent., filed a Chancery Bill against John Crofton, James Deane, and two others.

The Funeral Certificate of John Crofton, of Lisdorne, in 1639, is as follows:—

John Crofton of Lisdarne in the County of Roscoman Esq^r; he was married to Sarah daughter of Richard Maypowder of Killinboy in the aforesaid County Esq^r by whome hee had issue tenn Sonns and five daughters, vidz.

Richard Crofton, sonn and heire, who did marry Ann daughter of Sr Basill Brooke of Dunagall, in the County of Donagall, Knight, by whome hee had issue 2 sonns and 2 daughters, vidz. John Crofton, Richard Crofton, Ann Crofton and Sarah Crofton w^{ch} 2 daughters died young;

William Crofton, 2^d Sonn of the abouesaid John Crofton; John Crofton, 3^d sonn, whoe was married to Mary daughter of Brent Moore somtyme of Melifont Esq^r by whome hee had issue one onely daughter, named Sarah, whoe died young; Edward, 4th Sonn, died young;

Charles Crofton, 5th Sonne, whoe married Maud, daughter of Cadell of Cadellstowne in the County of Dublin, gent., by whome hee had issue:—James Crofton and Sara Crofton, w^{ch} daughter died young;

Thomas Crofton, 6th Sonn; Edward Crofton, 7th Sonn; Josuah Crofton, 8th Sonn; Luke [a clerical error for Duke] Crofton, 9th Sonn; and Robert Crofton, 10th Sonn died young.

Elizabeth married to Georg Breminham of Fennor in the County of Roscoman, gent.

Katherin married to Joseph Ware, Chanter of Elphin, third sonn to Sr James Ware, senior, of Dublin, Knight;

Margarett Crofton; Joan Crofton; and Sarah Crofton.

The foresaid John Crofton departed this mortall life the 16th of September, 1639, and was interred in the Cathedrall Church of St. Mary, Elphin, the 17th of the same moneth.

The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of Richard Crofton aforesaid.

Taken by me, Albon Leveret, Athlone, Officer of Armes, to be recorded in the Office of the King of Armes of Ireland, (Funeral Entries, vol. viii., p. 145 (Cat. No. 71) Office of Arms, Dublin Castle).

It will be noticed that only three sons are stated to have been married at that date, and that the son John had "an onely daughter," ignoring that John's son George, who in 1634 had been admitted at Gray's Inn, and was living in 1642. The original document from which the entry was made has disappeared. Hardly two dozen out of two or three thousand of the original certificates have been preserved. This certificate does not preclude the sons from having had other children born later. The Croftons of Lakefield, Croftons of Dublin, and Croftons of Castlefish, are believed to derive from a son or sons of John's second son William, born after 1639.

In 1663 John Bermingham petitioned that he might be appointed to the vacancy in the troop of horse of Richard Coote, Lord Colooney, by reason one Edward Crofton, formerly of the said troop, is listed in Lord Ossory's. This may be Edward, brother of Richard Crofton, of Lisdorn, and John Bermingham may be related to George Bermingham who married Elizabeth, sister of Richard and Edward Crofton.

From a Chancery Bill filed November 27, 1668, it appears that John Crofton of Lisdorne held the Castle, house, town, and land of Lisburne, the quarter called Ardboy, half quarter Liss-agguoge, half quarter Kinetegle, half quarter Coolashin, half quarter Creenolan, half quarter Lissavilly, half quarter Dacklon, quarter Killi-ne-mion, five cartrons in Ardclone and Gragalagh, quarter of Killinstrine, cartron Corlashin, cartron Bray-begg, the town and four quarters of Ballin-duffy, with all tithes and two corn-mills, all in Co. Roscommon; besides a quarter called Cloony, quarter Carrow-ne-Keragh, quarter Dynod, and quarter U-kerny, part of the eight quarters of Killoran, Co. Sligo.

By agreement made September 28, 1633, when Richard, eldest son of John and his wife Sarah Maypowther, was about to marry Ann,

eldest daughter of Dame Ann, widow of Sir Bazill Brooke, John agreed to vest in Sir William Cole, of Innis-killen, Knight, Sir Robert King, of the Boyle, Knight, and Henry Brooke, of Donegal, Esq., as trustees, eight quarters and three (word obliterated) of the above property, with the two corn mills for Richard in tail male after the deaths of John and Sara. Ann died "about 30 years past," that is about 1638, and during the Rebellion of 1641 the agreement and any Settlement made pursuant to it were either destroyed or concealed so that they could not be found.

About six months before November, 1668, Richard fell ill, and made his Will.

This will, "of Richard Crofton, of Lissedcorne, Co. Roscommon, Esq.," was dated January 23, 1667-8, and directed his burial "within the Cathedral Church of St. Mary in Elphin, where my dear father, my mother, my wife, and some of my children have been buried." He left his brother-in-law, Doctor Daniel Neilan, £400, for which he had in mortgage four quarters of land in Ballenduffie; and to "brother William Crofton, gentleman," £150, which William had on mortgage of the quarter called Ardbuy; to Nathaniel Ewanson, Esq., six score pounds on mortgage of quarter Killinstrane and cartron Bryan-begg; kinsman Thomas Crofton, of Co. Sligo, Esq., £40 on mortgage of quarter in Co. Sligo; Sir Arthur Gore, £10 debt;

"To my elder son, John, quarter Killenmany, five cartrons Ard-cloone, and cartron Ard-ran-er-ha-hell in Keltmore parish, all which he has in possession and no more until my debts are paid, in regard *he married without my consent.*" To son Richard, six quarters in Killareene, after £40 paid to cousin Thomas Crofton; to elder son John, all lands I have now in possession (except Killoreene).

His son John had married Sarah, daughter of George Crofton, of Mote.

"The quarter of Lissdarne, half quarter Ardsallagh, half quarter Lisevily, half quarter Dockerlong, half quarter Lismagouge, half quarter Runitack, quarter Corlishan, and Creevolegh, and quarter in Carow-ard, of which I am now possessed, to be set (but not to my sons) for payment of debts.

"To brothers Duke £10, Charles £3, and niece Doretie Elsing £5, nephew Charles Crofton £2, to Sheeley McCowell £3, poor of Aghrim parish 20s., and of Elphin parish 20s."

The executors were his brother Thomas, Dean of Elphin, his

kinsman Henry Crofton of Moghill, Esq., and friend Edward Hawkes, Clerk; to Samuel Hawkes, 20s.* [brother to Edward].

He then quotes "a writing given to Mr. Samuel Hawkes by my own hand the 18th of Feb. in time of my sickness, viz., whereas I was engaged under my hand to give my son John four quarters of land in *Killoran where he lives*, upon which consideration there were articles drawn which he hath, and was engaged by these articles to pay me presently £300, which he never paid, nor as he was bound to give me a copy of these articles intending to take thereby advantage, which writings were drawn by Sir Richard Lane, knight and baronet, and Thomas Mapother, Esq., ye 11 of 8^{br} in 1658, my Will is that upon non-performance these articles be utterly void, and that his eldest daughter, Ann Crofton, shall have £100 paid out of my estate, and the like sum of £100 to his second daughter, Katherine Crofton, out of my estate after ye former debts be paid."

Samuel Hawkes, Doretay Elsing, and Owen Riggan witnessed the Will.

On December 2, 1668, Edward Hawks renounced probate, and a few days earlier, on November 27, 1668, John filed the Chancery Bill above mentioned, stating that his father, "not well remembering the agreement and settlement, which could not be found, had left the six quarters of Killorin to Richard, and the greater part of the rest of the lands for payment of debts out of rents and profits, which cannot be effected in many years to come," leaving John only three quarters of land.

In 1691 Margaret Hawks sued Edward Crofton in the Common Pleas for £300, and in 1693-4 Sir Edward Crofton filed an Exchequer Bill against Henry Scardevill and Margaret Hawks his wife.

THE MAYPOTTERS.

Richard Maypowder, of Killinboy, was born at Milkham, Co. Dorset. He married a daughter of Captain Thomas Woodhouse, of Alreton, Co. Stafford, and his eldest daughter, Sarah, married John Crofton No. 1, of Lisdorn, while his fourth (?) daughter, Mary, married, first, William Ormsby, of Clonsilla, and, secondly, William Crofton, of Clonsilla, Co. Roscommon.

* In 1681 Dean Thomas Crofton, who had been Dean of Elphin for sixteen years, filed a Chancery Bill against Sir Thos. Nugent and Gerrard Nugent about some disputed Diocesan land referring back to proceedings taken in 1635 by Dean Richard Jones. Sir Thomas was son of Sir Robert, son of Sir Thomas, senior. Gerrard Nugent was Lessee from Sir Thomas, junior. In 1684 Henry Crofton, James Nugent and Thomas Nugent were jointly sued in Exchequer by George Fitzgerald.

It is also said that William Crofton married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mapother, and sister of Richard Mapother, but this is probably an error.

The family connection was long maintained, and in 1782 Henry Crofton, of Lisdorn, appointed Patrick Mapother and Richard Nugent, gentlemen, of Co. Roscommon, to administer affairs for him.

Skeffington Gibbon in his "Recollections" speaks of the "the handsome and justly admired seat of the Maypothor family, in the immediate neighbourhood of Roscommon," adding, "I am maternally allied to this family. My great grandmother, Eleanor Maypothor, was a daughter of that house. Kiltevan, the residence of Henry Maypothor, Esq., is called after the antique monastery from whose inmates it was wrenched during the Vice-royalty of the celebrated Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, at one time the favourite Lord of the Bedchamber to the revered Queen Bess, and whose head came to the block for inconstancy, but perhaps chiefly through the subtlety of the notorious Lady Nottingham.

"The first of the name of Maypothor who came into this Empire accompanied Lord Essex in the capacity of Page, dressed up in such trappings and gold as we see Master Charley Gore and Master Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, etc., in our times.

"But I have to inform the Reader that Master Maypothor had a more endearing claim upon my Lord Essex, and that his consanguinity with Royalty was not by any means inferior to that of the celebrated seducer of Lady Astley, of the County of Norfolk.

"The heirs of the Maypothor family undoubtedly did not join in the horrifying enormities carried on in extirpating the unfortunate inmates [of the Monastery], though they accepted part of the spoil, and even to this day they retain the faith of their ancestors, the apostated Queen Bess only excepted.

"After Essex laid waste the chief of the Church lands [he secured them] for himself or his friends, amongst whom were Mr. Maypothor, who got a large tract of land bordering on the River Shannon, in addition to the Manor of Kiltevan.

"The Maypothor family is connected with the Lanes, Earls of Lanesborough, the ancient family of Skeffington, of Kilbegnan Castle, near Donamon, now extinct, and latterly with the O'Connors of Ballinagare, who claim lineage from the illustrious and royal house of O'Connor Don."

A manuscript at Trinity College, Dublin, has a record as follows:—

"Tho. Maypowder, knt.=Katherine, d. of — Tozier of Lurisinfrone
Woodhouse=[2ndly?] A . . . d. of Longe of Dubl:

“Sarah : da : of Richd. M : = Jo : Crofton of Lisdorne, Co. Rosc.

“An = Math. de Rinzy K^t. [see Croftons of Castlefish for a Crofton alliance with a Derenzy].

“Elenor = Wm. Marson of Clonerath, Co. Rosc : gent.

“Mary = Wm : Ormsby of Clonnsilly, Co. Rosc : 2nd, she married [Wm.] Crofton of Clonsillah, Co. Rosc :”

In 1686 Thomas Crofton, gent., son of William Crofton (of Clonsilla), deceased, sued in the Exchequer Sir Oliver St. George, Richard Mapother, and Richard Nugent for lands called Killinboy. It is there stated that William married Elizabeth Mapother, daughter of Thomas M., who by deed August 7, 1661, conveyed Killinboy as security for Elizabeth's portion, and Richard her brother assented. William died in 1672, and Thomas was his heir. Richard Nugent was son-in-law to Richard Mapother.

In 1694 a Chancery Bill, filed by Sir Edward Crofton, states that in 1654 Thomas Maypothor gave a bond to Sir George St. George, and in 1657 came to an account with Sir George's son, Capt. Oliver, and gave a charge, which was after the Restoration “extended,” on Killinboy, Kiltewan, etc., then owned by Thomas's son Richard; Catherine, widow of Thomas, is named as living 1665. Sir Oliver St. George's daughter, Catherine, was about to marry Sir Edward Crofton in 1684, and the Mapother's debt was taken as part of her portion £2,500, but at December, 1688, Sir Edward and his wife were obliged for safety to retire to England, and Caleb Warren and Honora (Crofton) his wife entered on Killenboy under a deed by Richard and Thomas Mapother to William Crofton, who held in 1662, and whose son Thomas inherited thereunder, and Honora was heiress of Thomas Crofton.

In 1701 Caleb Warren, who had married Honor Crofton (*ante*) claimed lands in Killinboy, Co. Roscommon, which Sir Edward Crofton of Mote said had been assigned to him till a debt was paid, but of which Thomas and Richard Mapother had granted a lease to William Crofton (father of Honor), who held the lands in 1661, and from William they descended to Thomas Crofton, and from him to “his heiress,” and sister Honor, who in 1696 was wife of Caleb Warren (Chancery Bill).

“Honor Warren went to live with her grandmother, Elizabeth Mapother, in Dublin when her parents died” (Chancery Bill).

On June 2, 1674, John Crofton of “Lisodrane,” Co. Roscommon, Esq., and Sarah his wife, daughter of George Crofton late of Mote, in said Co., Esq., deceased, and sister to Sir Edward Crofton, now of

Mote, son and heir of said George filed a (fishing or speculative) Bill in Chancery, alleging that Sarah's father, George, had by Will left to Sarah "a considerable legacy," but her brother Sir Edward had "concealed the Will, and had only agreed to pay her £200 (which was far short of the provision made for her by her father) at the time when, about 1656, she married her first husband, Major James Harrison." Sarah had administered to her husband's estate, and married John Crofton. Probably Sir Edward paid the £200 as promised, and the subject dropped. His answer was filed November 17, 1674.

In June 1681, John Crofton of Lisdorne, Esq., brought an action in the Dublin Exchequer Court about 235 acres at Duneene, Co. Roscommon, which had been granted to Ann, Frances, and Priscilla, daughters and co-heirs of Ralph King. Ann married, first, Theophilus Eaton, Esq., and secondly James Springham, who died December, 1679, and she died October, 1680, leaving Frances her executrix; Frances married William Swift, and Priscilla married John Campbell. Alderman Peter Wybrants, of Dublin, seems to have had an interest in part of the land, and was made defendant in a cross-action in October, 1681.

THE SIEGE OF DERRY.

Richard, eldest son of John Crofton, of Lisdorne, had two sons, John and Richard. Both these sons took part in the defence of Londonderry in 1688-89.

Richard the younger was, in 1662, Ensign to Lord Berkeley's Company (Ormonde Papers, Hist. MSS. Commrs., xiv. Report. Appendix pt. vii.). In 1685 Captain Richard Crofton, of Broshane, Co. Antrim, was Captain in Colonel Thomas Fairfax's Regiment, and at the same date his uncle by marriage, Dean Daniel Naylan, was Chaplain of Tyrconnel's Regiment. The latter had married Captain Richard Crofton's aunt, Joan Crofton. In 1685-6 the "New Model of the Army" mentions Lord Inniskillen as "Captain of that company whereof Captain Richard Crofton was late Captaine."

Richard's elder brother, John, had a son George, who was born in 1651. In 1663 and 1666, Edward Crofton paid the Hearth Tax for his house at Grange Godden, close to Kells, in Co. Meath. John's son, George, and his cousin Edward, too, are believed to have taken part in the heroic defence.

The late General John folliott Crofton when a boy (he was born in 1800) saw the diary kept by his ancestor, John of Lisdorne, while

in Derry, and was much impressed by the record of when he had to kill his horse to divide amongst his men, and the remark that no man complained of his share when the horse was cut up. There was also an entry about killing his last rat in a cage and eating it. With the diary was preserved John's Bible, which was smeared with blood here and there, and it was evident that the owner had most studied the dismal prophets, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, as those pages were most thumbed. This diary has since been lost, but about 1856 the Bible was in the possession of William Dunn, whose wife was Emily Mangin, and they were related to the Croftons of Mohill.

Derry in 1688 was but a small place, about five hundred yards long by three hundred yards broad. Its east side faced the River Foyle, the north-west wall was 230 yards long, the west wall 530 yards, and the south-east wall 200 yards. It was to this small stronghold that 30,000 Protestants of the north fled for refuge from the forces of King James II.

The main circumstances of the siege are fairly well known, and are clearly stated in the account published by the Reverend George Walker, of Donoughmore (who was Colonel of one of the defending regiments) a few months after the end of the siege, and in the fuller narrative published in 1690 by John Mackenzie, Nonconformist minister of Derriloran, who was a Regimental Chaplain during the siege.

The miseries and horrors of the Rebellion in 1641 were fresh in people's memories, and account for the multitudes that flocked to Derry, from which access to England and Scotland was easy.

There were rumours of a general massacre of the scanty and scattered population of Protestants having been planned for a particular day. The Protestant troops had been sent to England, and new regiments were being hastily raised, and chiefly consisted of Roman Catholics. Some of these levies were about to enter Derry on December 7, 1688, when the Prentice Boys took the law into their own hands, and closed the gates against them when they were only sixty yards off.

No Crofton is mentioned at the outset as having been in Derry*.

Friendly forces made their appearance, and were admitted on December 10, and the townsmen were formed into six companies, but no Crofton was then apparently amongst the officers.

* The printed Derry Registers record:—1653-4 Feb. 6 Anne, Dau. of Mr. Wm. Crofton, schoolmaster [of Foyle College?] borne; 1655 Nov. 9 Mr. William Crofton, Mr. Wm. Tuckey and others present at marriage of John Johnson & Margt. Sleight before the Mayor; 1656 March 24, George son of Mr. Wm. Crofton born, bap. April 8th; and Henry son of Mr. Basil Brookes born April 10, bap. 21st. Were Crofton and Brookes relatives and taking refuge at Derry 1653-6?

Mackenzie says, "About this time several of the Protestant gentlemen of the Counties of Sligo and Roscommon fled with their families into Enniskillen," which was another Protestant rallying point south-west of Derry. Soon after Lieut.-Colonel Lundy, with two Protestant Companies, were received into Derry. It was probably about this time that the Croftons entered Derry, for communication with the town was practically free till April 8th, when the Irish army began a general advance, and the Protestant forces from the country round about retired to Derry, bringing in a good store of meal and provisions. It was then that there was a great exodus of non-combatants.

Mackenzie says in his preface that his account was submitted to "such of the officers of Derry as are now (1690) in town (London), several of whom, as Colonel (Richard) Crofton (and others), having heard it read, freely professed their assent to it."

On March 24th King James entered Dublin, and when Patrick Sarsfield solicited commissions for two Protestant relatives, the King refused, saying he would trust none of their religion, and the Protestants in Dublin were treated in the most barbarous manner. Even the Irish called the King Sheemas-a-Cacagh (Dirty Jim).

On April 10, at night, a Council of War was held, and "Rich: Crofton" signed, along with twenty-two others, an "engagement to stand by each other with their forces against the common enemy." This was at once posted on the Market House, and next morning was read at the head of each battalion.

On April 13, the Revd. George Walker rode to Derry to tell Lundy the Irish army was approaching, and then returned to Lifford, thirteen miles south-west of Derry, where he joined Colonel Richard Crofton and his regiment, and fought the enemy across the swollen river Foyle during the whole of the night (Mackenzie). "All night long the Enemy and We fired at one another" (Walker).

Next night Crofton and his men aided in repelling the enemy, along with Colonel Hamill, proprietor of Lifford, with the regiment raised there, and in its sister-town of Strabane. "Colonel Crofton maintained this post against the enemy on the second night's defence of it with great resolution" (Walker). Mackenzie says, "On April 14 the enemy marched up towards Strabane, and Captain Hamil and Major Crofton [they became Colonels later] with a party at Lifford did all this night repulse the enemy (who attempted to come over the Ford) with great resolution and success, killing, as we heard, several of them with their cannon and small shot."

Next Colonel John Cunningham arrived in Lough Foyle with English ships, and two regiments on board, and sent three messages

to Colonel Lundy for orders, but Lundy was busy retiring his troops, about 10,000 men, from Long Causeway, Lifford, and Claudy, as he had not sent out supplies of ammunition for them, and "Gov: Lundy being come into town ordered the centinels to shut the gates, so that many officers, soldiers, and private gentlemen were forced that night to lie about (outside) the walls." Lundy said this was "to preserve the provisions, which were only sufficient for three thousand men for three months." Notwithstanding this, he sent a *written* message that night to the ships, "If the men be not landed, let 'em land and march immediately. Here they shall have all the accommodation the place will afford," and at the same time told his messenger, Major Tiffen, to say that there was not above ten days' provisions in town for three thousand men, although all unnecessary mouths were put out of it, and though what was in the town for private use were taken to the public stores, and therefore the troops had better stay on board, and only the officers come to a Council of War in the town.

The officers came and met Lundy and a few of the garrison, who were believed to be ready to make terms. Several of the principal officers, including Colonel Crofton, were not summoned. They suspected Lundy, so went to the place of meeting, and desired admittance, but this was refused absolutely. It transpired afterwards that at the Council Lundy repeated his estimate of the provisions, and advised that all should quit the town, "for he would do so himself." He also said that 25,000 of the enemy were near their gates.

On April 17, Mackenzie says, "This night Major Crofton, finding the gates open and two of the keys wanting, doubled the guards and changed the (pass-)words. He was questioned for it next day by Colonel Lundy, but he thought not to insist on it, and so there was no more made of it."

Next day another Council was held, and the Clerk, Mr. Moggridge, asked Lundy to produce the order or resolution of the previous meeting, namely, that "Col. Cunningham should return with his ships and the two regiments, and that all gentlemen and officers should quit the garrison and go with him," and this demand by the Clerk took Lundy aback.

The same day King James was standing on the Strand with Capt. Troy beside him when a shot from the garrison killed Troy, "and put the King himself into some disorder."

Captain Adam Murray, with some horse, arrived at Ship-quay-gate that day, and the captain of the guard, contrary to orders, opened the gates and admitted the troops. This "struck a cold damp on the

Governor.” The populace welcomed Murray, who said he would stand by them and help them immediately to suppress Lundy and his Council, and asked those who concurred to put a white cloth on their left arm, which most of them at once did.

Lundy, in a state of alarm, sent for Murray, who went with some friends to protect him. He told Lundy plainly that his actions of late had declared him either fool or knave. Lundy did his best to persuade Murray to sign a paper surrendering the town, but Murray scornfully rejected the idea, and returned to tell the people what had passed.

That night Captain Murray with a party went to the main guard, and took the keys from the Captain in command, and appointed guards at the gates and on the walls. “Colonel Lundy kept his chamber until he stole away, and few of his Council durst for a while to appear in the streets.”

On April 19 the ships sailed for England, and several gentlemen invited Murray to a Council, at which it was decided to form eight regiments, comprising 7,020 men and 341 officers. The Colonels were to be:—

1. Gov : Henry Baker, Col. of Sir Arthur Rawdon’s dragoons.
2. Major George Walker, Col. of Lord Charlesworth’s regiment, whose Lieut.-Col. had gone.
3. Major Parker, Col. of the Coleraine regiment.
4. Major John Mitchelburn, Col. of Mr. Skeffington’s regiment.
5. Col. Hugh Hamill, Colonel to a new regiment.
6. Lieut.-Col. Whitney, Col. of Francis Hamilton’s regiment.
7. Major Richard Crofton, Col. of Col. Canning’s regiment of twelve companies.
8. Capt. Adam Murray, to be Colonel to the horse.

The rhymed chronicle found at Armagh says:—

“The foot in manner following they dispose.
Baker and Walker Colonels they chose;
Whitney and Mitchelburn that honour gain;
To Parker the brave regiment of Coleraine.
Crofton and Hammel the same station grace.
These and the Volunteers defend the place.”

The soldiers chose their Captains, and each Captain chose under which Colonel he would serve.

Though not named, it appears from other sources that George Crofton, Edward Crofton, and young Francis Crofton were officers.

About one thousand aged people, women, and children left the town that day.

King James’s forces had retired a few miles, thinking Lundy’s idea

of surrendering the town would be accomplished, but they returned on April 20, and the same evening Lundy made his escape, bribing a sentinel, and stealing away with a pack of matches on his back.

Then the siege really began, and constant sallies and skirmishes ensued.

On Sunday, April 21, a sortie was made by Murray, who slew the French General Maumont, and on this occasion the doggerel rhymester says :—

“Young Francis Crofton to the battle flew,
And with his sword a multitude slewe.”

On April 25, at another sortie, called The Battle of Elah, the same poem says :—

“Crofton and Bashford did much honour gain,
By Captain Noble multitudes were slain.”

It was in May that the fleets near Bantry Bay had an engagement, and the French Ambassador informed King James that the English Fleet had been defeated, to which the King sardonically replied, “C’est bien la première fois, donc.” (It is certainly for the first time then.)

About the end of May a number of charges were formulated against Governor Walker, and were lodged with Colonel Hamill, who, with Colonel Murray, Colonel Crofton, and above a hundred officers, subscribed a resolution to prosecute him, but Governor Baker moved that the government of the stores, as well as the garrison, should be managed by a Council of Fourteen, and this was agreed to, and the prosecution was dropped.

On June 5 the besiegers, who included Captain Henry Crofton, of Longford House*, began using bombs to 273 pounds weight, and “the dread of them forced our people to lie about the walls all night, and the cold which the men, and especially the women and children, contracted hereby, added to their want of rest and food, occasioned diseases in the garrison, as fevers, flux, &c., of which great numbers died.”

June 13.—Provisions grew very scarce; the enemy began to make a boom of oak beams, chained together, across the river to prevent ships relieving the city. The “great tides” broke it; a lighter one of fir-beams was more successful.

June 16.—Mr. Walker’s own lodging was searched, whence they took to the store the beer, mum, and butter which they found. The

* According to “Memoirs of Ireland from the Restoration to the Present Time,” by the author of “The Secret History of London,” 1716, p. 118, “Colonel Henry Crofton was one of the commanders of the besieging force at Derry.”

fever, flux, and other distempers grew rife, and a great mortality spread itself. Fifteen Captains or Lieutenants died in one day. The gunners were ordered to make diligent search for provisions, and got much under the ground, which some that went away and others during the siege had hid. Many brought forth their provisions of their own accord.

About June 20 Conrad de Rosen, who was born in Livonia, and was King James's Marshal General, arrived, "and plyed us hard with bombs and battering guns till July 21."

Here began the worst part of the siege.

June 30.—Rosen swore "by the belly of God" that he would demolish our town, and drove in all the Protestants for near ten miles round on July 2. "We took them for a body of the enemy, and the guns were discharged at them, but only killed some of those merciless soldiers that were pushing them on" (Mackenzie).

"During the night many of them were brought by us within our lines, and they entreated us not to surrender out of mere pity for them.

"The garrison put up a gallows on the bastion, and threatened to hang all their prisoners on it if these people had not leave to go to their several habitations."

The garrison's prisoners were put in gaol now, and warned to prepare for death. A message was sent to the enemy for priests to confess them. De Rosen refused, like Pharaoh, to let the people go, but was at last forced by General Hamilton, his second in command, to yield, and the poor people returned on July 3rd to what had been their homes, but now were smouldering ruins. "Many of our weak people and women got away among them, though they sent many back, knowing them by their jaundiced colour, and finding them out by the smell. We got some able men among them, who stayed with us to the end."

On July 9 each soldier's allowance was a pound of tallow, which was nicknamed French butter. They made pancakes of it with meal, ginger, pepper, and aniseed.

July 13.—Commissioners, including Mr. Mackenzie, bearing credentials, signed by Richard Crofton and John Crofton amongst others, had a long debate with the enemy, but next day, as the terms asked by the besieged were absolutely refused, the treaty ended. In the interval a little boy brought, tied in his garter, a message from the ships, and returned with one made up in a button.

July 20.—Mr. James Cunningham, merchant, taught the garrison to mix starch with their tallow, "which proved good food, and physick too, to many in a flux."

July 25.—“Our men saw several cows feeding behind their lines very near us, and tried to take them, but failed. Having one cow left, we tied her to a stake and set fire to her in hope of drawing in some of theirs, but she broke loose, so that project failed.”

July 27.—Mice sold at 6d. apiece, rats 1s., cats 4s. 6d., a quarter of a dog that had fed on dead bodies 5s. 6d., a quart of meal 1s., horseflesh 1s. 8d. per pound, tallow 4s. per pound, a handful of chickenweed 1d.

July 28.—“The desperate necessities had almost sunk us into a despair of relief. A fat gentleman hid himself for three days, as he was looked on with a greedy eye.”

“This evening, about seven o’clock, we perceived three ships coming up the Lough. There was desperate firing, but the ships made them good returns. When the foremost ship, the Mountjoy, came to the boom, she made some stop. The smoak clouded her from our sight, and she was unhappily run aground, but by firing a broadside, with the help of the increasing tide, got off from the shore. Soon we perceived the ships firing and advancing, tho’ but slowly.” At last they came up to the Quay, to the inexpressible joy of the garrison. The first that broke or passed the boom was the Mountjoy of Derry, commanded by Capt. Micah Browning, who was killed by the enemy’s shot. He had freely offered to make this attempt sooner, if Major-General Kirk would have permitted him. The ships came in late, and to secure the people bringing in the provisions to the stores, there was a “blind” made along the Quay of casks and hogsheads filled with earth.

July 29.—A loyal address to King William and Queen Mary was drawn up, and signed by 145 persons, Col. Richard Crofton signing third, next after George Walker and John Mitchelburn. John Crofton and George Crofton, Thos. Ashe, and Thos. Newcomen also signed it.

July 31.—The enemy continued firing at us till this night, when they burned all the tents and huts of their camp round the city, and before daybreak had gone off towards Lifford and Strabane, where they encamped till they heard of their forces being routed by the Inniskillen men. For haste they burst some of their big guns, threw waggons of arms into the river, and left many of their sick behind them.

August 1.—A letter was sent from Derry to Major-General Kirk, thanking him for his timely help and the deliverance of the city. “God has raised the siege yesterday evening.” They asked Kirk to pay the city a visit. A copy of this letter (dated 11th, new style), printed in French, is in the British Museum, and is signed by

Walker, Mitchelburne, Richard Crofton, Hugh Hamil, Henry Monro (Dwyer, p. 96). Prior to August 4 Col. Richard Crofton had waited on General Kirk at Inch on Lough Swilly, and asked leave to draw out two or three hundred men to go out into the country at large, to preserve the houses of the Protestants from being burned, promising also to bring in a vast quantity of cattle, but his proposal was rejected. At Enniskillen news came that Colonel Sarsfield was at Bundroose, and was advancing on Enniskillen. On August 2 the Enniskilleners advanced to meet them, but when half way met an express from Captain ffolliott (of Ballyshannon), informing them that the Irish had retreated from Bundroose to Sligo, and that General Kirk had landed at Ballyshannon a store of arms and ammunition for Enniskillen. On August 4 the Enniskilleners heard of the relief of Derry, and on 7th that the enemy were well on their way to Charlemont in full retreat, whereupon the Enniskilleners drew up a similar loyal address of thanksgiving, and the third signature to it was that of Francis ffolliott, who was son of John ffolliott of Ballyshannon, who died in 1682, and who married Johanna, daughter of Dr. Edward Synge, Bishop of Cork.

At Derry General Kirk issued several Proclamations, one being that no person dying should be buried within the walls, and in May, 1690, the Overseers of Bishop Street Ward and of the Churchyards were ordered to agree with labourers and carmen for covering of the graves, and to "collect rubbage and dry dirt from all houses and backsides, and send it to the churchyards for covering the dead corps, and to enquire for all such persons who of late have buried any dead corps in any garden or backside, and give notice to the Mayor and Governor for preventing the like for the future."

These facts show the extreme improbability of any register of births and deaths having been systematically kept, and no entries relating to any Croftons can be found. The Corporation records are not in a state that admits of a search through them.

When General Kirk came to the town, the garrison were all drawn out to the field, and every Colonel's regiment, or what was left of it, was drawn up by itself. The General directed that the regiments of Colonel Mitchelburn and Colonel Crofton should be joined, and that Crofton, who had been Major, should be reduced from being Colonel. In like manner, the regiments of Colonel Walker and Colonel Hamill were joined. Walker was demitted, and Hamill was reduced, and Captain White was made Colonel of the united regiment. Many of those Captains who had not only raised and armed their companies almost wholly at their own charge, but had done the greatest service,

were either disbanded or reduced, and their companies given to others, which was ill-resented in the garrison, but when one of these Captains took the liberty to complain, he was threatened with the new gallows. Colonel Hamill, and probably Colonel Crofton also, went to London to remonstrate against their dismissal, and to seek compensation for their losses. The joining of the regiments was, however, necessary, when it is considered that during the siege the garrison troops had been reduced from 7,020 men to about 4,000, of whom 1,000 were rendered unfit for service, and the rest "had the appearance of shadows by watching and famine." Of the unarmed multitude about 7,000 had perished by famine, diseases, or shot (Mackenzie, p. 124). Moreover, the rank of Colonel had been conferred on Major Crofton by no properly constituted military authority.

The practical injustice of what General Kirk did was felt keenly, and so late as 1721 William Hamill, grandson of Colonel Hugh Hamill, published a pamphlet entitled "A View of the Danger and Folly of being Public Spirited," in which it was estimated that the cost of raising and equipping the eight Derry regiments was close on £75,000, that of Crofton's being £7,759 (Dwyer, p. 232).

There was a feeling that professional jealousy prompted what was done, and Mackenzie in 1690 says, in his Preface, "The behaviour of those of the Nobility and Gentry that stayed in Derry, and made up almost the whole of that garrison, is sufficient to put that reproach of cowardice out of countenance which some (*out of design to exclude them from being employed in the reduction of Ireland*) have been so industrious to load them with."

That Colonel Crofton went to London is evidenced by the following extracts from the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1689-90:—

1689, Oct. 7 (p. 286) Opinion by Lord Massareene, Lord Kingston, Col. Phillips, Col. Crofton, Dr. Walker, Mr. Davys, and Mr. Rowley that at present it is neither safe nor practicable to send Col. Lundy to Ireland to be tried (S. P. Ireland, 352, No. 17).

1689, Nov. 4 (p. 314), Pass to Col. Ric. Crofton, Capt. Geo. Brook, Capt. Boyle Allworth, Mr. James Smith, Mr. James Temple, Mr. Robt. Chilham, Mr. Jas. Chilham, Mr. John Hinde, Mr. Henry Brooke, Mr. George Brooke, Mr. Blainy, with two servants of Col. Crofton to go from Chester, Liverpool or Hoylake to Ireland (S.P. Dom. Warrant Bk. 34, p. 497).

Edward Crofton had also apparently been to London, and on Jan. 9, 1689-90, the Duke of Schomberg, commanding at Lisburn, wrote to the King a long letter in French on military affairs, and says (in

translation) :—There is here one named Crofton, who has brought me a letter from my Lord Shrewsbury for a regiment, but as I have learnt here that he is not a man who is much considered and of low birth (*de petite naissance*), I have not given him a regiment, not having one vacant. I therefore think your Majesty should be informed who he is, and that he should be content with a lesser office (*Jusqu'à ce que Votre Majesté fuit informé qui il est, et qu'il pourroit se passer d'une moindre charge*).

Edward Crofton tried again, and on January 30, 1689-90, obtained a further letter from Lord Shrewsbury, Secretary of State at Whitehall, to Major General Kirke :—“My Lord Cornwallis has recommended to me the person who carries this letter, one Edward Crofton, for whom *Dr. Walker has also certified that he was an officer and behaved himself well in the siege of Derry*. I don't question but you retain a kindness for persons of this character, and therefore it won't be difficult to engage your assistance in his behalf, to procure him such *employment in the foot as he may be capable of, for I fear he is not in an equipage to pretend to Horse service*; and the gratifying my Lord Cornwallis herein will be an obligation to, sr, yor most faithfull humble Sert, Shrewsbury.” (H.O. Letter Book, Secretary's, I., p. 249, S.P. Dom. Entry Book, No. 97).

1690, May 6, The King wrote from Kensington to the Duke of Schomberg directing him to give Richard Crofton employment in the army under his command (H.O. King's Letter Book i., p. 20). Whether this was Col. Richard Crofton is uncertain.

1693, June 9, A Warrant was issued to Henry Viscount Sydney, Lieut.-General and General Governor of Ireland, to pay to the officers and widows of officers, who were of the garrison of Londonderry various sums, including :—

Colonel Richard Crofton, £100.

Captain John Crofton, £40.

(S.P. Dom : Signet Office Letter Book No. 13, p. 8).

1694, April 23. The officers in Viscount Charlemont's regt. of foot included Capt. Ric. Crofton, and those in Viscount Mountjoy's regt. of foot included Lieut. Ric. Crofton (Cal. S. P. Dom. 1694-5, p. 110). These have not been identified.

In 1698 Col. Richard Crofton, of Lisdorn, was appointed a Commissioner for the purposes of the Subsidy Act for County Dublin; and in 1699 he sued Robert Smith in the Exchequer.

On April 18, 1701, the “Honourable [Honorary] Colonel Richard Crofton” made his Will, and bequeathed to Madam Elizabeth Harris

one third of all his arrears of pay, money, goods, and chattels, over and above what he was indebted to her by bond, and he appointed her, and his son Browne Crofton, to be his Executors. To each of his sons, Browne and Henry, he left one fifth of arrears of pay due from his Majesty, one half of the residue he gave to his daughter Elizabeth, and the other half was left to such uses as Madame Elizabeth Harris should appoint. In a codicil, dated February 2, 1701-2, he gave Mrs. Rachel Crofton, alias Whislar, 5s. The witnesses to the Will were John Goldsmith (uncle of Oliver Goldsmith), Timothy McOwen (who may have been an ancestor of Lady Morgan), and Mary Emson, and to the codicil Brown Crofton, Walter Harris, Thomas Archbold, and Edward Halley.

Capt. and Hon. Col. Richard Crofton died in 1702, and his Will was proved November, 1704, by Elizabeth Harris, reserving Brown's right.

On November 27, 1712, Browne Crofton was one of the parties to the Bond for the Administration (with Will annexed) of John Crofton of Lurga, in the parish of Cloon, Co. Leitrim, gent., which was granted to Henry Ellis, described by John as "my brother," but probably a brother-in-law. John mentions "my mother," and the "little girle, my daughter," also "Mr. Thos. Crofton" (apparently his landlord, of Mohill), and "Madam Crofton."

In 1698 George Crofton, of Lisdorne, gent., was one of the Commissioners for raising the subsidy in Co. Roscommon, and on June 26, 1709, he was a Justice of the Peace for that County.

On June 8, 1736, "Pue's Occurrences" stated:—We hear from Co. Roscommon that John Crofton, Esq., of Boxwood [otherwise Bogwood of Carrown-togher, in Kilgefin parish], and his brother [Thomas of Merryville?], Quartermaster of Horse, went lately to Slebane, Co. Roscommon, to distrain on Mr. John Hawkes for rent, who shot the Quartermaster, and afterwards fractured the skull of Mr. John Crofton by a blow of a musket, so that both their lives are despaired of, and Mr. Hawkes has made his escape.

Apparently John did not die from his injuries, for his son Henry was born in 1737, and when 16 years old, in 1753, matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, being described as "son of John Crofton, gentleman; born in Co. Roscommon; educated by Mr. Hawkes, Dr. Lawson, College Tutor."

On April 7, 1737, Edward Crofton, "Hiberniæ," was a student (of medicine?) at Leyden University.

On April 15, 1739, Mr. Crawfton and Mrs. Crawfton were registered

as Easter Communicants at Athboy, seven miles north-west of Trim, Co. Meath.

In 1730 Theophilus Crofton, of Baskin, Co. Dublin, made his Will. It was proved in 1734. He directed his burial at Cloghran, Co. Dublin. He mentions his wife Mary, his sister Elizabeth Jones, a nephew William Crofton, and his daughter Mary, a sister-in-law Jane Wiltshire, and left the residue after his wife's death to (his brother) Major Henry Crofton, now of Port Mahon, Minorca. The executors were his nephew, the Revd. Theophilus Roberts, and his friend, William Smyth, of Barbavilla, Attorney. His widow's Will was proved December 30, 1734, and directed her burial at Cloghran, and mentions her husband Theophilus, Major Henry Crofton of Minorca, and her sister Jane Wiltshire.

Henry Crofton made his Will at London on August 9, 1740, and described himself as "Captain [not Major] in the Honourable Brigadier General Paget's Regiment, now lying in Minorca." As extracted from the Prerogative Court in Ireland, it was proved in London Nov. 9, 1741. He mentions his wife Susanna, and his only child, Elizabeth Barbara; his mother Frances, and his sister Elizabeth, who was in ill-health; his brother Robert, and brother Archdeacon Perkins Crofton; also his brother-in-law, Henry Crofton (his wife's brother), and brother-in-law, Chidley Crofton, and brother and sister-in-law, Hugh and Ann Crofton, of Mohill, and "their son George, my godson." The executors were his wife, William Smyth, Esq., of Barbavilla, his own brother the Archdeacon, and his brother-in-law Henry Crofton, of Grange, Co. Roscommon; the witnesses were J. Caulfield, Alexr. Cornwall, and Batholomew Bodkin (Somerset House, Prerog. Ct. of Canterbury, 297 Spurway).

The Will of Henry Crofton, of Lisdorne, dated 1732, was proved in 1741. It mentions as relatives Patrick Mapother (who married Ann, sixth child of Edward Crofton of Lisdorne, which Edward married Ann, sister of George Crofton of Lisdorne), and Richard Nugent.

The Will of Henry Crofton of Grange, Co. Roscommon, was proved in 1742. It mentions his brothers Chidley, Thomas, and Edward, and sister Susannah, and his brother-in-law, Hugh Crofton, of Mohill (who married his sister Anne), and a friend, Bolton Jones. The last-named married Hugh Crofton's sister Elizabeth. To Chidley he left Grange and other farms.

The Will of Archdeacon Perkins Crofton, of Rochfort, Co. Cork, was proved in 1768, and mentions his wife Elizabeth, and nephews Peter Maturin and Simon Dring. The Will of his widow describes

her of the City of Cork, and gives her maiden name Uniacke. She wished to be buried at Brinny with her husband. She gave the Rochfort estate at East Carbery to her grand-nephew Benjamin Barter, of Anagh, and failing him to T. B. Barter. She mentions another grand-nephew, Perkins Thomas Barter, and her husband's brother, Robert Crofton, and his "children," and Peter Maturin, Esq., and his wife Susanna; also her husband's nieces, Ann, wife of Sir Riggs Falkner, and Barbara, widow of Mathias Earbery, Esq., and her own niece Mary, wife of Major Henry ffolliott (of Hollybrook, Co. Sligo). Henry ffolliott's Will was proved in 1804. He was a younger brother of Francis ffolliott, whose daughter Frances married, in 1799, Revd. Henry Crofton, of Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. Francis and Henry ffolliott were sons of Lt.-General John ffolliott, Governor of that Hospital, who was son of Francis ffolliott, of Ballyshannon, who was attainted by James II.

UNIACKE FAMILY.

James Fitzgerald Uniacke, Esq., of Mount Uniacke, Co. Cork, was Commander of a troop of cavalry at the battle of the Boyne. His second son, John, of Carrig, Co. Cork, was father of the above-mentioned Mary, wife of Henry ffolliott. The James Uniacke of Castle-town, Co. Cork, eldest son of N. F. Uniacke, married Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Dring, Esq., of Rock Grove, and died in 1836. His third brother, Richard John, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, had a son Crofton, of Lincoln's Inn, Judge of the Admiralty in British America, who had a son Crofton, who died unmarried in 1817. Richard John Uniacke, by his second wife, had a son Andrew Mitchell, who had a son Crofton James, Dep. Asst. Commissary General, who married Fanny, daughter of Colonel Campbell, of 60th Rifles, and had a son, Lieut. Herbert Crofton Campbell Uniacke, R.A.

Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke had a fifth son, Crofton, of Ballyre, Co. Cork, who had a son Crofton, of Ballyre, who married, in 1835, Esther, daughter of Percy Smythe, of Headborough, Co. Waterford, also a daughter, who married Simon Dring, Esq., of Rock Grove, Co. Cork.

Elizabeth, who married Archdeacon Perkins Crofton, was the elder daughter of Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke.

Norman F. Uniacke's eldest brother Richard had an eldest son, James Fitzgerald, who by his second wife had a son Norman (born in 1796, and died in 1861), whose fourth son was Crofton Bernard Uniacke, who in 1880 married Josephine, widow of — Meredith, Esq., of Bristol.

In 1765 John Crofton, "late of Lisdorne but now of Dublin," made his Will, which was proved that year. It mentions his sons Arthur and Henry, his deceased sons George and John, and his daughters, Elizabeth Percy and Mary Crofton, and son-in-law, Alexr. Percy. By it he disposed of the Maryland property, which had been left to him by John Crofton.

Thomas Crofton, of Merryville, King's County, Esq., made his Will January 20, 1774, and administration, with Will annexed, was granted in 1780. It names a Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, also his brother, Doctor Edward Crofton, and Mr. Nicholas Crawford, of Tullamore. Henry Crawford was a witness to it. The executors renounced probate, and so did Chidley Crofton as brother. A niece, Olivia Crofton, wife of Launcelot Lawder, therefore acted.

Chidley Crofton, of Mohill, made his Will in 1802, and it was proved in 1806. He left his properties to John Crofton, Duke Crofton, and grand-nephew Morgan Crofton. He named his nieces, Frances Crofton, and her sister Elizabeth Whitelaw, alias Nicolson, alias Crofton. He left legacies to Doctor Walter Crofton's daughter; to his grand-nephew, Revd. Henry Crofton (of Kilmainham?); to Anne Crofton, alias Whitelaw, of Lurga, and to Maria Crofton, alias Webster, of Mohill. His books and furniture, except things belonging to his nephew, the late Sir Morgan Crofton, he gave to Jane, wife of Ross Mahon.

He also gave legacies to the grand-children of his late brother, Edward, and to Anne Cole, wife of H. Duzedale. One of the witnesses was Berry Norris.

On November 22, 1634, John Crofton (probably third son of John Crofton of Lisdorn) petitioned for a respite of Crown rent for lands in King's County, and for permission to cut timber. It will be noted, however, that Richard Crofton, of Lisdorn, in 1639 in his father's Funeral Certificate says nothing as to John being married.

In 1634 George, son of John Crofton of King's County, was admitted at Gray's Inn.

In 1689, Edward Crofton, of Redwood, King's County, gent., was attainted by James II.'s Parliament, if he did not appear by September 1, having absented himself from Ireland since November, 1688 (King, *State of the Protestants*, 1691, p. 268). Redwood is about two miles south-west of Tullamore, in King's County, and the site afterwards formed part of Lord Charleville's park.

In 1813 the *Irish Post Chaise Companion*, 4th ed. (3rd edn. 1805), repeating perhaps from the first edition, says, in an account of the

road from Tullamore, "Merryfield, the seat of Mr. Crofton. Two miles beyond Tullamore is Charleville, Lord C.'s place (in which was Redwood, now pulled down); opposite to it is Merryfield, situate on the banks of a small but fine river." This "Mr. Crofton" was probably Thomas Crofton above-mentioned, brother of Dr. Edward Crofton.

FORTH FAMILY.

Redwood belonged to the Forth family. The Will of Captain John Forth, of Redwood, was proved in 1680, and mentions a son John, who died in 1727, and three daughters, Margaret, Mary, and Martha. One of the daughters may have married Edward Crofton. Sir Ambrose Forth of an earlier generation had a daughter Margaret, who married Thomas Moore, son of Sir John Moore, by his wife, Dorothy Loftus. Sir John Moore's daughter Dorothy married Hamond L'Estrange, and their daughter, Elizabeth, married John Crofton of Killbryan, and, secondly, Richard St. George, of Athlone, thus establishing a connection with the Croftons. In 1696 a John Forth was buried at Lynally, near Tullamore.

Dr. Stokes, in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Irish Antiquaries*, says that at Lynally, "the old ruined churchyard contains several monuments and tombstones of xvii. and xviii. centuries, erected to the families of Molloy, Forth, Briscoe, and Crofton. The Forths and Croftons then held Redwood, now part of Charleville Castle, which belonged till 1690 to Mr. John Forth and Mr. Edward Crofton."

In 1896, however, the Rector of Tullamore stated that no Crofton tombstone was then to be found there. There was one to John Forth, inscribed:—"Hic Jacet Iohannes Forth de Silvâ Rubrâ, miles. Vir justitiâ, pietate, et Hospitalitate celebris. Obit 22 Die Julii Anno Domini 1680, Ætat suæ. 41."

About thirty miles south-east from Tullamore lies Athy, in Co. Kildare, and in 1745 Margaret Crofton, widow of Edward Crofton (son of Andrew Crofton) lived at Athy (see Croftons of Castlefish). They also were probably of Lisdorne descent.

The Will, dated May 28, 1791, of "Edward Crofton, of the Royal Hospital, in the Co. of Dublin, Esq.," is an instance of the limitations of genealogical information afforded by such documents. It does not say he was even a doctor, and only mentions his wife Elizabeth and his grand-daughter, Joanna Crofton, then a minor. It was attested by John Crofton, Henry Crofton, who adds "Ay." to his signature, and Thos. Crofton, and their identity is difficult to establish. The Will was proved February 8, 1798.

Dr. Edward Crofton's second wife, Elizabeth Jones, sister to the Rt. Hon. Theophilus Jones, was daughter of Walter Jones, of Headford, Co. Leitrim, who died in 1756, and of his wife, Olivia, eldest daughter of Chidley Coote, of Coote Hall, Co. Roscommon. Walter and Olivia were married in 1722. Dr. Edward Crofton had a brother named Chidley, and it is thought that there was some earlier alliance betwixt the families of Coote, Jones and Crofton.

JONES FAMILY.

Sir Theophilus Jones and Col. Michael Jones*, Parliamentarian Governor of Dublin, were brothers, sons of Bishop Lewis Jones. Sir Theophilus died in Jan., 1684-5, and his son, Sir Arthur (who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Harman) had a son Theophilus. Bishop Lewis Jones married Mabel, sister of Archbishop James Ussher, and had a brother, Ambrose Jones (whose Will was proved in 1677), and had also a son Ambrose, who was Bishop of Kildare, and whose Will was proved in 1683. Mabel Ussher, wife of Bishop Lewis Jones, had a brother, Ambrose Ussher. Sir Theophilus Jones married Alice, daughter of Colonel Beverley Ussher, and had a brother Henry, who was Bishop of Meath 1661-80.

Colonel Michael Jones was son-in-law of the old lord of Clonalery, and sustained losses in the 1641 Rebellion in Counties Cavan and Monaghan.

It is thought that Michael Crofton, ancestor of the Croftons of Lakefield, who is first heard of at Park, in the south of Co. Meath, and Ambrose Crofton, ancestor of the Croftons of Dublin, who is first heard of in 1691 or 1693, when he was made a Freeman of Trim, in Co. Meath, are descended from this presumed alliance of a Crofton and a Jones, and that they may be related to an Edward Crofton (who was evidently a householder) at Grange-godden, near Kells, in the north of Co. Meath, for he was assessed to the Hearth Tax there in 1663 and 1666. It is also thought that perhaps Edward was brother of William Crofton, second son of John Crofton of Lisdone, but William's brother Edward, who died in 1689, is more often described as of Lisdone or of Limerick.

Besides Kells, Athboy, and Trim, in the northerly part of Co. Meath, there was, in the south-west corner of that county, a Crofton colony.

* Lewis Jones, Dean of Cashel, and afterwards Bishop of Killaloe, 1633, had three sons:—1, Sir Michael, who married the widow of Sir Hugh Cullum; 2, Henry, Bishop of Meath, who married a daughter of Sir Hugh Cullum; 3, Ambrose, Bishop of Kildare.

Castle Jordan, on the edge of the county, lies four miles south of the better known Kinnegad. Kildangan House is a mile north-west, and Harristown House a mile to the east of Castle Jordan; Park is a mile north-east of Harristown House; and Clonard is three miles only north-east of Park; and Ashfield two miles east of Clonard; Clonard is less than thirteen miles south-west from Trim. When studying these records these distances should be borne in mind.

ASHE FAMILY.

In the 1639 Funeral Certificate of John Crofton of Lisdorne, as stated by the eldest son Richard, William is given no wife, but it is known from other sources that he married Mary Ashe, and had at least one child, Sarah, who died an infant.

Mary Ashe was daughter of Henry Ashe, of Moyrath. She married, first, a Mr. Cuffe, and, secondly, William Crofton. She was granddaughter of Nicholas Ashe, of Newtown, close to Trim, Co. Meath, whose elder brother, Sir Thomas Ashe, was knighted in 1603, and whose widow in 1632 left a legacy to William Crofton of Trim, which seems to infer that by 1632 Mary Ashe and William Crofton were married. Nicholas had another brother, John, of St. John, who was buried at Trim in 1636. John married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Case, of Chester, and had a daughter Mary, who married Richard Ussher, of Tathrath, son of Archbishop Henry Ussher, and a son Thomas, who married Jane, daughter of Walter White, of Richards-town, Co. Kildare, and had issue.

Nicholas Ashe had another son named Richard, who married Alice, daughter of Bishop Lewis Jones, and their son William (who married Martha Leigh), lived at Somerstown, Co. Meath, and was buried at Trim in 1692. William had a daughter, Mary Ashe, who married Edward Crofton, of Clonard, whose Will, dated October 21, 1742, was proved in 1745, and they had a son, Ashe Crofton, whose Will was proved in 1768. Edward Crofton in his Will mentions his wife Mary, and a lease, dated 1741, for Clonard for thirteen years; also a lease, dated 1724, of the tithes of Castle Jordan. His Will was attested by his nephews, St. George Ashe and Dillon Ashe.

William Ashe had an eldest son Richard, who was M.P. for Trim, and Michael Crofton in 1722 appointed as his executors "my friends, Richard Ashe and Edward Crofton of Clonard." Martha Ashe, sister of Richard Ashe and Mary Crofton, married Joseph Fish, of Kilcullen, Castlefish, Co. Kildare (and see Croftons of Castlefish, *post*).

Sir Thomas Ashe was M.P. for Trim, 1613, Richard Ashe was M.P. for Trim, 1713, and Joseph Ashe was M.P. for Trim, 1735.

Thomas Ashe, of St. John's Abbey, Co. Meath (son of Thomas, son of John, who was brother of Sir Thomas and of Nicholas) made his Will in 1722, and directed his burial in the Chancel of Trim Church. His executors were Richard Ashe, of Ashefield, and Revd. Stafford Warren, and he mentions Mrs. Catherine Warren, Mrs. Hannah Warren, Mrs. Hannah Read, and a cousin Jane Lee. It will be remembered that in 1728 Duke Crofton (No. 1), son of Michael Crofton, married Honor, daughter of Caleb Warren.

On May 2, 1724, at St. Peter's, Dublin, Theophilus Warren married Jane Crofton, and on August 14, 1725, Robert Crofton was buried at that church, and may have been the father of Jane Crofton, but it has not been found possible to identify either Robert or Jane.

Having gained some insight into the Families of Jones and Ashe, the search for the ancestors of Michael Crofton, ancestor of the Croftons of Lakefield, can be resumed, and at the same time some light may be thrown on the problem of the ancestors of Ambrose Crofton and others.

The dates of the deaths of the children of old John of Lisdorne should be noted. Richard died 1667; William is believed to have been buried at St. John's, Dublin, 1674; Edward died 1669; Charles was living 1669; John was living 1665; Thomas died 1683; Duke died in 1669.

By the year 1688 Michael Crofton seems to have been married. His birth, therefore, probably took place before 1670, and most likely about 1665 or 66, which would be within the lifetime of most of the sons of old John of Lisdorne.

These sons were all nephews of Henry Crofton, senior, of Mohill, and cousins of Henry Crofton, junior, of Mohill. Michael Crofton in his Will speaks of Thomas, son of Henry, junior, as cousin, and if Michael was son of one of old John's sons, he would be his second cousin. Thomas of Mohill had a sister, who married George Crofton of Lisdorne, who would be Michael's first cousin.

These facts render it clear that both Thomas of Mohill and George of Lisdorne would know exactly who Michael was, and the tradition of the Croftons of Mohill is that the Croftons of Lakefield are of Lisdorne descent. The widow of Duke Crofton No. 3, of Lakefield, handed down the same tradition. George's grand-daughter Anne married Thomas's son, Hugh, in 1729. Michael died 1722, but Thomas lived till 1738. It was in 1712 that Thomas granted a lease to Michael, and in February, 1721-2, Thomas attested Michael's Will.

Michael called two of his sons Duke and Charles. He had come from

Park, in Co. Meath, which is close to Castle Jordan, where Sir Henry Duke's descendants lived. Michael's presumed uncle, Duke, died in 1669, when Michael would be three or four years old, and Michael's uncle Charles was then living.

The circumstances above stated seem to point to Michael being descended from William, the second son of old John Crofton of Lisborne.

WILLIAM CROFTON OF TRIM.

The first record relating to William after his father's death in September, 1639, is found in the Ormonde Papers, 1640-1649, at Kilkenny (Report thereon, vol. ii., 1899). Captain William Cadogan was Deputy Governor of Trim, Co. Meath, and on July 5, 1645, a letter sent from "Trym" to Ormonde mentions Lieut. Crofton; and on August 28 following, orders for the garrison of Trim are signed by William Crofton and others. On September 10, 1645, a letter was addressed from Ormonde and his Council to Capt. W. Cadogan, Lieut. William Crofton, and others, and on November 21, 1645, a document concerning Dunboyne Barony is addressed to Lieutenant W. Crofton, and others. On the following January 15 Ormonde wrote to Colonel Trafford, Capt. W. Cadogan, Lieut. Crofton, and Thomas Ash, Esq., and on March 18, William Crofton, Lieut., is recorded as "in guarrison, well mounted, in Earl of Roscommon's Regiment at Trim."

By June 10, 1646, he had been promoted to be Captain, and wrote a letter from Dublin to Cadogan at Trim, and is mentioned again as Captain Crofton on the following February 20. In 1647 Lord Roscommon's troop at Dublin included Captain Crofton, with 25 men, and His Excellency's Horse Troop there included Capt. Stephens and Cornet Crofton.

The 1648 Army List for Ireland names Lieut. William Crofton and Quartermaster Thomas Crofton as being in Sir Thomas Meredith's Company, under Colonel Sir Thomas Armstrong. See Croftons of Castlefish (*post*) for a Crofton alliance with a Meredith.

It was in 1647 that Colonel Michael Jones, who was Governor, marched from Dublin, the headquarters of the Parliamentary party, to relieve Trim, which was invested by Preston, whom Jones defeated at Dungan Hill with a loss of five thousand men and all his guns and baggage (Walpole, "Kingdom of Ireland," 1882, p. 258). This was followed by a schism in the ranks of the Royalist or Confederate force, and Rinucini, the Papal Nuncio, made terms with Jones against

Preston and Inchiquin, who were their common enemy, shortly afterwards at Kilkenny.

In 1649 Sir Charles Coote (son of the elder Sir Charles Coote, who excused his butchery of even children in Wicklow by saying "Nits will become lice") held Derry for the Parliament, and Colonel Jones sent Monk to Dundalk, which was beset by O'Neil and his Ulster Irish. Dundalk was forced to surrender, and this provoked Cromwell to pour reinforcements from England into Dublin, where he arrived just after Colonel Jones had sallied forth and defeated the Irish at Rathmines.

These records show that William Crofton, of Trim, was well acquainted with Colonel Michael Jones, who made so great a name for himself, and hero worship may have led him to adopt the name of Michael for one of his sons.

The Ormonde Papers (Hist. MSS. Com: 14th Report, Appendix, part vii.) record that in 1663 Duke Crofton was Quartermaster to Sir Oliver St. George, and that on November 28, 1665, three new men were to be appointed to the Lifeguard of the Duke of Ormonde in place of Rice Lloyd decd., Duke Crofton, and Philip Savage, and that on April 10, 1666, a fresh Commission was granted to Duke Crofton as Quartermaster once more to Sir Oliver St. George's Troop of Horse.

This also shows that both Duke and William, who were brothers, were serving in Ormonde's forces, and probably accounts for Michael Crofton bestowing the name of Duke upon one of his sons.

Duke Crofton, of Dublin, gentleman, made his Will July 11, 1669 (proved Sept. 28, 1669). He appointed his sister, "Joanna Niland," to be his sole executrix. He left to his friend, Sir Oliver St. George, all arrears of pay for being in his troop if he paid twenty pounds to his brother, Sir George St. George, and Duke's funeral expenses and other expenses in London. He left £20 each out of a bond from Sir Thomas Newcomen to his brothers Charles and Edward, and £10 to his brother Thomas (Dean of Elphin). He gave one of his best horses to his "brother" [in law?], Mr. Deane Pearce, and his other horse, with a chest of old clothes and other things at Bur, to his man Richard Carrington. A desk and things in his house he left to his nephew John [son of Richard], and to John's brother Richard a legacy of £10, left by Richard senior to Duke, and one of his belts. To Sir Thomas Newcomen his sword and other belt; and to his sister Joane Niland £9 due from Sir Thomas Newcomen. Jo. Usher attested the Will.

A deed, dated April 3, 1696, describes Michael Crofton as "of Harristown, Co. Meath, gent.," and leased to him one-third of lands

at Park, in Moyfenragh Barony, from Charles, Lord Baron of Shelburne, for three lives, renewable for ever at £6 rent.

The lives were those of Michael, his mother-in-law, and Duke Tyrrell of Kildangan, Co. Meath, brother of Maurice Tyrrell, gent. Michael was to build within seven years a farmhouse, and plant an orchard and four hundred oak and sycamore trees, and do suit at Ballyboggan Manor Court, and grind his corn at Ballyboggan mill. Maurice Tyrrell was appointed by Michael to be one of his executors, and was a witness to his Will. The first life inserted after Mrs. Webb's death was Charles, third son of Robert Llewellyn, of Castle Jordan, and in 1750 the lives of William Slack and Thomas Ellis were inserted.

In 1712 John Crofton, of Lurga, in Cloon parish (near Mohill), Co. Leitrim, died, and his Will mentions his "mother" and a "little girl" and his "brother Ellis," and as no executor was appointed and the daughter was a minor, Ellis took letters of administration with Will annexed, and Brown Crofton, son of Colonel Richard Crofton, of Lisdone, was a bondsman. Was John Crofton brother of Michael?

Another deed, dated April 26, 1739, shows that Michael at his death held other land at Park on an unexpired lease from Pierce Fitzgerald, gent., also lands called Lurga, Cloonaghill, Ardalle, Craterstagh, Oaghill, and Finnisk-land, in Co. Leitrim, from Thomas Crofton, of Mohill, under a lease which mentioned his sons George and Duke (Deed Registry). By his Will he left Park to George, and Lurga, &c., to Duke. On December 21, 1750, the lease of Park was renewed by Henry, Earl of Shelburne, and states that Michael died April 16, 1722.

George Crofton, Michael's elder son, was very young when he married, and was a weak, easy, indolent man (Chancery Bill), and was alleged not to be in perfect mind and memory when he made his Will, April 2, 1736, styling himself "of Drumgrana," in the Barony of Mohill, and desiring to be buried in Mohill Church. He left £200 to each daughter, Mary and Ann, and he left Park to his wife Ann. He died April 4, 1736. His widow was sister of Randal Slack, of Errew, otherwise Lakefield. She died before her daughter Mary was married, secondly, to Duke Crofton (No. 2) in 1766, as the settlement then states that Mary became entitled to Park on the death of her mother. The executors of George Crofton's Will were Lancelot Lawder, of Killtubrett, and William Slack, of Beals-carrow, Co. Leitrim, gentleman, and Randal Slack was a witness.

By the marriage of Mary to Duke No. 2, Park passed to Duke's family. The Chancery proceedings between Duke No. 1 and Ann, widow of George, resulted in a Deed of Compromise, dated April 26, 1739, confirming Park to Ann for life, and then to Mary, and if she

died without issue then to Duke and his heirs. The deed bears a seal showing the Crofton motto, and the crest as a row of seven ears of corn.

Michael left £100 to his daughter, Elizabeth Brereton, wife of George Brereton.

Duke Crofton (No. 1) of Lurga mentions in his Will, December 27, 1776, his dear sister Ann McCartney, and recommends her to the care of his sons, John and Duke; and Randal Slack in his Will, March 23, 1763, mentions his [wife's] dear Aunt McCartney. Duke No. 1 left his property to his sons, John and Duke, and died in 1783.

By Deed, dated March 6, 1753, Crofton Warren settled lands called Drinadaly, Co. Meath, on Ann Warren on her marrying Joshua Carter, and, failing issue, on the heirs of Duke Crofton of Lurga, and Honour Warren, his wife. Drinadaly thus came to the Croftons of Lakefield, along with property at Callerstown, Kilkenny, under Crofton Warren's Will, dated August 12, 1778.

Ann Crofton, George's elder daughter, died a minor, as stated in a case for Counsel's Opinion when Duke Crofton claimed Park in January, 1787.

Mary, George's younger daughter, clandestinely married James Ferrall June 14, 1753, and her second marriage was recorded in Pue's Occurrences, November, 1766, "A few days ago Duke Crofton, of Leitrim, was married to the widow Farrell." A tombstone at Mohill states that she died April 12, 1779.

Edward, eldest son of Duke Crofton No. 1, was baptized August 18, 1788, at St. Bride's, Dublin, the parents then residing in Golden Lane. The Renewal Lease of Park, dated December 21, 1750, says Edward died April 27, 1740.

The Will of Duke Crofton of Lurga in 1776 calls John his eldest son, and Lurga was left to him. John died July 4, 1813, according to a tombstone at Mohill, which says Ann, wife of John Crofton of Lurga, died April 20, 1828. He was known as "Captain Johnny," and O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees i., 373, mentions him as Captain Crofton of Lurrage, brother of Duke Crofton of Mohill, and as assisting in the suppression of the Rising in 1798 at Cork.

O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees (p. 203 *note*) states that, after the Battle of Ballinamuck, 1798, Captain John Crofton of Lurrage [Lurga], a brother of Duke Crofton of Mohill Castle, who was going over the field, recognised the body of MacGlavin, had the ball probed for, and bought his coat from one of the human vultures, who ever hang on the rear of death and destruction. The coat and the ball, the kind-hearted Captain Crofton gave to the unhappy mother of MacGlavin.

Duke Crofton No. 2 was High Sheriff of Co. Leitrim in 1800, and in 1815 he was Inspector-General of Barracks. Once when he visited Fermoy Barracks, the Barrackmaster was asked to mess after the inspection and drank more than he could carry. Duke ordered up a sergeant's escort, and had a door taken off its hinges, and on this the guest was sent home with orders to the grim Scotch sergeant to bring back a receipt for his load.

The guest's wife had to be roused from her bed and sign a receipt in due form before the sergeant would relinquish his charge.

Under his father's will Duke received half the family plate and furniture.

Ann, daughter of Duke Crofton No. 1, married Randal Slacke, and is mentioned in the wills of her father and husband. She married secondly Chidley Crofton, and a deed dated April 17, 1801, mentions that "Ann Slack otherwise Crofton lately died." Randal Slack died April 19, 1771, and is described in his Will as "of Lakefield, otherwise Errew," and bequeathed "Lakefield" to his wife for life, and then for his great nephew George Ferrall, and in default for niece Mary Ferrall and her heirs. George died young, and Lakefield passed by Mary to Duke Crofton No. 2. Randal in his will mentioned Duke Crofton No. 1 as his dear father-in-law, and wished to be buried at Mohill.

Chidley Crofton, in a deed dated Nov. 20, 1766, is described as "son of George Crofton of Lisburne." The Mohill Church Register states that he died Dec. 28, 1805.

Duke Crofton No. 3, in August, 1808, was married at Belle View, near Athlone, according to the Hibernian Magazine. The marriage settlement is dated Aug. 18, 1808, and provided her with £2,000 as dowry. Duke was a Captain in the Mohill Cavalry, under Commission dated July 17, 1806, and he was Deputy Lieutenant for Co. Leitrim by Commission dated Dec. 10, 1831.

Susanna, only daughter of Duke Crofton No. 2, was born in 1771, and married, under Licence dated Nov. 21, 1791, the Revd. Henry Crofton, Chaplain of Kilmainham Hospital (see Croftons of Mohill). She was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, August 12, 1797.

Jane Cooper is mentioned as a daughter in the will (1776) of Duke Crofton No. 1, and Duke Cooper, Crofton Cooper and Honour Cooper, his grandchildren, had a legacy of £300.

Randal Slack owned Errew, otherwise Lakefield, in 1764, but it is not known how he acquired it. In 1748 he had bought Bally-magauran, Co. Cavan, from Fredk. Lawder, and he had also bought land from the Ferralls. He leased land from the Tenisons and received Brown-

stone from Roger Ford of Dublin. He settled Bally-magauran and Bal-rath on his second wife and latterly lived at Lakefield.

A small lake separates the Errew property from that of Rynn, and the line of boundary was decided by throwing a sheaf of corn into the river at Lurga bridge. It floated down the river into the lake and passed on the Rynn side, thus giving a disputed island, Anne's Island, to Errew.

Mrs. Slack laid the foundation of the new house in 1771, and the same night her husband had a stroke of paralysis, dying in a few days. The building was discontinued and only completed about 45 years later after Chidley Crofton, as a widower, retired to a cottage in Mohill. When living at Lakefield he used to allow Duke Crofton No. 3 to plant and lay out the grounds according to his own fancy, which greatly pleased him.

The view of Lakefield which illustrates this section is from a lithograph forming part of a number of sketches by the wife of Dr. William Crofton, which were published in 1854 for the benefit of the Leitrim Protestant Orphans' Society. It shows a carriage with horses and postilions, approaching the house from the left.

Both Duke Crofton No. 2 and No. 3, however, lived for many years at Mohill Castle.

Chidley was a very highly educated man and a most charming companion. On one occasion when in Paris he went to a Fancy Dress Ball as a Dutch Butter-carrier. His wife had strong likes and dislikes, and in those days it was the custom as soon as the cloth was removed for every one to drink everybody else's health. She used to raise her glass and say to her brother John's wife (Whitelaw) with a smile, "Sister, honey, your health," but to her brother Duke's wife (Webster) she would give a brusque nod, "Mrs. Duke, yours." She had a warm temper, and one day when Chidley's nephew, the future Sir Hugh Crofton, was present she used very excited words to her husband, which caused Hugh to remark, "You are as blessed in a wife as was Socrates, uncle." "Ah, well, yes," he replied, with a half smile, half sigh. Ever afterwards Mrs. Chidley who regarded it as a covert compliment used to remind him triumphantly, "You know, you're blessed in a wife. I heard Hugh say so, as blessed as that foreigner you and he know."

It is said that Chidley is a corruption of Chudleigh in Devon, and that when the Croftons went to Ireland they took with them an apple which afterwards bore their name. Both the red and white varieties have nearly died out, and in 1894 it was noted that no good ones of either kind had been seen for years.



Lakefield and Lough Rynn.

*From a drawing by Mrs. William Crofton,
about 1855.*



Lakefield, Co. Leitrim.

From a Photograph by Miss Amy D. Crofton.



Major Walter Crofton, 54th Regt.,
killed at Waterloo.

Aide-de-camp to Sir Colin Halkett.

*From a silhouette belonging to his grand-daughter.
Miss Frances Ellen Crofton, Hampton Court Palace.*

A WATERLOO HERO.

Edward Walter Crofton was baptized at the Foundling Hospital Dublin, in September, 1813, while St. Catherine's Parish Church was undergoing repairs. He was son of Walter and Harriet Crofton, and the Vicar of St. Catherine's, Revd. William Whitelaw, officiated, in the presence of Frances Crofton, the child's grand-aunt, and its aunt and uncle, Anna (Joanna) Newton and her husband, William Newton.

Walter Crofton, the father, was in the 54th Regiment, and served in the West Indies for seven years, and was then made Captain.

In 1813 he was Brigade Major in the Expedition to Stralsund, and rendered good service in the attack on Bergen op Zoom, being noticed with distinction by Major-General Gibbs in his official report.

On April 26, 1814, Major-General J. Gibbs wrote from St. Gravenweul, Brabant, to General Sir George Prevost, K.B., commending Captain Crofton, as a brave soldier and a zealous, good officer, who, when the 54th regiment expected orders to proceed to Canada, wished to quit his appointment on the Staff in the Netherlands which had ceased to be active, and to join his regiment in order to accompany it to Canada.

In June, 1815, he was on leave at Ostend to see his family, and on June 13 learnt by a letter from a friend that the French Army was in movement on the frontier.

He set off at once for the Brigade and reached it on the evening of the 15th. Next day at Quatre Bras he received a severe wound in the thigh, and was strongly and repeatedly urged by both the Surgeon and by Major-General Sir Colin Halkett, who commanded the Brigade, to retire to the rear and have his wound cared for, as the surgeon said it was impossible for him to undergo exertion, and he was unfitted by the wound for immediate service. "Born up by the courage and perseverance which belonged to his character, and by the heroic ardour of his mind, he determined to continue the exercise of his duty as long as he could sit on horseback."

Major Crofton, on Saturday, 17th June, 1815, wrote to his wife, who was at 42, Rue Longue, Ostend, from the village of Hautain le Val, near Nivelles, as follows:—

We yesterday attacked the French at the village of Quatre Bras at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile from hence, between this village and Namur on the high road.

The French were so superior in numbers that little could be done, and our Cavalry not being arrived was the only circumstance that prevented us giving them a complete drubbing. However we lost no ground, and our Troops

bivouacked on the field of battle, and this morning the greater part of our Cavalry and Artillery are arrived, so that there is little doubt but we shall be successful.

As bad news generally travels faster than good, I must now tell you that I was obliged to quit the Field last evening about 8 o'clock, in consequence of having received a small bruise on the upper part of my thigh. Fortunately my purse turned the ball, and it has had no other effect than that of making me a little lame for the moment. Don't on any account be alarmed, for I have absolutely told you the fact, and I hope to join my Brigade in the course of the day.

I cannot pretend to give any account of our loss. My little French horse rec^d a ball in one of his hind legs, but I hope it will soon be well.

I have not heard anything of the 54th as yet.

I shall send this by the first person I can find going to Brussels, &c.

Don't, my love, be uneasy, if you do not hear from me as often and as regularly as you may expect, for depend upon it I will embrace every opportunity.

God Almighty bless you and my dear children, and believe me as ever, my dearest Harriett,

Yours most affectionately, W: Crofton.

P.S.—I think we shall very soon drive the enemy from this country. Their present force is supposed to be about one hundred thousand. We were badly prepared at the first onset. Adieu.—W. C. You may safely remain at Ostend for the present, but look out for a passage, my love, in case of accidents.

He wrote again on Sunday morning, 18th June, "from the Village of [Wattertelloo, *cancelled*] Waterlloo, on the Road fm Nivelles, to Brussels":—

The army retreated yesterday to the village of Genappe for the purpose of ascertaining the enemies' force which was concealed in a Wood and also, I fancy, to get up reinforcements.

We are now in a most perfect state to give them a drubbing and I think that 3 days will find the surviving part of *their* Army (the French), in France.

They followed us up yesterday, by which means the Duke of Wellington accomplished his object. He is always on the field.

I am quite well to-day, and am preparing to join the Brigade, which is about 3 miles from here.

The weather is unfavourable, but as bad for the enemy as for us.

You will soon, I hope, hear glorious news.

Col. [G.] Muttelbury [of the 69th] is well. [Lieut. M. S. H.] Lloyd [of the 54th] received a slight wound.

I daresay the reports you will have heard are very bad. Don't credit them. We shall do well.

I hope you are quiet at Ostend. I rejoice you are not at Brussels.

I must now, my love, conclude. Kiss the dear children for me. God Almighty bless both you and them, and believe me ever, my dearest Harriett—Yours most affectionately, W. Crofton.

Giddy [his soldier-servant] is extremely attentive. Our baggage is gone to Brussels. I shall send this by any person going that way. I wrote to you yesterday. Adieu.—W. C.

This is about 5 or 6 miles from Nivelles and near Genappe.

On the morning of the glorious 18th, Major Walter Crofton was lifted, with the aid of a chair, on to his horse, and went through the duties of that arduous day as Aide-de-Camp, "with the same prompti-

tude of attention and exertion, the same zeal and intrepidity as if his body had been in its usual state, when unfortunately at the close of it, in the act of conveying orders to the 33rd regiment, which was in advance, a musket ball entered his neck and, taking an upward direction, passed through at the top of the head."

"He called out 'My poor wife, my poor children, what will become of them?' " Yet he endeavoured to keep his seat and to do his duties, when a cannon ball striking him in the middle put an immediate period to his existence.

"Major-General Sir Colin Halkett was himself painfully wounded, but took steps to inform Mrs. Crofton at Ostend of the sense he entertained of her husband's loss."

On June 23rd, Major Walter's servant, John Giddy, wrote from Antwerp to Mrs. Crofton at Ostend, the following simple and pathetic letter :—

Madam.—I ham sory to Inform you of the onfortunet Misforting of my onfortinet Masters Death althow Both Valeant and Gloriss.

I have on Mondy morning Laid him in the Ground to the Beast advantige Laid in my poure.

I ham now in Antwarp after the Bagage, and I have found hitt to the Gineralls Quarters with the Boxes Brock open and many of the things Mising Butt watt his Rem[aining] I ham geating Wished.

By the Requeast of the Ginerall, the Ginerall haf wrote to to Lord Wilington concerning your onfortin Misforting Butt I trust that you will, Mam, Make your sealf as Comfortible and Cheer your Spirtes as well as posable you Can.

I have sold too of My Masters horses, one to Cornell Elenson of the 23rd [Col. Elphinstone of the 33rd?], and the other his to bee putt by Auction, and the Greay horse that his Brote the B[agg]age to Antwerp his to Bee sent Back to the Divison to Bee sold Bie the Requeast of the Ginerall.

I shall Seon Com to Ostend with the Bagage, as the Gineralls wishes Me to Com, so you wil pleas to Send Mee Word concerning the pice of Scarlett Cloth his mouth in My Masters Box, as one of the ad[jutant's] his in want, and hee will pay watt the value his.

I shall leave Antwarp A Bout the 30, and Make the Beast of My Way to Ostend to you with wat Bagage his Remeanin.

I hope you will Make your Sealf Reconsld for you [k]now, Madam, Gods will Must Bee don.

I have seen the Rignent, and the[y] with Me Lement the Lost of a Valount officer.

I hope, Madam, you will nott give way to the Lost of a Most Gratifull and offetont [affectionate] fathor, for the sake of the heafflise [helpless] famley.

Mam, I hop you will Excu[s]e Mee for My Ignence Butt I Conant Done Better.

I ham your Servant

John Giddy.

the vilige [of Braine Lalleud] his Near Waterloo, one the Right of the Rode, ware the acton was fought. hitt his A church with a Long spire. the Cru[ci]fiction his one the eand of the church, And one the Right of the Crufiction thare his ware My Masters Boday Lais. The Grave was very well Bankead hup with the Mold. [A rough drawing follows]

Whean you come from Brussels, Waterloo his a Boutt 12 or 16 Miles from Bruss:, and as you pass Waterloo hup the hill the Rode turns off too the Right, and the plain and Cornfields ware the Acton Was fought his Directt before you.

On June 20, Mrs. H. Williams, wife of the Paymaster of the 73rd Regiment, wrote from Brussels to "Mrs. Crofton, 54 Regiment, Rue Longue, Ostend":—

The sad task is imposed on me to break to you the afflicting intelligence of the fate of your dear Husband, who was one amongst the many brave officers, who have fall'n.

Severe as your distress must be at such a loss, yet I trust you will yield with fortitude to the dispensation of an all-wise Providence.

It will soothe your Grief to learn that his sufferings were of short duration.

He was taken from the field of battle, and buried yesterday morning.

The moment he fell he was plundered of everything.

I cannot say how much I feel for you, as does Mr. W., and how much I wish I was near you to give you every comfort and assistance in my power.

My nerves have been so completely shaken by the misery of the last four days, that I can scarcely hold my pen to write to you

Our poor Regiment [73rd] is completely cut up; only two officers left, that are not either kill'd or wounded. Col. [G.] Harries [of the 73rd] is wounded in the shoulder, but thank God is doing well.

Their names are covered with glory, for they fought and fell like Heroes. Nothing cou'd equal their bravery.

I am quite worn out with fatigue, both of Mind and Body. The scenes I have witnessed for the last four days have been beyond everything dreadful.

Mrs. McDarmid [wife of D. McDarmid, Surgeon, 73rd Regt.] is at Antwerp.

I shall feel very anxious to learn how you are, if you wou'd get some friend to inform me how you are.

Mr. W. made an attempt to join the Regt. but was obliged to return, therefore the package you sent by us remains here, which we will take care of, till you tell us where to send it to you.

I shall write a duplicate, sending one by the Dragoon, and the other by the post.

God bless you, my dear Mrs. Crofton. Do let me hear how you are and the dear children.

Much do I share in your affliction and wish I cou'd in any way mitigate your sufferings on the sad subject of this letter.

Mr. Williams joins me in kindest regards, and our sincere Wishes to hear a tolerable account of you.

My time will not permit me to say more than that I am with much esteem and affection, yours most truly,

H. Williams.

On June 30 a memorial was addressed in the name of Mrs. Crofton to His Royal Highness Field Marshall the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, setting forth the services and death of Major Crofton, and stating that she was left with four children, the eldest of which was only five and a half years old, and the youngest four months.

In the churchyard at Braine Lalleud there is a monument inscribed :—

This Stone
is the last testimony of affection of
a disconsolate wife
to a husband, whose loss she is doomed to deplore,
Ist martris [like to the martyrs]
marking the spot where the remains of
WALTER CROFTON,
Captain in the 54th regt. of Brit. Inf^y. and Brigade Major
of the 3rd division of the army, under the command
of the Duke of Wellington, are deposited.
Severely wounded on the 16th of June, 1815, and
yet persisting in his duties, he gloriously fell at
the close of the Battle of Waterloo on the 18th, in
the 31st year of his age, leaving to an afflicted and
despairing family the memory of his worth, and the
gratitude of his country. Harrie Crofton. R.I.P.

The foregoing letters are treasured by his grand-daughter Frances Ellen Crofton, who resides at Hampton Court Palace, where her mother before her also had apartments assigned to her by Queen Victoria in memory of the gallantry of Major Crofton as above narrated.

With the letters is a copy of *The Courier* of Thursday evening, June 22, 1815, which, under the heading "Great and Glorious News. Complete overthrow of Bonaparte's Army," published the Duke of Wellington's dispatch, dated Waterloo, 19th June, with a list of the British officers killed and wounded, including "Brevet Major Crofton, 5th Division," amongst the killed. The paper describes how "about eleven o'clock last night a chaise and four, ornamented with French flags, and two French eagles pointed out of the windows on each side, drove rapidly along the Kent Road and across Westminster Bridge, up Parliament Street, and White-hall, to Lord Castlereagh's house in St. James' Square, with the Hon. Major Percy, bringing the anxiously expected dispatches.

"The news spread with lightning rapidity. A great crowd assembled, sang 'God Save the King,' and filled the place with shouts and huzzas."

SECTION VI.D.

THE CROFTONS OF DUBLIN.

Besides all the foregoing descendants of John Crofton of Lisborne there is little room for doubt that there were many more, and that amongst them must be included the family who trace back to Ambrose Crofton, who was born about 1670, and was made a Freeman of Trim

in the year 1691. As he, or very possibly a son of the same name, settled in Dublin, and that city has since been the family headquarters, they are here for convenience styled "The Croftons of Dublin," although there were from time to time many other Croftons living in Dublin.

The family tradition is that they are of Lisdorne descent, and are more akin to the Croftons of Lisdorne and Mohill than to the Croftons of Mote.

The writer's father, who was of both Mohill and Lisdorne descent, thought he had heard that the Dublin Croftons were descended from a Valentine Crofton, who was engaged in the time of Queen Anne on the Dublin Waterworks, in some capacity, but no trace can be found of an early Valentine Crofton. The nearest in sound to Valentine would be Valesius Skipton Crofton, who was born about 1811, and was Musician to the Duke of York, and lived at Drogheda, and whose son Barnewall Crofton lives at Westport, Co. Mayo. There was, however, about 1841 a member of the Crofton family of Dublin named Valentine. He was the youngest son of Richard Crofton, son of Philip, son of Ambrose.

It is thought that Ambrose Crofton, of Dublin, had an elder brother William, who was admitted to the Freedom of the City in March, 1717, as a member of the Merchants' Gild, Ambrose being admitted at Midsummer, 1728.

Possibly both William and Ambrose were sons of Ambrose, the Freeman of Trim, 1691.

William Crofton was churchwarden of St. Werburg's, Dublin, in 1724. He was a member of the Irish Parliament, and was a friend of John Dillon. He is believed to be the same as William Crofton of Ratheny, Dublin, gent., whose son William took letters of administration November 15, 1741. He married twice, first in 1717, his first wife's name being Elizabeth; she died about 1724; and, under licence dated May 29, 1725, he married, secondly, Mary Rone, and was then "of St. Werburg's parish, gent."

By his first wife he had issue:—

1. George, baptized St. Werburg's in 1718 (died in infancy?).
2. Edward, baptized St. Werburg's 1720, buried there September, 1721.
3. William, baptized St. Werburg's 1721, of whom presently.
4. Mary, baptized St. Werburg's March 8, 1722-3; in 1740 Edward Crofton of Mote was "next friend" for her and her brother William in a Chancery suit.

5. Theophilus (No. 1), baptized at St. Werburg's March 31, 1723-4, and died an infant.

By his second marriage William Crofton had issue:—

6. Ann, baptized St. Werburg's March 16, 1726-7.
7. Elizabeth, baptized St. Werburg's November 26, 1727.
8. Theophilus (No. 2), born January 28, 1729-30; buried St. Werburg's February 2, 1730-1.

William Crofton, junior, married twice, first, about 1739, Anne —, who died about 1749, administration being granted to William February 3, 1749-50, and had issue:—

1. Edward, who was baptized at St. Audoen's, Dublin, in 1740.
2. James, baptized St. Audoen's, October 14, 1744.

William's second wife was named Mary —, and they had issue:—

3. Robert, baptized July 10, 1757.
4. Lucy, baptized June 18, 1758.
5. Arabella, baptized August 3, 1760.
6. George, baptized August 9, 1762.

This is probably the William Crofton whose death, July 25, 1763, in New Burlington Street, Regent Street, London, is recorded in Musgrave's Obituary.

Nothing further has been elicited concerning this family, but they may have representatives amongst some of the unidentified Dublin Croftons.

Returning to Ambrose Crofton of Dublin, who is presumed to be son of Ambrose of Trim, it seems highly probable that the elder Ambrose was nearly related (probably son) to Captain William Crofton who was defending that town in 1645, and also related to the Edward Crofton who paid Hearth Tax at Grangegodden, Kells, Co. Meath, in 1663 and 1666. (*Vide ante.*)

Ambrose Crofton was probably married twice, because the Staveley Note Book, quoting Mrs. Hanyngton, speaks of William and Charles as brothers of Philip, and the marriages of William and Charles in 1734 and 1737 prove that they were not sons of Ambrose's marriage in 1724. By this first marriage Ambrose had issue:—

1. William, who fought at Dettingen in 1743 in the 13th Dragoons, and died in 1762. He was buried "in St. Ino's Chapel" (Staveley Diary) at St. John's, Dublin, July 18, 1762. Under a licence, dated April 26, 1734, he married Anne Fleeson, "niece of Mrs. Grogan" (Staveley Diary), of St. Michan's parish,

Dublin, spinster. He had no issue. He had a sister, Mary Bell, who had a son and two daughters (see his Will, *post*).

2. Charles, married Sarah Graham in 1737, and had a son.

5a. William, who died intestate 1794, and in 1788, under a marriage licence married Sydney, daughter of — Deane.

At Christmas, 1724, an Edward Crofton (probably of Castlefish), with Charles and Thomas Wenman, attested the marriage articles of Ambrose Crofton, who was then living in Castle Street, Dublin, and married Margaretta, daughter of Phillip Wenman, Esq., of Mount Mellick, Queen's County (Memorial, July 1, 1725, Deed Registry). Mount Mellick is mid-way between Tullamore and Athy, 15 or 16 miles from either. Margaretta had a sister Jane. Tradition says they were sisters of Viscount Wenman, and were related to Captain Philip Wenman*, who in 1641 was in Sir H. Titchborne's Regiment at Drogheda (Ormonde Papers, Hist. MSS., Com. 14th Report, Appendix, part vii). Margaret and Jane were daughters of Philip Wenman, who married Barbara Fowle, whose Will, dated March 28, 1747-8, was proved on the following 29th November, and describes her as Barbara Wenman, otherwise Fowle, of Dublin City, widow. Apparently her daughter, Margaret Crofton, had died before 1748, for Barbara only mentions her grandson, Philip Crofton (son of Ambrose and Margaret), and her two (surviving) daughters, Jane Wenman and Barbara Boyce, and a grand-daughter Mary, who had married John Jervis, a "haberdasher of smallwares, who went to America." Jane's Will mentions her grand-niece Margaretta Jervis, "daughter of Mary Jervis." Margaretta married — Ellis, and had issue: 1, William Ellis, who in 1841 was at Boulogne; 2, Frances, who married — Wilson. Jane also mentions her niece, Frances Crofton, and grand-niece, Frances Crofton junior.

Ambrose Crofton and Margaretta, his wife, had issue:—

3. Philip, of whom presently.

4. Edward, baptized at St. Werburg's, Dublin, August 16, 1728, and buried there July 4, 1729.

* The third successive Sir Richard Wenman was knighted for gallant conduct at the Taking of Cadiz, 1596. He was Sheriff of Oxfordshire 1627, and next year Charles I. made him Baron Wenman of Kilmaynham, Ireland, and Viscount Wenman. His son Thomas succeeded him, and had only two daughters, Frances (mar: R. Sunwell) and Penelope (mar: Sir Thos. Cave, bart.). He was succeeded by his uncle Philip Wenman, who had no male issue, and Charles II. extended the title to Sir Richard Wenman, bart., of Caswell, Oxon., who died 1727. His son Philip was fifth Viscount, and married in 1741 Sophia Herbert, and was succeeded by his son Philip, who married in 1766 Eleanor Willoughby, and died without issue.

5. Barbara, infant, buried at St. Werburg's May 27, 1730.
6. Henry, who married — —, and had issue :—
 - 6a. William, of Arbor Hill, Dublin, and in his Will, which was proved in 1775, is described as late Quartermaster of Colonel Douglas's Regiment, the 13th Dragoons. His wife's name was Elizabeth —.
 - 6b. Dorcas, who was living and unmarried in September, 1775.
7. A daughter, who married — Johnston, and had issue :—
 Matthew Johnston, who owned ships, was styled captain, and had a wine business. He married his first cousin, — Simcocks, and had three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Jane, one of whom married G. H. Hannynnton, or Hanyngton, of Carrisbrae.
8. A daughter, who married — Simcocks, and had issue a daughter, who married her cousin, Matthew Johnston, and Jane, who married — Langley.
9. Dorcas (?), who married — Langley, and had a daughter Dorcas (?).

Philip Crofton was living in Queen Street, Dublin, in 1751, when, under a licence, he married Frances Harwood, whose Will was proved at Dublin. He was admitted a Freeman of Dublin at Michaelmas, 1750, and was living in Dawson Street, Dublin, in 1773. He held a Commission in the Royal Dublin Militia.

He had issue :—

1. Ambrose, who was a Commander in the Royal Navy. He was baptized at St. Audoen's, Dublin, December 6, 1754, and died September 11, 1835. He married Sarah —, of Somerstown, Co. Meath, who was buried November 13, 1817, aged 49. Ambrose is said to have been "godfather to Lord Byron," and on the staff of the Duke of York, and "cousin" to Duke Crofton of Lakefield. An impossible tradition says he was drowned in the wreck of the *Royal George*, August 29, 1782. He was, in fact, from February, 1780, to 1782, Lieutenant on the *Royal George* in the Channel Fleet and at Gibraltar, but in 1782 was transferred to the *Bienfaisant*, as Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Sir John L. Ross, at Portsmouth, and so escaped the disaster that befel the *Royal George*. See an account of Ambrose's career, *post*. They had issue :—
 - 1a. Hugh, who at Easter, 1839, was admitted a Freeman of

Dublin as "Hugh Crofton, junior" (that is junior to Sir Hugh Crofton of Mohill, who was also a Freeman at that date), of the Merchants' Gild.

- 1b. Philip Wenman, who married —, daughter of — Blackburne*, of Dublin, whose burial place was at St. Mark's, Dublin, and had issue:—

1ba. Frances, who married Patrick Moore, of Ballysala, Newtownards, near Belfast, brother of James Moore, who was three times Sheriff of Dublin, and related to the Moores of Moore Abbey. They had issue seven sons and three daughters:—1, James Patrick; 2, Charles, married Haidie, daughter of Harding Acland. Their daughter was Mary Moore, the well-known actress, who in June, 1879, married James Abbey, and whose cousin Frances, wife of Revd. Wm. Cass Greene, of Oakamoor Vicarage, Cheadle, Staffordshire (married 1867), was born in 1847; 3, Hugh; 4, Isaac; 5, Philip John; 6, Frances, married Philip Whyte, of Sligo; 7, Elizabeth.

2. Ernest Augustus, godson of the King of Hanover, and later in the suite of the Duke of York. He was admitted a Freeman of Dublin at Michaelmas, 1832, as son of a member of the Merchants' Gild. He claimed to be entitled to the Mount Temple estates, through his mother, who was by a line of female descent a descendant of Capt. Lawrence Hyde (brother of Lord Clarendon), whose eldest daughter married, secondly, Mr. Temple, of Mount Temple. From this it may be inferred that Ernest Augustus was Philip's eldest son. The claim was quite absurd.
3. Frances, born about 1765, who married, in 1786, at Dublin, under a licence, Hyacinth Crofton (see Croftons of Longford House, *ante*), who is believed to have been born in France, and to be son of a Crofton of Longford House, who was Governor of La Hogue.

* George Blackburne of Co. Meath, died 1769, leaving three sons, Richard, Edward and Anthony. Anthony's will was proved June 1, 1804. He left issue—1, Anthony of Parsonstown, Co. Meath, High Sheriff 1829, and three daughters, of whom the eldest married Anthony Crofton (*ante*).

Richard, eldest son of George, married in 1774 Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Hopkins, Esq., and his wife Jane Foster. Elizabeth died 1826. Their son Francis was Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and died 1867. His fifth son, John Henry, who was born in 1828, married in 1857 Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Crofton, barrister (*ante*).



Hugh (son of Philip) Crofton, of Dublin,
born 1767.

He is said to have come to Ireland after fighting a duel. He obtained a Commission in the English army, and was a Captain in the 69th Regiment, and died at Gibraltar. His widow took letters of administration August 13, 1796. She married, secondly, Commander Thomas Hawker, R.N., in whose ship she is said to have returned to England from Gibraltar. She survived her second husband, and died at Boulogne in 1841, aged 76. Her will, dated June 14, 1841, was made at Boulogne, and mentions "Phaby Crofton, daughter of Hugh Crofton, of Dublin, Esq.," also "Valentine, youngest son of my late beloved brother Richard," and "my niece, Frances Moore, otherwise Crofton." The residuary legatees were "William Ellis and Frances Wilson, son and daughter of my late near relative, Margaret Ellis, otherwise Jervis."

4. Richard Harwood, who was baptized July 31, 1765, at St. Ann's, Dublin, and in 1815 and 1825 was City Inspector of Waterworks at Dublin. He married, and had issue. His youngest son was Valentine (*cf* Mrs. Hawker's Will).
5. Hugh, of whom presently.
6. Philip, who died an infant, and was buried at St. Audoen's, July 26, 1758.
7. Ann.
8. Philip (No. 2), see descendants of Philip Crofton (No. 2), *post*. Some records assert that he was a member of the Longford House family, but this seems to be an error.

Hugh Crofton was baptized at St. Ann's, Dublin, April 6, 1767, and in 1815 was City Store Keeper in the Pipe Water Office. In November, 1800, he lived in Barrack Street, when, under a licence dated November 13, he was married to Harriot Willson, of St. Peter's parish, Dublin, spinster, on November 22, by Revd. Joseph Druitt, Curate of Bally-haive. It is surmised that she died within a year or two. He died July 25, 1854, "aged 91" (really 87), and was buried at Mount Jerome.

Hugh Crofton, of Dublin City, gent., obtained a licence dated August 31, 1803, to marry Elizabeth Oates, of St. Paul's parish, spinster. There was issue of this marriage.

1. Mervyn Paget, who was admitted a Freeman of Dublin at Michaelmas, 1835, was on the staff of the Dublin Waterworks, and lived in Harrington Street, Dublin. He died August 11, 1883, aged 67, and was buried at Mount Jerome Cemetery,

Dublin. He married Julia Matilda Willson, who died March 16, 1881, aged 66 (buried at Mount Jerome*), and had issue :—

1a. James Thomas Ambrose, born in Dublin, April 16, 1838, and died at Kingstown, August 22, 1907. He was admitted a Freeman of Dublin May 5, 1868. He married, first, Elizabeth Lamb; and, secondly, in London, Mrs. Ratree, widow of — Ratree, by whom he had no issue. The issue of the first marriage was :—

1aa. Ashley Paget, who took Holy Orders; born May 10, 1869. He is B.A. of T.C.D., and afterwards went to Ridley Hall, Cambridge; was ordained Deacon at Dublin in 1899, and Priest at Norwich in 1901. From 1904 he was Curate of Felixstowe, Suffolk; 1907 he was appointed Assistant Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen at Bristol, and in 1910 was serving that Mission at Shanghai. On June 2, 1891, he was made a Freeman of Dublin.

1ab. Clara Fanny, born April 27, 1870, married Percy Diggins, and has issue :—1, James Crofton, born August 16, 1902; 2, Eileen Crofton, born Nov. 28, 1904.

1ac. Jack Wenman, born December 18, 1872; living at Glenora, Manitoba, Canada.

1ad. Cecil Osborne, born July 31, 1874, married at Capetown, June 24, 1909.

1ae. Eva, born January 25, 1876, married June 21, 1899, Arthur Diggins, of Kew Gardens, and has issue :—1, John Crofton, born May 12, 1900.

1b. Mervyn Paget (No. 2), admitted a Freeman of Dublin Feb. 21, 1861; born Oct. 5, 1839 or 1840, died April 14, 1898, aged 58; buried at Mount Jerome. He married, first, on July 21, 1869, Ada Louisa, younger daughter of the Hon. Francis James Needham, of Templeogue House (and Frances Jane, his wife), third son of Francis Jack, second Earl of Kilmorey. She was born September 3, 1851, and died June 10, 1880. He married, secondly, on

* The gravestone of the Mervyn Paget Croftons, father and son, also records "Phœbe Crofton, died 24th May, 1889, aged 76 years." She was an elder sister of Mervyn Paget the elder, and would be born in 1813, and is mentioned in Mrs. Hawker's will.

October 26, 1882, Letitia Kelsey, who was born October 1, 1852. By his first marriage he had issue :—

1ba. Selina Jane.

1bb. Ada Louisa.

1bc. Florence Maude.

1bd. Francis Jack Needham, born November 27, 1875, admitted a Freeman of Dublin, March 13, 1903.

1be. Lillian Mabella, married her cousin, Henry William Genner Hopkins, eldest son of Henry William Hopkins, of Dublin.

By his second marriage he had issue :—

1bf. Mervyn Paget No. 3, born October 19, 1884.

1bg. Ledger William Willson, born April 25, 1889.

1c. Elizabeth Harriett, born September 2, 1841, who married Henry William Hopkins, of Dublin, and had issue :— Henry William Genner, who married his cousin, Lillian Mabella Crofton, and has issue :—1, Elizabeth ; 2, Henry William Genner (No. 2) ; 3, Mervyn ; 4, Ethel ; 5, Egbert ; 6, Eva.

1d. Richard Willson Ledger, born Aug. 16, 1843, of 6, Harrington Street, Dublin, Clerk to the South Dublin Union. He died July 8, 1879, aged 35 ; buried at Mount Jerome. He married, first, in November, 1867, Jane Selina, eldest daughter of the Hon. Francis James Needham, above-mentioned. She was born August 31, 1841, baptized at Tallaght, Co. Dublin, October 31, 1841, and died August 3, 1874, buried at Mount Jerome. There was issue of the marriage :—

1da. Mervyn Needham, who died May 16, 1873, aged 4 years and 5 months, and was buried at Mount Jerome.

He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of William Hayes, of Edmondstown Park, Rathfarnham, Dublin, and had issue :—

1db. William Mervyn, M.D., Lecturer in Special Pathology, Univ. Coll., Dublin, 1910 ; born Feb., 1879, married Sept. 25, 1906, at St. Columba's, Tullow, Co. Carlow, Mary Josephine Abbott, and has issue :—

1dba. Patricia Mary.

- 1dc. Richard Hayes, born in 1880, after his father's death, matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1898, B.A. 1901, entered the Civil Service, and was at Hong Kong with the Colonial Secretary in 1909. He married Mabel Anne, daughter of the Rev. George Furness Smith, and has issue:—
- 1dca. Denis Hayes, born in 1909.
- 1e. William Henry Wenman, born December 12, 1845, who was admitted a Freeman of Dublin July 17, 1868, and died January 7, 1880. He married —, and had issue:—
- 1ea. A daughter.
- 1f. Frances Dorothea, born September 14, 1847, and married John Doyle, of Stamer Street, Dublin, and the Waterworks, Dublin. There is issue of the marriage:—1, Ashley Crofton, died young; 2, Annie, died young; 3, Grace; 4, Arthur; 5, Clement Needham; 6, Selina; 7, Eveline; 8, Olive; 9, Mervyn, who died young.
- 1g. Caroline Ellen Julia, born October 15, 1849, who married Edwin McCracken, and has issue:—1, Edwin; 2, Alfred; 3, Mabel; 4, Ida; 5, Irene; 6, Mervyn. She died —.
- 1h. Sarah Willson, born May 13, 1851, who married William Colclough (pronounced "Cokely"), and has issue:—1, Harriett; 2, John; 3, Cecilia; 4, William; 5, Mary; 6, Hugh, died young; 7, Sarah; 8, Mabel; 9, Frederick; 10, —. She died —.
- 1i. Rosetta Phoebe, born Dec. 27, 1853, who married John Colclough, and has no issue.
- 1j. Hugh Hyacinth Talpoor, born August 10, 1856, who went to South Africa, and married there, and lived in Capetown. His wife died, having had issue a son, named Lord, who died an infant.

Philip Crofton No. 2, eighth child of Philip Crofton, eldest son of Ambrose Crofton, of Trim and Dublin, was an officer in the 15th Regiment, and at the time he was killed at Ganvalon, St. Domingo, in the West Indies, was Adjutant to the 43rd Regiment of Foot. On May 4, 1796, Letters of Administration to his effects were granted to his widow, Sarah, who was daughter of Samuel Herbert and his wife, Mary Arundel, of the Island of St. Christopher, West Indies.

They had issue:—

1. William Edward, of whom presently.



Captain Henry Crofton, 82nd Regt.,
Aide-de-Camp to Lord Dalhousie,
died 1843.

2. Henry, who was a Captain in the 82nd Regiment, and aide de camp to Lord Dalhousie in India. He died before July, 1843. He married Mademoiselle Marguerite Hermine, daughter of Gabriel Ezemar, of Les Esseintes, near Réole, Bordeaux. She died at Verdelaïs, November 1, 1875, aged 82. They lived for some time at St. Aigle, near Bordeaux, but in 1843 were at La Réole, in the Gironde. They had issue :—
 - 2a. Edward, who died young.
 - 2b. William, who died at La Réole, Nov. 3, 1839, novice of the Society of St. Mary, at Verdelaïs. An account of him appeared in a pamphlet called “Nouveaux Souvenirs de Verdelaïs, ou les trois enfants de Marie.”
 - 2c. Alfred, who died about 1840.
 - 2d. Hermina, died December 17, 1897, unmarried, at Verdelaïs; much interested in Church affairs.
 - 2e. Marie, died February 28, 1898, unmarried, at Verdelaïs; played the organ with much talent.
 Their first cousins were Léo Ezemar (died October 11, 1901), who had issue : Valmont and Henriette; Gabriel Ezemar, has issue : Valentine (married), Henri (married), and Marie; Arthur Ezemar has issue : Octavie (married) and Marie.
3. Eliza.

William Edward Crofton, eldest son of Philip No. 2, was a Captain in the 50th and 91st Regiments. He served in Spain during the Peninsular War, and had a medal and clasps. In 1837 he was at Raven's Gift, Castle Dawson, Co. Derry. After retiring from the army he was Sub-Inspector of Royal Irish Constabulary, 1865, and died August 1, 1870, at Newtown, Limavady. On January 15, 1816, he married Alicia, daughter of William Moore, of The Bawn, Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone. She died February 23, 1855. They had issue :—

1. Henry, born at Aughnacloy November 13, 1816; died February 17, 1817.
2. Henry, born at Aughnacloy May 12, 1817; died at Dublin, Oct. 6, 1861. On February 17, 1848, he married Hannah Mina, only child of Richard A. Pearson, Surgeon, 1st Dragoon Guards, and 87th Regiment, or Royal Irish Fusiliers, who served in the Peninsular War, and his wife, Sarah Ussher, of Camphire, a descendant of Colonel Beverley, son of Arthur Ussher, grandson of Sir William Ussher, senior, whose daughter, Mary, married William Crofton of Templehouse. Their issue was :—

- 2a. William Edward Caldbeck, who was born in Dublin, 1849, and lives at 1, Lakelands Park, Terenure, Co. Dublin. He married, in 1886, Hester, youngest daughter of Thomas Pratt, J.P. She died in 1903, leaving no issue.
- 2b. Richard Arthur Pearson, born 1852, who married, 1880, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Brereton, of Dublin, and has issue :—
 - 2ba. Ethel, who died in infancy.
 - 2bb. Arthur Pearson, unmarried September, 1909.
 - 2bc. Wilfred, married June 1, 1910, Ethel Bell.
 - 2bd. Ida.
 - 2be. Nora.
- 2c. Rose, married Charles Murphy, of Templeogue House, Co. Dublin.
- 2d. Alice, married Dr. Ewing, of Bristol.
- 2e. Mary, married Alfred Mercer, of Brandon, Manitoba, Canada.
- 2f. Charles, of Brandon, Manitoba. He married in Canada.
3. William Edward, Captain 12th Regiment. Born at Fort Augusta, Jamaica, March 10, 1823, died at Cape of Good Hope, August 25, 1854; married in October, 1845, Colin, daughter of Charles McKenzie Campbell, Esq., of Mauritius.
4. Anne.
5. Eliza.
6. Alicia Hermine, born at Upper Park Camp, Jamaica, September 28, 1824; died at Rathgar, Dublin, October 8, 1910.
7. Thomas Frederick, born at Stoney Hill, Jamaica, June 13, 1826; died May 11, 1865; married at Philadelphia, U.S.A., October 13, 1853, Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of Thomas Burnell, of London. She died in London, August 19, 1902. They had issue :—
 - 7a. Thomas Frederick (No. 2), who died in London, Sept. 12, 1908.
 - 7b. Alicia Walton (Leeta), living at Waycroft, Chesham Bois, Bucks, Sept., 1909.
8. Philip, born at Newry Barracks, August 27, 1827, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., January 10, 1903; married at New York, June 10, 1856, Emily, daughter of Thomas Burnell, of London. She was born in London, August 20, 1827, and died June 10, 1887. They had issue, who were

all living at 2,028, Cherry Street, Philadelphia, in September, 1909:—

- 8a. William Edward.
- 8b. Henry Arthur.
- 8c. Alice.
- 8d. Emily Burnell.
- 8e. Edwin.
- 9. John Moore (No. 1), born at Lifford, Co. Donegal, July 4, 1829; died at Londonderry, January 22, 1830.
- 10. John Moore (No. 2), born at Edinburgh Castle, May 12, 1831; died at Mullingar, May 30, 1833.
- 11. Robert Erskine Anderson, Colonel of the 8th Cavalry Regiment, U.S.A. Army at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, 1891; born at Rowens Gift, Castle Dawson, December 18, 1834; died at Washington D.C., U.S.A., June 21, 1898; married Gabrielle Josephine Shubrick (born July 20, 1835, died December, 1894), daughter of Commander Irvine Shubrick, U.S. Navy, niece of Rear-Admiral William Branford Shubrick, U.S. Navy, and cousin of Senator H. A. Dupont. They had issue:—
 - 11a. Alice Moore, born Dec. 8, 1864; died May 11, 1866.
 - 11b. Julia du Pont, born September 12, 1866, married Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, of 5th U.S. Cavalry, and was at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1910.
 - 11c. Maude, born August 30, 1868, died about 1903.
 - 11d. William Moore, born in Virginia January 20, 1870; died June 4, 1907, at Camp Downes, Leyte, Philippine Islands. He was Captain in the 1st U.S. Infantry, and married Emilie Le Barbier (now of 630, West 135th Street, New York), who was born August 14, 1871. They have issue:—
 - 11da. William Moore (No. 2).
 - 11e. Gabrielle Josephine (No. 2), born March 28, 1873; living in 1910 at Wyoming Apartment House, Washington, D.C.
 - 11f. Mary Ethel, born August 24, 1875; married Captain Henry J— Hunt, 17th U.S. Infantry, and was living in 1910 at Fort McPherson, Georgia. They have issue:—
 - 1, Henry Jackson, born Feb. 11, 1899; 2, a daughter.

Colonel R. E. A. Crofton was appointed from Delaware Captain 16th Infantry, May 14, 1861; Brevet-Major April 7, 1862, for gallant

and meritorious services in Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee; Major, 14th Infantry, Sept. 25, 1868; Lieut.-Colonel, 13th Infantry, April 27, 1879; Colonel, 15th Infantry, October 19, 1886. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in the Battles of Chickamanga, Georgia, and Mission Ridge, Tennessee; retired February 4, 1897, aged 62 years, by order of the President.

ANNALS OF THE CROFTONS OF DUBLIN.

Captain William Crofton, who commanded a troop in the 13th Dragoons at the Battle of Dettingen, distinguished himself so much on that occasion as to gain the notice of George II., who, when Capt. William married and wished to sell out and leave the army, said he could not part with so good an officer, but would allow him to retire on full pay, which enabled him to live very comfortably in a house on the west side of French Street, between Digges Street and Cuffe Street, next door to "Little Hugh" Crofton [of Mohill]. Captain William kept a carriage, and a sedan-chair with bearers, and had the front parlour of his house thrown into the hall, so that his sedan-chair could be turned. Morgan Crofton (son of Sir Morgan Crofton) had a fine painting of him in Harcourt Street. It might have been among Sir Booth Gore's, as he (Morgan) and the Booth Gores, and the Coopers of Macrae then were related (*teste* Mrs. Hanyngton, Staveley Note Book).

Captain William made his Will, August 12, 1761 (proved August 16, 1762), leaving £300 to his niece Darcus (Dorcas) Crofton. He gave £2,450 to Morgan Crofton, Esq., and Joshua Carter, gent., as executors and trustees, to pay £600 to his niece Darcus Langley, and the income of the rest to her for life, and then £400 to "*the son of my late Sister Mary Bell*," £250 to each of her two daughters, £100 to "Ambrose, son of Philip Crofton, merchant," £300 to nephew William, "son of my brother Charles," and 1s. to William Crofton, Quartermaster in Colonel Douglas's Regiment of Dragoons, son of my brother Henry; £100 to Dr. Edward Crofton, £300 to my niece, Jane Simcocks, otherwise Langley, and £50 to each executor; £50 to Doctor Ezekiel Nesbit [who married the widow of the fourth Sir Edward Crofton of Mote]; to my nephew William, son of my brother Charles, all my share and proportion of the estate in Maryland, which was devised to me by John Crofton, late of Longford, Esq. The residue was left to niece Darcus Langley.

In 1787 Dorcas Langley made her Will (proved 1793), mentioning as grandnieces Anne Johnston, eldest daughter of Mathew Johnston,

of Dublin, merchant; Mary Johnston, his second daughter, and Jane, his youngest; also Dorcas Allen, daughter of William Allen; and god-daughter Ann Crofton, daughter of Morgan Crofton, of Mohill; and Frances Crofton, daughter of Philip Crofton, of Dublin; also a daughter of Mary Bell, sister of Captain William Crofton; also Thomas Nugent, son of Garret Nugent, of Dublin, bookbinder; and the Rev. Henry Dabzac.

William Crofton, formerly Quartermaster in his Majesty's 13th Regiment of Dragoons, but now of Arbour Hill, in the suburbs of the City of Dublin, made his Will, September 19, 1775, and left 5s. to his sister Dorcas Crofton, and the rest to his wife Elizabeth, who proved the Will December 4, 1775.

"Philip Crofton, of Queen Street, in the City of Dublin," made his Will January 29, 1783 (proved October 27, 1783), and left an annuity of £50 "out of the Annuity Company, Dublin, whereof I am a member," to his wife, Frances, but if she re-married then half of it for his children Frances, Richard, Hugh, and Philip. His wife was to have the income of his Dublin leaseholds for life, or till re-marriage. If Frances died unmarried, the property was to be divided between his children Ambrose, Richard, Hugh, and Philip. His half of the rents of the Crooked Staff and Upper Coomb, under his Aunt Jane Wenman's Will, to be paid to John Jones and Robert Maddock, of Dublin City, Esq., till £150 due to them is paid. To his daughter, Ann, 5s. The residue was left to his wife. The executors were Curtis Crofton, of Castlefish, Co. Kildare, and William Wenman Seward, of Prusia Street, Dublin, gent.

Frances Crofton, Philip's widow, made her Will January 29, 1784 (proved March 17, 1785), leaving five guineas to her eldest son, Ambrose, for a mourning ring, he being already provided for; five pounds a year to each of her sons, Richard, Hugh, and Philip, and the rest to her daughter Frances. John Jones, of Dublin City, Esq., was made sole executor. Mention is made of interests near the Coomb under the Dean and Chapter, or the Earl of Meath, under her husband's Will. Frances Crofton, spinster, took out administration with the Will annexed.

Ambrose Crofton entered the Navy in April, 1771, and retired as Commander in April, 1800. He served as midshipman in the *Panther* from 1772 to 1776 off Newfoundland, and in July, 1776, was wrecked in the *Egmont* on that station, but remained there till his ship was paid off at Portsmouth in November, 1777.

He was then made lieutenant, and attained his Commandership in July, 1794. As lieutenant he was with Sir G. Rodney in 1780 at the

relief of Gibraltar in the *Cumberland*, when he was transferred temporarily to the *Royal George* until Admiral Sir John L. Ross made him his Flag-Lieutenant on the *Bienfaisant*. In 1782 he was cruising off The Texel, and next year was in charge of the Ordnance Storeship *Lord Thurlow*, and sailed with Lord Howe to the relief of Gibraltar. In 1786 he went again to Gibraltar with troops.

From January, 1788, he was on the *Aurora* on the Jamaica station, but in July, 1789, was invalided home.

In 1790-1 he was on the *Swiftsure*, under Captain Sir James Wallace, "during the Spanish and Russian Armada," and kept with him as Commodore and Rear-Admiral while at the West Indies.

In July, 1794, he was made Commander of the *Lutin* on the Newfoundland station, and his last service was from March, 1799, to April, 1800, transporting troops to Holland for the expedition under Admiral Mitchell, General Abercrombie, and the Duke of York.

On Jan. 22, 1794, Ann Johnston, spinster, third cousin and only next-of-kin, took out administration at Dublin for the goods of William Crofton, late a Quartermaster in his Majesty's Regiment of Dragoons, a bachelor, intestate, without father, mother, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first or second cousin living.

The Staveley Note Books relate that, according to what Mrs. Hanyngton told Canon Staveley, Hyacinth Crofton, son of the Governor of La Hogue, fled from France after fighting a duel, and fell in love with "his cousin Frances, daughter of Philip Crofton, and sister of Hugh Crofton, who was in the Pipe Water Office in Dublin. Hyacinth was befriended by Mrs. Crofton (Jeanne d'Abzac, whose brother, Revd. Dr. d'Abzac, was Guardian of Mrs. Hanyngton's aunt), and was urged by her to turn Protestant, but his sweetheart kept him in the faith. Mrs. Crofton persuaded Mrs. Hanyngton's aunt to subscribe £100 towards buying a Commission in the English army for Hyacinth. They went to France, and about 1787, wishing to be received at the Court of Louis XVI., sent over to Ireland for proofs of Hyacinth's pedigree, which were duly obtained for him."

The Simcockses were an old Galway family; Thomas Simcocks being Sheriff in 1680, another or same Thomas, Mayor of Galway 1694, George was Sheriff 1703, and another or same George was Mayor in 1754; Samuel was Warden of St. Nicholas, Galway, in 1734.

The earliest record showing the long connection of the Dublin Croftons with the Pipe Water or Waterworks Department of the Corporation is in 1754, when "Mr. Crofton," one of the Councillors

or "Commons" was appointed on a Committee for Letting the Beams and Scales by "public cant" (Dublin Assembly Roll, x., 150).

Philip Crofton was elected to serve as a Representative of the Trinity Guild for three years from December 16, 1756 (*ibid*, p. 540).

On October 18, 1760, "Mr. Crofton" was appointed as one of the Commons and Director of the Ballast Office (*ibid*, p. 403).

The Assembly Rolls for 1777 record a payment of twenty guineas to Philip Crofton, Book and Store Keeper to the Pipe Water Works, for half a year's services (vol. xii., p. 480), and that a storey was to be added to Mr. Crofton's old office in the Pipe Water Yard (p. 490). In February, 1778, "Mr. Crofton, the Storekeeper," was directed to make returns every month as to timber.

In 1783 Hugh Crofton, son of Philip, was appointed joint or assistant storekeeper to the Pipe Water Works (xiii., 282). Mr. Philip Crofton died on February 10, and Mr. Hugh Crofton, "a very diligent and attentive young man," was appointed Assistant Book and Storekeeper to his mother, Frances Crofton, during her continuance in that office, and she was appointed Book and Storekeeper to the Pipe Works for a year ending Easter, 1784, at the usual salary (xiii., pp. 291, 293, 302).

On April 21, 1784, Mrs. Crofton having died on February 16, her son, Hugh, was appointed to the office for a year ending Easter, 1785, at the usual salary of £80 (xiii., 360, 368).

About a year later the Corporation considered the expediency of having a Reservoir at the Royal Canal to supply the north part of the city, and they received "a very ingenious calculation from Mr. Crofton, Storekeeper, relative to the different supplies given by the Bason and Island Bridge to the different houses in this city, which calculation does Mr. Crofton much credit and deserves approbation" (xiv., 269).

DUBLIN FREEMEN.

At the beginning of this account of the Croftons of Dublin, William Crofton, of Dublin, merchant, is mentioned as having been admitted as a Freeman in 1717, with a suggestion that he was brother of Ambrose, and that both were sons of Ambrose Crofton, who was born about 1672, and was made a Freeman of Trim in 1691, and that Ambrose of Trim was related to Captain William, who was defending Trim in 1645, and is named in the 1639 Funeral Certificate of John Crofton of Lisdone as his second son, and was perhaps the William Crofton who was buried at St. John's, Dublin, February 28, 1674-5.

In 1613 the Escheator John Crofton's third son, William, of Templehouse, Auditor General, who was much in Dublin, was made a Freeman of that city, and in 1634, "William Crafton, gent.," was admitted a Freeman of Dublin, "by special grace and a fine of a Peece of Plate for the use of the City," and was probably son of the last-named William.

In a letter sent from Rochelle on January 18, 1598, it was reported that "Captain Crofton" had come thither from Dublin with a great quantity of butter, to the number of 270 firkins or barrels, with some other provisions (Cal. St. Papers, Ireland, 1588-99, p. 462). Was he Edward of Mote?

About 1625 (in vol. clxxxix., 42, of State Papers), there is a Memorandum of the shares which *Barnabas Crofton* has in certain ships as specified (Cal. of State Papers, Ireland, 1623-5, p. 521).

Was Barnabas son of Captain Crofton? Had Barnabas a brother Daniel?

In 1617 Daniel Crofton was made a Dublin Freeman. He was father of the Revd. Zachary Crofton, and of John and Paul Crofton, who will be more particularly dealt with in the account of Zachary (*post*).

In 1653 a William Crofton, a member of the Goldsmith's Gild, was made Freeman of Dublin, "by Special Grace and on fine of a pair of gloves to the Mayoress" of Dublin. He is, perhaps, the same William Crofton who was, on April 19, 1655, "gossip" (godfather), along with Moses Car and Ann Eccleston, to William (born 12th), son of Robert Hood and Mary Venner, his wife (Provost Winter's Note Book, T.C.D.). In 1659 Richard Crofton is named in a Dublin census (Cal. Anct. Records, Dublin, iii.), who was perhaps a brother of the last-named William. Richard, possibly, was named after Richard of Lisdorne, eldest brother of Captain William of Trim, and both William and Richard may have been sons of John of Lisdorne.

In 1662 George Crofton, member of the Girdler's Gild, having served his apprenticeship, was admitted a Dublin Freeman. He may perhaps have been a son of John, son of Daniel, and the name George savours of a connection with the Mote and Lisdorne Croftons. In July, 1667, a licence was granted for the marriage of George "Crafton," girdler, of St. Werburg's parish, to Elizabeth Edwards widow, of same parish; and on July 18, 1686, at St. Michan's, Dublin, Ann, daughter of Thomas Crofton, clothier, and Ann, his wife, was baptized. Thomas Crofton was buried at St. Katherine's, Dublin, on March 16, 1690-1.

From 1679 to 1692 William Crofton, a member of the Stationers

or St. Luke's Gild (admitted a Freeman in 1679), is mentioned in the Dublin Corporation Records. He was probably a son of William the goldsmith (*ante*).

In 1692 Theophilus Crofton, member of the Merchants' Gild, was made Free, and has already been mentioned amongst the descendants of John Crofton of Lisdorne.

On February 10, 1700-1, Anne, daughter of Aaron and Anne Crafton, was buried at St. Bride's, Dublin; in 1725 Robert Crofton was buried at St. Peter's, Dublin.

In 1729 Mr. [W.] Crofton, after serving apprenticeship as Stationer, was made Free. Corporation Records in 1734 and 1767 show that his name was William, and that he was a member of St. Luke's Gild, or Corporation of Cutlers, Painters, Stainers, and Stationers. He would be son or grandson of the Stationer William Crofton, 1679-92, and was perhaps brother of John Crofton, member of the Smith's Gild, who was made Free in 1736, and is believed to be the John Crofton who figured in 1745 in the litigation between Sir Oliver Crofton and Sir Marcus Lowther-Crofton (*ante*). They were also brothers, probably, of Daniel Crofton, gent., who was made a Dublin Freeman in 1738, "by Special Grace and payment of a fine," the name Daniel suggesting descent from Daniel, father of Revd. Zachary Crofton before mentioned.

On October 20, 1738, John, son of James Crofton, of George's Lane, and Margaret, his wife, was baptized. About 1750 Francis Crofton, of Dublin, married Ellen, eldest daughter of Henry Conran, of Dublin, and his wife, Elizabeth Poole. Henry Conran's marriage licence was granted in 1730, and he died 1767 (see Croftons of Castlefish, *post*).

On October 22, 1761, another William Crofton, of the Stationers and Bookbinders' Gild, was admitted, and Corporation Records continue to mention him till 1789. He was probably son of the William who was made Free in 1729. With him that strain of Freeman ceased, unless represented by Edward Crofton, who was a silversmith in Dublin from 1820 to 1833, and is believed to have gone to Chester, and to have left descendants who are living in Liverpool. In 1825 John Crofton was a haberdasher at 78, Capel Street, Dublin; and Aylmer Crofton, Esq., lived in Dublin, and on October 6, 1861, Henry Crofton (born about 1818) was buried at Mount Jerome, Dublin, aged 43.

The other Croftons who were Dublin Freeman began with William, (elder brother of Ambrose?), who was a member of the Merchants' Gild, and was admitted to the Freedom in 1717, followed by Ambrose,

"hozier and glover," 1728, and Philip, "merchant," in 1750, and whose wife, Frances, and son, Hugh, 1754-84, have been already recorded.

From about 1775 it became complimentary to be made a Freeman, because the duty on admission was raised, and became prohibitive to the real craftsmen.

The Roll of Dublin Freemen includes "Morgan Crofton, Esq." (afterwards Sir Morgan, of Mohill) as a Freeman, first of the Weavers' Gild, 1775, and of the city, 1779; "Edward Crofton, Esq." (of Mote), "on petition gratis," in 1782; Hugh (son of Philip), "merchant," 1784; "Hugh Crofton, Esq., weaver" (son of Sir Morgan of Mohill?), 1787; Richard Harwood Crofton, "merchant," 1796; James Crofton, "merchant" (of Roebuck Castle), 1799; Morgan Crofton (third son of Sir Morgan of Mohill), "weaver," 1802; George Crofton and Arthur Burgh Crofton, "merchants" (of Roebuck Castle), 1825; Lawrence Harman Crofton, "weaver" (of Mohill), 1829; Sir Hugh Crofton, "weaver," 1830; Ernest Augustus Crofton, "merchant," 1832; Mervyn Paget Crofton, "merchant," 1835; Charles Stanhope Crofton, "weaver" (grandson of Sir Morgan), 1837; Hugh Crofton, junior, "merchant," 1839; Morgan Crofton, of 153, Leeson Street, Dublin, gent., grandson of Morgan admitted in 1779, Dec., 1841; Denis Crofton, 3, Henrietta Street, gent., grandson of Hugh Crofton admitted 1784, Dec., 1841; Mervyn Paget Crofton, junior, gent., 1861; James Thomas Ambrose Crofton, gent., 1868; William Henry Wenman Crofton, gent., 1868; Richard Willson Ledger Crofton, gent., 1872 (last four, sons of Mervyn Paget Crofton, admitted 1835); Ashley Paget Crofton, gent., son of James Thomas Ambrose Crofton admitted 1868, 1891; Francis Jack Needham Crofton, son of Mervyn Paget Crofton, junior admitted 1861, 1903.

SECTION VI.

CROFTONS OF ATHY AND CASTLEFISH, CO. KILDARE.

The Croftons of County Kildare are believed to be another offshoot of the Croftons of Lisdone.

They apparently sprang from an Andrew Crofton, who was presumably born about 1670, or earlier, as he and his wife Isabella had their son Edward baptized at St. Audoen's, Dublin, on October 29, 1690, and their son John baptized there on August 24, 1695.

Edward Crofton settled at Athy, Co. Kildare, where he was "an housekeeper in St. Michael's parish," and signed the Vestry Book at

Easter, 1735. He was buried at St. Michael's, Athy, November 7, 1740, and his will, dated 1740, was proved in 1741, and mentions a deceased Aunt Martin in Dublin, and appointed Sir Edward Crofton, of Mote, as an executor; also Thomas Burgh, of Bert, Co. Kildare, Esq.; Loftus Jones*, of Ardnaglass, Co. Sligo, Esq.; Thomas Hoysted, of Mt. Ophaly, Co. Kildare, Esq., and Wm. Knox, of Mary's Abbey, Dublin, Esq. Joshua Johnston was a witness.

He married Margaret, daughter of — Rutledge, of Athy. She was born in 1696, and was buried at Athy, May 9, 1745, aged 48; and her Will, dated 1745, was proved in 1747. She left all to her daughters, Hannah, Anne, and Elinor, and appointed her brother, Thomas, to be their guardian. The attesting witnesses were Robt. Meredith, Thos. Burgh, Moore Disney, and Joshua Johnston.

Edward and Margaret had issue:—

1. John (No. 1), baptized Athy in 1727; buried there May 22, 1729.
2. John (No. 2), born 1729.
3. Hanna, baptized Athy, October 1, 1729; married — Bowles; Will, dated April 8, 1770, when a widow living in Mary Street, Dublin, mentions her son Phineas, then a minor, and appointed William Knox guardian. Rotheram Ball was a witness, and Thomas Hall.
4. Anna, baptized Athy, February 14, 1731-2, died an infant.
5. Anne, born 1734; married — Owens; living 1770.
6. Elinor, baptized Athy, September 4, 1734; married — Hanley; living 1770.
7. Sarah, baptized Athy, September 9, 1740; buried Athy, April 7, 1742.
8. Ashleigh†, of Castlefish, in Kilcullen parish, Co. Kildare, of whom presently.
9. Edward, of Cleverstown, Co. Kildare. His Will, dated September 23, 1760, was proved in 1761, but it is said that he died in January, 1755 (Brit. Mus. MS. 23, 696, p. 95). He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Meredith, and had issue:—
 - 9a. Hannah.
 - 9b. Elinor.

Ashleigh Crofton, of Castlefish, was born about 1720, and died at Castlefish in December, 1767 (Brit. Mus. MS. 23, 696, fo. 95). His Will was proved in Prerog. Court, Dublin, 1768. He married, under

* Thos. Jones, Co. Sligo, married Susanna, and had issue Loftus Jones, married Miss Henry, daughter of Joseph Henry, Banker, of Dublin.

† Amongst the Wills proved at Dublin there is one of George Ashley (no date), and in 1697 an intestacy grant was made for John Ashley of Dublin, gent.

Dublin Marriage Licence, in 1737, Jane, daughter of Thomas Curtis, alderman, of Dublin, and had issue:—

1. Edward, of Castlefish, of whom presently.
2. Ashleigh, junior, of Castlefish. In 1781 he was at Ballintore School, Co. Kildare. He married, and had a daughter Mary (Will of A.C., senior).
3. Curtis, of whom presently.
4. Ann, married — Haines, of Canny Court (Will of A.C., sen.).
5. Mary.
6. Charles Crofton Earbery (Wills, Ulster Office, Vol. C).

Edward Crofton, of Castlefish, received under his father's Will £12 annuity from a lease of Cleverstown; in November, 1766, married Elenor Wall, of Castle Dermot, Co. Kildare (Brit. Mus. MS. 23, 696, fo. 95). His Will was proved in 1810 in the Prerog. Court, Dublin. He had issue (besides a daughter Elinor, who was baptized at Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, October 24, 1779), a son:—

1. Philip, born May 10, 1778, baptized at Kilcullen June 6, 1778, died at Chertsey, buried January 7, 1860, aged 81, at St. James's North London Cemetery in Swain's Lane, St. Pancras. In 1813 he was living at 65, Tithebarne Street, Liverpool, but removed to London 1814; he had been an officer in the army, but in 1813 was a cabinet maker.

He married twice; first, at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Mary Martin. She died in London about 1828, near Brunswick Square, Bloomsbury. He married, secondly, at St. John's, Clerkenwell, in June, 1835, Ann, daughter of James and Sarah Nickliss, who was baptized at Chertsey, August 9, 1801. By his first wife he had issue:—

- 1a. Mary Anne, born March 21, 1818, baptized St. Paul's, Covent Garden, August 30, 1818.
- 1b. Philip, born October 17, 1821, baptized St. Paul's, Covent Garden, April 21, 1822; buried South London Cemetery, All Saints', Nunhead, June 13, 1857. In 1855, he lived in South Audley Street, W.; died at Bermondsey Square. He married Anne [Metcalf?], and had issue:—
 - 1ba. Philip Metcalf, in 1886 was a clerk.
 - 1bb. Alice,
 - 2bc. Ellen Mirabelle
 - 1bd. Annie

died before 1909.

- 1c. Edward Thomas, baptized St. Pancras Church, 1828:

died December 10, 1880, at Chertsey; married September 29, 1849, at Trinity Church, Gray's Inn Road, Sarah Ann, daughter of William Fandley. She died at Chertsey January 26, 1905. They had issue:—

1ca. Maria, born at St. Pancras September 25, 1854; married at St. Peter's, Chertsey, April 7, 1880, Francis Henry Cartwright, and has issue:—1, Adelaide, born April 26, 1881; 2, Harry Crofton, born December 29, 1882; 3, Norman, born Jan. 31, 1887.

1cb. Sarah, born June 7, 185—; died at St. Pancras, May 16, 1886; married — Speedy, at Regent's Park, and has issue:—1, Edward Crofton; 2, Frederick Reginald; 3, Percy; 4, Sarah Beatrice.

By his second marriage Philip Crofton had issue:—

1d. Ellen, who died unmarried.

2 and 3. Two sons, who were Colonels in the army (tradition in their brother Philip's family).

Curtis Crofton, son of Ashleigh Crofton and Jane Curtis, in 1800 lived in Great Britain Street, Dublin, and died in 1810, but his business was continued under his name, until 1815 at least.

He married twice; first, according to "Exshaw's Magazine," in September, 1768, to Elenor, daughter of Thomas De Rinzy*, of Clobemon, Co. Wexford, Esq., and Ellinor, his wife; she was buried at Kilcullen, May 3, 1783. Their marriage settlement was made in 1770; she had £5,000 marriage portion. He married, secondly, according to "Hibernian Magazine," November, 1783, Margaret, widow of — Delaney, late of Francis Street, Dublin (Marr. Licence, 1783). The Will of Patrick Delaney, of Kilcullen Bridge, was proved in 1780.

By his first wife he had issue:—

1. Thomas, baptized Kilcullen, November 3, 1779; buried there, April 30, 1781.

2. Francis, baptized Kilcullen, December 13, 1780; was Captain in

* In St. Peter's, Athlone, is the monument of Sir Matthew De Renzi, aged 57, born at Cullen in Germany. It is dated August 29, 1635, and proclaims his descent from George (son of John) Castriota (1404-1467), who was better known as "Scanderbeg" (Iskander, i.e., Alexander Bey), who gained 52 victories over the Turks. Sir Matthew was a great linguist, and "in three years composed a Dictionary and Chronicle in y^e Irish Tongue." His son Matthew erected the monument. Lt.-General George De Rinzy represented the senior or Clobemon branch and Surgeon-General Sir Annerley Charles Castriot De Renzi, K.C.B., son of Dr. Thomas De Renzi, of Cronyhorn, Co. Wicklow, represents another branch.

the army, and Governor of Kilkenny Prison, 1847-1859. He married his relative, Ellen Conran (Croftons of Dublin, *ante*), whose brother (James?) was known in India as "Tiger" Conran, a hunter of big game. As widow, she held an appointment at Clonmel Asylum. They had issue seven children, of whom five died in infancy:—

- 2a. Ellen de Renzy, who married the Reverend Canon David O'Leary, D.D., formerly Curate of Enniskillen, then Rector of Magherculmone, d. 1910.
- 2b. Margaret Amelia Henrietta, the seventh child, who married, in 1856 (at Clonmell, Co. Tipperary?), the Revd. William Edward James, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Leicester, and has issue:—1, Harriet Amelia, who married, in 1885, Sir Henry Freeling, Bart. (2, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.), who was born in 1852; 2, Lucie, B.A., Fairlight, Aldenham Road, Bushey.
3. Edward, baptized Kilcullen, June 2, 1782; buried there October 2, 1782.
4. Ashley, buried at Kilcullen, April 23, 1786.
By his second wife Curtis Crofton had issue:—
5. Delia, baptized Kilcullen, September 8, 1786.
6. Curtis (junior), baptized Kilcullen, April 7, 1787; buried there October 14, 1787.
7. John, baptized Kilcullen, August 12, 1788.
8. Peter, baptized Kilcullen, December 24, 1789. He was appointed Captain in the army September 29, 1808, and Captain of 1st Ceylon Light Infantry Regiment November 9, 1814, and was living in 1819 (Army List).
9. Edwin, baptized Kilcullen, February 20, 1793.
10. Henry, baptized Kilcullen, February 16, 1794.
11. Ellen, buried Kilcullen, March 12, 1795.

Besides the foregoing Croftons of Kilcullen there was a William Crofton who was probably born about 1765, and whose wife's name was Sidney. Their daughter, Sidney, was baptized at Kilcullen, October 25, 1789.

There was also a Philip Crofton, who was in the army, and while stationed at Antigua, in the West Indies, lost his wife (see Croftons of London, *post*).

The Revd. Ashley Paget Crofton (Croftons of Dublin) has, amongst papers treasured by his father, a series of copy letters, which are without either address or date, but which probably relate to Dublin about the year 1780, and to the Croftons of Athy or Castlefish. They



From a photograph by Kilgannon, Sligo.

Templehouse Castle, Co. Sligo.

were by a Miss Mary Crofton, and mention children named "Miss Caroline, Elinor, and Jane," who were bright, and "Miss Anne," who was obtuse; also "sister (in-law?) Mrs. Crofton," who, seemingly, in the summer about the time when Mrs. Siddons had been performing (in June, 1783, at Dublin?), gave birth to a son; Mr. Crofton who rode a horse is also mentioned. The wording of the letters is extraordinary, being Latinized to the last degree, far exceeding anything Dr. Johnson ever perpetrated; and it is probably due to this fact that the preservation of the series is due. "Mr. Crofton has his horse ephippiated at the door" is one of the gems.

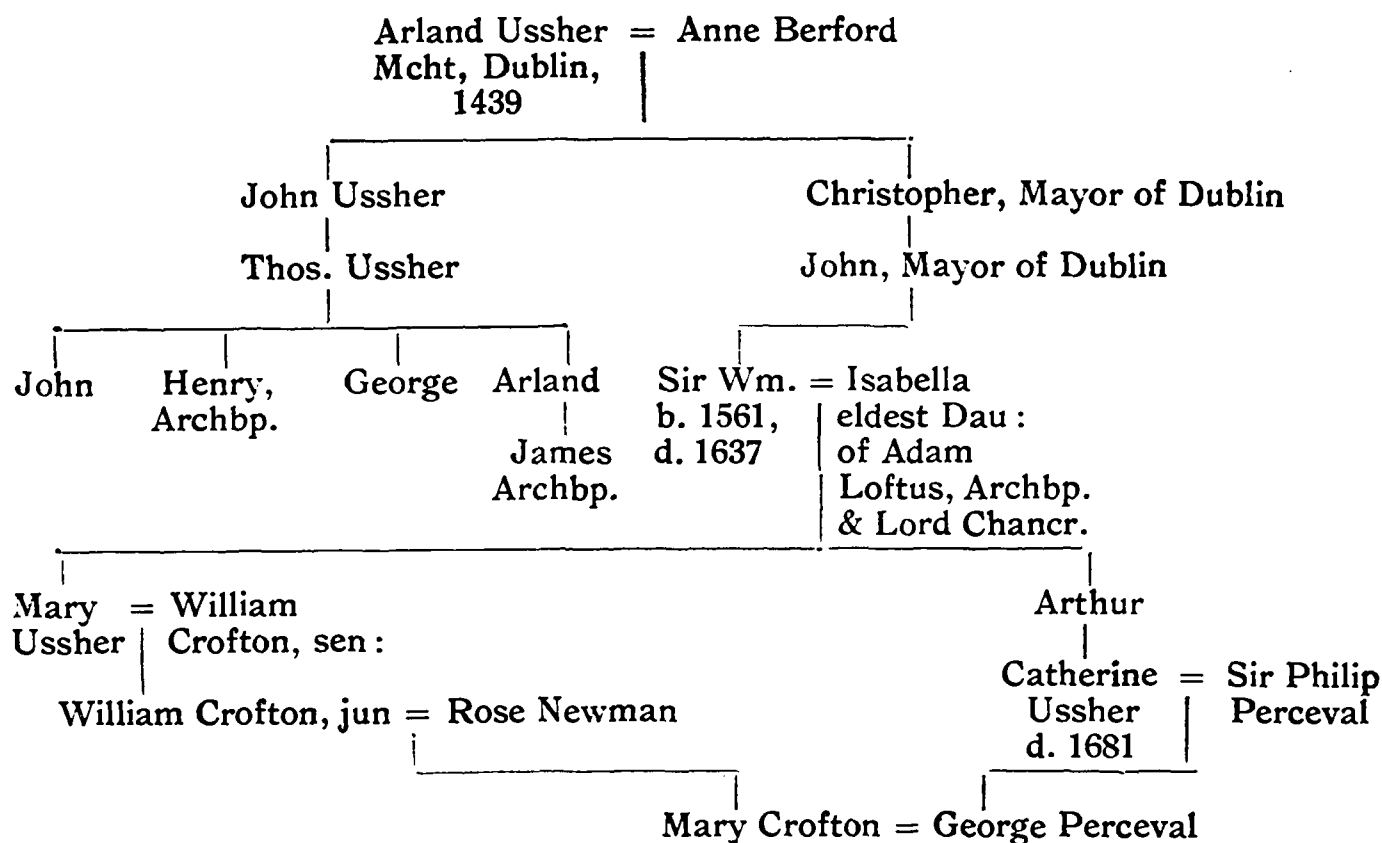
SECTION VII.

CROFTONS OF TEMPLEHOUSE, CO. SLIGO.

William Crofton, third son of John Crofton, the Escheator-General, was probably born about 1576. He died about 1639 at Templehouse or Dublin. In 1606 he was Sheriff for Co. Sligo, and again in 1613, when he was also elected M.P. In 1617 he was made Auditor-General for Connaught and Ulster. His father died in 1610, and (according to tradition) had settled an estate upon each son. As William was Sheriff for Co. Sligo in 1606, before his father died, the property so settled upon him was probably settled before 1606, and in Co. Sligo.

He married about 1601 (?) Mary, daughter of Sir William Ussher, senior*, Clerk of the Council, and his wife Isabella (buried in Christ

* USSHER PEDIGREE.



Church Cathedral, Dublin, November 13, 1597), eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Adam Loftus, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

They had issue:—

1. Maria, married, first, Silvester Kennedy, Esq. (died without issue); secondly, Sir Paul Davis, Knt., Secretary of State, son of Sir Paul Davis, Speaker of the Irish Parliament 1613. By her second marriage she had issue:—1, Ursula, married Sir Francis (or Swaine) Blondell, Bart., and their daughter married William Pennall.
2. William, junior; M.P. for Donegal, 1634; married, before 1646, Rose, widow of Richard Parsons, and daughter of John Newman, Esq., of Dublin, and his wife Jane, daughter of John Weldon, of St. John's Bower, Co. Kildare, Esq. He died about 1652, and Rose married, thirdly, at St. John's, Dublin, on February 17, 1652-3, Keene O'Hara, and, fourthly, Sir John Peyton.

William Crofton, junior, had issue an only child:—

1. Mary, baptized St. John's, Dublin, March 30, 1647, and died October 15, 1705. She married, first, under a Dublin licence in 1665, her cousin George Perceval, who was born September 15, 1635; in July, 1665, M.P. for Co. Sligo, and was drowned with the Earl of Meath and "other persons of distinction," near Holyhead, March 25, 1675. He was fifth and youngest son of Sir Philip Perceval (b. 1605, d. 1674), Clerk of the House of Lords in 1634; Commissary General in the King's army in 1641, M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall, 1644. On Oct. 16, 1626, Sir Philip had married Catherine, daughter of Arthur, (eldest son of Sir William Ussher, senior), and his wife, Judith Newcomen. Catherine died January 2, 1681-2. Her elder son, John, was made a baronet, and his grandson became Earl of Egmont, 1733. Arthur Ussher was brother to Mary Crofton's grandmother.

Mary had issue of her first marriage, according to one account:—
1, Philip Perceval, who succeeded to the Templehouse estates; 2, Charles Perceval, Dean of Emly; 3, Ann Perceval; 4, Janet Perceval.

According to another account, she had three sons:—(1) Philip, (2) William, (3) Charles, and a daughter (4) Catherine, who married George Brereton, of Carrig-glaney, besides a daughter (5) Mary, who died without issue.

Mary married, secondly, on April 30, 1677, Richard Aldworth,



From a Painting at Castle Dillon, Co. Armagh.

Sir William Ussher, Senior, Knt., M.P., P.C.,
born 1561, died 1639
(Clerk of the Irish Council, 1593-1639),
father of Mary Ussher, wife of Wm. Crofton, Junr.,
of Temple House.

Esq., who came from Stanlake and Ruscomb, in Berkshire, and settled at Newmarket, in Co. Cork; he was Chief Remembrancer of the Irish Exchequer, also M.P. for Dublin University. By her second marriage Mary had issue:—(6) John Aldworth, in 1785 created Viscount Doneraile; (7) Richard Aldworth.

The Templehouse property has since her death continued, with one short interval, in the Perceval family.

ANNALS OF THE CROFTONS OF TEMPLEHOUSE.

Templehouse is in Kilvarnet parish, in Leyney barony of Co. Sligo. Its Irish name was Tagh-temple, Tagh meaning house.

In 1585 it was owned by George Goodman, who was brother-in-law of John Crofton the Escheator, but in 1593 an Inquisition held at Ballymote certified that some "quarters" of land belonging to "Le Commandery de Tagh-Temple" were unjustly in the possession of O'Hara "Boy" (Wood-Martin, *Hist. of Sligo* i., 396, ii., 49).

In 1608 the Lord Deputy and Council granted a Concordatum for £20 6s. 8d. to William Crofton, "as well for keeping the body of Bryan McDonagh as for maintaining a ward of eight men to keep guard over him." This was in connection with expenses incurred between October, 1607, and September, 1608, for the two armies for suppressing O'Doghertie and other rebels in the northern parts (*Cal. of State Papers, Ireland, 1608-10*, p. 78).

In 1609 a further Concordatum for services in three quarters ended June 30, 1609, "William Crofton, late Sheriff of the County of Sligo, for his extraordinary employment by commandment of the several Vice-Presidents in Connaught, for the safe keeping of Bryan McDonnough, committed for high treason, and for the maintaining of a ward of eight men in the Castle of Cawclawny (Collooney), at his own charges by the space of eighty days, for which he is allowed by Concordatum 2 July, 1608, £21 6s. 8d." (*ibid.*, p. 228).

On March 14, 1609-10, a grant was made to William Crofton, gent., of Sligo, for holding a Wednesday Market, and a Fair on July 21 and day following at Teagh-temple or Templehouse, with a Court of Pie-powder (for settling disputes, &c., at the Fair), and the usual Tolls, at a rent of ten shillings (Patent Rolls).

In 1610 William's father, John, died, and a Chancery Inquisition was held at Sligo that year concerning property settled on William in tail male.

On October 31, 1611, Sir Arthur Chichester sent to the Attorney-General a warrant to draw forth a Fiant to Francis Edgworth and

William Crofton, and the longest liver of them, of the office of Clerk of the First Fruits and of the Twentieth Parts, during good behaviour. This was endorsed that Sir John Denham thought their Petition reasonable, and Mr. Crofton to be a Clerk sufficient to be joined in that office (Cal. State Papers, p. 159). In 1629, under the Exchequer Establishment, William Crofton, Esq., Clerk of the First Fruits and Twentieth Parts, received £86 13s. 4d. (T.C.D. MS., E. viii.).

In 1613 William Crofton was again Sheriff for Co. Sligo, and he was elected Member for County Donegal in the Irish Parliament. This Parliament had been much discussed beforehand, and the Government had endeavoured to have as many Protestants in it as possible. There were 226 members, 125 being Protestants. What occurred at its opening on May 8 is described in Mrs. Townshend's "Great Earl of Cork" as "more worthy of Donnybrook Fair than of the Supreme Council of the Realm."

Her account is as follows, and is based on the Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1611-14, p. 405 :—"Careful as the Government had been to pack the House, it was no match for the Irish minority.

"The Protestants proposed Sir John Davis, an intelligent practical lawyer, to be Speaker of the House, and on a division being called, filed out into the lobby according to custom.

"The Romanist party, being thus left in possession of the House, closed the doors, and promptly enthroned their own candidate, Sir John Everard, in the Speaker's chair.

"The unsuspecting Protestants, startled by their opponents' triumphant shouts, 'An Everard, an Everard,' rushed back into the House, and a free fight ensued.

"Boyle (the first Earl of Cork), his old friend William Crofton, Barnaby Brien, Adam Loftus, and Edward Moore of Bandon, according to their own account 'laid their hands gently on Sir John Everard,' and, no doubt with all possible courtesy, deposited Sir John Davis in his lap! The Recusants left the House in a body, the sittings were suspended, delegates from both parties went to England, King James rated the Recusants, and confirmed Sir John Davis as Speaker."

This incident was the subject of a memorial signed by William Crofton and many others.

In 1617 William Crofton was appointed Auditor-General for Connaught and Ulster. He held the office jointly with Sir James Ware, who had previously been sole Auditor for all Ireland*. In the

* About 1550 Mr. Janison was made Auditor-General for life, but in 1586 gave it up to Christopher Peyton, who held it till his death in 1602, when Sir James Ware was appointed.

summer of 1626 the Lord Deputy and Council were directed to send over the Auditors Ware and Crofton, with their Accounts of the King's Rents and Compositions, certified by the Chamberlain of the Exchequer and the Clerk of the Pells. In December, 1617, William countersigned Letters Patent granted by James I. to the O'Connor Don of Clonalis, Co. Roscommon, "W^m. Crofton, Auditor Conat(iæ) et Ulton(iæ)."

William Crofton is mentioned in a Chancery Inquisition (No. 55, James I.), held at Kilmaynham, November 3, 1623.

The wardship of "Owen McSwine (McSweeny), son and heir of Erevan McSwyne, of Longford, in Sligo County, gentleman," was committed "to William Crofton, of Dublin City, Esq." (Patent Roll, James I., p. 435; O'Rourke, Sligo i., 312).

In July, 1627, he was appointed one of the Commissioners in Co. Sligo for raising money for the army, and was styled Esquire; and in Chancery proceedings that year he was styled "of Dublin," when he was executor of Francis White's Will, and was directed to pay a legacy to the widow Dorcas White *post*.

In the same year he built a house for himself as part of the old Castle, and ornamented the hall door with the date "1627," and with the Arms of his own and his wife's families, as described in the section (*ante*) dealing with Arms.

Besides the Arms, he put up several inscriptions in English and Latin. "The generation of the righteous shall be blessed" (Psalm cxi., 2), "Nocumenta documenta," which may be freely translated "Losses are lessons"; "Quos amat Omnipotens percutiendo docet" (The Almighty teaches those whom he loveth by smiting them), and the more cheerful hexameter line, "Ex paucis agrum nobis Deus auget aristis" ("Out of a few ears of corn God makes a field grow for us"), which runs well with the family motto, which he also inscribed, namely, "Dat Deus incrementum" ("God giveth the increase").

In the year 1630 he was appointed a Commissioner for Co. Sligo for obtaining corn to supply the scarcity in London, and on August 17, 1630, the King directed the Lords Justices to appoint the Bishop of Elphin, with Henry Crofton (of Mohill), William Crofton, and Thomas L'Estrange, Commissioners, to take a Fine from Lady Mary Coote for conveying her lands to her husband, Sir Charles Coote.

On June 1, 1630, King Charles wrote to the Lords Justices in Ireland, directing them and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer to settle a dispute between Sir James Ware, who had sent in a petition, and William Crofton as to the Auditorship-General (Cal. State Papers).

The dispute was not quickly settled, and on May 12, 1631, the dis-

contented Sir James Ware wrote to Lord Dorchester, saying frankly : "I hope that Mr. Crofton, who has been Auditor of Ulster and Connaught, and is going over to England to try to get restored to his fee of £E61, may not be attended to. It is not necessary to have two Auditors, for the whole revenue is paid into the Receipt in Dublin, and I hope that I may continue to enjoy my present position, which I acquired by the casting of the necessary fee."

This unneighbourly attempt failed, however, for William went to England, saw his friends at Court, and the result was that on Sept. 13, 1631, the needy King wrote to the Lords Justices, on behalf of "William Crofton, Auditor for the Provinces of Connaught and Ulster," ordering them to encourage and favour him in all his proceedings for improving the King's Irish revenue, and directing them to report any suggestions made by him, and if may be give him leave to come to England to explain and further them.

According to Playfair's "British Family Antiquities" (viii., part 2, p. 633), "being disabled by sickness from attending the duties of Auditor, which by reason of the intended Plantation then about to be proceeded on in the Province of Connaught, and sundry grants to be passed upon the Commission for Defective Titles for lands in Ulster, required an active agent, he resigned the Auditorship in 1637 to Sir James Ware, in recompense whereof the King gave him the sum of £500 English.

In 1634 he was still Member for Donegal, and the Journal of the Irish House of Commons mentions him as "Mr. Auditor Crofton," and in 1639, it was probably his son, "William Crofton, Esq.," who was there recorded as M.P. for Donegal.

In 1613 (the year of the Speakership incident) William Crofton, senior, was made a Freeman of Dublin, whither his duties as M.P. and Auditor would frequently take him, and in 1634 his son William, junior, was made a Freeman, "By Special Grace and a fine of a Peece of Plate for the use of the City." In 1634 William, senior, would be over sixty years old.

On July 20, 1635, William Crofton, of Templehouse, Esq., was one of the jurors who found that the King was entitled to the lands of Co. Sligo, notwithstanding previous Crown grants.

Sir James Ware, junior, was born in Dublin November 26, 1594, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, when sixteen. In 1626 he went to London, and in 1629 was knighted, his father, Sir James Ware, senior, being still alive. The elder Sir James died in 1632. Both father and son held the office of Auditor, and regarded William

Crofton as an intruder. Sir James, junior, was a zealous adherent of the Duke of Ormonde, and was in Dublin till its surrender, June 19, 1647, when he was one of the hostages for the treaty, and went to London, but returned to live privately in Dublin, whence the Parliamentary Governor banished him April 4, 1649, and he was for two years in Paris before returning to London for two years, and then went again to Dublin. Charles II. in 1660 reinstated him as Auditor-General, and the Dublin University re-elected him one of their representatives.

He declined an Irish Viscountcy because his estates were entailed on his eldest son in tail general, and he then had no son. He was the author of "History of the Antiquities of Ireland," with the help of MacFirbis, the Irish Bard, and died December 1, 1666. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Newman, of Dublin, Esq., and had ten children, but only two sons and two daughters grew up, one named Mary marrying Sir Edward Crofton of Mote, baronet, and the other, Rose, marrying Lord Lambert, afterwards Earl of Cavan. James, his eldest surviving son, succeeded as Auditor-General, and died in 1689. Robert, the other son, was endowed with £1,000, which his father accumulated for him, as the family estates would not come to him.

On April 6, 1624, William Crofton acquired from Sir William Taaffe, Knight, and his feoffees, the quarter of Carrow-kil-bretten, and on February 12, 1625-6, from Conor O'Skanlan, gent., the cartron of Shan-mully, alias Shan-mullagh, Tumultagh-oge, and Tumul-tagh. On June 3, 1633, Murry McDonough's son and heir conveyed to William Crofton the half quarter of Carrow-kill; and in January, 1633-4, Tirlagh McDonough, gent., conveyed to him the half quarter of Clon-Kecoy; and on February 1, 1633-4, William Crofton, of Templehouse, gent., and William, his son and heir, paid a fine of four pounds to legalise these alienations (Lodge's MSS., Wardships, Alienations, &c., ii., 34).

In 1633-6 a Survey of Connaught was made, and is now amongst the Brit. Mus. Harleian MSS. (No. 2,048). It is a thick volume of 47 tracts. County Sligo is stated in its Baronies, Cooleslavin Tract 38, p. 332; Carbery Tract 39, p. 337; Leyney Tract 40, p. 353; Tyr-eragh Tract 41, p. 373; Tir-erill Tract 42, p. 387; and Co. Roscommon in Tract 43, p. 423; Co. Mayo Tract 44, p. 445; Corren Barony Tract 45, p. 484; Clan William Barony Tract 46, p. 505.

From this Survey Colonel Wood-Martin's "History of Sligo" (ii., 145) gives the following items:—

"William Crofton, of Templehouse. O'Hara's possessions, Leyny

Barony, Kilvarnet parish. Bally-na-hanogh, 4 qrs.; every quarter thereof sett to undertenants at £9 9s. per annum. It is good arrable lande; it hath very good turffe; and 20 dayes' mowing of good lowe meddowe. These 4 qrs. aforesaid will grase 4 score somes (mixed stock), are worth £35 per annum, alsoe the said lands yield Mr. William Crofton 2s. 6d. per annum (ii., 154).

"MacSwyne family; Barony of Carbury, St. John's parish. Carrow-in-rossin, 1 qr.; Drum-skibol 1 qr., mortgaged to W. Crofton, Esq.; the said W. Crofton setts them to undertenants for £34 per ann: It is good arrable land in part; It hath a great scope mounteyne, and good turffe, and six days mowinge; It will grase 120 cowes, and it is worth £34 per annum (ii., 173).

"The Crofton Family, Leyny Barony, Kilvarnet parish. Ballivore 2 qrs. sett to undertenants for £21 per annum without duties. It is good arrable land; It hath good turffe, three dayes mowinge; It will grase 105 cowes, and is worth £21 per annum.

"Carrow-falloghra and Le-carow-rosta (this ajoyneth to Port-ne-cart.) 1 qr.; [from here the record is abbreviated by me, H.T.C.]

"Purt-ney-cart, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. in owne hands for sheepe, for which it is verrey good, and hath a new warren of Cunneyes (rabbits); it is somewhat rocky; hath neyther woode nor meddowe, and may grase 20 cowes, and is worth £5.

"Carow-en-tawney 1 qr.; Carow-na-glogh 1 qr. kept for owen use; Raheen 1 qr.; Mone-nassan, 1 qr.; Ballena-carow, 4 qrs. uppon them are two several mills, one for grinding and another for tuckinge, upon the river called Owenmore; Ederin, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Bally-na-hanagh, 4 qrs. [the property of O'Hara, but liable to a yearly rent of 2s. 6d. payable to William Crofton];

"Achonry parish; Tulla-huigh;

"Killoran parish: Killorin, 1 qr.; Dinod, 1 qr.; Ucerig, 1 qr.; Carow-no-gleragh, 1 qr.; Ramick-ternan, 1 qr.; Clunin, 1 qr.; Lislogha, 1 qr.; Carow-in-lorgan, 1 qr.; All these 8 quarters of land are the inheritance of John Crofton, Esq., saving only one cartron in Carow-lorgan; every qr. of them sett to undertennants for £9 per annum; they are all good arrable lande and hath good turffe in the meringe [within the bounds].

"Parish of Ballysodare: Garvally, 1 qr., it is good arrable, but all bleake lande; Boile, 1 qr.; Run-at-allin, 1 qr.; Knock-vildoney, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr.; Bille, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr., it yealds Christopher Vardon (lessee) 4 barrells of malte, six fatt muttons, 8 medders of butter, 16 medders of meale, will grase 50 cowes; worth £13 10s. per annum.

“Tir-erril Barony, Ennagh Half parish : Cloon-eikr, $2\frac{1}{2}$ qr., may be worth £20 per annum by reason of the profit of the town.

“Kilross parish : Kill-sallagh and Knock-tubber, 2 qrs. in right of Trynitie Abbey in Logh-key, sett to John Johnson, cleark for £18 per annum ; Tulla-beg 1 qr. in right of Trynitie Abbey ; it hath a small Irish mill, it is tythe free, and therefore is worth £12 per annum.

“Kil-mac-allan parish : Trim-na-mada, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr. ; Trim-na-voihog, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr. ; Trim-vohy, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr., hath good timberwood and turffe ; there is a good fall of English mill upon it, and another Irish mill up the river Owen-na-parke (Field river). These four quarters will feed 400 cowes ; it hath 8 dayes mowinge ; and in all sortes is worth £100 per ann ;

“Kill-adoon [or Kil-vegoone, Cil-duibh-dhuin] parish : Killi-nedun, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., £6 per ann.

“Shancough parish : Shancough, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr., all the parsonage in the said qr., worth £5 per ann.

“Kill-mac-tranny parish : Killa-moy, 4 qrs. ; Tryn-a-more, $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. ; Tryn-naughay, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr. ; Try-vohy, $\frac{1}{3}$ qr. ; Trin-voy hath good limestone and a good fall of English mill ; some little wood. The $\frac{1}{3}$ called Trin-na-madoc is verely good pasture ground, hath great scope of mountaine and wood.

Aghanagh parish : Knock-fosogil, 1 qr., arrable land and good for sheepe ; hath small shelter, a good springe, good turffe, worth £14 per ann ; Clahog, 1 qr.

“Corran Barony, Emlaghfad parish : Carow-an-tampull, 1 qr. (part of ; the remainder belonged to a family named O'Scanlan), hath a great scope of bogge and drowninge places (bog-holes) ; Kil-bratin, 1 qr. close by the logh ; Moin-more, 1 qr. (part of) ; Carrow-keel, 1 qr. (part of).

“Temple-boy parish : Corkaghbeg, 1 qr. ; Monnegea, 1 qr.

In 1640 the whole of Kilvarnet parish was the property of Kean O'Hara, an Irish Protestant, and William Crofton, an English Protestant (O'Rorke, *Hist. of Ballysodare and Kilvarnet*, p. 337).

Tradition says William Crofton's widow married Kean O'Hara, who had a son Kean Oge (young) O'Hara, and that she suggested to her second husband that her daughter Mary should marry his son. He asked time to think over the proposal, and made some slighting observations as to the perfections of the young lady. She was indignant at this, and took her daughter away to Dublin. O'Hara on reflection saw that the offer was very advantageous, and followed his wife to Dublin to accept it, but when he arrived he learnt that the daughter was already the wife of Mr. George Perceval, descended from

Ascelin Goval de Perceval, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and from a younger branch of the sovereign Dukes of Brittany (see Archdall's *Peerage of Ireland*, vol. ii., Perceval, Earl of Egmont; O'Rorke, *op. cit.*, p. 337 note; and see Burke's *Peerage* under *Egmont* for services of Richard Perceval in connection with the Spanish Armada). George Perceval was Registrar of the Prerogative Court.

Kilvarnet parish is bounded by the rivers Owen-more and Owen-beg [Big and Little Avon] on east and north; and by Achonry parish and Killoran parish on south and west. Templehouse demesne is in the south of it.

"The most beautiful spot in the parish is Templehouse or Teach-tempull, the seat of Mr. Minor Perceval. The lake* is about two miles long and one wide. Its natural beauty is much enhanced by planting. The demesne comprises nearly a thousand acres. The house was erected by the late Mr. Perceval, is stately and spacious, of chiselled and polished limestone, on a rising site some hundred yards from the lake, with two terraces worthy of Kensington or Versailles.

"Near the water's edge is the venerable pile of Templehouse Castle, and two immense "secular" ash-trees. [A wood-cut after a photograph of the Castle is given by O'Rorke in his *Hist. of Sligo*, p. 69.]

"Teach-temple belonged first to the Templars, then to the Hospitallers, and was founded in the XIII. Century (Harris's *Ware* ii., 271). It was founded for Knights Templars in Henry III.'s reign, but on the overthrow of the Order was given by Edward II. to the Knights Hospitallers (Archdall, *Monasticon Hibern.*, p. 639). Allemande, in his "*Histoire Monastique du royaume d'Irlande*," p. 129, says:—At Teach-temple, in Co. Sligo, that is the House of the Temple, there has been a Commandery of the Templars, which at the Court of Rome and in Papal Bulls was called a Preceptory" (O'Rorke, *op. cit.*, p. 313, note).

"An old manuscript in Mr. C. W. O'Hara's possession says that in 1303 Fergal More O'Hara made the large tower at Templehouse, and his son Teige made the black porch, and John Boy, son of Teige, son of Fergal More, made the two small towers and the 'bawn.'

"One small tower of the Castle and a wing still exist, and are the work of different hands. The tower is 21 feet square, with a stone roof, the walls being six feet thick, battered (sloping) to the outside, and well grouted. The surviving wing runs from south to north, is

* Lough Elly, otherwise Awnelly or Awneely or Awnally, for Ath-angaile, for Ath-eanaigh-gheala (pronounced Ath Annayalla), meaning ford of the white bog-flower marshes. (O'Rorke, *Sligo*, p. 74).

seventy feet long by thirty-six wide, and was vaulted with stone, the floor over the vault supplying servants' apartments even after the new 'bawn' came to be built and occupied by the Croftons and Percevals" (O'Rorke, p. 319, note).

Templehouse was bestowed on the Hospitallers' Priory of St. John the Baptist in Lough Ree, commonly called Randon or Teach-eon (John's House).

In 1598 Queen Elizabeth granted Templehouse to Thomas Chester and George Goodman for 21 years from April 20, 1578 (Wood-Martin, Sligo, i., 204).

In 1583 the Composition Deed mentions that Taghtemple in Maghera-lyny belongs to the Queen in right of the Abbey in St. John's Maimagh.

In 1593 Richard Boyle held an Inquisition at Ballymote, which certified that eight quarters of land belonging to the Commandrye of Taght-teample, and situated in Bally-hannagh and Balli-na-carra were concealed and unjustly detained for a long time from the Queen, and George Goodman, knight, to whom she had let them, by Cormac O'Hara, otherwise O'Hara Boye; and that the Prior and Convent of the late Monastery of St. John the Baptist, Lough-rie, in the territory of Imaine, Co. Roscommon, at the time of its surrender [to the Crown] was seized in fee of the Commandrye of Taght . . . [with] four towns [townlands] or sixteen qrs., viz., four qrs. with tithes, in the town and fields of . . . and four qrs. with tithes in the town and fields of Bally-morrey, four quarters with tithes in town and fields of Bally-hannagh, and four qrs. with tithes in town and fields of Balli-na-carre, all which belong to the Queen.

In 1606 King James granted to Edward, son of John Crofton, Esq., of Connaught, Sligo County, "Taghtample in O'Connor's country, "sixteen quarters; and another waste town there (probably Annagh-more), containing 200 acres arable and 300 acres pasture, wood, and "bog, parcel of the estate of St. John the Baptist, near Loughrie, in "O'Maney; the rectories and tithes of Taghtample (the tithes and "altarages due to the vicars and curates of the vicarages excepted)."

Between 1606 and 1612 Edward Crofton (of Mote) seems to have sold, or given, Taghtemple to his uncle, William Crofton.

On September 23, 1612, a Chancery Inquisition was held at Sligo concerning the property of John Crofton, "and what lands, tithes, rents, fishings, weares, and hereditament werè now in the possession of William Crofton, of Teagh-temple alias Templehouse, in Co. Sligo, Esquier," and the jury found that William was seized in demesne as of fee of the Manor of Teah-temple and of three villages or twelve

quarters, namely, three qrs. Carrow-ne-gloghe; qr. Carrow-tanni; qr. Rabane alias Carrowe-lou-tympill alias Carrow-nine-gore; 2 half-qrs. Leah-carrow-woshe and Port-ne-Karten; qr. Carrow-ranyle alias Falene-soogant; 2 half qrs. Faloghe and Edernyne; 3 qrs. Bawn-esly alias Knock-Shan-bally, Rayne-puyrt loge (?), and Cargyne Moglone alias Ussekarna, with tithes, &c.;

And seven millpools or fishing places called in English weares, viz.: Curra-liss-bagh-lisse; Curra-ryne-purloige alias Carra-tyshane; Tully-hoge; Carr-vawrha; Carra-dabele; Voo-charna; and Carra-new-nyne-rog alias Balon-crannagh;

All held of the King in free and common socage and not in chief nor by military service nor socage in chief;

And that William granted to Cormic O'Hara principal of his name and his heirs for ever the town (land) of Balli-ne-hannaghe, with four qrs., paying yearly 1s. 6d.

Yielding to the King yearly xliijs. iiijd.

In 1618, however, Sir James Carroll, Knt., received a grant of the Commandery of Tagh-temple, with four town lands or sixteen quarters, with their tithes and the Rectory and tithes of Tagh Temple parish church (Patent Roll 15, James I., viii., 22). Sir James probably sold his rights to William Crofton, and on July 14, 1618, William surrendered to the Crown the Castle, house, and commawndery of Teagh-temple, with three town lands, containing twelve qrs. of land*, with tithes and the fishing weir on river Owen-more, and Lough-elley (now Templehouse lake), extending between the Baronies of Leyney and Corran, the rectory or impropriate parsonage of Taghtample, with tithes and glebelands, all parcel of the late Priory of St. John the Baptist, near Loughrie, in Co. Roscommon; the site of the Chapel or cell of Kil-rasse and two qrs. adjoining the island of Inish-

* The names are useful for comparison :—1, Carrow-ne-glagh; 2, Carrow-tawny; 3, Rathbane alias Carrow-clon-temple, alias Carrow-runine-gore; 4, Leigh-carrow; 5, Rosse; 6, Port-ne-Karten; 7, Carrow-ramle, alias Fale-ne-soogane, alias Mony-Vassane; 8, Fal-nogher; 9, Eder-nyne; 10, Legh-bally-worry, containing two qrs., viz., 10a, Rath-enslewe, and 10b, Drumo, alias Drum-slew-cane; 11, Balli-ne-Carra, containing four qrs., viz., 11a, Carrow-runine-roy, 11b, Carne-Ilie, alias Knock-shan-bally, 11c, Runine-puir-floig, 11d, Carrow-cargin; 12, Moy-loyne, alias Lisse-karna. Fishing weirs on Owenmore called Karra-rumeroy, alias Belana-managh; Karra-lisse-vaglish, Karra-Runie-puirt-loige, alias Karra-tihane, Tulli-hoge, Karra-da-vele, Doo-chara, and Karra-moy-loyne. Logh-elley. Killa-moy in Tir-erill Barony with ruinous chapel Temple-ne-fahoge, Four qrs. or three-thirds or trynes, Tre-na-fahoge, Trine-maddra, and Trine-moy-linah. Chapels of Kill-ve-goone; Kil-rasse and two qrs. adjoining Inish-Killeghan in Loghgill, near Sligo town and small islands, woody ground Le-hanagh on south of said Logh; Shan-cho or Goevagh; castle called Tullogh-moyl-begg and bawne; Clon-arwy rectory extending the chapels Kill-in-runery and Kill-ery.

Killighan in Logh-gill, near Sligo, and certain other small islands there.

The surrender was followed by an immediate regrant at a rent of £4 19s. 8d., and the property was erected into the Manor of Templehouse, with six hundred acres in demesne, a Court Leet, View of Frank-pledge, and Court Baron, and a Fair at Templehouse on St. Simon and St. Jude's Day (October 28) and day after, Court of Piepowder, at rent 6s. 8d.; a Ferry on Lough-elly and on river Owenmore between Leynie Barony and Corran Barony on the other shore and fees, each man $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; horse, mare, or cow, 1d.; horseload, 1d.; sheep or goat, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; heifer or pork, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; paying 4s. to the King to hold in free and common socage.

The Owenmore ferry was superseded in 1812 by a stone bridge.

Having thus obtained a fresh Crown Title, William built a "bawn" for himself in 1627, viz., a plain, oblong, two storeyed thatched house, occupying the space between the two wings of the old Castle, and portions of it still remain, including the hall door, with its inscriptions above mentioned.

In 1644 Monsieur Boullaye Le Gouz, a French traveller, whose tour in Ireland was published in 1837 by T. Crofton Croker, says:—The castles or houses of the nobility consist of four walls extremely high, thatched with straw. They are nothing but square towers without windows, or at least such small apertures as to give no more light than there is in a prison. They have little furniture, and cover their rooms with rushes, of which they make their beds in summer, and of straw in winter. They put the rushes a foot deep on their floors and on their windows, and many of them ornament the ceilings with branches (Wood-Martin, Sligo, ii., 38, note).

On November 3, 1623, a Chancery Inquisition held at Kilmaynham certified that William Crofton held in right of his wife the vill of Sturmynston, Co. Dublin, containing 30 messuages, 30 gardens, and 230 acres of land, which were the subject of a Fine levied in 1622 (19 James I.) between Sir George Sexton, Knight, and William Crofton, Esquire.

On May 12, 1623, Richard Judd filed a Chancery Bill (No. 5,949) against George Richards, Walter White, and William Crofton; a few days later Nicholas Newman filed a similar Bill (No. 6,007) against them; and on February 13, 1626-7, Sir Robert Newcomen filed another Bill (No. 7,236) against them.

These were in relation to the Will of Francis White, whose widow's name was Dorcas, *ante*. On February 11, 1633-4, Thomas White and

Mr. Samuel Mayart filed a Bill (No. 11,379) against William Crofton and Walter White.

In 1633 the parish of Enagh Tir-errill, near Ballysodare, belonged to William Crofton, Sir Thomas Wenman, Revd. Mr. Dodwell, the McDonoughs and Donough O'Connor (O'Rorke, *Sligo* ii., 248).

William Crofton granted property to Valerian Wellesley (Chancery Inquis., Sept. 2, 1637, No. 39).

The younger William Crofton and his wife lived in a very troubled period. When the 1641 Rebellion broke out in Ulster and Co. Leitrim on October 23, and spread gradually, numbers of the English in Leyney Barony, Co. Sligo, fled in November to Templehouse Castle for refuge. Amongst the many women were Anne Loftus and Jane, wife of William Browne, Registrar of the Killala and Achonry Diocese, with her seven children.

They took with them what they could of their "household stuffe," and this accession of persons and goods much embarrassed the family and garrison.

About December 15 the Insurgents of Leyney and Corran, numbering eight hundred or a thousand, appeared before Templehouse, the Leyney men led by Brian O'Hara and those of Corran by Hugh McDonough, of Keash, who were the Titular Chiefs of those "countries."

When Sligo fell, the leaguer was reinforced, and Brian O'Hara was placed in chief command, as the Castle was in his "country."

Tradition says a cannon on the hill above the present garden did great damage to the Castle, but contemporary accounts are silent as to artillery.

From the depositions preserved in Trinity College Library, Dublin, it is gathered that William Crofton was "stout of heart," and held out for about ten weeks, but when February began, and he was running short of powder and provisions, he entered into negotiations, and at last came to terms, but he doubted the good faith of the besiegers, and stipulated that he should give possession to Oliver O'Hara of Tully-hugh, and no one else, at the end of nine days, for which period he was to retain possession, and then the besieged were to be provided with a proper escort to Boyle, with bag and baggage.

These terms were signed for the besieged by William Crofton, Mr. Roger King, and two ministers, William Oliphant and George Wray; and the Irish Captains signed for the Irish. The Protestants pledged their oath on the Holy Scriptures, and the Irish swore upon "a book they called a Portoos (portiforium or breviary), in the presence of a Mass-priest."

While these details were in progress the Irish managed to introduce several of their followers, who refused to leave at Crofton's desire. He tried to eject them, a struggle ensuing. The besieged were overpowered. Crofton and his wife were stripped and deprived of their clothes.

Oliver O'Hara had been sent for, and when he arrived he found Crofton's goods were divided amongst the Captains, and were being carried away, and the house despoiled. This was on a Thursday, and the plundering continued on the Friday and Saturday.

On Sunday, the Protestant garrison were ordered, on pain of death, to attend Mass in the Great Hall, and all seem to have complied except Crofton and his wife, Anne Loftus, Oliphant, and Wray*, the Ministers, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Jane Boswell, some young children, and a few others unnamed.

Those that did not attend Mass were kept close prisoners in the lower parlour, and on Monday the Irish, under John Crean, of the chief command, and the O'Haras, took out Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Henry Begge and his wife (Scotch by birth), Duffe (an Irishman) and his wife, Margaret Brannagh (a Welsh woman, great with child), with their five children, Mrs. Browne and her children, and Mrs. Boswell, of Tullyhugh, and her three children.

Although it was in the middle of a severe winter, they were stripped of their clothing, and led to the midst of the town, where four large ash-trees grew, and there Mr. Oliphant was stripped stark naked, and he, with Begge, Margaret Branagh, Margaret Carless, and Henry Norwell, an elderly man, were hanged.

Oliphant was cut down when half hanged, and was tied by the withe by which he had been hanged to a garran's (horse's) tail, and was traile'd through the mire, was stabbed with skeans (knifelike daggers), and, after his head had been cut off, he was buried in a ditch, "and a living child was cast into the grave."

Then the wretched women and children were taken back to the Castle, and told to decide within thirteen days whether they would "goe to Masse or be hanged," but Jane Browne was deprived of her clothes, except a few rags, and turned adrift with her children. After begging from door to door for a quarter of a year, she was sheltered by Farrell O'Gara of Coolavin. Some O'Rorkes, of Co. Leitrim, drowned her eldest boy in the Bouet (which flows into Lough Gill

* George Wray, clerke, by Patent August 4, 17 Car. i., was appointed Prebendary of Killoran in Crumrahy (Achonry) Cathedral, and several Rectories in Aghadoe Diocese.

through Drum-ahaire), and two of her youngest children died from starvation and exposure to the weather.

On Tuesday, the rest were taken to Ballymote Castle, which was then in the hands of Sir George Goodman (O'Rorke, *Ballysodare*, p. 328). Mr. and Mrs. Crofton, with Mr. and Mrs. Wray, were at the head of the convoy, when two men from amongst the Irish escort rushed at Wray, and slashed him with their skeans. He was carried to Ballymote, and, in spite of attention by surgeons, died two days later.

Jane Brown testified that she heard while in Templehouse Castle that the rebel captains did at Rahane, near there, wound six or seven women, British or Scotch Protestants, and then throw them into a ditch or pit, and cover them with stones and earth, of which they died.

John Crean, son and heir of Andrew Crean, of Annagh or Hazelwood, son-in-law of Lord Taaffe, deposed in May, 1653, that he protected Crofton and his wife, with all the English, from the enraged soldiers and countrymen, who were furiously acting their pleasures about the house, and he knew nothing of the murder of Mr. Oliphant and the strippings, nor did he hear that Mr. Oliphant was executed till after it was done by persons over whom he had no power; and that he employed surgeons to dress the wounds of Mr. Wray, who was his own tenant, and had procured horses to carry Mr. and Mrs. Wray to Ballymote to save them fatigue.

In 1644 the Judges returned as fit for the Shrievalty of Co. Sligo William Crofton, Esq., Thomas Crofton, Esq., and Keane O'Hara, Esq. O'Hara was appointed then, and in 1665.

On July 9, 1645, Gerald, son of Sir Luke Dillon, wrote from Lough to the Marquis of Ormond that "Ballymote and Ti-temple excepted, all the Castles in Tir-eragh pay contributions already to the enemy" (Wood-Martin, *Sligo* ii., 77).

About 1648 Errill O'Hara sought to challenge the ownership of Templehouse by disputing that it had been in monastic hands. He obtained from Rinucini, Archbishop of Fermoy, and Papal Legate, a Rescript (in Latin), dated Killaloe, January 16, 1648-9, stating, "This property had descended to you by hereditary right till you were disturbed in the possession about forty years ago by the heretical pseudo-bishop (Milar Magrath), on the pretext that the Castle belonged formerly to the Templars, or Knights of Malta, which he seems to have inferred from the word Temple." In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, 1307, it is styled, "Kellecath, whose rectors are Templars." A rectory or living is not a Commandery.

“William Crofton (junior), formerly of Templehouse, Co. Sligo, and late of Dublin, Esq.,” died about 1652 intestate, and on May 20 of that year his widow Rose took letters of administration, under an order dated April 6, which fixed the 19th for objections, but none were made.

There seems to have been some confusion about William, senior, and William, junior, and litigation consequent on the re-marriages of the widow.

On June 22, 1661, Rose O'Hara, wife of Kean Hara, of Cooleney, Co. Sligo, as mother and guardian of Mary Crofton, minor, entered a caveat against probate of a Will or administration of William, senior, late of Templehouse, but, on July 29 following, administration was granted to Lady Mary Davies, alias Kennedy, alias Crofton, daughter of William, senior, and Rose's husband was described as of Dublin.

On November 28, 1662, Mary Crofton filed a Chancery Bill against her stepfather, Keine O'Hara, and Rose his wife, but Mary was still a minor, and on April 8, 1663, Jane Newman, as her guardian, filed a fresh Bill against Keane O'Hara, Oliver O'Hara, and Henry Crofton; and Jane, on behalf of Mary, filed a further Bill on May 7, 1664, against Keane and Oliver, Bryan O'Hara, Ursula Crofton [widow of Henry Crofton, senior, of Mohill], and Henry Crofton (junior).

On July 11, 1665, Keane O'Hara, of Coolaney, conveyed his estates to the use of Rose for 61 years, and he died October 22, 1675. Rose is said to have first married Richard Parsons, Esq. After Keane O'Hara died, his eldest son, Adam, took possession, and on November 30, 1678, the Court of Exchequer gave Rose a decree for £154 7s. 6d.

On June 13, 1667, Mary Crofton, who married George Perceval, 1665, joined her husband in a Bill against Henry Crofton (junior, of Mohill), Kean O'Hara, and Rose O'Hara, alias Crofton, his wife, William Reynolds, and John Reynolds. On November 26, 1670, a Decree was made restraining Henry Crofton and his heirs, and all claiming under him or under the pretended Will and Settlement of William Crofton, the elder, of Templehouse, and Henry was to leave the pretended Will and other documents with the Registrar, and each party to bear its own costs. By this Will William, senior, is believed to have provided that in case his son left no male issue the estates were to go to William senior's youngest brother, Henry, of Mohill, and failing his issue to William's nephews, Thomas and George.

Crofton and Reynolds had been in opposition before. On November

21, 1628, George Crofton, of Mote, filed a Bill in Chancery (No. 8,777) against Thomas Reynolds, and on February 21, 1638-9, Humphrey Reynolds filed one against George Crofton and William Mulloy.

On June 21, 1677, Adam O'Hara filed an Exchequer Bill against Henry Crofton (of Mohill), Rose O'Hara, and Charles O'Hara and Joan, his wife; and in January, 1677-8, Rose O'Hara signed a Common Pleas judgment against Maria Crofton.

On November 21, 1678, Henry Crofton, of Moyhill, and Henry Crofton, of Longford (House), joined Rose, relict of Keane O'Hara, in an Exchequer Bill against Richard Lord Coote, Baron of Cooloney, Sir Francis Gore, James Birne, Philip Ormsby, Francis King, Edward Nicholson, and Adam O'Hara.

About July 11, 1684, Rose Newman, who had been successively wife to William Crofton and Keane O'Hara, married Sir John Peyton, and in 1700 claims on land had to be recorded before August 10 at Chichester House, College Green, Dublin. Accordingly Lady Peyton lodged a claim (No. 2,953), stating that by Assignment of Dower out of the Estate of William Crofton, her former husband, dated July 11, 1665, attested by Charles O'Hara and others, she was entitled to rents by way of dower, as well as several leases and joyniture, and that by deed dated January 11, 1684, she was entitled to the four quarters of Templehouse, with the fairs and markethouse, Anna-begge, Killasser, &c., also Isold's Tower, &c., on the Wood Key, in the Baronies of Corran and Lyney.

In 1744 Chidley Crofton, of Grange, Co. Roscommon (see Croftons of Lisdorne, *ante*) married, under an Elphin Diocesan Licence, Mary Peyton, as his first wife.

A few notes respecting the Perceval family, taken from Wood-Martin's and O'Rorke's Histories of Sligo, &c., must conclude the account of this branch of the Crofton Family.

O'Rorke (Ballysodarre, p. 339), says:—George Perceval owned considerable property in Tipperary, Limerick, and Mayo. His son William went to trade in the West Indies, and there married the daughter of an eminent factor.

O'Rorke (p. 350-2) further states:—About 1720 Templehouse was owned by Mr. Philip "Caech" Perceval, who killed Hyacinth or Centy O'Rorke, a noted duellist and bully, who horsewhipped a woman for refusing him further credit at her shop. Mr. Perceval, as a Justice, took her Information, and issued his Warrant. O'Rorke, hearing this, hastened to Sligo, and meeting Mr. Perceval on the Courthouse steps,

slashed him with his whip, before the Magistrates and others attending the Assizes. A challenge followed, but a crowd of Irish flocked to the place fixed for the duel, and took O'Rorke's part, which made Mr. Perceval exclaim to them, "It seems to be murder you want, and not a fair fight." O'Rorke then called on them to disperse, and the duellists, with their seconds, galloped off to Liscart, two miles away, where fourteen paces lying east and west were marked off. O'Rorke, as the party challenged, chose the position with his back to the sun; Perceval was weak-sighted (Caech is Irish for blind), and complained of having to face the sun, which was low, and shone in his face. O'Rorke offered to change places. Perceval accepted. The word was given, and O'Rorke fired but missed. Perceval called, "Beg your life, sir," but O'Rorke in a rage replied, "No, never. Fire away, you blind rascal." Perceval rested his pistol on his left arm, and took slow, deliberate aim at O'Rorke's head. O'Rorke shouted, pointing to his breast, "Send it here, you coward." Next moment the terror of the district fell dead, shot through the forehead. His brother, Hugh, had been following with the crowd, and was near enough to hear the shots and note the silence that followed. He cried out, "Centy's down. He always fires first. He's killed," and the crowd filled the air with their cries. When Mr. Perceval's son, who was passing through Rimbane in search of his father, heard the wild Irish cry, he knew his father was safe, and went back home.

Philip "Caech" died in 1787. His son, Guy Carleton, succeeded him, and died in 1792, and was succeeded by his brother Philip, curate of Killoran.

He had two sons, Philip, who died young, and Colonel Alexander, who succeeded to the property. In 1822 he unsuccessfully contested Co. Sligo against the Hon. Henry King, but was elected in 1831, 1832, 1835, 1837, and 1841, when he was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Lords, and held the office till 1858, when he died, and was buried at Norwood, near London.

He was followed by Mr. Alexander Perceval, who went to China, and made a fortune in the tea trade, and was hoping to pay off the Templehouse encumbrances when he heard it was sold to Mr. Hall Dare, who, however, some time after sold it to Mr. Perceval. He built the House anew, reinstated the old tenants, and treated them all alike, whether Roman Catholics or Protestants. He died in 1866, aged 44, and was buried in the family vault at Rath-barron. His son Alexander died in 1887, aged 27.

SECTION VIII.

CROFTONS OF MOHILL.

This branch starts with Henry, the fourth and youngest son of John Crofton, of Ballymurry, Co. Roscommon.

[I.] Henry Crofton was probably born about 1586, and was perhaps married about June 2, 1607, on which date his father settled on him the property at Mohill, in Co. Leitrim, but there is a Prerogative Marriage Licence Bond, dated 1624, for Henry Crofton.

He was High Sheriff of Co. Leitrim in 1624, was a Lieutenant, and a Justice of the Peace.

He married Ursula Moore, who is believed to have been a daughter of Sir Edward Moore, and sister of Sir Garret or Gerald Moore, of Mellifont, Co. Louth, who was made the first Viscount Moore.

Henry died during the troublous times of 1643. His wife survived him, and died, it is supposed, in 1669, but this may be because Ulster Office recorded in that year a widow's escutcheon impaling Crofton and Moore, and this escutcheon may have been that of the widow of John Crofton (third son of John Crofton of Lisdorn), and daughter of Brent Moore. The widow, however, of Henry Crofton, of Mohill, would be a far more important person than John's widow, if Ursula was sister of Viscount Moore of Drogheda.

They had issue :—

1. Henry (No. 2), of whom presently.
2. Ursula, who married Captain James Nisbett, of Aughry, Co. Leitrim, and was killed by rebels in 1689. They had issue :—
Major John Nisbett, married daughter of Matthew Cockayne, and had issue : 1, Matthew Nisbett, of Dromod, H.S. Co. Leitrim, 1746, married Miss Waldron, of Rocksavage, and had issue : Francis, married Jane Blakeney, of Co. Galway, and had issue : Matthew, of Derrycairne, whose son, Francis, married Letitia Stepney, of Durrow Abbey, and had a son, Francis Wm. Henry, who d.s.p. 1833.
3. Elizabeth, born 1634, died 1715, married Major Thomas Bell, born 1630, of Streamstown, Co. Mayo, who was Deputy Governor of Athlone after the Battle of the Boyne, and was son of Captain Thomas Bell, who was in the Royalist army in 1641, and for his services received a grant of lands at Streamstown, and died 1712. She had issue by him :—

- (1) Matthew Bell, born 1656, died 1739, whose first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Vandeleur. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir John Lyndon, Chief Justice K.B., by whom he had issue: 1, Elizabeth; 2, Jane, who married Randal Slacke about 1745-9, and d.s.p.; 3, Lyndon, who married his cousin, Mary Bell, in 1735, and d.s.p.; 4, Edward, of the Irish Exchequer, d.s.p., 1732; 5, Mossom, of Dublin, who married Elizabeth Aston in 1733, and had issue Edward, who married Mary Gonne, of Brookhill, Co. Mayo, in 1768, and had issue Henry Gonne Bell, born 1769, married Elinor Jane Irvine, of Castle Irvine, in 1788, and had issue Edward La Tour Gonne Bell, born 1790, married Maria Browne, of Glencorrib, and had issue Colonel A. A. Gonne Bell, who married, in 1847, Mary Letitia Martin, heiress of Ballinahinch, "the Princess of Connemara," who d.s.p. He died in 1883, having married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of H. Johnston, of Grahamstown, by whom he had a son, Arthur, d.s.p., and a daughter.
- (2) Henry Bell, born 1658, of Bellake, Co. Mayo, and of Dublin, who married —, and had issue: Joseph Bell, of Garreens, Co. Mayo; Mary; Barbara, wife of Mr. Morris; and Olivia, married Mr. Merrick.
- (3) Adam Bell, surgeon and apothecary, of Dublin, "who fled to Chester in 1688, with his wife and three children." He was born c. 1660, married in 1682 Mary, daughter of Dean Neylan, and died in 1692. He had issue: 1, Dr. Thomas Bell*, born 1683, surgeon of the 95th and

* Thomas Bell, Deputy Governor of Athlone, in William III.'s time, had the care of a number of French prisoners. He took a particular fancy to one, and suffered him to walk at large on parole, but he took French leave, and complaint being made, Bell was dismissed. He applied personally to William III., who restored him, but on his way back to Ireland his ship was wrecked. He left seven [twelve] daughters. His grandson, Dr. Thomas Bell, came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, when he retired. He married his first cousin, Olivia Maria Neylan, about 1714, and their married life lasted sixty years. He was at the Battle of Donauworth, and died in 1769, aged 85. They had 23 children, of whom 11 lived to marry (*teste*, Mrs. Olivia Young, of Castlerea, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bell, and mother of Matthew Young, the famous Bishop of Clonfert, S.F., T.C.D., founder of Royal Irish Academy). Governor Bell was grandson of Sir Michael Bell, Knt. Banneret, Scotland.

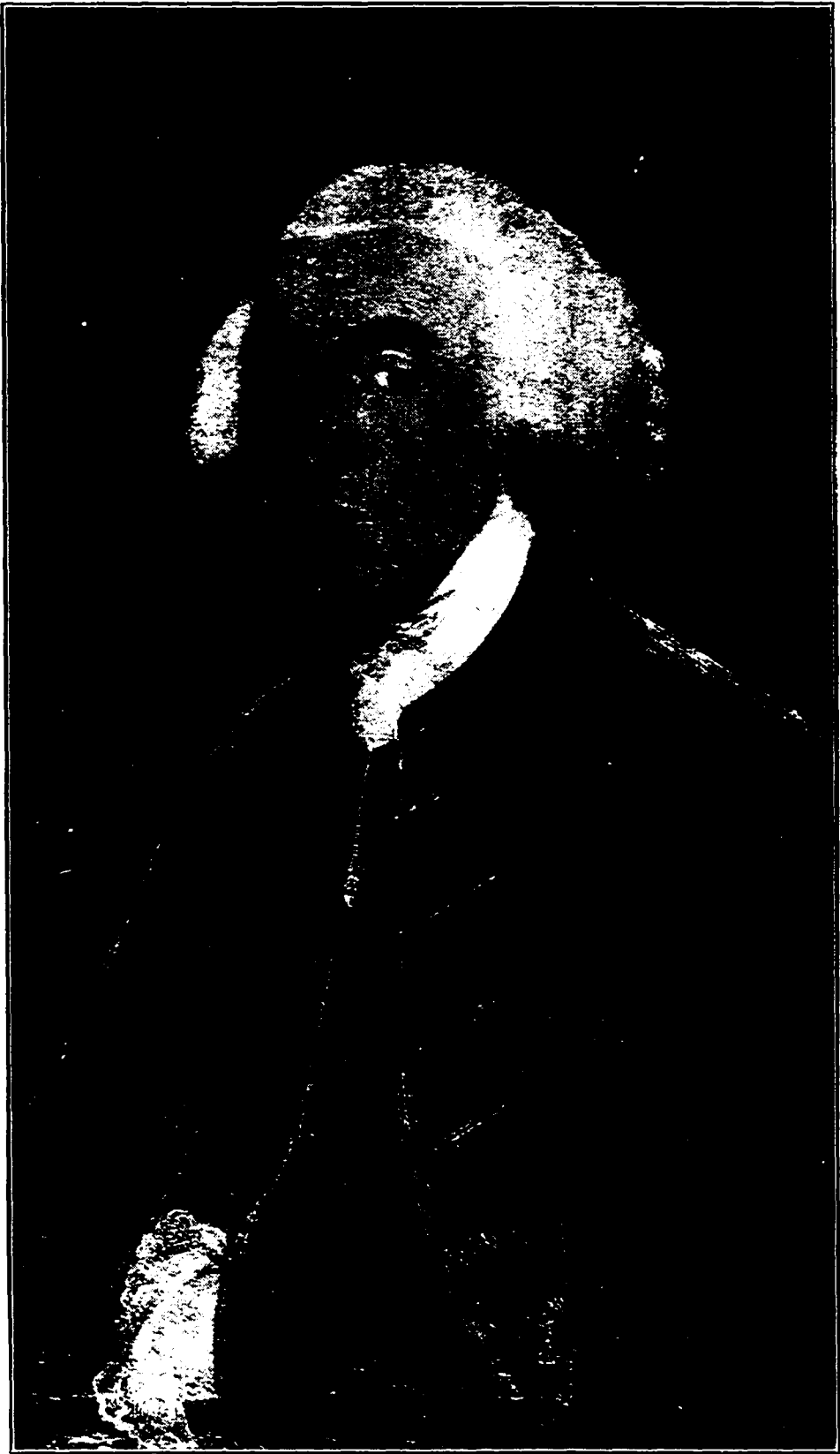
27th Regiments, present at Battles of Blenheim, Oudenarde, &c., married in 1714 his cousin, Olivia Maria Neylan, and was of Grange, Co. Roscommon, then of Dublin, and lastly of Athlone. By her he had eleven children (*cf. ante*). 2. Captain George Bell, born 1685, of Ponsonby's (37th) Regiment, Ensign, 1711, fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy, died 1758, married —, and had a daughter, Susanna. 3. Elizabeth, married Revd. Mr. Auchinlack, and had a daughter, Mary. 4. Ursula, d.s.p.

Of the children of Dr. Thomas Bell and Olivia, his wife, Sir Thomas Bell, Knt., M.D., State Physician in Ireland, born in 1725, died 1789, married in 1763 Mary Anne, daughter of Dr. Walter Hardiman, of Loughrea, a relative of the historian, and left issue: Captain Thomas Bell, whose grandson, the late Major-General Thos. Lyndon-Bell, died 1898, leaving three sons, Edward, Charles, and Arthur. Ursula, the third daughter, married Dr. Robert Crofton (*cf* Croftons of Co. Mayo). Eleanor, married Thomas Wright, and was great-grandmother of Revd. Wm. Ball Wright, my coadjutor.

4. Jane, who married Anthony Ormsby (son of Thomas Ormsby, of Cummin, Co. Sligo, and his wife Owen, daughter of Teige O'Hara, of Line); and had issue: Adam, who was High Sheriff of Co. Sligo in 1695, and married Mildred, daughter of Sir John Lyndon, Lord Chief Justice, in 1697; his Will was proved in 1733; Sir J. Lyndon's wife was daughter of Robert Mossom, Bishop of Derry—Ursula, and Margaret (Funeral Certif., Ulster Office). Jane and Anthony were buried in St. John's Church, Sligo. Anthony's brother, Christopher, was of Ballinamore (Will proved 1696), whose widow Margaret's Will was proved 1714.

[II.] Henry Crofton (No. 2) was born in 1630, and was living in 1683. He was sometimes styled Captain, and was High Sheriff of Co. Leitrim in 1660, 1662, 1678, and 1683.

He married Frances, eldest daughter of Captain Robert Morgan, of Cottlestown, in Castle-Conor parish, Co. Sligo, and his wife, Bridget, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Blayney, of Tregonan, Co. Montgomery, and of Castle Blayney, Co. Monaghan. She was cousin to the first Lord Blayney, and a descendant of the famous Sir Thomas Morgan, who fought in Flanders, and died in 1593.



Sir Thomas Bell, M.D., State Physician,
born 1725, died 1789.

They had issue :—

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. John | } | all of whom died young. |
| 2. Henry | | |
| 3. Morgan | | |
| 4. Anthony | | |
| 5. Robert (No. 1) | | |
| 6. Robert (No. 2) | | |
| 7. Edward | | |
| 8. Nicholas | | |
9. Thomas, of whom presently.
10. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Crofton, Esq., and Frances his wife, was baptized at St. Michan's, Dublin, May 17, 1681. She married George Crofton, of Lisdorne.
11. Mary, "daughter of Henry Crofton, Esq., and Frances his wife," was baptized at St. Michan's, Dublin, April 14, 1684; and was buried December 17, 1685, "in the chancel in the vault by (the side of) Robert the son of Sir Robert King, Knt."
12. Ursula, died young.

[III.] Thomas Crofton. The date of his birth has not been ascertained. He died on September 24, 1738, and was buried at Mohill, leaving a Will dated August 16, 1738, which was proved in 1743. He was High Sheriff for Co. Leitrim in 1698 and 1714.

He married, in Dublin, on November 19, 1707, his cousin Bridget, daughter of Hugh Morgan, Esq., of Dublin, Major in the army, and son of the above-mentioned Robert Morgan, of Cottlestown (Brit. Mus. MS. 23,696, fo. 96). She also died in the year 1738.

They had issue :—

1. Thomas, who died without issue in 1729.
2. Hugh, of whom presently.
3. Elizabeth, who married Bolton Jones before 1743.

[IV.] Hugh Crofton, was High Sheriff of Co. Leitrim in 1737, and M.P. for Sligo 1743 to 1760. He died October 18, 1767, and was buried two days later at St. Michan's, Dublin, although in his Will he expressed a wish to be buried at Mohill. He married, at Lisdorne or Elphin on August 10, 1730, while still a minor, his cousin Anne, daughter of George Crofton, of Lisdorne. She died October 13, 1772, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin.

They had issue :—

1. George, born 1731, living 1740, died a minor; mentioned in the Will of Major Henry Crofton, of Minorca (*ante*).
2. Thomas, born 1732, who married in September, 1758, Rachel, daughter of Robert Sandford, Esq., of Castlerea, Co. Roscommon*, and died without issue and intestate in 1759.
3. Morgan, of whom presently.
4. Elizabeth, married at St. Anne's, Dublin, June 5, 1756, Revd. William Percy (then of Aughatawney, Co. Leitrim), of Garra-dine, Rector of Esker, near Lucan, Co. Dublin, and had a son, Frank, who was living in 1807. In a Deed dated August 15, 1759, Elizabeth was described as only daughter of Hugh.

[V.] Morgan (afterwards Sir Morgan) Crofton, born at Mohill Castle, May 25, 1733; died February 12, 1802, and was buried at Mohill on February 16th. He was made a Baronet of the United Kingdom August 10, 1801. In 1762 he was High Sheriff of Co. Leitrim. In 1785 he was "Grand Benevolence," or Principal Grand Officer of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick. Under a Licence granted in 1759 he married, at St. Bride's, Dublin, on August 19 that year, Jeanne, otherwise Jane, youngest daughter of Henri d'Abzac, a Huguenot refugee of the family of Comte de Perigord, Lieut.-Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, who died May 12, 1790, and was formerly Capitaine de la Garde Royale to Louis XIV. Mrs. Crofton died June 27, 1797, aged 65, and was buried in the French Burying Ground, Dublin, on June 29, 1797. Their marriage settlement bears date August 18, 1759.

They had issue:—

1. Hugh, born 1763, of whom presently.
2. Henry, born 1764 (see Reverend Henry Crofton and descendants, *post*).
3. Morgan (or Thomas Morgan), born 1766 (see Morgan Crofton and descendants, *post*).
4. Ann Magdalen, baptized at St. Anne's, Dublin, in February, 1768, and married the Reverend James Dunn, Prebendary of Killibegs in Tuam Cathedral; Rector of New Ross and later of Delgany, Co. Wicklow, by whom she had issue:—(1) William, barrister, who married, 1832, Emily, daughter of Revd. Edward Mangin, of eminent Huguenot descent, and allied to the d'Abzacs; they had no issue; (2), Revd. Robert James, Rector

* Ancestor of Lord Mount Sandford, and Lady Henrietta, second daughter of William O'Brian, third Earl of Inchiquin.



Sir Morgan Crofton, of Mohill, First Baronet,
and Jeanne d'Abzac, his wife.



Sir Hugh Crofton, of Mohill, Second Baronet, and Frances Smythe, his wife.

of Huntsham, Devon, who married —, and had issue (2a) Revd. James, Vicar of St. John Baptist, Bath, who married —, and has issue. The Revd. James Dunn, senior, was son of William Dunn, banker, Dublin, and grandson of Colonel James Dunn, M.P. for Dublin, 1758. Ann Magdalen's very pretty portrait, with powdered hair, is in the possession of her grandson at Bath.

5. Jane, who died unmarried.

[VI.] Sir Hugh Crofton, the second baronet, was born in Big Butter Lane, Dublin, July 7, and baptized July 16, 1763, at St. Bride's, Dublin, and died January 6, 1834, and was buried four days later at St. Michan's, Dublin. He was High Sheriff for Co. Leitrim 1793, and for Co. Longford; also Member for Tulske Borough in the Irish Parliament from 1786 to 1790.

He married, on June 4, 1787, Frances, younger daughter of Ralph Smythe, of Barbavilla, in St. Fechan parish, Co. Westmeath, who, according to a family tradition, was only 13 years old. She died March 27, 1847, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, three days later, being entered in the Register as "Dowager Lady Margaret Crofton," and her age being stated to be 76, which, if correct, would make her 16 when she married. Tradition says, "She was 17 when she had her first child, and she had seventeen (actually fourteen) in all."

They had issue :—

1. Morgan George, born 1788, of whom presently.
2. Hugh, baptized at St. Anne's, Dublin, April 23, 1790; died June 19, 1807, in Merrion Square, Dublin (*Gentleman's Magazine*); was a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, and remained unmarried.
3. Henry, died when three years old.
4. Samuel, died when one day old.
5. Ralph, who was a Lieutenant in the 50th and 81st Regiment, was severely wounded during the retreat to Corunna in 1809, and died May 28, 1822. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Pipon, of St. Peter's, Jersey. There was no issue. She married, secondly, General Johannes Dumaesq.
6. Henry William, born 1795 (see Croftons of Inchinappa, *post*).
7. Augustus, born December 16, 1798, died at Brighton, Sussex, February 24, 1861. On April 7, 1828, at Monkstown, Co. Dublin, he married Emily Charlotte, daughter of John Kirwan,

K.C., of Moyne, Co. Galway, and Merrion Square, Dublin*. She died at Brighton, February 11, 1861. They had issue:—

7a. Hugh Augustus, who was an officer in the 6th and 10th Regiments, and was Lieut.-Colonel of 1st Sussex Volunteer Regiment. He was born June 6, 1829, and died in London 1901. He married, first, on February 7, 1856, Amelia Harriet, eldest daughter of Capt. Charles Farquharson, R.N. She died in 1890. They had issue:—

7aa. Alice Maud, who married in 1884 Major Maxwell Robertson Hyslop, formerly of the Leicestershire Regiment, and has issue Beryl Crofton Maxwell Hyslop.

7ab. Kathleen Ruth, who married, first, July 1, 1878, Edward Reginald Courtenay, Lieutenant 11th Hussars, Major 20th Hussars, and in 1905 Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General for the North-Western District, akin to the Earls of Devon; he divorced her March 17, 1881, and she married, secondly, November 22, 1881, Captain Ernest James, youngest son of Augustus Robinson, of West Lavant, Sussex, whom she divorced in 1888; she married, thirdly, February 6, 1889, Captain, afterwards Commander, James Montgomery Caulfeild, R.N. (akin to Viscount Charlemont).

Colonel Hugh Augustus Crofton married, secondly, in 1892, Joan Ruby, daughter of Ronald Macintosh, of Inverness, by whom he had no issue.

7b. Edward, born June 6, 1832, died 1900, without issue. He was at first in Holy Orders, M.A., but in 1874 was called at the Inner Temple as a Barrister, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit. He was an Associate of the Institute of Naval Architects and of the Society of Engineers. He married on August 10, 1859, Sarah, second daughter of William Tanner, D.L., of Patcham, Sussex. She died in 1906.

* Mr. Kirwan's daughter, Jane Stratford (born 1788), was twice married, first in 1818 to Cæsar Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, Co. Wexford, who had been a prisoner of war in France 1802-14 and died in 1842, and secondly, in 1846, to Thomas Boyse of Bannow, Co. Wexford, who died in 1854. She died in 1878 at Marseilles, and her affairs were the subject of litigation in the English Probate Court, 1879-1880. (Crofton v. Gautier; and see Boyse v. Roxborough, House of Lords vi., 1).

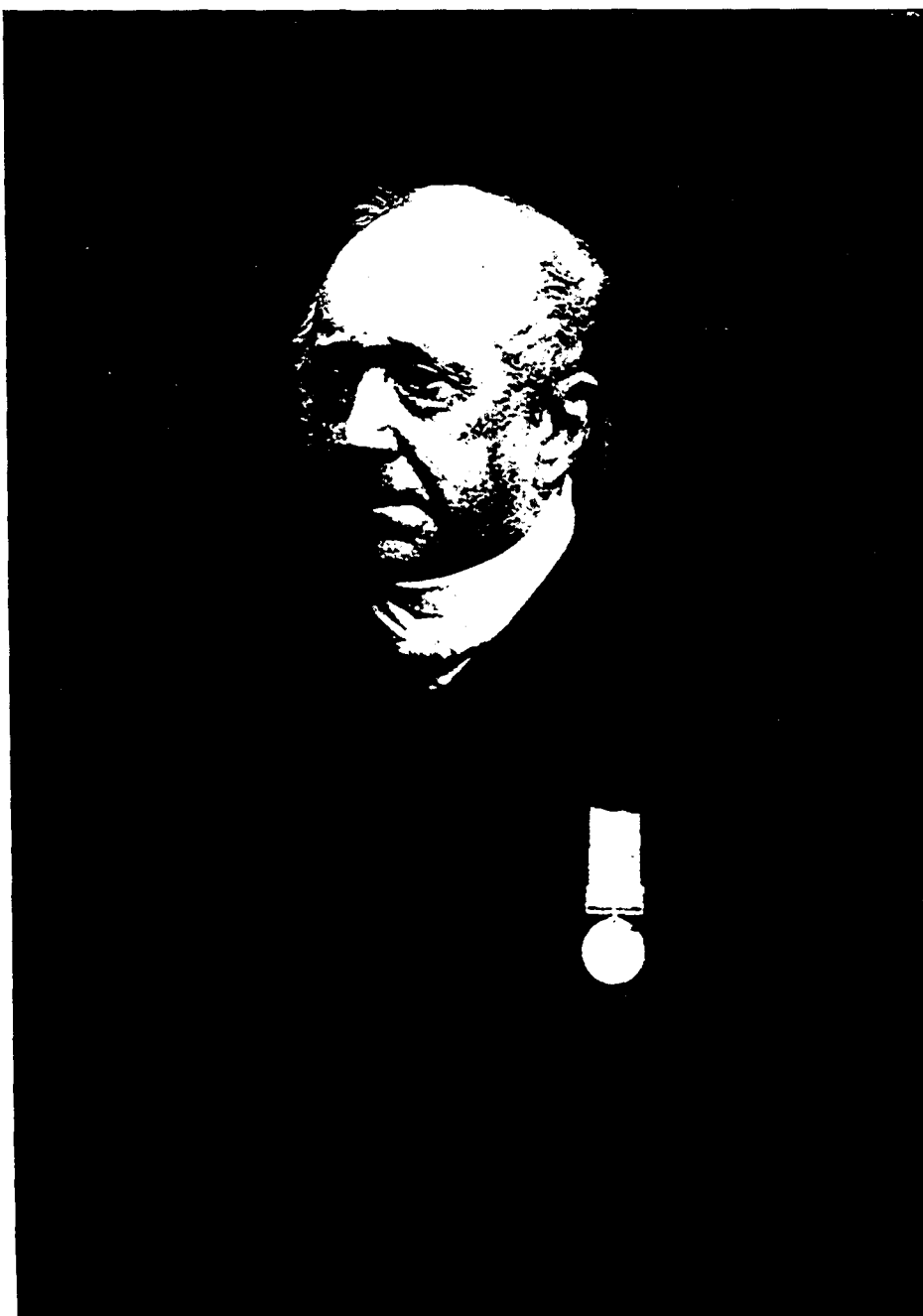
- 7c. Emily Frances, who died in 1901; married, October 11, 1860, Watson Scratcherd, E.I.C.S., and had issue: 1, Hugh Crofton, born April 3, 1872; 2, Felicia Rudolphina; 3, Hermione Emily; 4, Mabel Stanhope, died September 29, 1878; 5, Frances Louisa.
8. Charles, born October 2, —; B.A. T.C.D., 1824; a Barrister of King's Inn, Trinity term 1826; and died unmarried and intestate at Dublin, 1874. He was murdered, and his house robbed.
9. Richard Maximilian, born July, 1802, baptized August 12, 1802, at St. Ann's, Dublin; died January 31, 1816, at school.
10. Parsons, born February 26, 1805 or 1807, died in London, October 16, 1884; married, August 31, 1831, at St. Peter's, Dublin, Anne Palmer, daughter of Edward Westby, Esq., of High Park, Co. Wicklow, by his wife, Phoebe Palmer. Mrs. Parsons Crofton died March 12, 1884, at Clifton, near Bristol, aged 84. They had issue:—
- 10a. Hugh, born April 3, 1832, baptized at Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow; is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; living 1910 at 22, St. Thomas's Mansions, Westminster Bridge, London.
- 10b. Frances Palmer, living 1910 at Richmond, Surrey.
11. Frances, born July 31, 1789 (?), died October, 1874; her marriage settlement is dated October 14, 1817; she married Revd. Arthur Hyde, vicar of Mohill, who was born 1789, died 1870. They had issue: 1, *Arthur*, Canon of Elphin, Rector of Tibohine, Frenchpark; born 1819, died 1905; married, in 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Archdeacon John Orson Oldfield, of Elphin, and has issue (a) Arthur, born 1853, died unmarried 1879; (b) John Oldfield, born 1854, died unmarried 1876, Scholar T.C.D.; (c) Douglas, born 1860, of Ratra, Frenchpark, married Lucy Cometina Kurtz, and has issue two daughters, Nuala and Una. 2, *Frances Jane*, born 1822, married, at Mohill, Rev. Fitzmaurice Hunt, Vicar-General of Elphin, Rector of Mohill 1870, died 1891. 3, *Sarah Louisa*, born 1825, died unmarried at Sidcup, Kent, 1898. 4, *Barbara*, born 1828, died 1876, married, at Mohill, 1864, Livesey Francis Simeon Maberly, son of Revd. Frederick Herbert Maberly, M.A., Rector of St. Finborough, Suffolk, and has issue (1) Arthur Frank J—, born 1866, died an infant; (2) Frank Hyde, M.D., Dublin, 1893, who married, August 28, 1895, at St. Anne's, Shandon, Cork, his cousin,

Frances Barbara, daughter of Revd. Henry William Crofton, of Inchinappa, Co. Wicklow. 5, *Anne*, born 1829, married John Kane, J.P., D.L., of Mohill Castle, son of Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel Kane, 4th Regiment, and has issue, Arthur Hyde, born 1870, Captain Royal Garrison Artillery, married, 1908, at All Saints', Cheltenham, Mabel Octavia Nesta, youngest daughter of Revd. J. Knox Fletcher, of Dunran, Co. Wicklow. 6, *Emily*, born 1835.

Dr. Douglas Hyde above mentioned is the eminent Gaelic scholar, and author of many works on Irish subjects.

12. Jane, who married, September 27, 1838 (as his first wife), Ross Mahon, Esq., of Ladywell, Co. Westmeath, and Belgrave Square, Monkstown, and died without issue.
13. Barbara, who died in 1863; marriage settlement dated April 10, 1822; married Edward Rotheram, Esq., of Crossdrum, Co. Meath, and had issue five sons, all of whom, except one, married and left issue; also daughters, one of whom married — Hopkins; and Jane (died 1884), who married Revd. Ronald MacDonnell, D.D. (born 1825, died 1889, married 1857).
14. Ann Digby, born April 28, 1809; died December 14, 1899; married, August 17, 1836, Vice-Admiral Robert Jocelyn Otway, of Castle Otway, Co. Tipperary. He died October 16, 1884; she survived him many years, and died at Castle Otway. Her only child, Fanny Margaret, married William Clifford Birmingham Ruthven, of Hearnese-brooke, Co. Galway, who by Royal Licence took the name of Otway-Ruthven, and by whom she had issue:—(1) Robert Mervyn, retired Captain R.N., born August 2, 1867; married, 1900, Margaret, daughter of Julius Casement, of Cronroe, Co. Wicklow; issue, Robert Jocelyn Oliver, born 1901. (2) Thomas Ormond, born 1872. (3) Mervyn Henry, born 1877. (4) Annette Rosabelle, married, 1896, Capt. R. Meredith, and died 1903, issue Frances Dorothy. (5) Rosabelle Frances Elizabeth, married, 1904, George Spencer Webb Bradish. (6) Edith Mary Josceline, married, 1907, Alexander John Selwyn Willson. (7) Cecil Harriet Beatrice, married, 1908, William Heneage Finch; issue, Margaret Patricia Rose.

(NOTE.—Mrs. Otway was positive that her mother, Lady Frances Crofton, had only fourteen (not seventeen) children born alive, and this is confirmed by Sir Hugh's list (made by him 1834) of his children, living and dead, and his eighteen grandchildren.)



Sir Morgan George Crofton, of Mohill,
Third Baronet,
with Trafalgar Medal.



Sir Morgan George Crofton, of Mohill,
Fourth Baronet.



Major Arthur Mark Crofton,
b. 1852, d. 1887.



Captain Edward Hugh Crofton,
b. 1854, d. 1882.



Lt.-Col. Hugh Denis Crofton,
b. 1814, d. 1861.

[VII.] Sir Morgan George Crofton, third baronet, was born Dec. 21, 1788; died June 24, 1867, at Leamington. He was Lieutenant R.N., and had the Trafalgar medal. He married, on May 21, 1812, Emily, daughter of the Right Honourable Denis Daly, M.P., of Dunsandle, Co. Galway (marriage settlement dated May 18). She died February 16, 1876, and was buried at Dublin.

They had issue :—

1. Hugh Denis, born 1814, of whom presently.
2. Denis, born April 16, 1819, died unmarried, December 2, 1887, at Mountjoy Square, Dublin, and was buried at Mount Jerome Cemetery.

[VIII.] Hugh Denis Crofton was born January 7, 1814, died Sept. 15, 1861, at Preston, Co. Lancaster, and was buried at Leamington. He was Colonel in 17th and 20th Regiments, Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Order of the Medjidie. He was unintentionally shot by a soldier of the 32nd Foot, who with the same bullet killed, in revenge for a trifling punishment, the Adjutant, Capt. J. Hanham, with whom Colonel Crofton was walking, in the Barrack Square.

He married, May 26, 1849, at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Georgiana Lucy, daughter of the Honourable Peter Boyle de Blaquièrre, member of the Legislative Council, and Chancellor of the University of Toronto, Canada. She was also niece of General, Lord de Blaquièrre, and died July 25, 1896, at Marchwood, Southampton, and was buried there.

They had issue :—

1. Morgan George, born 1850, of whom presently.
2. Arthur Mark, born April 25, 1852, at Montreal, Quebec, and died without issue April 13, 1887, at Mohill Castle; buried at Military Cemetery, Grangegorman, Dublin, April 18, 1877. He was Major 8th Hussars, and J.P. for Co. Leitrim. He married, November 7, 1881, at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, India, Alice Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Charles Henry Hall. She married, secondly, — Westhead, and survived him.
3. Edward Hugh, born 1854, of whom presently.

[IX.] Sir Morgan George Crofton, the fourth baronet, was born April 5, 1850, at Kingston, Ontario, and died at Marchwood, Southampton, February 26, 1900, and was buried there. He was Deputy-Lieutenant for Co. Leitrim, and High Sheriff of that county in 1874. He held a Commission in the North Somerset Yeomanry.

He married June 1, 1897, at Marchwood, Mabel Earle, daughter of

Burton Archer Burton, Esq., of Rockstone Place, Southampton, but had no issue.

Edward Hugh Crofton, brother of the fourth baronet, was born September 7, 1854, at Plymouth, Co. Devon; died May 15, 1882, at Dublin, and was buried at Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Dublin. He was Captain, Rifle Brigade. He married, October 23, 1877, at Christ Church, Folkestone, Kent, Isabel Annie Julia, daughter of Colonel John Miller, 13th Hussars, of Palmeira Square, Brighton. She was born in 1855 at Dublin.

They had issue:—

1. Hugh Denis, of whom presently.
2. Morgan George, of whom presently.

[X.] Sir Hugh Denis Crofton, the fifth baronet, succeeded his uncle in 1900. He was born at Dublin, November 11, 1878, and died at Mohill Castle February 4, 1902, unmarried, and was buried at Mohill. He was B.A. of Cambridge University, and J.P. for Counties Leitrim and Roscommon.

[XI.] Sir Morgan George Crofton, the sixth baronet, succeeded his brother. He was born November 27, 1879, and baptized at Christ Church, Winchester, December 23, 1879. He is Captain in the 2nd Lifeguards, and Deputy-Lieutenant for County Leitrim, also J.P. for Counties Leitrim and Roscommon.

He married, December 12, 1905, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, Frances Margaret, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Leonard Howard Loyd Irby, 74th Regiment, of Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, and the marriage was dissolved in 1910.

They had issue:—

1. Morgan George, born April 18, 1907, at 47, Great Cumberland Place, London, W., and baptized at St. George's, Hanover Square, June 25, 1907.

SECTION VIIIA.

CROFTONS OF INCHINAPPA, NEAR ASHFORD, CO. WICKLOW.

This branch are descendants of the Reverend Henry William Crofton, fourth son of Sir Hugh Crofton, the second baronet, of Mohill, Co. Leitrim.

He was born January 23, 1795, was baptized on May 29 that year



Sir Hugh Denis Crofton, of Mohill,
Fifth Baronet.



Sir Morgan George Crofton, of Mohill,
Sixth Baronet.



Inchinappa, Co. Wicklow.

at St. Anne's, Dublin, and dying at Inchinappa April 2, 1862, was buried at Ashford, Co. Wicklow, three days later.

He married three times.

His first marriage was at St. Peter's, Dublin, Nov. 10, 1821, under Licence granted in 1821*. His wife was considerably his senior in age, and begged and prayed him to marry her. She was related to him, being Marcia Anastasia, youngest daughter and heiress of Matthias Earbery, M.P. for Lanesborough, Co. Roscommon, who was descended from John Crofton of Lisdone (see that Branch, *ante*). Sir Hugh and Matthias Earbery were very intimate friends, as well as relatives. There was no issue of that marriage, Mrs. Crofton dying at Inchinappa about 1837. Her sister Emily was godmother to Henry William Crofton, and was equally anxious to marry him, so that Inchinappa might be his, as she and her sister were co-heiresses of it. He married, secondly, March 5, 1840, at St. George, Hanover Square, London, Marianne Amelia, daughter of the Revd. James Cazalet, of Paddock, Sussex. He first met her in Paris. She died at Inchinappa, aged 26, and was buried at Wicklow Church, February 6, 1847.

There was issue of this marriage four sons and a daughter, viz. :—

1. Henry Morgan Earbery, born at Inchinappa, May 31, 1841, died there September 7, 1878; was J.P. for Co. Wicklow. He married at St. Anne's, Dublin, on June 20, 1865, Henrietta (who died at Inchinappa, October 13, 1878), daughter of Major Henry Townsend, of Whitehall, Skibbereen, and Mount Alto, Co. Cork, and had issue :—

- 1a. Henry William George, born at Inchinappa, July 14, 1866; was Captain 3rd Battalion (1st Royal Surrey Militia) East Surrey Regiment, and was killed in action at Uit-span-fontein, Fraserburg, South Africa, February 5, 1902. He married at Eling, Totton, Southants, Sept. 4, 1889, Marie Anne Gertrude, daughter of Drummond Bond Wingrove, of Langley House, Totton. There was

* On July 16, 1825, Sir Hugh Crofton wrote to his son, Henry William, a letter, addressed to Monsieur Crofton, Hotel de Choiseul, No. 368, Paris :—"I am glad to find your Ladies are such good Travellers. We had a letter from Inchinappa. As to-morrow will be my birthday I let you know, as it will be an excuse for you and the Ladies to drink Champagne and Burgundy to my good health. Ann Dabzac was married to the Revd. W. Vesey, Curate of Delganny, yesterday. Hydes are thinking of returning to Mohill. Little Arthur's [son of Revd. Arthur Hyde and Frances, dau : of Sir Hugh] excuse, for asking to dine with me so often, is 'If I do not go, g'papa will eat no dinner.' Fan's child [Arthur's sister] is to be christened to-morrow, and to be named Sarah Louisa after Mr. Hyde's Mother and his step-mother."

- no issue of the marriage, and she married, secondly, August 31, 1905, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, Captain James Logan-Ellis, 4th West Yorkshire Regt.
- 1b. Hugh Arthur, born at Inchinappa 30 July, 1873; settled at Calgary, Canada, and is unmarried.
 - 1c. Henrietta Annabella Mary.
 - 1d. Eva Annabella Jane, married, at St. Ann's, Dublin, Nov. 4, 1892, Vice-Admiral Vere Henry Birch-Reynardson, of Rushington Manor, Totton, Hants, son of Colonel E. Birch-Reynardson, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards.
 - 1e. Lilian Elizabeth, married at Eling, Totton, August 5, 1908, Riversdale Sampson French, M.B., son of the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas Fitzgerald French, of Killaloe.
- 2. Edward, who died in infancy.
 - 3. George, born at Inchinappa, February 5, 1845; died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea in 1905, unmarried.
 - 4. James Cazalet, born at Inchinappa January 24, 1847, died in London, 1894; he was a Major in the army. He married twice, first, in 1868, Henrietta Anna (died at Dublin February 25, 1870), daughter of John Edwards, Esq., J.P., of Knockrobin, Co. Wicklow, and had issue twins.
 - 4a. Nettie Elise } living at Broomfield, Ashford, Co.
 - 4b. Myra Henrietta } Wicklow.
 He married, secondly, in 1876, Charlotte (who died in 1894), widow of Capt. Carpendale, of the Indian Marine, and had issue:—
 - 4c. Norah Gertrude Charlotte, who married, in 1906, Bertram Farmer, and has issue: 1, Ada Bertha Catherine.
 - 5. Marianne Amelia Henriette, married at St. James's, Paddington, January 20, 1870 (as his second wife), the Reverend John Joseph Knox Fletcher, M.A., Rector of Dunran, Co. Wicklow, and of Brookley, Killesley, Whittlebury, and Malahide, Prebendary of Harristown, son of the Reverend Doctor Fletcher. He died in Yorkshire, 1891. There was issue of the marriage:—(1) George Clement Fletcher, born January 13, 1874, and drowned in the River Avon with his brother; (2) Hugh Somerset, born April 21, 1875; (3) James Willoughby, born in 1877, and in 1909 in South Africa; (4) Arthur Charles Septimus, born 1880, died at Bloemfontein, May 24, 1900, Second-Lieut. Royal Irish Regt.; (5) Marianne Henrietta Katherine, unmarried; (6) Helen

Gertrude, unmarried; (7) Dora, married at All Saints', Cheltenham, in October, 1904, John Bagenal Boyd, son of Dr. J. Boyd, of Kilton House, Co. Wexford; (8) Mabel Octavia Nesta, married at All Saints', Cheltenham, January 9, 1907, Captain Arthur Hyde Kane (son of John Kane, Esq., of Mohill, D.L.), Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Rev. Henry William Crofton married, thirdly, in 1852, at Wicklow, Frances, daughter of Robert Westropp, Esq., of Fort Anne, Tully, Co. Clare. She died January 15, 1879; on January 18, 1866, she married, secondly, George, only surviving son of William Smith, of Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin.

The issue of the third marriage of Revd. Hy. Wm. Crofton was:—

6. Everard Hugh Robert, born at Inchinappa, October 5, 1853; was Lieutenant 5th Lancers, and lives at Marlton House, Co. Wicklow. He married, June 19, 1885, at St. Bartholomew's, Dublin, Wilhelmina Frances Westropp Harrison, daughter of William John Harrison Moreland, Esq., LL.D., of Raheen Mount, Tomgraney, Co. Clare. She died in 1897 from an accident while hunting, and had issue:—

6a. Edward Vivian Morgan, born in Dublin, June 24, 1889.

6b. Mina Aileen Emily, born at Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny.

7. Frances Barbara, born at Inchinappa, February 18, 1856; married August 28, 1895, her cousin, Frank Hyde Maberly, M.D., son of Livesey Francis Simeon Maberly, Esq., of Clifton, near Bristol, and Barbara Hyde, his wife, and grandson of Revd. Frederick Herbert Maberly, of Great Fenborough, Suffolk (*ante*).

NOTE.—In the foreground of the view of Inchinappa House the figures are Henry Morgan Earbery Crofton and his son, Henry William George.

SECTION VIIIB.

REVD. HENRY CROFTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

The Reverend Henry Crofton was second son of Sir Morgan Crofton, the first baronet, and brother of Sir Hugh Crofton, the second baronet.

He was born July 26, 1764, in Big Butter Lane, Dublin, and was baptized at St. Bride's, Dublin, on August 5 of that year. He was sometime Captain in the Carabineers, and afterwards took Holy Orders

and was for forty years Chaplain of the Royal Military Hospital at Kilmainham, Dublin. He died April 23, 1834, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin.

He married twice.

He first married, under a Dublin Prerogative Licence, dated Nov. 21, 1791, Susanna, only daughter of his cousin, Duke Crofton No. 2, of Lakefield, Co. Leitrim. She was born in 1771, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, August 12, 1797.

They had issue :—

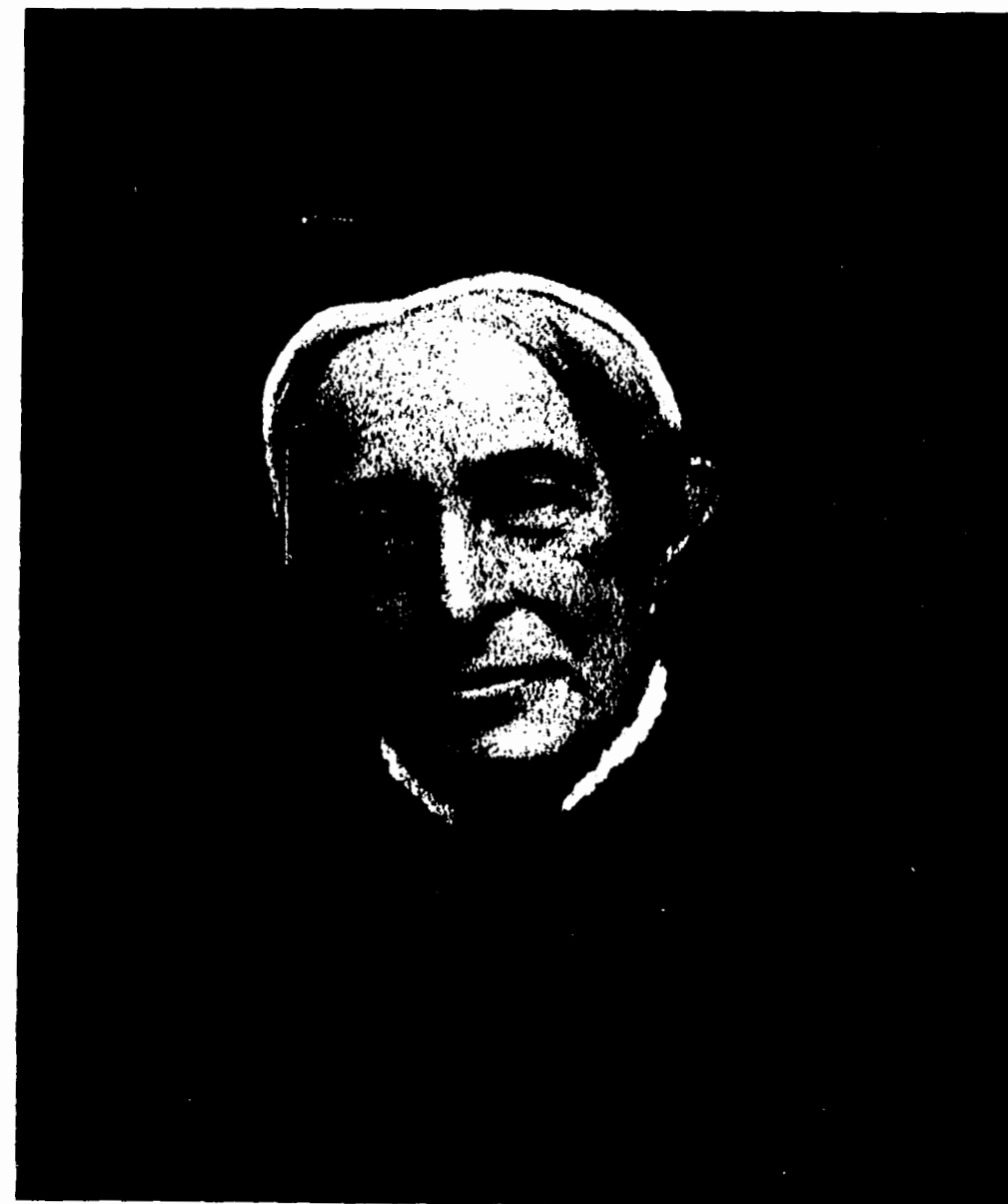
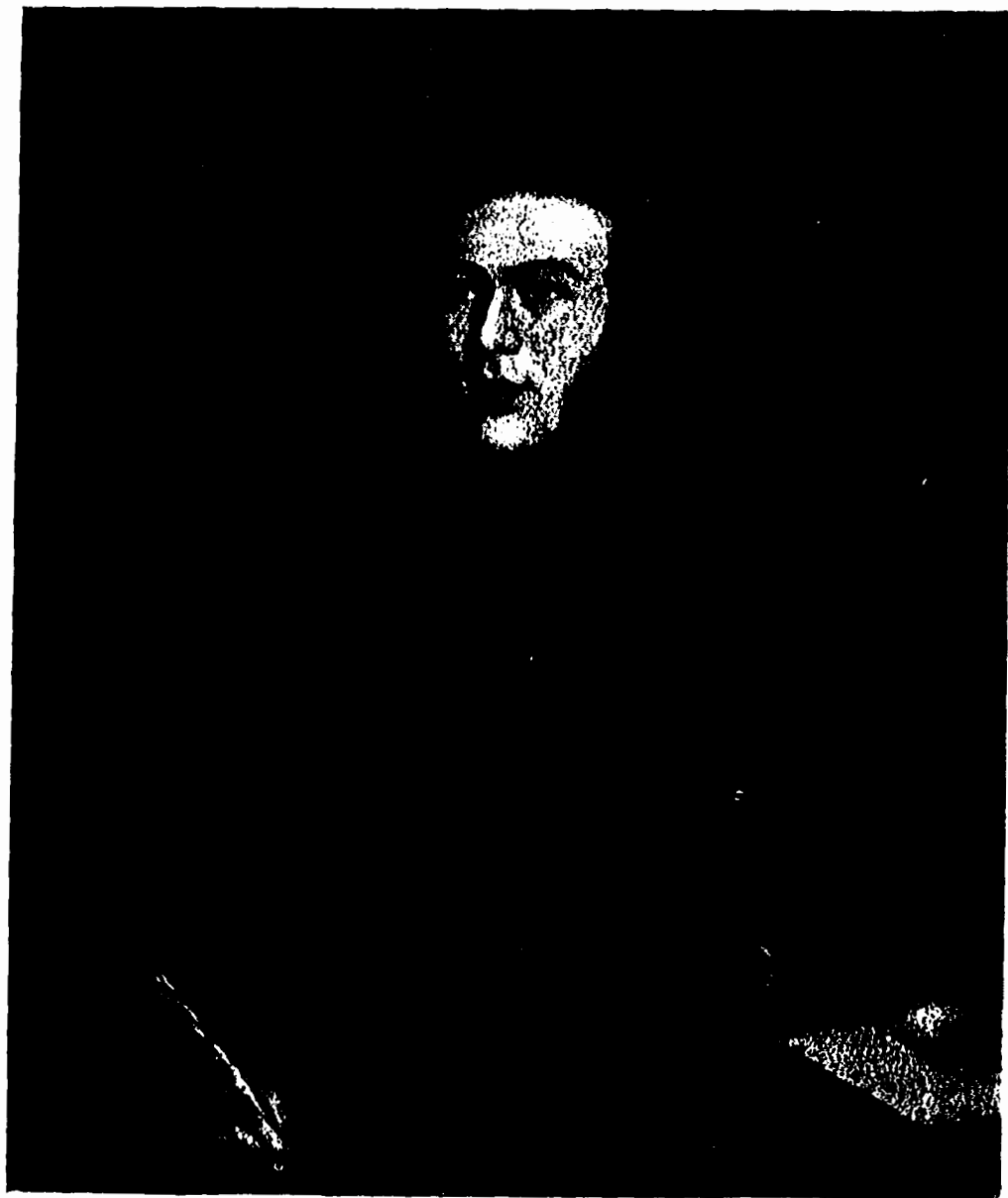
1. Morgan, born September 20, 1792, baptized at Royal Hospital; died at Mohill in August, 1847, of famine fever, caught in the discharge of his duties, after being nearly thirty years Curate of Mohill. He married, January 19, 1836, Jane Carlisle, youngest daughter of William Hearn, Esq., of Dublin, and niece of Henry F. Carlisle, of Springfield, Mohill. She lived to a great age. They had no issue.
2. Henry, born October 5 (baptized 10th), 1793, died at Royal Hospital, Dublin, January 15, 1805.
3. Susan, who died soon after birth.
4. Mary, born July 11 (baptized 20th), 1796, and died April 25, 1869. She married on April 9, 1821, the Rt. Hon. and Most Reverend Joseph Henderson Singer, D.D., Bishop of Meath (born 1787, died 1866), and had issue: (1) James; (2) Joseph; (3) Henry; (4) Frances; (5) Elizabeth; (6) Mary, who married the Revd. Henry Gabbett, who was killed in an accident on the Dent Blanche, Switzerland, 1885, and left issue a son, who is a doctor at Eastbourne; (7) Morgan, Vice-Admiral R.N., who married Frances Crofton, daughter of General Robert Burn and his wife Letitia, daughter of Revd. Henry Crofton; (8) Paulus; (9) Susan; (10) Sarah, died young; (11) Sarah Lætitia, who married the Rev. Robert Staveley, and had issue, of whom Robert, R.N. (*post*) married his cousin, Helen ffolliott Singer, daughter of Admiral Morgan Singer; (12) Dora; (13) Robert.
5. Louiza, born, baptized, and died at Dawson Street, Dublin, Sept. 12, 1799.

The Reverend Henry Crofton married, secondly, on December 16, 1799, at Hollybrook (?), Co. Sligo, under a Dublin Licence, dated April 2, 1799, Frances (born 1765), daughter of Captain Francis ffolliott, of Hollybrook, and of Lickhill, Co. Worcester, and Barbara Allen, his wife. Frances died February 16, 1850, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin.

They had issue :—



Reverend Henry Crofton, and Frances Colliott, his wife.



*Copied by his grand-daughter,
Josephine Christie Crofton,
from the original painted in India, 1830.*

General John Colliott Crofton, and Anne Agnes Addison, his wife.

6. John ffolliott, born at Kilmainham, October 9, and baptized in November, 1800, at Dawson Street, Dublin; died at Paddington, London, July 17, 1885. He matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the army as Ensign 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1824, and rose to be General and Honorary Colonel of that regiment. He commanded the Red River Expedition 1845-6. On October 15, 1845, at Preston Parish Church, Co. Lancaster, he married Anne Agnes (born August 1, 1824), only child of John Addison, Esq., of Preston, barrister-at-law, Recorder of Clitheroe, and Judge of County Courts, and his wife, Louisa Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Colonel Henry Hulton, of Hulton Park, Co. Lancaster. Colonel Hulton married Louisa Caroline, daughter of John Hooke Campbell, of Pembrokeshire, Lyon King of Arms, and Mrs. Hulton prided herself on having helped to rout the French troops, which landed at Fishguard, and mistook for busbies and bayonets of English Guards the tall hats and flashing knitting needles of the Welshwomen who sat in rows amid the heather and bracken on the hillside watching the French landing, and then re-embarking. Mrs. Crofton died at Paddington, February 14, 1900. They had issue:—

- 6a. Addison Crofton, born at Preston, July 13, 1846, died at Rapallo, North Italy, January 12, 1904, and was buried there; was educated at Cheltenham College; M.A. Oxford, took Holy Orders, and after Curacies at Broughton and Walmersley, and incumbency at Reddish, Co. Lancaster, was Vicar of Giggleswick, West Riding Co. York. He married at Walmersley, Co. Lancaster, August 7, 1873, Mary Pilkington, elder daughter of John Hall, Esq., of Baldingstone, Co. Lancaster. She died at Rapallo, May 7, 1903. They had issue:—

6aa. Anne, born at Reddish, Co. Lancaster, Sept. 18, 1874.

6ab. Sydney d'Abzac, born at Reddish, December 16, 1878, married at Srinagar, Kashmir, June 20, 1910, Capt. Michael Balfour Hutchinson Ritchie, A.M.S., youngest son of Rev. R. Ritchie, Inverourie, N.B.

- 6b. Henry Thomas, born at Preston, July 23, 1848; educated at Cheltenham College; admitted a Solicitor 1870; married September 7, 1871, at St. Mary's, Hulme, Manchester,

Martha Pilling (born May 24, 1852), younger daughter of Joseph McKeand (died 1875), M.D. Edin., of Manchester, and of Martha Pilling (died 1908), of Timperley Hall, Co. Chester, eldest daughter of James Pilling, Esq., of Boston, U.S.A. They have issue:—

- 6ba. Josephine Christie, born at Manchester June 14, 1872; died at Maidenhead, May 20, 1906; married September 7, 1897, at Didsbury, Co. Lancaster, Herman Barker Hahlo, of Foxleaze Park, Lyndhurst, Hants, only son of George Hahlo, Esq., of Manchester. He married, secondly, June 22, 1909, at Langley, Norfolk, Sheila Ginevra, elder daughter of Sir Reginald P. Beauchamp, Bart. The issue of the first marriage were:—(1) Alice Christine, born 1898; (2) Frances Natalie, born 1899; (3) John ffolliott Francis, born October 2, 1901.
- 6bb. Alice Addison, born at Manchester, April 23, 1875.
- 6bc. John ffolliott Frederick, born at Manchester, January 1, 1877; educated at Harrow; Captain, 3rd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, and served with that regiment in South Africa, 1900-1 (medal); admitted a Solicitor 1900.
- 6bd. Gladys Noëlle, born at Manchester, December 25, 1883.
- 6c. Richard ffolliott, born at Preston, September 29, 1849; educated at Cheltenham College; M.A., Oxon; Barrister, Inner Temple; died unmarried at Paddington, London, June 25, 1901.
- 6d. Caroline Anne Agnes, born at Paddington, London, January 27, 1852, died at Stoneycroft, Liverpool, January 2, 1880; married at St. James's, Paddington, January 21, 1879, Ralph Crie Clayton, of Liverpool (elder son of Edward William Clayton, Esq.), who died in London, 1904. They had issue one child only: Gerald Edward Crie, born December 27, 1879; B.A. Oxon.; Barrister, Inner Temple; married at St. James's, Spanish Place, London, April 28, 1908, Ione Violet, eldest daughter of Oscar, eldest son of Baron de Satgé de Thoren, Roussillon, France, and had issue: (1) Ralph Dominick, born at Llanbedrog, North Wales, in February, 1908;



Henry Thomas Crofton, and Martha Pilling McKeand, his wife.

From portraits by Herbert Sidney, 1900.

- (2) a daughter, born at Llanbedrog, North Wales, May 26, 1910, died there June, 1910.
- 6e. William d'Abzac, born June 3, 1854; educated at Cheltenham College; M.A. Oxon.; in Holy Orders; Vicar of Codicote, Herts.
- 6f. Frances Magdalen, born October 13, 1855, buried at Brompton Cemetery, October, 1855.
7. Charles Stanhope, born May 7 (baptized June 4 at Royal Hospital), 1810, died December 6, 1868; married on September 30, 1845, his cousin Mary, eldest daughter of Duke Crofton, Esq., D.L., of Lakefield. He was admitted to the Freedom of Dublin in 1837. She died November 2, 1889, and had issue:—
- 7a. Henry, born July 18, 1847; died at Shoeburyness in January, 1893; was Major, R.A., served in Abyssinian Campaign; married July 18, 1872, at St. James', Birch-in-Rusholme, Co. Lancaster, Ann Maria (born March 19, 1850), only child of Thomas Foster, M.D., of Manchester and Coniston, Co. York, and had issue:—
- 7aa. Charles Stanhope Foster, born April 16, 1873, died in April, 1909, at Ahmed-nagar, Deccan; was educated at Harrow; B.A., Camb.; entered the Indian Civil Service; married, November 28, 1903, at London, his cousin Lillian, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General James Crofton, R.E., and had issue:—
- 7aaa. Delia Anne, born 1904.
- 7ab. Matilda Kathleen, born 1874.
- 7ac. Charlotte Anne ffolliott, born 1877.
- 7b. Alice Frances, born July 23, 1848, married in 1888 Claud St. Maur Williams, A.M.I.C.E. (akin to the Dukes of Somerset), and has issue:—(1) Philip Stanhope, born 1889, educated at Harrow, matriculated at Cambridge.
- 7c. Mary Agnes, born Dec. 13, 1850.
- 7d. Sarah Letitia, born April 12, 1852.
8. Jane, who died in infancy.
9. Sarah Frances, born and baptized at Royal Hospital, April 9, 1803; died August 8, 1883; married, March 4, 1828, as his second wife, Revd. Robert Staveley (born November 1, 1795), Prebendary of Tipper-kevin, and later of St. Munchan's,

Limerick. She stated "my mother had ten children, five were stillborn or only just breathed; she once had twins." He died May 3, 1854, leaving issue:—(1) Revd. Robert Staveley, junior, born December 3, 1828, married in August, 1854, his cousin, Sarah Letitia, daughter of Dr. Joseph Henderson Singer, and had issue (1a) Robert, R.N., born June 10, 1857, married Nov. 2, 1887, his cousin, Helen ffolliott, daughter of Rear Admiral Morgan Singer, and had issue (1aa) Robert, born February 28, 1892; (1ab) Helen Frances Letitia ffolliott, born 1894; (1ac) Francis Morgan Crofton, born 1899; (1b) Revd. Joseph Henderson Singer, born October 9, 1861, died June 6, 1891; (1c) Margaret Frances ffolliott, who married F— G— Rambaut, Esq.; (2) Henry, born 1830; (3) Jones Hugh, born 1831, died 1836; (4) John ffolliott, born 1832, died 1833; (5) Maurice Collis, born 1834, died 1838; (6) John Crofton, born 1835, died 1836; (7) Frances Crofton, born 1837, married in 1858 Revd. John Fiennes Crampton (born 1817, died 1888), Rector of Aughrim, Co. Galway, and had issue (7a) Sarah Frances, born 1858, married 1878 Frederick Le Poer Trench, Q.C., and had issue (7aa) Margaretta Louise, born 1879; (7ab) Emily Frances, born 1881; (7ac) William Netterville, born 1882; (7ad) Eileen Mary, born 1883; (7b) Louisa Letitia, born 1860, married, 1887, Edward Neild Shackle, of Hayes, and had issue (7ba) Sylvia Neild, born 1888; (7bb) Eileen Staveley, born 1891; (7bc) Winifred Crampton, born 1892; (7bd) Kathleen Crofton, born 1893; (7be) Ruth ffolliott, born 1903; (7c) Philip, born 1862, married, 1887, Florence Woodhouse; (7d) Charlotte, born 1863, married, 1900, Colonel Edward William Shaw; (7e) Ann, born 1865; (7f) Revd. Henry Fyers, born 1868; (7g) Elizabeth (Ellice), born 1869; (7h) Edward Fiennes Twisleton, born 1872, married, 1897, Mary Louise Cardow, and has issue (7ha) Charlotte Winifred, born 1898; (7hb) Ellice, born 1900; (7hc) Edward Stanmore, born 1902; (7i) Charles Stanhope, born 1873, married, 1902, Muriel Coyney; (7j) George, born 1875; (7k) Sylvia Jeanne d'Abzac, born 1880; (8) Margaret, born 1839, married 1861, George Henry Lawrence (died 1894), and had issue (8a) Frances Isabella, born 1862; (8b) Margaret Letitia, born 1863; (8c) Kathleen Georgina, born 1864, married, 1892, Reginald Thornhill, of Diddington, Huntingdon; (8d) George Henniker, born 1868, East Lancashire Regiment, married, 1899, Ellen Weinhold; (8e) Henry Staveley, born 1870, Indian Civil Service, married, 1899, Phillis Louise Napier, and has issue

(8ea) George Napier, born 1899; (8eb) Henry Michael, born 1902; (8ec) Margaret Louise, born 1904; (9) Letitia, born 1841, married, 1858, her second cousin, Robert George Young, D.L., for Co. Donegal, son of George Robert Young, Esq., of Culdaff, Co. Donegal, who married Mary Ann, daughter of John ffolliott, brother of Frances ffolliott, second wife of Reverend Henry Crofton; and has issue (9a) George Lawrence, born 1859, married 1883, Anna, daughter of Colonel Harvey, and has issue (9aa) Rosetta Gage, born and died 1884; (9ab) Robert Chichester, born 1887; (9ac) Dorothea Gage; (9ad) George Neville Gardiner, born 1893; (9ae) Guy Owen Lawrence, born 1896; (9b) Robert Staveley, born 1862, died 1899, unmarried; (9c) Mary Anne, born 1863; (9d) Frances Sarah, born 1865; (9e) Henry Crofton, born 1867, married 1910, — Hart; (9f) John ffolliott, born 1870, married, 1899, Ethel Mary, daughter of Revd. C. H. Pelly, and has issue (9fa) Kathleen Mary; (9fb) Charles ffolliott, born 1902; (9fc) Marcia.

10. Letitia, born July 27, baptized August 18, 1805, at the Royal Hospital; died at Woolwich, January 16, 1841; married, at St. James's, Dublin, December 18, 1829 (Licence 1,828) General Robert Burn, R.A., born 1793, died 1878, and had issue (1) Robert William, born 1830, died 1831 at Athlone; (2) Frances Crofton, married her cousin, Admiral Morgan Singer, and had issue (2a) Letitia, born 1858; (2b) Mary Caroline, born 1859, died 1896, married, 1882, Captain G. W. Hill, R.N., who died 1905, and they had issue (2ba) Cyril John Percy, born 1884; (2bb) Gladys Frances Charlotte, born 1886; (2bc) Herbert George Morgan, born 1888; (2bd) Gwendolin Mary Kenyon, born 1889; (2be) Guy Charles Dunlop, born 1890; (2bf) Brian Francis, born 1895, died 1896; (2bg) Eileen Edith Singer, born 1896; (2c) Joseph Henderson, died 1861; (2d) Frances Maud, born 1862 (2e) Helen ffolliott, born 1863, married, 1887, her cousin, Robert Staveley, R.N., and has issue (*ante*); (2f) Morgan, born 1864, married Emmie, daughter of General Desborough; (2g) Robert, born 1866, died 1908, married Miss Brown; (2h) Charles William, born 1870, married Jessie Stewart; (2i) Ethel Crofton, born 1872, died 1896, married 1892, Arnold Alexander Grieg, and had issue: MacMorland, born 1893; (2j) Francis Lawrence, born 1875; (3) Henry Crofton, born 1833, died 1839 at Woolwich; (4) Robert David, born 1835, died 1867, at Cheltenham, was a General in the army; (5) John MacVicar, born 1838, Colonel R.A., married, in 1863, Mima

Symes, who died 1904; (6) Janet Letitia, born 1841, married, first, in 1865, her cousin, Robert Burn Singer, and had issue Morgan, Captain R.N., and, secondly, in 1883, Alfred Stewart. General Robert Burn, senior, married, secondly, in 1856, Caroline Mary Rosedew Little, and had issue.

SECTION VIIIC.

MORGAN CROFTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Morgan (No. 2) Crofton was third son of the first Baronet, Sir Morgan Crofton, and youngest brother of Sir Hugh Crofton, the second baronet.

He was born at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, October 6, and baptized at St. Anne's on November 8, 1766; he died January 10, and was buried at St. Peter's, Dublin, January 14, 1831. He was B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, 1786; and barrister, King's Inn, 1788. In 1797 he was County Court Judge for Co. Leitrim. In 1802 he was made a Freeman of Dublin.

On September 19, 1791, he married Mary (died October 9, 1846), daughter of William Dunn, banker, Dublin, and grand-daughter of Colonel James Dunn, M.P. for Dublin. Her sister, Eleanor Dunn, married Colonel Henry O'Hara, of O'Harabrook, Co. Antrim, and her brother, Revd. James Dunn, married Morgan Crofton's sister, Anne Magdalen. In 1815 Morgan Crofton lived at 26, Leeson Street, Dublin, but in 1840 his widow and family lived in Harcourt Street.

They had issue twelve children, namely:—

1. Mary, born August 2, 1792, died (without issue), November 15, 1871; married Major Charles Manners, who died November, 1874.
2. Morgan (No. 3), born October 11, 1793, died June 21, 1871; was a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Agent for Viscount Lorton, at Abbey View, Boyle, but latterly lived at Kingstown. In 1841 he lived in Leeson Street, and was made a Freeman of Dublin. On January 18, 1818, he married his cousin, Helena Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Henry O'Hara above mentioned. She died July 5, 1866. They had issue seven children, namely:—
 - 2a. Morgan (No. 4), born June 1, 1819, died May 16, 1849; took Holy Orders, and was Rector of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. On July 13, 1847, he married Rebecca (who died in 1887), daughter of William Carter Barrett, Esq.,



Morgan Crofton,
Third son of Sir Morgan Crofton, of Mohill,
First Baronet.

From a miniature in Mrs. Molesworth's possession.



Colonel Morgan S. Crofton, C.B., D.S.O.

From "The County Gentleman," March 29th 1890.

and widow of Captain Nicholas Palmer, E.I.C.S., and had issue:—

- 2aa. Morgan (No. 5) Samuel, born January 2, 1850. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and went into the army, retiring in 1905 as Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the South Stafford Regiment; D.S.O., 1886; C.B., 1899. In 1879-80 he was on special service in South Africa; in 1884-5, served in the Nile Expedition; 1885-6, with Sudan Frontier Field Force; 1894-9, Chief Staff Officer, South Africa; 1899-1902, Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern District. In 1894 he married Julia Ruperta, third daughter of Charles Edward Gostling-Murray (akin to the Dukes of Atholl), and widow of William Hale Willats, Esq.
- 2ab. Mary Elizabeth, married, July 20, 1870, John Augustus Schneider, barrister-at-law, formerly Colonel 3rd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, eldest son of Henry Schneider, of Belfield, Windermere, M.P. for Lancaster. They have issue: (1) Henry Crofton, born September 27, 1876, educated at Eton; in 1898 assumed the additional surname of Crofton; married, November 24, 1908, at Our Lady of Victories, London, Mary Mercedes, daughter of Capt. Lynedoch Moncrieff; (2) Cyril Crofton, born 1880, educated at Eton and Sandhurst, Lieutenant 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regiment); (3) Olive Crofton, married, in 1902, General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O., and has issue (3a) Gerald Horace Grenfell, born 1904; (3b) Peter Lockwood, born 1907.
- 2b. Henry, born June 23, 1820, died October 24, 1890, unmarried; was Colonel of the 67th Regiment.
- 2c. James, born May 7, 1826, died November, 1908; was educated at Cheltenham College and Addiscombe Military College. He retired Lieut.-General of the Royal Engineers (Bengal); was Inspector-General of Irrigation, and Deputy-Secretary of Public Works, Calcutta. In 1844 was Second-Lieutenant Bengal Engineers, and First Lieutenant 1851; in 1858 Captain Royal Engineers; 1867, Lieut.-Colonel; 1872, Colonel; 1878, Major-General;

1882, Lieut.-General. He married twice; first, May 1, 1858, Mary Susan, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B. She died without issue, December 22, 1860; and he married, secondly, March 5, 1867, Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Edward Lake, R.N. (akin to the baronets of that name), and she died in 1890. The issue of the second marriage was:—

2ca. Marion, born 1870.

2cb. Robert Benjamin, born September 19, 1873; Captain R.A., 1900; Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, Army Ordnance Dept.; married, in 1904, Helena Chute, eldest daughter of Richard Grubb Ridgway, River View House, Waterford, and has issue:—

1cba. Robert Denis, born 1907.

2cc. Norah, born 1878.

2cd. Charles d'Arcy, born 1879, educated at Wellington College; entered the Indian Civil Service; married March 17, 1910, at Naogong, Bundelkund, India, Mary Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H. G. Gearing, of Coonoor, Nilgiris, India.

2ce. Lillian, born 1880; married, in 1903, Charles Stanhope Foster Crofton, I.C.S., who died 1909 (see above); issue (1) Delia.

2cf. John Hutchinson, born 1883; educated Wellington College; matriculated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1902, B.A. 1905.

2d. Hugh, born April 10, 1830, died in 1835.

2e. Lawrence Harman, born September 30, 1834, died unmarried at Stresa, Lago Maggiore, Italy, October 8, 1874, and buried there.

2f. Eleanora Jane, died in 1894.

2g. Mary Anne, born 1832; living at Belmont Avenue, Dublin.

3. William, born July 31, 1795, died December 25, 1851; took Holy Orders, and was Rector of Skreen, Co. Sligo; married, May, 1825 (marriage settlement dated June 8, 1825), Melesina (died January 24, 1881), daughter of Revd. H. Woodward, Rector of Fethard, an eminent preacher and writer. One of her brothers was Dean of Down; and another was English Chaplain at Rome. She and her daughters are well remembered at Slough, near Windsor, where they took great interest in church work. They had issue eleven children:—

- 3a. Morgan William, born June 26, 1826; M.A., T.C.D.; F.R.S.; was Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. For an account of his works *vide post*. He married, in August, 1857, Julia Agnes Cecilia, third daughter of J. B. Kernan, Esq., of Cabra, Co. Monaghan. She died in 1892, and he married, secondly, Katharine Taylor. He had issue of the first marriage only :—

3aa. William John Camille, born July 15, 1858, a Father in the Society of Jesus.

3ab. John Louis, born April, 1863, living 1910.

3ac. Henry Joseph, born September, 1865; educated at Stoneyhurst College, Philosopher, 1881; Lieut. Royal Engineers; died at Bangalore in 1887.

3ad. Marie Robertine, of the Sacré Cœur Convent, Roehampton.

3ae. Josephine Adrienne, died 1890.

- 3b. Henry Woodward, born September 10, 1827, died 1894. He took Holy Orders, and was Chaplain E.I.C.S.; Chaplain at Rangoon, 1854-8; Rector, St. Mary's, March, Co. Cambridge. He married, first, in 1856, Janet Barberie Butler, who died 1872. They had issue four children :—

3ba. Henry Francis, born at Rangoon, December 6, 1859; B.A. Durham University; Deacon 1884; Priest, Nassau Diocese, 1886; Curate Pensnett, Co. Stafford, 1884-6; Rector, St. Thomas, Turk's Island, West Indies, 1886-9; Curate, Rugeley, Co. Stafford, 1899; St. Anthony, Stepney, 1900; Great Bedwyn, Hungerford, 1901; Vicar of Broadtown, Swindon, Wilts, 1905; Missionary, East Newmarket, Maryland, 1907; married, 1886, Catherine Louise, daughter of H. N. Chapman, M.D., and has issue :—

3baa. Janette Melesina, born 1887.

3bab. Harold, who died young.

3bac. Hubert, who died young.

3bad. Cyril, who died young.

3bae. Isabel Ona, born 1892.

3baf. Francesca Cecilia, born 1893.

- 3bb. Charles Woodward, born 1866; Captain North

Staffordshire Regiment, 1905; married, 1901, Catherine Mary, daughter of C. F. W. Stowell, Mussoorie, India, and has issue:—

3bba. Kathleen Louisa.

3bc. Catherine Melesina.

3bd. Isabella Jane, died before 1905.

The Revd. Henry Woodward Crofton married, secondly, on April 29, 1875, Jane, daughter of E. W. H. Schenley, of London, and had issue six children:—

3be. Geoffrey Hugh Schenley, born 1876; Lieutenant 3rd Hussars; served with Imperial Yeomanry, South African War, 1900; Lieutenant 3rd Battn. West Yorkshire Regiment, 1905; he is married, and has issue:—

3bea. A son, born August 4, 1910.

3bf. Mary Evelyn, married, June 19, 1901, Henry F. W. Farquharson, of Eastbury Park, Blandford, Dorset, and has issue: (1) Constance Mary, born 1902; (2) Henry Richard Crofton, born 1903; (3) Ronald.

3bg. Edrica Alice.

3bh. Hermione Jane, married, in 1908, Thomas Cunningham-Cunningham, Lieutenant R.A.

3bi. Melesina Mary.

3bj. Violet Rhoda.

3c. Harman, born 1836, died 1870 at Melbourne; Secretary to the Post Office.

3d. James Edward Dunn, born 1840, died before 1881 unmarried; was in the Australian Police.

3f. Francis Blake, born at Cross Boyne, Co. Mayo, July 17, 1842; educated at Dungannon Royal School; B.A., with Honours, T.C.D., 1863; for an account of his career and works, *vide post*; married, December 12, 1872, Emma Catherine, second daughter of James Foster Bradshaw, of Quebec, and has issue:—

3fa. Algernon Francis Blake, born October 20, 1873; married, 1893, Edith, daughter of James Hall, of Peterborough, Ontario, and has issue.

3fb. Arthur Molesworth, born December 5, 1874;

married, 1897, Gwendoline, daughter of Colonel Forrest, and has issue :—

- 3fba. Eric, born 1898.
- 3fbb. Brian, born 1905.
- 3fbc. Desmond, born 1907.
- 3fbd. Vivienne.
- 3fbe. Marian.
- 3fbf. Ona.

3fc. Alice Muriel Woodward, born April 22, 1879; married, 1892, Commander Henry William Simons, R.N., and has issue (1) Mary Crofton, born 1904; (2) Hugh Crofton, born 1906; (3) Frank Crofton, born 1908.

3fd. Kathleen Maude, born 1883; married, 1907, Percy Gillespie Stallcross, of Vancouver, British Columbia.

- 3g. Melesina, died July 23, 1860, in India; married, June 20, 1859, George O. Wray, a Judge in India, who re-married, took Holy Orders, and was Vicar of Brockenhurst, New Forest, Hants. By his first wife he had an only son George, who "held an appointment at Singapore, and married."
- 3h. Mary Louisa, died 1910; married, first, January 7, 1857, Lieut.-Colonel William Heathcote Tottenham, 12th Lancers, who died July 6, 1857, having had a daughter (1) Wilhelmina Heathcote. She married, secondly, April 3, 1866, Francis John Webber (died 1888), Royal Scots Fusiliers, third son of Revd. Thomas Webber, of Kellyville, Queen's Co.
- 3i. Ellen Jane (otherwise Helen), died May 31, 1875; married, May 28, 1861, Lieut.-Colonel Cyril Blackburne Tew (died 1890), formerly Major 15th Regiment; Adjutant, East Yorks. Militia; fourth son of Captain Edward Tew, of Crofton Hall, Co. York (born 1795, died 1876). They had issue :—(1) Cyril Crofton, born September 26, 1871; Major 3rd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, formerly Captain West Yorks. Regiment; served in South Africa, 1899-1900; married, 1902, Alice Constance, daughter of Andrew Henshaw Ward, of Boston, U.S.A. (2) Melesina Helen, married, 1882, Charles Edward Mason, of Stone Park, Wimborne. (3) Constance Marion, married, 1888,

Reginald H. J. Hill, and has issue (3a) Cyril James Herbert, born 1891; (3b) Eileen Beatrice, born 1899. (4) Alice Frances, married, first, 1889, as his second wife, Vice-Admiral Frederick Charles Bryan Robinson (died 1896), youngest brother of first Baron Rosmead; and, secondly, in 1899, as his second wife, Richard Earle Welby, of Naish Priory, North Coker, Yeovil (akin to the Baronets Welby), and has issue of the first marriage (4a) Phyllis Cyril Alice Tew; (4) Moira Ina Tew. (5) Ethel Maude, married, 1895, Frederick Jorgensen, of The Cot, Teignmouth, Devon. (6) Mary Rose, married, 1897, Ernest Steuart Gladstone, of Sandow Lodge, Wavertree, Liverpool, and has issue (6a) Richard William Steuart, born 1898; (6b) Violet Steuart, born 1902.

3j. Isabella, went to Melbourne; married, December 31, 1859, J. Digby Sadleir, of Benalla, Victoria, Inspector of Police, who was in command of the party who shot Kelly, the notorious armoured bushranger, and has issue living at Benalla.

3k. Louisa Frances, died 1901.

3l. Albinia Susan; married, May, 1869, Major Patrick Rolland, R.A., and has issue (1) George, (2) Beatrice.

3m. Georgiana Jane.

4. Jane (fourth child of Morgan Crofton and Mary Dunn), born February 13, 1797; died, unmarried, 1823.
5. Thomas, born February 17, 1798; died at Kilternan, 1879; Commander R.N., 1857; M.P.; married, in 1828, his cousin Louisa, daughter of Colonel Henry O'Hara, of O'Harabrook, Co. Antrim, sister of Helena Elizabeth, wife of Captain Morgan Crofton. She died June 3, 1880, at Kilternan, without issue.
6. James, born September 19, 1799; died of a fever, 1827.
7. Robert, born October 31, 1801; died, without issue, December 31, 1871; married, in India, Miss La Trobe.
8. Lawrence Harman, born September 15, 1803; died unmarried, January 10, 1833; entered T.C.D., 1820, B.A. 1825; barrister, King's Inn, 1827; in 1829 made a Freeman of Dublin.
9. Elinor, born October 20, 1805; died unmarried, Sept. 17, 1879.
10. Grace Jane, born April 26, 1809; died April 12, 1897; married, July 7, 1835, as his second wife, Captain Oliver Anthony (the licence says Arthur Oliver) Molesworth, R.A. (akin to Viscount

Molesworth), who died July 9, 1848, and had issue:—(1) Richard, born 1836, died 1900; Major, late Captain 1st Dragoons; Knight of Windsor; married, July 24, 1861, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Charles Augustus Stewart, Esq., of High Legh, Cheshire, and had issue: (1a) Violet Grace Agnes, died young; (1b) Juliet Louisa Marion, born 1865, married, 1899, Julian Grant Duff Ainslie, Esq.; (1c) Katherine Olive Theodora, born 1867 (1d) Mary Cicely Caroline, born 1868, married, 1893, James Charles Prinsep, Esq.; (1e) Richard Beirl, born 1870, died 1898, unmarried; (1f) Lionel Charles, born 1873; married, 1896, Saba Maud, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Delves Broughton, 9th baronet, and has issue (1fa) Roger Beirl, born 1901; (1fb) Violet Saba, born 1897. (2) Morgan Crofton, born 1837; died 1867; Captain R.E.; married, 1862, Georgina, only child of Abraham Duke, of Rugby, M.D., and has had, with other issue (2a) Herbert Crofton St. George, born 1863; Major R.G.A., 1901; married, 1891, Adeline Stella, youngest daughter of C. E. Hutton, Esq., Porchester Terrace, London, W.; (2b) Lilian Mary Grace, born 1864; (2c) Georgina Beatrice, born 1865. (3) Anthony Oliver, born 1839; Lieut.-Col. R.A. (retired); married, 1865, Anne, daughter of Major Hope Smith, Madras Army, and had issue (3a) William, born 1865, Surgeon-Major I.M.S., 1902; (3b) Hugh Wilson, born 1870, Egyptian Government Service; (3c) Ernest Kerr, born 1878, Lieutenant R.E., 1901; (3d) Francis Crofton, born 1880, Lieutenant R.E.; (3e) Anthony Oliver, born 1882; (3f) Evelyn, born 1868; (3g) Maud St. George, born 1869; (3h) Winefred Grace, born 1871; (3i) Rose Miriam, born 1876. (4) William Robert, born 1841, died in Bermuda, 1864; Lieutenant R.A. (5) Mary, born 1838, married, 1863, Revd. William Sykes (died 1893), M.A., Hon. Mil. Chaplain to Queen Victoria, and had issue (5a) Percy Molesworth, born 1867, C.M.G.; married, 1902, Evelyn, daughter of Colonel Bruce Seton, R.E., and has issue; (5b) Ella Constance; (5c) Ethel Rosalie. (6) Kate Charlotte Eleanor, born 1842; married, 1880, Thomas Duke, of Rugby. (7) Grace Jane Sarah, born 1844, married, 1869, Revd. John Marshall Collard, Vicar of Highmoor, Henley, 1871, and West Fordington 1894, and has issue. (8) Amelia Frances, born 1846; married, 1881, Revd. Walter Oswald Wait, Vicar of Denchworth.

11. Frances, born 1811, died, unmarried, 1893.

12. Edward, born October 12, 1813; died Easter, 1820.

ANNALS OF THE CROFTONS OF MOHILL.

The Round Tower shown in the view stands to the right of a person approaching the entrance gateway, access to which is given by a causeway across the moat, and the wing wall of the causeway is in the foreground. In the distance are the railings which fence the light railway that now serves the district from Dromod.

The tower was covered with a thick mantle of ivy, which was doing harm, and was removed in 1900, when the portion above the lower window was restored.

In Gaelic, or Erse, Mohill is spelt Maethail, pronounced Mway-hill, meaning soft spongy land, from Maeth, soft (Joyce, "Irish Local Names Explained"). The Irish records call it Maethail Manchan, after St. Manchan, who built an abbey there in A.D. 608. His shrine, with relics, was for centuries preserved in the old thatched Catholic Church at Lea-Manchan, King's County, till it was burnt about 1800, and the reliquary is now in the Royal Irish Academy Collection. Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, had its gold and silver covering made in 1165, very richly ornamented with Celtic carving and figures, one representing a warrior, with helmet and philibeg, or kilt.

Remains of Mohill Abbey stand in the old graveyard, south-east of the parish church; the abbey belonged to the Canons Regular, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Till the Dissolution it owned Tolehe-bradden, Ryseadenan, Coule-bane, Keappagh, Gorte-fad, and Drom-inchol, the first-named containing 2 cartrons, and the rest one. Each cartron contained eighty Irish acres.

The abbey extended from the road to the river, and tradition said a passage underground led from it to the Castle, and there is an archway at the bottom of the graveyard boundary wall nearest the Castle. It is thought, however, that the Castle was not built till after the Dissolution, and that the Croftons built the Castle out of ruins of the abbey. Small free stones of the same class are used in each, and are unlike the stone used in any modern building.

The remains of the abbey or sanctuary form the south and east walls of the Hyde family vault, in which Rector Hyde, father of Dr. Douglas Hyde and of Archdeacon Hunt, are interred, and just outside that vault Sir Hugh Denis Crofton was buried in 1904.

The present house, which occupies part of the Castle site, was built in the XVIII. Century. The wall leading to the house is very old, and it is said that an old sword was built into it. About 1856, in pulling



Ruins of Mohill Castle.



The Castle, Mohill, Co. Leitrim.

From a photograph by McTegart, Mohill.

down part of the Round Tower, a carved stone figure of a boy was found; and it was intended to present it to the Royal Irish Society at Dublin. It was *alleged* to be Roman! Tradition tells that in 1798 some officers of the French army slept at the house before marching to their defeat at Ballina-muck. At one time the bedrooms of the top storey were used for growing celery. At another time the house was let off in "tenements" to several tenants. Its vicissitudes varied with the fortunes and fancies of successive generations, several of whom preferred to live at Dublin, and to let the ancestral home to others, or to go to decay.

Mohill stands in what was styled "O'Royrk's Country," when Co. Leitrim was "limited" in 1583 into seven Baronies, of which "Moyle" was one, comprising the territory called Moynter'olys Ewtragh, otherwise Clan Melaghlin, with 110 quarters, of which six quarters belonged to Queen Elizabeth as being possessions of Mohill Abbey, and Sir John Perrott, Governor of Connaught, agreed with Sir Brian O'Rourke, who was executed at Tyburn in 1592 for high treason, that O'Rourke should hold McLoghline's country, as of the Queen's Manor of "Moychill" (Mohill). In 1607 Moyhill Barony had 69 quarters, of which 24 were inhabited, and the rest waste.

John Crofton the Escheator, having acquired from the Crown in 1594 (it is believed) a grant of Mohill, settled it on his youngest son, Henry, by deed dated June 2, 1607, which cannot now be found, but which was possibly handed over in 1622 when the property was surrendered to the Crown, and a fresh grant by Letters Patent taken, for better security of title.

It was in 1620 that Counties Leitrim and Longford were "planted" with English settlers, and Henry Crofton, of Mohill, was made High Sheriff of Longford. He and his son seem to have long maintained their connection with Castle Jordan in Ophalye, where his mother, Jane Duke, came from. In a deed dated 1605, Henry Crofton, of Castle Jordan, and his brother, William Crofton, of Tytemple, Co. Sligo, are mentioned (Inquisition Rolls concerning property of Osborne Itchingham), but in a deed dated 1612 he was "Henry Crofton of Moyhill," and the same deed named his nephew, Edward Crofton of Ballymurry, besides William Crofton of Tea-temple, and Robert Talbot, of Wexford. The Castle Jordan property had passed to the Giffords by marriage. Henry is also mentioned in Co. Wexford Inquisitions. In 1616 the names of gentlemen fit for J.P.'s for Co. Leitrim included Henry Crofton, but in that year he was also styled Henry Crofton of Grange, Co. Roscommon, being seized in fee of Grangemore and Grange-beg, each 1 qr. in Tir-erowne (Chancery

Inqns., Ireland, p. 280). This first Henry Crofton was trustee of the marriage settlement of Sarah, daughter of Sir Richard Boyle, the Great Earl of Cork, who married Henry's nephew, Sir Thomas, son of Lord Gerald Moore. This Sir Thomas Moore died without issue December 1, 1623, aged 30.

On April 10, 1620, Henry Crofton, Esq., High Sheriff of Co. Longford, was made a Commissioner for settling the Plantation in that Country, along with Sir Christopher Nugent and others (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, p. 280), and Garratt McShane, a native of Longford, complained that, although on the Plantation of Co. Leitrim, 1,627 acres were allotted to Henry Crofton, "Mr. Harie Crofton both in his own name in ye cuntrye of Longford comes to 400 acres" (Trin. Coll., Dub. MS., F. 3, p. 15).

About 1620 also, Donnell Oge (junior), McGarrye, "Native of Liytrim," obtained from William Crofton, the Auditor-General, a certified extract from the Surveyor-General's Survey, with respect to the lands of Drombaddy, 59 acres, arable and pasture land, and 44 of bogge and wood, in Moyhill Barony; also 23 acres arable and pasture, and 8 bogg and wood in the vill and fields of Gart-lel-tragh and Gurtine-cranhie, next adjoining Drombaddy, and in the whole 82 acres arable and pasture, worth 17s. 1d. yearly in English money, and in Irish xxjs. vijd.; and 52 acres bog and wood worth 5d. and half a farthing English, and vijd. Irish; and all glebes anciently belonging to Persons and Vicars Incumbents of Churches must be reserved in the Patent.

On December 10, 1622, King James I. granted by Letters Patent to his beloved subject, Henry Crofton, and his heirs and assigns for ever, the following townlands in Mohill Barony:—Tawny-lagher and Aghadrom-derge, 81 acres arable; Ruskey, 70a.; Clon-law-ghill and Aghagreny, 104 arable and 23 bog and wood; Clon-caghra, 74 arable and 50 bog; Tannagh-more, Corne-carten, and Monastely, 70 ar: and 38 bog; Tull-con, 59 ar: 30 bog; Corn-alton and Diree-ne-hinche in Clon-logh, 66 ar: 32 bog; Lisduffe and Tully-oran, 57 ar: 8 bog, and 14 ar: in Bonaskeagh and Groguy next Lis-duff, and 2 ar: 2 bog in Carrig next Lis-duff, and all fisheries in Cleyn-logh and Beala-troske weare; total 600 ar: and 183 bog (all glebe lands excepted) And the houses of Canons of Mohill alias Moyll and its precincts, containing half an acre and the Manor of Mohill and three quarters or twelve cartrons late of same Monastery known as Cappah 1 cartron, Shanna or Doo-lughte-channy $2\frac{1}{2}$ cartrons, Tryne-moyle 3 cartrons, Cool-bane 1 cartron, Tullybradan $2\frac{1}{2}$ cartrons, Gort-fadda 1 cartron, Drome-roy 1 cartron. With all tithes, and the Rectory of Mohill and the third

part of all tithes of Bally-McHugh and Bally-McGenan [and Coole-McGarry added in 1638] part of said monastery; Also 2 cartrons Listadenan containing 60 acres other part of same; And the cartron of Agh-nee-rosse or Drome-rosse and Coole-lea part of lands of Gerald McRosse O'Ferrall attainted; Also 14 acres arable in fields of Corr-ne-grisse next Drome-roy; and 25 arable in Bone-skeagh and Groguy adjoining Agh-nee-rosse in Mohill Barony.

Also 139 acres arable and 25 bog in Taw-laght-more or Caldragh-Tawlaght and Gurtine-disart adjoining Mohill townland, and Correnny and Assane 54 arable and 54 bog; Drum-boy 55 ar: 35 bog; Agha-drom-earne, Drom-ind, Cor-etian and Cor-renny 35 ar: 168 bog; Ros-barry and Aghe-kil-faghney 62 ar: 112 bog; Spine-ogie and Novilly 73 ar:; Also 32 ar: in Bune-skeagh and Groguy adjoining Agh-ne-crossye; Altogether 450 ar: and 394 bog (all glebe excepted).

To be held as of our Castle of Dublin by fealty in free and common socage, at Ten pounds Irish yearly for the 600 acres arable and pasture and £3 17s. 6d. for the 183 acres bog and wood; also paying £6 5s. for the 450 acres arable and pasture and four shillings for 394 acres bog and wood.

And the property was to be The Manor of Mohill with a Court Leet or View of Frank Pledge, and a Court Baron every three weeks, with 40s. Pleas; Also a market at Mohill every Thursday, and a Fair at Mohill on October ninth and day following, but if falling on Saturday or Sunday then on the following Monday and Tuesday, but not to the prejudice of other neighbouring Fairs, at ten shillings yearly rent; Also a Court of Pie-powder.

These rents were paid till bought from the Crown in 1897.

In 1622 Letters Patent granted to William O'Dermott, in Co. Longford, 480 acres arable and 143 bog adjoining land of Henry Crofton (Cal. Patents, Chancery, Ireland, p. 538).

In July, 1627, Henry Crofton sat for Counties Leitrim and Longford as a Commissioner for raising funds for the army, and on December 13, 1613, he bore the Great Banner at the funeral of his brother-in-law, Lord Viscount Moore (Ulster Office).

On January 10, 1629-30, he signed a Testimonial of the loyalty and honesty of Laghlin O'Kelly (Cal. State Papers, Ire:).

On August 17, 1630, the King directed the appointment of Henry Crofton, his brother William, Thomas Lestrangle, and the Bishop of Elphin, to take a Fine on Lady Mary Coote conveying her estates to her husband, Sir Charles Coote.

As "Harry Crofton, Esq.," and "H. Crofton, Esq.," he was, in 1630, a Commissioner for collecting corn in Counties Leitrim and

Longford to supply the scarcity in London, and in 1634 he was M.P. for Co. Leitrim.

He had also some property in Co. Cavan, which he acquired from Sir Garret Moore, of Mellifont, Knight, and which involved him in litigation. Sir Garret acquired it by deed dated February 22, 1610-11, from Mulmore McPhillip O'Kely of the Córghlasse, Co. Cavan, gent., for "a certaine som of mony paid over." It comprised four poles in Tullaghæ Barony in the Breyny, namely, Gort-ne-lawnaght, Drom-caske, Gurtine-logh, and Drom-whorisk. The witnesses were Henry Warren, He: Crofton, and Edward Brabazon.

On April 29, 1611, Mulmory McTirlagh O'Kely obtained the Auditor-General's Certificate that in Tullaghah he had Drom-caske, Gort-ne-derry, Drum-borry, Derri-arell [or Derri-voll], and Gortlawnaght, containing about 200 acres at xlijs. viijd. sterling rent; and this was endorsed with a memorandum that at the Plantation of Ulster, 1609, the "mountains" belonged to Gortlawnaght, Dromacure, Betry, Cammae, and Knock-roë.

In 1631 Henry Crofton complained that the tenants would not pay their rents, and Jo: Hatch, of Dublin, who was evidently Lord Moore's solicitor, wrote to him on May 13: "Mr. Crofton, I vnderstand by yor lres that you cannot receave yor rents of the land my Lo: is to assigne. I assure you that one of these, that hold the land, sent lately to my lord to know whether he should pay you the rent and continue paymt of 40s. a yeere to a vidow, and then my Lo: directed him to pay the rent to you, for that hee had assigned it our to you; and att this instant as form'ly I putt my Lo: in mind of finding the deede, wherevppon his Lopp tould mee hee had now found it, and would deliur it mee too morrow, and then I will p'fect the assignment, and wil-bee alwayes redy to p'forme the p'te of yor very loving ffr. to serve you."

This was followed by a deed dated December 1, 1631, by the Right Hoble. Charles, Lord Viscount Moore of Drogheda, to Henry Crofton, of Moghill, in Co. Leitrim, conveying five poles, purchased off Mulmore McTirlagh O'Kely by the right Hoble. Garrett, late Lo: Viscount Moore of Drogheda deceased, namely, Gort-ne-lawnaght, Gorti-na-derry, Drom-caske, Gortin-ne-gloghe, and Drom-whereiske, in the Breyny in Tullaghæ Barrony, in Co. Cavan; Also the pole of Luertan, and half pole land of Meelick, the last being in tenure of Donnogh McGawran. John Reynolds, of Mohill, was appointed Attorney to deliver seizin, and it was attested by John Downes, Jo: Hatch, Alex: Mury. Bryan McTernan O'Ruoirk accepted a clod of earth in Luertane pole for Henry Crofton in presence of Gillernewe

Magauran, Phellain Gawran, Conly Parlan, and Patrick O'Luaghlin; and accepted seizin in Gortleanaght in presence of Phellim Gauran, James Nugent, Conly Parlin, Edmond Magauran, and Donell Magauran.

In 1635 there seems to have been a rumour that "Mr. Henry Crofton, Esqr.," intended to sell the land to Phillip O'Kelly and others in Co. Cavan, whereupon John Kelly, son of Mulmurray O'Kelly, wrote to Lord Moor asking him to induce Mr. Crofton to sell to him, "by reason that yor peticonr was a Native in the same Lands, for as much Money as it cost him, wch yor peticonr is redy to giue him and noe more." Lord Moore sent the petition from Mellifont on August 1st, 1635, "to his very Lo[ving] ffrend and kinsman Leiftennt Henry Crafton att Moyle," addressing him as "Cozen Crafton," and praying him to let O'Kelly have "the first refusall at 100li, which was the price paid, in regard it was his father's, soe wth my best respects to yorself and yor wife, I remaine yor verie Lo: ffreind and kinsman to serve you. Moore."

In 1637 Lord Lawther wrote "To the worshipful, my very learned and right well-beloved friend Henry Crofton, Esq., at his house of Moghill, Co. Leitrim."

Next, on March 24, 1637-8, Roger McGarry, of Bally-moylen, set up some claim, "after a lapse of sixteen years," in spite of "a release under his hand," alleging that Henry Crofton had only "me brother Donnell McGarry his right, and nothing els." To this Henry Crofton seems to have replied that, if Roger went to law by persuasion of others, he would have "the wronge ende of the staffe." Roger suggested they should be "bounde to stande to the saying of two freinds," ending his letter "yor woors very lovinge freind to doe you service if you please," starting his appeal with "Worthy good freind," and addressing it to his "much respected good freinde, Henry Crofton, Esquire, one of Mats. Justices of the Peace for County of Lettrem."

On August 10, 1638 (13 Charles I.), upon a Commission of Grace for remedy of defective titles, Henry Crofton took up Letters Patent for the land formerly of Mulmury, the yearly Crown rent to be 58s. 8d., "being a farr greater rent than the formr." The certificate for this was signed by Richard Bolton and Henry Warren, and was enrolled by Ja: Ware. It is endorsed with a memoranda that "Drom-cologan in Co. Letr: was left out," and that for "22 acres of Corri-longford, the rent comes to 4s. 7d., which was formrly paid in the name of Hen: Crofton, as assignee of Owen McGrauell, which is left forth in his new order and patent," but it is added "M: Hawne hath this."

The Letters Patent granted to Henry Crofton on August 10, 1638,

included his possessions in Co. Leitrim by much the same description as in the Letters Patent of James I. in 1622, with the addition of the vills of Cornegsy, Corrane, Drom-beighery, and 10 acres arable and pasture and 10 of bog in Carrig; 40 ar: and 31 bog. in Tor-non-eightragg and Rosbegg; 43 ar: and 44 bog in Rosbegg and all Drombaddy; 23 ar: and 28 bog in Gort-illeteray and Gurtine-crankie; 46 ar: Crossdromin alias Cro-dromyn, Drom-reske; 54 ar: and 18 bog Tully-troske alias Tole-reske in Mohill barony and Eghill vill;

Also 79 ar: and 21 bog in Fin-asglane; 140 ar: and 46 bog, Drom-shan-voightragh, Gurt-ine-alluin, Shan-bally-bane, Liss-ne-gappall, and Graffoge in Mohill Barony.

And vills called Kil-creevaght-more; Coole-anchor, Lurgan-drum alias Drom-humiske, Clon-calgoe and Clone-giherry in Cos. Longford and Leitrim or either of them.

And vills of Aghowne, Skeagh, and Clon-rerni in Clom-more, and 60 ar: and 90 bog in Moniska, Corbane, and Cor-etiny in Co. Longford.

There was a saving of "our expeditions to war (in English, Hostings), and the pence of the same"; To hold the Leitrim lands at a yearly rent of £26 9s. 1d., with £4 2s. 2d. added by virtue of the Composition; the Longford and Leitrim lands at £5 3s. 7d., and 13s. 10d. added; and the Cavan lands at £2 18s. 8d., and 15s. 8d. added. Henry was bound to sow five acres yearly with hemp or flax, and to reside for the greater part of every year within Ireland, and not to absent himself without the Lord Deputy's leave, and within two years to have three freehold tenants of British birth, origin, or blood, each holding fifty acres or one holding 100 acres; and to assign only to English in the English mode, with no uncertain rent or Irish exaction.

On November 14, 1639, John O'Kelly, son of Mulmury, returned to the attack, and lodged a Petition with the Council, stating that "vppon ye Settlemt of ye late happie plantacon in Vlster" King James "for good service by Mullmore in ye late Warres" by Letters Patent granted to Mullmore five poles in Tullagha Barony, Co. Cavan; and Mullmore by Deed of Feoffment dated last of May, 1611, granted them to Trustees for himself for life and thereafter two rates and a half for his wife Mary for life for jointure, and the other two and a half and after Mary's death her two and a half for Cahire O'Keally, his eldest son, and heirs male of his body, and in default for John O'Kelly in tail male with other remainders; and Caheire died without heirs male in his father's lifetime, and Mullmore died about fifteen years before 1639, leaving John an infant, and appointing Garret Lord Moore

to be his Guardian, who kept John at Mellefont for five or six years, and until John came to man's estate John remained in King's County, and then returned to claim the five poles but found Lord Moore was dead; and one Mr. Henry Crofton, follower to ye said late Lord Moore, in possession of the five poles by a lease or grant from Lord Moore; and Henry had taken Letters Patent including the five poles, so that John was remedy-less.

Henry jotted down certain points connected with the case, and one was that old Lord Garrett Moore set the lands to McBryan McGuire, and that John O'Kelly knew what had happened, and had slept on his remedy. Nevertheless, Henry had thought it wisest to get in any outstanding interests under the lease to McGuire, as McGuire had granted under-leases to Daniel, Thomas, and Hugh McGawran. On last of April, 1639, he took a surrender from the McGawrans, and on May 4, 1639, an undertaking was given for a lease for 21 years to Daniell alias Donell McGawran, of Bally McGerill, Co. Cavan, gent., of the five poles in Aghelony, at £24 yearly, Henry Crofton paying the Crown rent and paying Mulmorey O'Kelly's widow forty shillings yearly; Donell to pay "countrey chardges" (local rates) and a heriot if it fall; and the great timber to be preserved.

Henry lodged his Answer to the Petition on December 10, 1639, setting up the deed of 1610 (which was prior to the alleged Settlement deed of 1611), by which Mulmorey made an absolute grant to "the ould Lo: Moore, Gerratt Lo: Viscount Drogheda, then by the name of Sr Gerratt Moore of Mellefonte, Knt., who demised them to Bryan McGuire, of Temple-disell, Co. Fermanagh, Esq.; therefore Henry believed the feoffment of trust was "but counterfait and smoaky."

When Lord Moore died his son Charles succeeded, and granted a lease to Bryan McGuire for 21 years at Ten pounds rent, out of which 40s. was to be paid to Mulmorey's widow, and there was a clause for preserving an airy of great hawkes then timbering on that land and now banished; and on December 1, 1631, Charles, Lord Moore, enfeoffed Henry Crofton, who took fresh Letters Patent for the same, but before that, in August, 1635, John O'Kelly besought Lord Moore to ask Crofton to give John the first refusal at the price given by Crofton; but now, when Lord Moore was in England, and taking advantage of Henry's infirmity, who was "not able this season to vndergoe a iorney of three skore myles from his howse in the County of Leitrim but to the hazard of his life," John, "of meane purpose most vnconscionable and vnjustlie doth vex Defendant, to putt him to vnnecessary charge, by advise of some of his kinsmen as Defendant is informed, to try whether he will sell for some slender consideration,

wch lands lye now wast by their meanes, for which hee payeth three pounds rent to his matie, and hath but eight pounds yearly for himself, when hee can haue it." It was also questioned whether Gerratt Lord Moore had the guardianship "as is most falselie and scandalouslie alleadged to the great dishonor of Lord Moore, who was well knowne at his lifetime to bee noble and honnoble in all his actions, being of long time a Counsellor of State and member of this honorable table."

On May 2, 1640, Charles Lord Viscount Moore, of Drogheda, petitioned the Council to adjourn the case until after this Parliament, and on November 26, 1640, an order was made to examine witnesses; the list of John O'Kelly's eight witnesses being received at Mohill January 14, 1640-1.

The petition was either dismissed or lost sight of in the turmoil of the 1641 rebellion and Commonwealth, for Henry Crofton remained owner, and the property is still in the possession of one of his descendants.

The Crown rent receipts for this Cavan property were made in the name of the original grantee, from 1676 to 1733 at least, long after the second Henry Crofton of Mohill died, and the property stood in the name of Henry Crofton in the Crown books till the rents were extinguished by purchase in 1827.

About 1650 a Crofton of Mohill is said to have married Esmé Dillon, and in 1669 a Crofton widow, who impaled the Moore arms, died, but it is uncertain whether she was Ursula Moore, widow of Henry Crofton (No. 1) of Mohill, or Mary Moore, widow of John Crofton, junior, of Lisdorn, and daughter of Brent Moore.

The entry is in Vol. 76 of Funerals and Obits, Ulster Office, Dublin: "[Ursula, inserted in pencil] Moore had her escoutchions made out 25th Novr., 1669." The arms are in lozenge shape, Crofton impaling Moore, namely:—Azure, on a chief indented or, three mullets (stars) pierced, gules.

Brent Moore, who was step-uncle to the first Viscount Moore (who died in 1627), had two sons, Brent Moore and Roger Moore, Chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer (Will proved 1685) and three daughters, Elizabeth, who married Revd. Thomas Fairfax; Mary, who married John, son of John Crofton of Lisdorne; and the third married Revd. James Smyth, who had sons Brent (devisee of Roger Moore) and Revd. Charles, the latter having a son, Revd. Brent Smyth.

In an Exchequer action in April, 1684, Roger Moore described Henry Crofton, "late of Mohill and now of Dublin," as his "near kinsman."

On February 6, 1651, an order was made that Co. Leitrim, except the baronies of Leitrim, Moghell, and Drom-ahere be excluded from Cromwell's Protection, as harbouring the enemy.

Soon after the Restoration of Charles II., namely, on June 12, 1661, a Chancery Inquisition was held at Belturbet, Co. Cavan, and certified that Henry Crofton died on last day of April, 1643, or thereabouts, and was seized of Gort-ne-lannagh, Gortanederry, Dromuske, Gort-naglogh, and Drum-whorish, containing 200 acres, worth £5 yearly; and that Henry Crofton, junior, his son, was 13 years old at his father's death, and unmarried (Inqn. No. 8).

On February 23, 1662-3, Letters of Acquittance were granted to the son for the father's estate, and on the previous August 4, 1662, Henry Crofton was one of the Collectors who had not accounted for the first and second Double Poll money (Cal. State Papers, 580-1).

From 1662 to 1667 Henry Crofton No. 2 and his mother, Ursula, were involved in litigation about the Templehouse property (see that section).

In 1667 Daniel Neylan (S.T.D.), Dean of Ossory, died intestate, and on February 26, 1667-8, his widow, Joanna Neylan alias Crofton, took letters of administration, with Licence of Tutelage of the bodies of the children, John, Maria, Sara, Joana, Daniel, and Katherine Neylan.

On February 14, 1678-9, and again on February 15, 1683-4, Henry Crofton was appointed Sheriff for Co. Leitrim. In 1684 he bought Lurga, near Mohill, from Mr. James Nisbett, of Aughry, Co. Leitrim, who married Henry Crofton's sister Ursula, who was killed by rebels five years later. In her husband's absence, fighting, she defended her home, and only surrendered on a treacherous promise. The rebels tied her to a garran's tail, and dragged her about till she was dead.

Her husband was attainted by James II. Her son, Major John Nisbett, had a son, Matthew, of Dromod, High Sheriff of Co. Leitrim 1746, who had a son, Francis, who by his wife, Jane Blakeney, had a son, Matthew, of Derrycain, who, by Mary Kane, his wife, had a son, Francis, born 1791, who married Letitia Stepney, and had a son, Francis William Henry, born 1833, who died without issue.

In June, 1689, James II.'s Parliament at Dublin, by an Act which was never published, attainted Captain Henry Crofton, of "Moyhill, Co. Longford," unless he surrendered before August 10, 1689 (King's "State of the Protestants," 1691), and a T.C.D. MS. records that he fled to Chester with two children, and that he was worth £500 a year. The rebels, most Roman Catholics, burnt Mohill Castle that year, and tradition says that a tenant named Boetius (or Boddy) Egan heard of

the plot, and warned Mr. Crofton that he and his wife were to be burnt in the Castle, whereupon he had barely time to get ready a horse with pillion saddle on it, and escaped with their two children as fast as they could to Derry. The descendants of that tenant were ever after treated with special favour for at least two centuries.

In 1694 the High Sheriff of Co. Leitrim, Hugh O'Rourke, demanded possession of Henry Crofton's possessions, in accordance with the Statutes of Limerick about absentees. Henry Crofton returned to Mohill from Dublin, and so defeated the claim, but returned to Dublin "to economise" (Chancery Bills), and on May 11, 1694, Interim Letters of Administration for the goods of Henry Crofton, of Mohill, Esq., were granted by the Prerogative Court at Dublin to the Revd. William Cunningham, of Mohill, clerk, who was the principal creditor.

In 1707 a licence (No. 58) was granted for the marriage of Thomas Crofton (son of Henry) to Bridget Morgan, and their marriage settlement is dated November 13 that year. The parties to it were Thomas Crofton, of Mohill, Esq.; Hugh Morgan, of Dublin City, Esq., and Bridget, his daughter; Sir John King, of Rockingham, Co. Roscommon, Bart., and Henry Tenison, of Dublin City, Esq.; and Thomas Marlay, of Dublin City, Esq. Bridget was to have £500 dowry from her father, and the Mohill estates, comprising lands in one hundred townlands in Co. Leitrim; five in Co. Cavan; twelve in Co. Longford; the townland of Grange, Co. Roscommon; and half of twenty townlands in Co. Monaghan were settled.*

The Settlement had a schedule of encumbrances such as no Irish estate was ever without, and in this case the earliest was for a loan of £17 in 1676, and the total was about £1,350.

Robert Morgan owned Knock-logh and Patricks-towne in Foure and Kells baronies, Co. Meath, and in 1678 gave a bond to the Revd. William "Coningham."

In 1681 William "Cunningham" took a bond from Henry Crofton for £50, with Robert Choppine (Charpin) as surety. In March, 1680-1,

* On the death of Sir Hugh Crofton in 1824, the Cavan property passed to his son Parsons. The Co. Longford lands were sold in 1876, and the 1876 Return of Irish Landowners showed that the Croftons of Mohill owned land as follows:—

Sir M. G. Crofton	}	9,590	acres	Co. Leitrim.
Total, 11,470		1,608	„ „	Longford.
		272	„ „	Roscommon.
Morgan Crofton's Representatives		2,792	„ „	Leitrim.
Charles Crofton		1,136	„ „	Monaghan.
Revd. Edward Crofton		900	„ „	Longford.
Lawrence Harman Crofton		418	„ „	Leitrim.

Total 16,716 acres.

Robert Morgan made his Will, leaving his property to Robert Charpin (Choppine), Henry Crofton and Sir Robert King, as trustees, to pay £400 to his daughter, Frances Crofton, and settling the property on his son, Hugh Morgan, in tail male. Henry Crofton died owing £60 to William "Coningham," and Henry's son Thomas, as administrator, joined his mother in assigning part of the legacy to secure the debt. In November, 1695, Hugh Morgan and Sir Robert King, the surviving trustees, mortgaged the Meath property for £260, payable at Sir George St. George's house at Carrick, Co. Leitrim. Sir Robert King died, leaving his son, Sir John, trustee. William Coningham died in 1693 or 4, leaving his wife, Margaret French, executrix. Margaret, the widow, married Robert Knox, and died September, 1706, leaving sons Henry and John, minors in 1708, and another son, who died before 1708. Her brother, John French, as Guardian, sent the sons to school at Elphin (Irish Memoranda Rolls).

In 1729 a Dublin licence was issued for the marriage of Hugh Crofton (son of Thomas) and Anne Crofton (of Lisdorne), and a marriage settlement was executed on August 8.

Sir Hugh Crofton, about 1800, left a memorandum that he gathered from family papers, that about a century earlier the following were cousins to Henry and Thomas Crofton, namely: "Jane Adaire; William Gore, of Woodford; Bell, of Co. Mayo; Thomas Marley, Chief Justice [1742]; Chidley Coote; Ormsby of Cummin, Co. Sligo; John King, father of Lady Duncannon; Molineux (Daniel?, see T.C.D. MS., F. 3, 23); Anthony Shepherd, uncle to Dean Harman; Sankey." In 1734 Thomas Marlay was Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in 1738 was executor of Thomas Crofton's Will. He was trustee of Hugh's marriage settlement in 1729.

In a King's Bench Recovery in 1734 (Robert Savage v. Thomas Marley vouching Hugh Crofton), the vouchee is styled son and heir-apparent of Thomas Crofton, of Moghill, Co. Leitrim, Esq.

On May 3, 1737, Thomas conveyed to his son, Hugh, the land in Co. Cavan, and signed his name in a very shaky hand in the presence of (Sir?) Edward Crofton and Duke Crofton, but in May, 1739, signed his name quite firmly to another deed attested by Hu: Crofton, Edward Warren, and Wm. Crookshank, and in the same year, on August 16, made his Will, "being in some degree of health." Under the settlement he appointed £1,200 to his daughter, Elizabeth Crofton, and mentions his wife Bridget, and his son Hugh, and Anne Crofton, Hugh's wife. His executors were his wife, with Thomas Marley, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer Court, and Marcus Anthony Morgan, of Dublin City, Esq. Duke Crofton and Thomas West were

witnesses, with Henry Trumble, and the widow proved the Will in 1743.

On October 31, 1743, "Hugh Crofton, of Mohill, in Co. Leitrim, Esq., girt with a sword, was elected a fitt and discreet person to be Knight of the Shire to sitt in Parliament," vice Theophilus Jones, Esq., deceased (Indenture, *penes* Hugh Crofton, 1910), and was "one of a glorious minority in ye Irish Parliament. He lived a good deal at Mohill Castle, and at other times in French Street, Dublin, next door to Mrs. Hanyngton's grand-uncle" (Staveley Note Book).

Hugh Crofton was remarkable for his small stature, and was generally known as "Little Hugh." His wife, Ann, sister of Chidley Crofton, and aunt to Duke Crofton, "of Lakefield," was equally remarkable for her prodigious stoutness, and was known as "fat Anne," and in later years could not rise from a chair without assistance. Tradition lingered in Mohill until 1843 at least, that the Castle once, "very many years since," belonged to "a man of the smallest size that ever was seen" (Staveley Note Book), for Hugh was only four feet high, and "used to be carried up to Dublin in his own armchair by his tenants, there being no roads for any carriages" (Staveley Note Book). "At election times little Hugh was always carried straight over hedge and ditch, even when in the gout" (General Crofton's tradition). He represented County Cavan for the greater part of his life. His Will was attested by Philip Crofton (see Croftons of Dublin) and Arthur Crofton (see Croftons of Lisdorne), and Sam Charlton.

His grandson, Sir Hugh Crofton, kept a Note Book, in which he recorded, amongst other things, his views on "the absentee Gentry of Co. Leitrim, arising from absolute compulsion and poverty. They were obliged to leave the Country, and put their Estates into a way of recovering from the debts they had on them, which were contracted by living at great expense, want of regularity, and a numerous clanship, living at free cost on the Principal Proprietors. The Gores were obliged to sell, the Jones retired almost bankrupt, and the Croftons could remain no longer for debt. [Bills filed in the Irish Exchequer Court show that Henry Crofton No. 2 had, consequent on the troubles of 1688-9, mortgaged his estates, and owed money on bonds, and had to live in Dublin.] My grandfather [Little Hugh] was even in the habit of borrowing such small sums as £50 on bond (many of which I paid); the estate of Mohill brought him little. His own estate, which he left me by Will, was so involved in debt that Lord Annaley, who was my Guardian (along with my father), advised the sale of it, as the remainder would only pay at most for my education.

"Can persons be blamed for running away from such a dreadful

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“Morgan inherited Mohill, also some land in Cavan, but encumbered with nearly £30,000, which Mrs. Crofton’s thrift cleared, besides which she brought up her family suitably, and kept up her husband’s position in Dublin as M.P. for Tulsk, which honour he enjoyed from the age of 22, along with Henry Grattan.”

Morgan’s grandson, General J. ff. Crofton, well remembered riding, when a boy, on his pony Elwina, along with his father (Revd. Henry Crofton) twenty-seven miles to Tinne-hinch to stay with Grattan, whose kindness he never forgot, nor the praise which Grattan bestowed on the youngster’s fearless riding and jumping next day with Lord Powerscourt’s hounds.

The Staveley Note Book continues:—“Miss Langley, afterwards Mrs. Hewson (as a girl) liked Mrs. Morgan Crofton less than she did Miss d’Abzac, for whenever Mrs. Crofton came to see Mrs. Hanyngton’s Aunt, she (Miss Langley) was sent out of the room, for fear she might be troublesome. She thought Mrs. Crofton was always stiff, cross, and unbending, and it was said that Mrs. Crofton’s only daughter, Eliza (*read* Elizabeth), leaped out of a window, and ran off with the Revd. W. Percy, of Garradine, Co. Leitrim, who was afterwards Rector of Esker, near Lucan.”

“Little Hugh was remarkably pious, and most attentive to all the observances of his religion. In particular he kept every Friday in much seclusion, with fasting and prayers. He remained in his study without food from an early hour in the morning until six in the evening, and even then would only make a small repast.

“His grandson, the Revd. Henry Crofton, used also to fast, especially on Good Friday, when he ate nothing all day, but then had such a good supper that next day he was almost invariably ill.

“Mr. Hanyngton was a linen merchant, and used to keep a carriage and four, and everything to match.

“Jane d’Abzac was kind and clever. Her husband, Morgan Crofton, was weak and profusely generous, being ready to give away hundreds, even to strangers, if they told him of their distress. To save him from himself, his wife had to take the management of his property from him, and to allow him only sufficient for his personal expenses.

“They lived in Stephen’s Green, Dublin. Mrs. Crofton was remarkable for the most beautifully formed and delicate hands. Her eyes were dark, animated, and penetrating. Her stature was small.

“She would never hear of a baronetcy being conferred upon her husband. She used to say, ‘He is well-known and respected as a County gentleman, by his name Morgan Crofton, but if he should

be made *Sir* Morgan it would be asked who is this?' So during her life all offers of a baronetcy were declined.

"Her father, Colonel Henri d'Abzac [was born Jan. 11, 1677, and] entered the French army when 21. His father and elder brothers were Roman Catholics, but his mother and sister were Protestants, and brought him up as one. One branch of the d'Abzacs came from Béziers [near Montpellier], in the south of France, but Abzac is close to Coutras (north of Bordeaux), in Perigord. Colonel Henri married (at Dublin) in Ireland (in 1711) Magdalen [Madelaine, in his Will], daughter of Captain d'Ortous" (Staveley Note Book).

Colonel Henri had been a Capitaine [his commission as lieutenant is dated Versailles, le vingt deuxieme, Août, 1695] in the Garde Royale of Louis XIV., and about 1700, prior to the outbreak of the war of the Spanish succession, owing to a warning by a Lady of Honour that all Protestants were going to be massacred (as had happened fifteen years before, in 1685, when the Edict of Nantes was revoked), he made his escape to England by way of Holland. Tradition says he had only time to snatch up a roll of bread as he passed through one of the Palace rooms, and that he was smuggled across the frontier in a market cart, and earned his living as a barber till a fisherman took him across to England. He carried away with him his sword and his French Bible; the latter, stained with blood, is preserved by his descendant, the Revd. William d'Abzac Crofton. His French commission is at Inchinappa, and two of his English commissions are treasured by his descendant, Mrs. Maberly. In 1685, at the Revocation of the Edict, his relative (uncle?), the Vicomte Nicolas Siméon d'Abzac de Gèrac, had escaped to Ireland from Bordeaux, being smuggled on board the vessel in a wine cask, and was buried in the Huguenot Cemetery in Merrion Row, Dublin, December 4, 1710 (Notabilities of Europe, p. 43).

In 1703 Henri d'Abzac was naturalized by a private Act of Parliament (1 Anne, No. 111.) as "Henry Dabjac, son of Marc Dabjac, by Jane, born at Limeult (Limeuil), in Guienne." In 1704-5 he bought a lieutenancy in General Sir William Stuart's Regiment, then in Portugal, and at the Battle of Almanza he saved the baggage from falling into the enemy's hands. His children were born in Minorca during the British occupation (1708-1756) of that island, and came to Ireland in 1745. His daughter Catherine (born 1715, died 1748) married the Hon. Major Edward Molesworth, fourth son of the first Viscount Molesworth, and had issue Henry, who died young, and Wilhelmina, who married — Collins; (and see the d'Abzac Family, in "The Genealogist," N.S., vol. xviii., pp. 57-9). His commission

as Lieut.-Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment is dated January 31, 1740-1. Jeanne's sister Ann went to France about the time of the Revolution, and narrowly escaped being guillotined as an Aristocrat.

The d'Abzac Pedigree extends back to the time when some of the family were executed for their fidelity to the Angevin Kings of England.

In 1747 Colonel d'Abzac was succeeded by Colonel (afterwards Lieut.-General) John folliott. General folliott was Governor of Ross, and died 1762. He was brother of Francis of Ballyshannon, whose son John was also Lieut.-General and Governor of Kinsale, and died 1765, leaving a son, Captain Francis, whose daughter Frances married Revd. Henry Crofton.

In 1772 a Private Act (12 George III.) was passed for the partition of the undivided estate of Thomas Marlay, Esq., and Hugh Crofton, a minor under 21.

On July 1, 1777, the Gild of Weavers of Dublin made Morgan Crofton, Esq., a Freeman of their Gild, "in testimony of our entire approbation of his laudable endeavours to promote the interests of the Manufacturers," and two years later the Freedom of the City of Dublin was presented to him.

"Morgan Crofton was present at the great Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-83.

"His son, Sir Hugh, was a Cornet in the 6th Dragoons or Carabineers, and was M.P. for Tulske (1787-90) with Henry Grattan, being nominated by Mrs. Walcot, but he never attended to his duties in Parliament" (Staveley Note Book).

At Easter, 1784, when the future Sir Hugh was just of age, he was made a Freeman of Dublin, and in April, 1787, the Weavers Gild presented him with the Freedom of their Corporation, "for his constant exertions in Parliament in support of the Constitution, Trade, and Manufactures of Ireland." In 1789 he received the degree of LL.D. from T.C.D. *Honoris Causâ*.

On October 31, 1796, he received a commission as Captain in the Mohill Corps of Cavalry, and the Roll for August, 1803, records him as Captain Sir Hugh Crofton, of Dublin, along with Captains Duke Crofton, senior and junior, and 98 men, of whom 11 bore the surname of Duke.

On June 22, 1816, a Pension of £300 a year for life was granted to Lady (Frances) Crofton. "She had a beautiful and very juvenile figure, with a miniature waist, even as an old lady, and was often followed and overtaken by men anxious to see if her face matched her figure" (Staveley Note Book). In her husband's eyes she never grew

old, and long after she had been a grandmother, the curate, who was son of a particular friend, called. As the drawing-room was cold, she bade the servant light the fire, which he did and left the room, shutting the door behind him. The smoke disturbed a cat up the chimney. Down it came, and startled Lady Crofton, who fell back on the sofa with a scream. Up got the curate to reassure her. In rushed Sir Hugh, and found the young man bending over her. The cat escaped, and Sir Hugh kicked the curate downstairs before Lady Crofton could explain!

In July, 1805, Sir Hugh wrote to his son, Morgan George, on H.M.S. Sirius, at Plymouth, "My situation is at this moment that of educating all the children (any way grown up), to enable them to make fortunes for themselves. Ralph costs me about 70 guineas a year. He is not strong enough for the army. The three girls go to school, Hugh to College. From your childhood I have spoken to you as a second Father of my Family."

His son was at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805.

In another letter to him, as Lieutenant, November, 1807, Sir Hugh mentions Mrs. Dabzac, your Aunt Dunn, Uncle Smyth of Barbavilla, Aunt Bellingham, adding "Richard is so noisy, and Frank Percy took his share of two bottles of Port wine yesterday."

Again, on Dec. 21, 1807, "Your birthday. We have a governess for the girls, a Swiss Protestant. Henry is home for the holidays. Your Uncle Morgan is very well; has made a great deal of money this term. Ralph is doing very well." April, 1808, "Henry at Freskaty; Augustus at Portarlington; Ralph with the 81 at Mullingar, he is now Second Ensign in the Second Battalion. Dabzac is not come to England; he is at Santa Cruz in Garrison." December, 1808, "We have had letters from Ralph, from Corunna, on his landing. He carried the Colours into Spain. He was proud to be the first officer of the 81 that carried the King's Colours into that country. He is in Sir David Baird's Army. They expected to join Sir John Moor. Just received a letter from Ralph dated Astorga, November 22. He and Robert were very well. William [Digby] of the 7th D. Guards, is on sick leave still. I fear he will go in the manner John did. Harry continues at Frescati doing little good. Augustus is the same old crab at Borrason's, doing very well. I have bought the girls a new piano-forte, 34 guineas. Barbara [married E. Rotheram] seems to have a decided taste for drawing. Earberys are as usual. Your Uncle [Revd. Henry] at the Royal Hospital all well. I have Butler, Coachman, and Footman, all tolerably bad. There is no getting servants in War time, but we have this in common with the Italians, that we must have men

servants, let them be ever so bad or ragged. Irish pride! Mangin expects a frigate. Your Uncle Morgan intends sending Thomas to sea with him. Ralph, I believe, is to spend the winter on the frontier of Portugal, as the English have evacuated Spain. William Digby has given in his resignation as Cornet of the 7th D. Gds. I fear he is far gone, and cannot recover."

Ralph was very badly wounded during Sir John Moore's historic retreat to Corunna, and when he landed in Ireland took offence at the manner of the Customs officer, who examined his baggage. But for a brother officer he would have run his sword through that official.

On July 26, 1809, Sir Hugh wrote, "Ralph was not strong enough to accompany his Regiment abroad. He has got the Commission of Lieutenant (dated 15 June, 1809). Your Uncle and Aunt Henry are as usual. Their eldest son has entered College. Your Uncle and Aunt Morgan are going to Lady Rosse's in Co. Longford. Your Uncle and Aunt Dunn are going to live a year in Devonshire, as his health has not been good at Ross. Mrs. Dabzac's family as usual; Henry with his regiment in England. He is getting high up amongst the Captains.

"Captain Mangin and you are the godfathers of Miss Ann Digby Crofton. Ralph did not know the name of the 1st Lieut. of the Victory [Nelson's ship]. He was, in fact, too ill to know anything. From the accounts of the Surgeon, few ever suffered more than he did in that unfortunate retreat to Corunna." (Endorsed "Received Nov. 10, 1809, on board the Renown.)

On September 20, 1809, "I have written to have you superseded, as I want you home on family business and settlements. I am at Newcastle, Cy. Longford, with your Uncle and Aunt Morgan. Lady Rosse lends them her house in summer. Arabin* is here, along with his father and mother. Harry at School; Ralph at Blatchington Barracks, in Sussex; Augustus and Charles at Portarlinton; girls with their mother, 'Col.' Dick commanding. I wish to see you in London first." (Endorsed, "Received, 12 March, 1810, at Dublin").

On December 16, 1812, "I have your letters and Emily's [Daly, married May 21, 1812.] Your mother had a party last night, without any Daly. Fan danced with Saurin, who is just made a Commander, for the loss of his right arm." December 26, "I wish you and Emily an Happy Xmas. I have been this moment interrupted by an Attorney,

* Probably Daniel Arabin, a Huguenot, who married Anne Grant, who, on her parents dying in India, was brought up by Revd. Henry Crofton. Arabin had lived in France and was a Jacobin of advanced ideas, so that in 1798 the Viceroy advised Henry Crofton to have Arabin sworn in as a Special Constable to avoid arrest as a rebel.

who has brought me the Protestant Petition to sign, and I have signed it as the Representative of an old Protestant family, settled in the Cy. of Leitrim since Queen Elizabeth's time. Had I not signed, I should have feared to meet my Ancestors in the world to come."

When Sir Hugh died there were in his house at Dublin from thirty to forty family portraits, but in 1844 Hugh and Edward, sons of Augustus Crofton, were allowed to use most of them as targets, and at the death of Lady Frances in 1847, what remained went mostly to Mrs. Rotheram at Crossdrum, where they are; the oval portraits of Sir Hugh and Lady Frances, he in dark blue coat and buff waistcoat, and she in white, with a blue sash, and two full length portraits of boys in costumes of Charles II. and James II. period, but unnamed and now unknown. There were also several curious coloured portraits of persons in powdered hair, made in wax, after the style of cameos, and these were either destroyed, sold, or given away as rubbish. At the same time a vast quantity of old papers, many in French, and relating probably to the d'Abzac family, were destroyed.

Sir Hugh used to attend the Levees at the Castle, Dublin, in state with six horses, two belonging to his brother Henry, and two to his brother Morgan. They agreed all their horses should match, and their plate, too, so that they could borrow from each other when required.

When Sir Hugh died, "Saunders's News" stated that he owned much land in Co. Leitrim, and four other counties, and those of his children who were married were Morgan George to Emily Daly; Revd. Hy. Wm. to M. A. Earbery; Revd. Augustus to Miss Kirwan, of Co. Galway; Parsons to Miss Westby; Frances to Revd. Arthur Hyde, and Barbara to Mr. Rotheram, Charles and two other daughters were unmarried.

Sir Morgan George's marriage to Miss Daly did not prove a happy one. He was rather eccentric in later years, and used to carry a large umbrella tied with string when he went out riding. He was very proud of his Trafalgar medal, but refused to accept the pension to which he was entitled. His younger son, Denis, was still more eccentric, and dressed very shabbily, earning for himself the sobriquet of "Dirty Denis." He used to assert that he was really the eldest son, but his brother was better looking, so the baronetcy was given to him. He used to repudiate the Croftons of Mohill as his relations, and would not leave any part of his considerable fortune to them, but left it to charity, and to endow the Primacy of Ireland. Denis was prevented by the police from burying his "old and queer tempered mother" under the pavement in front of her Dublin house.

In December, 1841, he was made a Freeman of Dublin. At Trinity

College, Dublin, in 1843, he passed 1st Class Divinity, and in 1853 published a pamphlet entitled "Genesis and Geology, or an investigation into the reconciliation of the modern doctrines of Geology with the declarations of Scripture." He also wrote an article about the same time on a cuneiform sculptured slab at Trinity College, Dublin.

On one occasion, when at a committee meeting to raise funds for Dublin Hospitals, £1,000 was wanting, and some one ventured to suggest that "Mr. Crofton, with his usual generosity," would give it. He was greatly offended at this, and went off to his lawyer and reduced to a nominal sum a legacy he had intended to leave to the Hospitals. He left £60,000 to missionary societies, and directed that he should not be buried till medical men certified that putrefaction had set in, as he feared he might be buried alive.

The death of Colonel Hugh Denis Crofton, the elder son, was most tragic. He was walking with the Adjutant, Captain Hanham (who was, like Colonel Crofton, heir to a baronetcy) in the square of Fulwood Barracks at Preston when a soldier, named McCaffery, who had been confined to barracks for some trivial breach of discipline, knelt at an open window, and as the officers passed fired his rifle at the Adjutant, and the bullet killed them both. His grandson, the present Sir Morgan George Crofton, was the victim of an attack by a soldier, but with much less serious results, and the object in his case was robbery and not revenge.

Sir Hugh Denis Crofton was a clever musician, and took a Degree in Music at Cambridge. He was much liked by the tenantry at Mohill, and generally popular. It is said that when he restored the Round Tower of the old Castle, and put up a flagstaff on it, the Town Council passed a resolution requesting him to remove the Union Jack flying on it as an emblem obnoxious to the town's folk, whereupon he put up a second flagstaff, with a second Union Jack on it, which was a spirited reply and joke that they quite appreciated, and left him in peace. He had occasion as a Justice to sentence a man for poaching, and when the sentence was over the poacher met him in the street and fired a pistol at him, but missed; upon which Sir Hugh rushed at him and gave him a thrashing, and did not report the outrage, but gave the man a post as gamekeeper. The parish priest, moreover, from the altar steps proclaimed that Sir Hugh was not to be molested.

Sir Morgan's second son, the Revd. Henry Crofton, was "a very small and very lively man, with bright eyes, who spoke French fluently, and was a great favourite at the French Court" (Staveley Note Book). Before taking Holy Orders he was a Cornet in the Carabineers, and

was, on June 10, 1798, at the Battle of Arklow with the Lawyers' Corps of Volunteers, helping in the defeat of 31,000 Irish rebels. His brother-in-law, James Dunn (then a lawyer, but afterwards like himself in the Church), was with him, and was marked for life by the powder of a rebel's pistol fired in his face at close quarters.

On the night of July 23, 1803, during Robert Emmet's insurrection, Henry Crofton and his wife were driving home down Thomas Street, Dublin, when they were stopped by a company of 21st Fusiliers, and made their way home on foot, thus escaping the fate of Lord Kilwarden, who was dragged from his carriage and "piked" before his daughter's eyes, causing her to lose her reason. As soon as the Revd. Henry reached home, he put on his Lawyer's Corps uniform, and went off to join them.

Henry Crofton's second wife, Frances ffolliott, was daughter of Captain Francis ffolliott, a grand-daughter of General John ffolliott. The latter joined the Coldstream Guards as Ensign in 1704, was their Adjutant in 1710, and Lieut.-Colonel 1734. In 1743 he was Lieut.-Colonel of the First Foot Guards, and afterwards Governor of Kinsale, where, in 1755, he saw the shipping rocked violently by the great wave made by the Lisbon Earthquake. He was also Governor of the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, where he planted the Long Avenue, and, during some alterations to the buildings, had a drawbridge made between the old and new parts, and selected a bedroom for himself in the new portion, "to be away from his troublesome wife," Frances Goodwin, who was born, it is said, when her mother was 54. He lived in great splendour at the Hospital, and often entertained the Lord Lieutenant. The lamps in his parlour and reception rooms were of solid silver. He had large estates in Worcestershire, and Counties Sligo, Roscommon, Donegal, and Cavan, which came to him from the Lords ffolliott, through his cousin and namesake, General John ffolliott, Governor of Ross. The castle of Ballyshannon belonged to him, and by its tenure had to be maintained three storeys high. He was about to be appointed Ambassador to Russia, but a change of Ministry cancelled the arrangement, and left on his hands rich liveries stored in chests at the Hospital, to become the playthings of his descendants. He left the estates to his younger son, John, who was a don at Oxford, and 6ft. 3in., and who vowed he would never marry, so that the estates might revert to his disinherited elder brother or his family.

His son Harry, who married Miss Uniacke, had been with his regiment in Scotland during the 1745 rebellion, where he slept in the open, and caught a cold, which left him deaf and anecdotic.

His other son, Francis, fell in love with a pretty young girl named Barbara Allen (said to have been daughter of a saddler on Dublin Quay), and married her while she was in her teens. He had served with the 47th Regiment at the Battle of Preston Pans in September, 1745, and was afterwards with the 18th in Flanders, where provisions were so scarce and his appetite so hearty that at meal times his fellow officers would good-humouredly give the order, "ffolliott! Turn out!" and he waited, with equal good-humour, till they had fed, and then finished all they left. Barbara lived till after 1800, and Captain Francis died in 1805. Their daughter, Frances, remembered her grandmother Goodwin as a very beautiful old lady of over 90 years, who died when Frances was a very young girl.

John ffolliott, the eldest son of the Revd. Henry Crofton, was as a baby one of the first in Ireland to be vaccinated, and to test its efficacy he was put in bed with a case of confluent smallpox and escaped, which influenced the "upper ten" in Dublin to adopt it. He was forbidden by his father to go into the army*, and was studying medicine at Trinity College, Dublin, when a commission was given to him by the Duke of York, who gave him a "pair" in the Queen's Royals, which was exchanged for another in the Saucy Sixth. It was given to him for having discovered a long missing Colour belonging to "The Lambs," or Second Queen's Royals, in a garret at the Royal Hospital, and so been the means of restoring the Colour to the regiment. His father sprang the news of the commission on him by saying, "John, you had better look after your uniforms, as you will sail in a few weeks." His commission as ensign was dated December 18, 1824. He joined the regiment at the Cape in 1825, and shortly after went with it to India. In August, 1832, he was Persian Interpreter to Brig.-General Litchfield's Force, serving in arduous operations in Parkur and in the North-West Desert at the taking of Balmeer.

He was small in stature, without rivalling "Little Hugh," and was known in the regiment (6th Royal Warwickshires) as "Little John." When his Colonel, Mark Napier, a rough-spun old Peninsular warrior, first saw him, he looked up and down what there was of him, and exclaimed, "What the —— do they mean by sending you out to me?" To which the "little 'orsifer boy" replied, "To command the regiment in time, sir," which so pleased Napier that he said, "And by Gad you

* In later years he wrote:—

In youthful days, a parent's pleasure
Forbade me arms, for learned leisure.
Yet, 'neath the Gown, I dared to treasure
The Soldier Soul—a secret joy!

will. I like that." The old bear's prophecy and the cock sparrow's cheeky reply were fulfilled.

At the Cape the regiment was going to church, and the leading file went round a miry place, as they were in spotless white trousers. Colonel Napier flew in a rage at such effeminacy, and marched them backwards and forwards through the mud for twenty minutes, and then let them proceed to church.

A great facility for acquiring languages (he knew about a dozen) not merely gained him a well-paid interpretership, but led to his being appointed Resident at Cutch (then newly annexed), where he officially saw the Rao daily, and taught his son English.

In 1840 the regiment performed the feat of marching in five days from Poona to Bombay during the monsoons, to embark for Aden. This was before the "overland route" was established, and the Arabs tried to oust the British from the place, and sniped them the whole of the time. He collected Roman coins found there during his stay. The clothing stores were either forgotten or delayed, and when they landed at Bombay they were all in rags and tatters, and he was wearing a pair of trousers which he had made himself out of part of a tent.

Soon after the Regiment returned to the United Kingdom he was sent, in 1845, in command of the first Red River Expedition, which proceeded by way of Hudson's Bay and Fort York, and thence by canoes through endless rapids and swamps to Fort Garrey, now the huge city of Winnipeg. On the way he had to christen a child who was born at a spot called "Hell Gates," which name the parents wished to bestow on their child, according to military custom, as they had a "Bombay" and a "Poona" in the family, but he persuaded them to substitute some less awful and more euphonious local name.

The expedition was designed to protect the British flank, in case of war breaking out with the United States over the "Oregon Question," and he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for the manner in which the difficult journey was carried out, and the way in which he and the Indian-seasoned troops stood the terrible cold of the Canadian winter, without the loss of a man, and with hardly a frost-bite. While there he helped in establishing a library for the Colony.

He was afterwards, from 1852 to 1865, Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office, and during the Crimean War experienced the bitter and criminal friction that then existed between the War Office and "Horse Guards," recalling his own experience at Aden, of the want of system of the Supply Department.

His sister Mary was much admired, and it is told of her that when an officer stole a kiss she snatched up a candle and set fire to his

whiskers. Her husband was Primate of Ireland, with a seat in the House of Lords. Her sister Sarah married Canon Staveley, and was 81 when she died.

The author of this book, being forbidden the army and Indian Civil Service, went into the law "to make money," and having inherited a taste for languages, writing, and antiquities, published in 1875, jointly with Dr. Smart, a book on the "Dialect of the English Gypsies." He was sometime President of the Gypsy Lore Society, and wrote several articles on the subject of gypsies, including their "Annals under the Tudors." He also contributed various articles on antiquarian subjects to the Manchester Literary Society and Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, including one on "Agrimensorial Remains round Manchester." He was a member of the Council of the Chetham Society, and wrote Histories of Stretford, Newton Heath, Moss Side, and Broughton, suburbs of Manchester, for that society. He also held several public appointments at Manchester, and was for over twenty years hon. sec. of the Portico Library in that town, and was twice Vice-President of the Manchester Law Association.

Sir Morgan Crofton's youngest son, Morgan, married Mary Dunn, and his daughter, Ann Magdalen, married, in 1800, Mary's brother, the Revd. James Dunn. When Mrs. Dunn died, her sister, Jane Crofton, took charge of her nephews, William and Robert, the latter being a baby, and after her brother-in-law re-married, she continued part of his family till her death. William was called "The learned idiot," because he never put his knowledge to any useful purpose. He once paid for a book to be translated from Spanish, and then learnt that language to see if it was properly done. His wife, Emily Mangin, daughter of Revd. Edward Mangin, was of Huguenot descent. The burning of her ancestor as a heretic at Meaux, near Paris, in 1546, is vividly described in Fox's "Book of Martyrs," iii., 157. Her grandfather was Captain Paul Mangin, who was born at Berlin in 1700, whither the family had gone from Cologne and Metz to escape persecution, went from Berlin in 1715 to Lisburn in Ireland, and died April 17, 1797. Two of her uncles, Alexander and Reuben, married Catherine and Magdalen d'Abzac.

In 1828 Morgan Crofton was living at Abbey View, Boyle, and the best view of the Abbey of Boyle was from an elevation near the entrance gate to Mr. Crofton's house and demesne (Weld's Statistical Survey of Co. Roscommon, 1832, pp. 649, 219). In Burke's *Anecdotes of the Connaught Circuit*, he is recorded as Thomas Morgan Crofton, County Court Judge for Co. Leitrim.

Morgan William Crofton, his grandson, and son of the Revd. Wm. Crofton, was Senior Moderator in Mathematics at T.C.D., in 1847, and Professor of Experimental Physics in Queen's College, Galway, from 1849 to 1852. He was afterwards Professor of Mathematics in the Queen's University, Dublin. In 1865 he was Teacher of Mathematics at Woolwich Military Academy. He is a Fellow of the Royal University, Dublin, and since 1868 a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has wielded a prolific pen as appears by the following list of his writings in both English and French:—

- 1862. In the *Nouvel Annuaire Mathematique*, Vol. I., Equation du systeme de quatres normales menées d'un point à une ellipse, 5 pp.
- 1866. In *London Mathematical Society's Proceedings*, Vol. I., Properties of the Cartesian ovals treated by the method of vectorial co-ordinates," 13 pp.
- 1867. *Ibid*, Vol. II., Properties of bi-circular quartics, 12 pp.
- 1869. *Ibid*, Vol. III., Proof of Gauss's theorems and Napier's analogies, 1 p.
- 1874. *Ibid*, Vol. V., Method of Treating the Kinematical question of the most general displacement of a solid in space, 2 pp.
- 1877. *Ibid*, Vol. VIII., Geometric theorems, relating to mean values, 5 pp.
- 1879. *Ibid*, Vol. X., Self-strained frames of six joints, 3 pp.
- 1881. *Ibid*, Vol. XII., Operative symbols in differential calculus, 12 and 1 pp.
- 1866. *Messenger of Mathematics*, Vol. III., on the involute of the circle, 4 pp., and Geometrical integration of a certain differential equation.
- 1868. *London Philosophical Transns. of the Roy. Soc.*, Vol. 158, Theory of local probability applied to random straight lines; new theorems in the integral calculus, 29 pp.
- 1870. *Ibid*, Vol. 160. Proof of the law of errors of observations, 13 pp.
- 1869. Paris, *Comptes Rendus de l'Academie des Sciences*, Vol. 68. Théorèmes de calcul intégral, 1 p.
- 1879. *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. II. Generalization of Leibnitz's theorem in statics, 1 p.
- 1881. Elements of applied mechanics, London.

- 1881. Tracts in mechanics (with E. Kensington), 2nd edn.
- 1885. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th edn., Vol. XIX. Article on Probability, 21 pp.
- 1891. *Royal Irish Academy, Procdgs.*, Dublin, Vol. I.; Application of symbolical methods to the solution of certain functional equations, 4 pp. Application of the method of operative symbols, 12 pp.

The Article on Probability occupied the whole spare time of a year, involving a vast amount of work which does not appear, as condensation and abridgment were necessary, and the steps in the mathematical work had to be omitted.

His cousin, Colonel Samuel Morgan Crofton, while stationed at Gibraltar, was made M.F.H., and by judiciously treating the Spanish *Colonos* or farmers as Caballeros or gentlemen, he reduced the heavy yearly bill for damaged crops to zero. He and another officer in the 38th were remarkable for their faultless attire, and were the subject of a mess bet, which was decided by finding that Colonel Crofton had had his boot soles polished and his brother officer had neglected that very important detail.

Francis Blake Crofton, brother of Professor Morgan William, was author of a volume of poems entitled "Sombre Tints," published at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1904, but is known far and wide by his inimitable "Major's Big Talk Stories," and has a great reputation as an advocate of Imperialism in Canada. On going to Canada his first appointment was to the Chair of Classics at Bishop's College University at Lennoxville. For ten years he lived in New York, and contributed to the *St. Nicholas*, *Round Table*, *National Quarterly*, and *Evening Post*, and to other newspapers.

In 1897 he published "For Closer Union," and in 1902 "Is it too late?" (London) for the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee. From 1888 to 1891 he was Corresponding Secretary of the Nova Scotia Historic Society, and from January, 1883, Librarian of the N.S. Provincial Library.

His humorous works were:—1, "The Bewildered Querists and other Nonsense," 1875; 2, "The Major's Big Talk Stories," 1881; 3, "Major Mendax," 1889.

He also wrote "A Study of Haliburton" ("Sam Slick"), 1889; and "The Imperialism of Haliburton." He assisted in Baedeker's Canadian Handbook, 1894, and published many articles, mostly in Canadian magazines and journals.

SECTION IX

OFFSHOOTS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

In the course of centuries, during which re-marriages and large families were the rule and not the exception, and means of communication were few, children went far and wide to seek a living, and were apt to be lost sight of, while taking no care to preserve an account of their descent. Some were unsuccessful in the struggle through various causes, and in Ireland there are many of the name in very humble positions, and the same has happened in England but to a less extent.

During Post-Restoration generations, lapses from morality were regarded with a lenient eye, and "kissing the dairymaid" was not unknown, but it is believed that few of the offshoots are due to this cause.

SECTION IXA.

REVD. ZACHARY CROFTON.

This celebrated Nonconformist Divine, Presbyterian Controversialist and Preacher, was son of Daniel Crofton of Dublin, who was admitted to the Freedom of that city on March 14, 1617-8, and was presumably born about the year 1597. Daniel may, therefore, have been a grandson of John Crofton, of Ballymurry, but the names of his children, except John and Sarah, do not reflect such a descent.

In November, 1645, as Daniel Crofton, of Dublin, yeoman, he leased a house in Dame Street to John Beadon.

Daniel made his Will March 3, 1648-9, and it was proved at Dublin, April 18, 1651, by his son John. He does not name his wife, who was presumably then dead. He owned under a lease a house called "King Henry," in Bride Street, Dublin (left to daughter Martha); four houses on the Pottle (a Dublin stream), occupied by Thomas Bilsbie, Nicholas Tomson, cutler, John Stockden (left to daughters Priscilla, Sarah, and Marjorie), and the one occupied by William Maren, called Seven Stars (left to son John); also two tenements on the Pottle, occupied by Wm. Berk and Arthur Smith (left to son Paul). His sons John and Paul were his executors, and Robert Yates, Nathan Ashworth, and William Faireclough attested the Will.

Daniel's son, Zachary, says:—"My father did indeed raise many stately structures (marginal note adds "in Dublin in Ireland"), not

one of all his sons possessed them or any of them; the brick walls may bear his name, none of his children do or can inhabit them" ("Defence against Dread of Death," 1665, p. 75).

He married, probably about 1620, and had issue:—

1. John, who was, perhaps, the eldest son; he married.
2. Paul, who was a shoemaker, and was made a Freeman of Dublin, March 12, 1649-50. "S E s" is written in the Roll against the entry, but the significance is uncertain; perhaps it means "served apprenticeship," or it may be a clerical error or misreading for "G:Es" meaning "Grace Especial," that is admission to the Freedom without having served a Freeman.
3. Zacharias, born 1626, "youngest son," of whom presently.
4. Martha, who was unmarried when her father died.
5. Priscilla, wife of Richard Stone.
6. Sarah, wife of — Swift (mem: in 1681 John Crofton, of Lisdorn sued William Swift and his wife Frances).
7. Margery, a spinster at her father's death.
8. Maria, who married twice, first — Broome, by whom she had a son John, who was a legatee under Daniel's Will; and, secondly, Anthony Dobbs.

Daniel Crofton, in the course of his business as a merchant, was a party to a good deal of litigation.

In May, 1629, he was described as a chandler in a Chancery suit brought by Thomas Partington about a house in Dublin (No. 9,323). On November 12, 1642, he sued Thos. Hesketh, and in July, 1643, he sued John Beadon, Joseph Foster, James Haies, also Aylemer Battson, John Shortcliffe, Edward Durlleston, Henry Venner, and Richard Morgan, all of Dublin, for money.

In February, 1642-3, John Collins sued Daniel, and in July, 1644, Daniel sued John Collins. Daniel (merchant) sued John Bysse, Recorder of Dublin, on November 12, 1647, about a lease of land in Dublin, taken by Daniel about 1637.

Zacharias was usually called Zacharie, and both names appear in his father's Will, under which he took a legacy of Twenty Pounds, and (Fox's) "Book of Martyrs." There is an account of him in the "National Dictionary of Biography," and a longer one, by Revd. J. A. Dodd, headed "Troubles in a City Parish" in "Engl. Historical Review," Vol. X., pp. 41-54, and they have been largely drawn upon for the purposes of this pedigree. He was born in 1626, and matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1641, when he was described as "*youngest* son of Daniel, aged fifteen, born in Dublin, and educated

by Mr. Cookman.” He died in London, 1672. From Dublin he went to Cheshire*, about 1644, where he arrived “with only a groat in his pocket,” which he spent on his first night’s quarters, having most probably come to loggerheads with those in Dublin over him, which seems to have been his nature. He was a Presbyterian, and held firmly to the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643, by which the Nation was bound to maintain her lawful Government and to suppress any religious aberration. Hence, while in Cheshire in 1644, he was in arms against the King there and in Lancashire (see “Malice against Ministry Maintained”). In 1645 he preached many sermons at Goostrey, in Cheshire. In 1647 he was pastor at Newcastle-under-Lyne, Co. Stafford (see Address in “Saints’ Care for Church Communion”), and was there till September, 1649, when he was appointed to the living of Wrenbury, in Cheshire.

While at Wrenbury he offended the Government by refusing to take “The engagement to be faithful to the Commonwealth as now established without King or House of Lords,” and for dissuading others. He tells in “Berith-anti-Baal” (Covenant against Baal) that he vigorously defended a brother minister, who was indicted at Nantwich Quarter Sessions for not taking this Engagement, and in the Preface to “Bethshemesh Clouded,” he states that two agents of the Cheshire Sequestrators, who were appointed to see that the Engagement was carried out, came to his house at Wrenbury, violently entered his barn, drove out his servant, who was at work there, and seized all his corn, which was the sole subsistence of his *wife and family*.

This obliged him to leave Wrenbury in February, 1651, and make his way to London to seek redress, but he did not succeed. About this time he seems to have officiated temporarily at Graveley, near Stevenage, Herts. (Clutterbuck, Hist. of Herts.).

His son, Samuel, was baptized at Wrenbury, June 16, 1650. His marriage was, therefore, probably about 1649, but Registers during that period were very imperfectly kept, even in England, and the marriage has not been traced.

His wife was Hanna Eaton, who had a brother, John Eaton (whose wife was Mary, and they had a son William), and a sister,

* Chester was Dublin’s nearest English port, but Zachary may have gone thither, because he had relatives in that County. The Goodman relatives have been discussed in the account of John Crofton the Escheator, who was brother-in-law to George Goodman, a circumstance which would give him a footing with many Cheshire families. It is exceedingly doubtful whether there were at any time any Croftons in the County before Zachary, and the few that are mentioned were very likely Crostons. There is a doubtful entry in the St. Oswald’s Register at Chester of a baptism on February 20, 1625-6, of Edward, son of William Crofton (or Croston).

Margerie, wife of Thomas Scragg, "Cittizen and Merchant Tayler, of London." The Eatons were a widespread family in Cheshire. She was perhaps one of the Eatons of Goostrey (the Will of Ralph Eaton, of Goostrie, was proved at Chester, 1625), where Zachary was preaching in 1645, or an Eaton of Weaverham, Co. Chester, where Zachary held property, which was the subject of litigation after the deaths of Zachary and his wife. Henry Eaton, of Weaverham, yeoman, whose Will was proved in 1638, was perhaps her uncle. His "brother's sons" were Robert and John, who was apparently the youngest, and had "brothers and sisters," and "Anne Eaton, my brother's daughter," may have been Hanna, otherwise Anna, who married Zachary in or about 1648 or 1649.

The Weaverham Registers are defective for marriages from 1618 to 1697, and no transcripts can be found at Chester, nor marriage licences from 1644 to 1661.

Weaverham and Goostrey are only ten miles apart, and the Eatons of Goostrey were allied to the Webbs, and William Webb was executor of Hannah Crofton's Will in 1675. William Eaton, of Goostrey, who married Jane, daughter of John Webb, was son of John (died 1579), and grandson of John. William's son, John, died in 1645, and his grandson, John, died in 1639. Both these latter Johns had married and left issue, but no Hanna or Margery is named amongst the issue of either (Lanc. and Chesh. Record Soc., lviii., 94).

In 1681 John Crofton, of Lisdorn, was defendant in a Dublin Exchequer suit, in which Ann, widow of Theophilus Eaton, is mentioned.

There was abundant issue of Zachary's marriage; "God hath blessed me with a fruitful progeny"; "Several died young, and were buried at various places" (see "Defence against Dread of Death").

1. Samuel, baptized at Wrenbury, June 16, 1650.
2. Zachariah. His father's Will calls him "my eldest sonne," and therefore older than Zaratan, and perhaps born before Samuel, but probably 1651, though not baptized at Wrenbury. He was living when his mother made her Will in 1675. His wife's name was Anne, and her Will, dated November 21, 1705, describes her as of St. Botolph parish, Aldgate, and mentions her five children:—
 - 2a. Zachariah or Zachary, who was born in 1679, and in June, 1703, resided in St. Botolph parish, aged 24; married Ann Collins, of All Hallows, Barking, at St. James', Duke Street. He died 1707.

- 2b. James, from whom perhaps descended
 - 2ba. James Crofton, who was made a Freeman of the Fishmongers' Company, London, February 9, 1792.
 - 2c. Samuel, of H.M.S. Essex, whose Will, dated April 8, 1710, was proved February, 1710-11; he had a son who is mentioned in his grandmother Ann's Will, and was, therefore, born before November, 1705, and the son may have been "Mr. Crofton, Surgeon," of King Street, Bloomsbury, whose wife, Anne, was buried December, 1736, in the City of London.
 - 2d. Ann.
 - 2e. Elizabeth, who married John Knibble or Knibbs.
3. Revd. Zaratan, baptized Wrenbury April 4, 1652; buried at Bilsington, Kent, November 27, 1705. His wife's name was Mary, and she married, secondly, in 1713 (Canterbury licence, August 3) the Revd. Jonathan Pleydell, a widower. His daughter, Mary, married on July 25, 1706 (Canterbury licence, June 13), at Bonnington, near Hythe, in Kent, George Taylor, of Kingworth, Kent, yeoman, a bachelor.
4. Zebediah, born and baptized in September, 1654, at St. Botolph's. He seems to have died before 1672, as he is not mentioned in the Will of either father or mother.
5. Zephaniah, under age in 1672; in 1740 he was a pawnbroker in St. Luke's parish. His Will was dated August 26, 1740, and was proved August 1, 1753, by Mary, his widow and executrix. No children are mentioned in the Will.
6. Hosaiah (daughter), born April 8, baptized April 13, 1656, at St. Botolph, Aldgate; died before December, 1672.
7. John, baptized at St. Botolph's, December 10, 1657; in 1673 entered Christ Church College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. 1676. He died in the East Indies, having made a Will describing himself as "of London, Clarke," and dated November 7, 1687, which left all to his wife, Elizabeth. Francis Stacey, on November 10, 1691, took letters of administration, which said that John was late of St. Giles' parish, Cripplegate. He had issue:—
 - 7a. Sarah, baptized at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London, July 11, 1676. She is entered as daughter of John and Margaret Crofton.

8. Zelophehad (see Numbers xxvi., 33; Joshua xvii., 3; xxvii, 7; xxxvi., 11), baptized at St. Botolph's May 29, 1659; living May, 1675.
9. Elizabeth, who in 1681 was still under 21, and unmarried.
10. Ebenezer, born September 24, baptized St. Botolph's October 7, 1660.

The Vestry Books at St. James, Garlick-hythe, London, show that "Mr. Zachary Crofton" was elected minister December 26, 1651, and on the following February 18 a grant was made to him to bring his family from Cheshire. Between then and March 16, 1654, when the parish parted with him, he was appointed lecturer in divers parishes. The parish voted £20 to him on March 16, 1654, on his going to St. Botolph, Aldgate, where, on June 13, 1655, he was made rector, and continued till the Restoration, when he was ejected for refusing to read the Liturgy, and the former minister, Rev. Thos. Swadlin, who had been ejected in 1642, was reinstated. The Puritans thereupon claimed Crofton as a Martyr.

In November, 1655, as "Vicar of St. Buttolph," he and the Churchwardens filed a Bill in Chancery (Hamilton No. 418) to enforce a bequest by Walter Hall for the Poor of his parish.

The following is a chronological list of his writings:—

1650. Preface to a Sermon by Edward Burghall, Vicar of Acton, Cheshire.
- 1653 & 1655. Beth-shemesh Clouded, or some animadversions on the Rabbinical Talmud of Rabbi John Rogers of Thomas-Apostles; London, sm: qto.
- „ Epistle to Readers about Liverpool and Walton, prefixed to Ralph Hall's Quaker's Principles Quaking.
1655. Fraterna Correptio, or the Saints' Zeal against Sinful Altars.
1656. Catechising God's Ordinance, delivered in sundry Sermons.
- „ The People's Need of a Living Pastor asserted and explained, (a sermon).
1657. Perjury, the Proof of Forgery, or Mr. Crofton's Civility Justified by Cadman's Falsity.
- „ Malice against Ministry Manifested.
- „ Right Re-entered (no copy extant).
1659. Felix Scelus, Querela Piorum, et Auscultatio Divina, or Prospering Profaneness Provoking Holy Conference and God's Attention.
- „ Repentance not to be repented, plainly asserted and practically explained (being Sermon xxii., pp. 371—425 in vol. v. of the 1845 edition of The Morning Exercises at Cripplegate, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 5th edn., by James Nichols; and Sermon xxii. pp. 359—409 of the 1676 edn. of The Morning Exercise Methodized on certain heads and points of the Christian Religion, opened and improved in divers Sermons by several ministers of the City of London in the Monthly Course of the Morning Exercise at Giles-in-the-Fields, May, 1659.
1660. Sermons of Psalm xxxiv., 14.
- „ ANALEPSIS, or St. Peter's Bond's Abide, for Rhetoric Worketh no Release.

1660. ANALEPSIS ANALEPHTHE, The fastening of St. Peter's Fetters, by Seven Links or Propositions, or the Efficacy and Extent of the Solemn League and Covenant Asserted and Vindicated.
- 1661, January. Preface to G(iles) F(irmin)'s Liturgical Considerator Considered.
- „ February. A Serious Review of Presbyters' Reordination by Bishops.
- „ „ Altar-Worship, or Bowing to the Communion Table Considered, as to the novelty, variety, iniquity and malignity charged to it.
- „ March. Berith-anti-Baal; on Zach: Crofton's Appearance before the Prelate Justice of the Peace, by way of rejoinder to Dr. John Gauden.
- „ July. Reformation not Separation.
1662. The Hard Way to Heaven explained and applied (a sermon).
- „ The Great Benefit of Christians' Education, &c.; a sermon preached at Acton, Co. Chester, May 26, 1662, on founding a Free School there.
1663. The Virtue and Value of Baptism, &c., an antidote to all baptism-despising dictates; sm: qto.
1665. Defence against the Dread of Death.
1671. The Saints' Care for Church Communion.
1675. Discourse of Patronage (published posthumously).

While at Garlick-hythe he had a controversy on Church discipline with John Rogers, of St. Thomas the Apostle, who published "Beth-shemesh, or the Tabernacle of the Sun," to which "Beth-shemesh Clouded," was Crofton's reply.

He obtained the appointment of St. Botolph's, it is said, through Cromwell's intervention, and shortly after a friend asked him by whose authority he came there. "By the Lord Protector's," he replied. "Why then do you not observe the fasts appointed by the Protector's Government?" To this Zachary replied, "An honest man may accept the courtesy of a thief on the highway!"

Later on he records, "I often said at my first coming to St. Botolph's I must not think to rake in a wasp's nest and not be stung, or to fight the Devil in his own dominions and not be wounded."

He offended the Baptists by announcing on Sundays after the morning sermon, "The Sacrament of Baptism is to be administered. Your reverent attendance is desired." He called his extreme opponents "furious anabaptistical spirits." He declared catechising was an ordinance to be attended by both old and young for spiritual edification. He gave all his parishioners copies of "Catechising, God's Ordinance," but William Jellie, a Common Councilman and Independent, refused a copy, and John Simpson, an officer in the new Model Army, a noted preacher, Independent, and Anabaptist, ex-afternoon lecturer at St. Botolph's, and unsuccessful applicant for the rectorship, publicly declared, "To learn a Catechism is not to worship God; as well buy your children rattles or hobby-horses as Catechisms."

He offended the Cavalier, or "profane" party, by exercising spiritual

discipline, and barring those he deemed "unworthy persons" from the Lord's Table. He debated this, and Farmantle, a parishioner, interrupted Zachary, asking how he distinguished worthy from unworthy, when he knew them not. Zachary hastily and warmly retorted, "What a strange busy man you are, to meddle in what concerns you not. If I should consult the Devil, what is it to you?" The parish constable hearing this, exclaimed, "If you have such familiarity with the Devil, you are no fit parson for us" ("Malice against Ministry Manifested").

Much to Zachary's annoyance, on a petition by 67 of his parishioners to the Protector in Council, on February 10, 1657, John Simpson was allowed to lecture in the church as formerly on part of the Lord's Day, and on one week-day (Cal. State Papers). Both sides grew very hot about it.

Zachary's opponents alleged that over a year before Zachary had chastised his young maid-servant, Mary Cadman, with a rod in an improper manner, as if a schoolboy. Zachary solemnly denied this, and in April, 1657, fifty parishioners attested that they believed him innocent in a pamphlet, "An attest of the Householders within the Parish of Buttolph's, Aldgate, unto the innocency of Mr. Zach. Crofton." Mary Cadman herself made an Affidavit before a Chancery Master that it was true, but afterwards confessed she had perjured herself.

This scandal was discussed if not invented at The Green Dragon, and was reported to Cromwell, and was publicly investigated before the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall, when Zachary was "treated with scant justice." Cromwell had a personal interview with him, and gave him a severe rebuke ("Perjury, the Proof of Forgery").

After Cromwell was again installed Protector, June 26, 1657, Zachary, on July 31, wrote to his arch-enemy Simpson, relying on the changes in the Constitution effected by "The Humble Petition and Advice" at the beginning of 1657. He worded his letter thus: "Mr. Sympson. If the order (by the colour of which you invaded my church) did give you (which I confesse I coulde never understand) any power so to doe, the late revolution hath made it voide and nulle. I therefore desire you to cease your future paines in that place, and, if you conceive you have any right in the place, commence your action. The next Lorde's Day being the 2 of August, I intend to preach at my own Church between one and two of the clocke after noone" (Pub. Rec. Office).

Simpson's lecture, on August 2, was interrupted by Zachary and his friends; "while Mr. Crofton was in the pulpit, Mr. Simpson would

be preaching out of the opposite gallery." Two days later Simpson lodged his complaint with the Council of State, who ordered the Rector and Churchwardens to obey the Council's Order previously made.

One Warden was Walden, a Cavalier, who stood by the Independents, and with Tench and Finch, constables for the City part of the parish, met at the Fountain Tavern in Aldersgate, and decided to pull their Rector out of the pulpit by force if he entered it.

Zachary seems to have heard of this, and next Sunday, after morning service, delivered his sermon, and stopped in his pulpit guarded by his friends, including the constables of the Middlesex part of the parish. There was a great crowd, and about one o'clock Walden and the City constables made their way to the pulpit, presented the Order, and asked if Zachary would obey it. Zachary asked from whom it came, and was told "From the Lord Protector and Council." Zachary saw some Common Councilmen amongst Walden's followers, and said, "Nay, from the Common Council," and then, seeing the Order was addressed to "Mr. Grafton," exclaimed "This does not concern me." The Simpsonians were ejected ("Malice against Ministry").

Four days later a Petition by a majority of the City Common Councilmen, along with Walden and others, "well-affected," was presented to the Council of State giving their version, and praying enforcement of the Order. Fleetwood and Pickering were deputed by the Council to examine Crofton and others. This they did, and reported next day. Crofton pleaded that as incumbent he had a right to preach on Sunday afternoons, and had announced that he would finish by three, after which Simpson could lecture. The Council made an Order, signed by Cromwell, fixing two o'clock for Simpson to begin (Cal. State Papers).

This did not please Zachary, who went to the Old Bailey, and obtained a Warrant against Walden, Tench, and Finch for brawling in his church. Inadvertently the Magistrates' Clerk omitted Walden's name, and Zachary inserted it. The charge was dismissed, but Zachary says the Lord Chief Justice afterwards convicted them.

Next Sunday Zachary allowed Simpson to lecture, but read from the pulpit his "syllabic protest," and published a (lost) pamphlet about it, entitled "Right Re-entered."

On September 2 friends told Zachary that Simpson was preaching against baptism, especially of infants. Zachary attended the next Wednesday lecture, and was so disgusted at what he heard that he hurried back to his study, and wrote a protesting letter to Simpson.

He demanded Simpson's reasons for his "baptism-annihilating notions." The letter was ignored.

In the preface to "Virtue and Value of Baptism," Zachary rejects Simpson as a heretic. Simpson set to work, saying nothing, and on October 22 lodged a Petition with the Council charging Zachary with being a declared enemy of the Government, who preached daily against it, trying to make it odious and contemptible, thus preparing "the rude multitude for insurrection." It asked for his removal, and was referred to the Commissioners appointed in August, 1654, "for ejecting scandalous and insufficient ministers in London."

Zachary appeared before them, Dec. 2, to answer the six primary and five additional charges laid against him:—1, Consulting the Devil; 2, disloyal language, comparing Cromwell to a highway thief; 3, that Cromwell was "an unrighteous judge, who made the law a nose of wax" in the Cadman case; 4, uncivil behaviour to Cadman; 5, refusing to obey the Council Order of August 9; 6, inserting Walden's name in the warrant.

Four of the additional charges concerned disloyal expressions, the fifth was refusal to preach or let any one else do so on the Thanksgiving Day for Dunbar and Worcester victories, and refusal to let Simpson preach on "the Lord's mercies to the London trained bands at Newbury Wash."

He first challenged their jurisdiction, and while the Council adjourned to consider the point, he published, December 10, "Malice against Ministry Manifested, by the plain and modest Plea and Defence of Zach: Crofton, Minister of the Gospel at Botolph's, Aldgate," abusing John Levett as a constant enemy of Gospel ministry, and Captain Harrison for taking a fortnight's lodgings in the parish to qualify as one aggrieved. Two Common Councillors he called venerable carpenters in their taffety doublets, and a third "a tallow-chandler gaping for a deputy-ship," and all five were "profound sack-suckers and substantial ale-house supporters." He claimed that he merely expressed personal dissatisfaction, and did not incite to rebellion, and would be submissive and silent if Simpson was removed; that the Cadman charge was absolutely false; that inserting Walden's name was only the hasty act of "a man sorely tried by malice and persecution"; and that he prevented Simpson preaching the Newbury sermon because, "with swords by their sides, they brought him into the church," adding, "nor will I let him preach one moment longer than I can help it."

On the day for the further hearing, a pamphlet by "Alethes Noctroff" [Truth Crofton] appeared as "Perjury the Proof of

Forgery, or Mr. Crofton's Civility justified by Cadman's Falsity." The introduction deals with catechising and baptism, and barring the unworthy, and how he was reviled as "priest, limb of anti-Christ, little Laud," &c.; that in 1656, during his absence from town, the "Warwickshire Wild Oats" (Simpson) was brought to the church, but the Wardens withstood his entry, and he had instead to "scatter his opinions from a tombstone." It also told how his enemies at next Easter Vestry chose a "profane" man as Warden, and obtained the Order for Simpson to preach by pretending Mrs. Man had left a legacy for that purpose. His enemies, he said, had alleged he was a Malignant, and had kissed the King's hand at Worcester, and finally they devised the Cadman scandal.

The Council's decision is not recorded.

On September 3, 1658, Cromwell died, and on September 14 the Trainband Survivors of Newbury Fight petitioned the Council for Simpson to preach the Anniversary Sermon, September 20 (Cal. State Papers). An Order was probably made, and other Orders in January permitted Simpson to preach certain annual funeral sermons.

In July, 1659, the Cheshire Presbyterians rose under Sir George Booth, and Zachary had "left town and gone to Cheshire on domestic business"! On July 17, he preached at St. Peter's, West-chester (Chester's former name). Early in August General Lambert from London defeated Booth at Winnington Bridge. This delayed Zachary's return. In London it was rumoured that he had preached to the rebel army. This much alarmed his family and friends, and on his return the Militia Committee and State Council summoned him to appear, and a lieutenant was tendered as witness to the preaching, but Zachary cleared himself, and was discharged on condition that he published the sermons.

He complied in December by publishing "Felix Scelus, &c." (Auspicious Crime, the Quarrel of the Pious and Divine Attention). He boldly wrote in the Preface:—"I might not have written thus, had not our eyes seen treason, rebellion, regicide, perfidy, perjury, pride, hypocrisy, and violence break out into sad and sinful revolution, destruction of liberties, blasphemy of God, contempt of Gospel ministry, letting loose the Devil in a boundless toleration, and confusion in Church and State."

On December 26, 1659, he printed "Berith-anti-Baal," as "a letter to a member of the Rump Parliament, or the day of their Triumphant Return from Portsmouth," vigorously demanding a Free Parliament, with the recall of the Stuarts as its first measure. Shortly after, at St. Peter's, Cornhill (where John Crofton was baptized in 1540) he

publicly proclaimed the same view, with the result that "the whole city expected Mr. Crofton's bonds at the least."

On February 3 General Monk's entry into London ended the Independents' powers, and Simpson vanished. Zachary's delight was shown in his sermon on "Pursuit of Peace," preached March 29 to a "solemn assembly of the parishioners of Botolph's, Aldgate, on the composure of their late unhappy and long-continued differences."

He showed great zeal and activity in promoting the King's Restoration, hoping for concessions to the Presbyterians.

Shortly after the Restoration, June 12, 1660, further trouble arose, for Bishop Gauden's pamphlet, "Analepsis, or the Loosening of St. Peter's Bonds," maintained that as relating to Episcopacy the Covenant was null and void. Zachary replied with "Analepsis, or St. Peter's Bonds Abide," written in two days, and published July 8.

In the next three months Dr. Gauden published three more pamphlets, to which, on November 23, Zachary replied in "Analepsis Analephthe, the Fastening of St. Peter's Fetters." In it he foretold his fate, saying, "I know quite well the current of the times, and the disposition of the Court and country. In thus acting, I expose myself to censure, and ruin all my hopes of preferment, which my constant loyalty to his Majesty and my strong opposition to the Engagement might justify me in expecting. When I consult a proud heart within and a numerous family without me, I find sufficient arguments to determine fully against myself, but I hope that I have not so learnt Christ," adding the words used by the Covenant-Martyr Christopher Love, uttered on the scaffold, "I had rather die a Covenant-keeper, than live a Covenant-breaker."

Gauden continued with "Anti-Baal-Berith," and Zachary finally retorted with "Berith-anti-Baal," containing many allusions to his own life and past conduct, redoubling his loyal assurances and emphasizing his disaffection under the Commonwealth, and setting forth his endeavours for the Restoration.

As lecturer at St. Antholin's in the City, his sermons were the talk of the town. Letters amongst the State Papers show his notoriety. A City Presbyterian wrote to a country friend, calling Zachary "a subtle, witty man, bitter against the bishops, and a great vexation to them." Another says, "There were more people than could get into the church." A third says, "Little Crofton had the greatest auditory in London." A fourth mis-spells his name as "Graffen," and says, "two thousand in the streets could not get into the Tantling (St. Antholin's) Meeting-house to hear him bang the bishops, which theme he doth most exquisitely handle." His sermons had as result, that two

Presbyterians and two Independents were returned at Guildhall, March 19, as City Members of Parliament.

Before that Parliament met Secretary Nicholas in alarm, summoned and examined him about his "Fastening of St. Peter's Bonds," and "Berith-anti-Baal," and committed him to the Tower for high treason.

Pepys' Diary, March 23, 1661, records, "Crofton, the great Presbyterian minister, that had preached so highly against the bishops, is clapped up this day in the Tower, which do please some and displease others exceedingly."

Kennet's *Registrum Anglicanum* (p. 375 margin) quotes from L'Estrange, "the single imprisonment of Crofton had quieted that party more than all the multiplied and transcendent mercies of his Majesty."

In 1661 Thos. Tomkin, Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, published "Mr. Crofton's case soberly considered, plainly stated, and humbly submitted to the consideration of just and prudent men."

A comedy appeared, called "The Presbyterian Lash, or Noctroff's Maid Whipt," with all the customary coarseness, a few gleams of wit, and real names thinly disguised. The epilogue records Crofton's imprisonment, with a hope he might soon share the fate of Hugh Peters, lately hanged in Holborn.

He was in the Tower more than a year, "at great expense," and was only released July 25, 1662. Possibly his release was due to efforts by his relative, Sir Edward Crofton, of Mote, who was made a baronet July 1, 1661, and on January 11, 1662-3, obtained a marriage licence describing himself as of St. Martin's parish, and his future wife as of St. Paul's parish, Covent Garden.

While in the Tower he offended his Presbyterian friends by petitioning to be allowed to attend the Church of England service in the Tower Chapel, and several controversial writings on this subject passed on both sides.

While in the Tower he wrote, in his "Defence against the Dread of Death," expecting to be executed as a traitor, "Tyburn or Tower-hill may be as near, as good, yea, a much better way to Heaven than any others," but the pamphlet was not published till July or August, 1665, during the Great Plague, as a comfort to those not yet attacked.

The Revd. Henry Newcomen's Diary (Chetham Soc., xviii.) records on July 29, 1662, "news that Mr. Crofton was released"; August 23, 1662, "None but Mr. Crofton and two others preached last Lord's Day between the Tower and Westminster"; January 21, 1662-3, "Read Mr. Crofton's last book"; and in his autobiography (Cheth: Soc.,

xxvi., 160), July 26, 1666, "Mr. Crofton's letters and papers just now came."

When released he refused to separate from the national church, but would not use the Common Prayer Book. He wrote against schism, "Reformation not Separation," and preached a course of sermons in London thereon, but neither solicited nor received preferment. He was, in fact, deprived of the St. Botolph's rectorship.

He now left London, and went, with his wife and seven children, into Cheshire, where Lord Brereton, who kept an eye on him, and caused his arrest, says (October 26, 1663; Cal. St. P.), he "turned cheese-factor, and rode up and down the country sowing sedition. He gave a book he lately wrote to the Quartermaster sent to arrest him." He was still in Chester Castle on November 30, when Brereton wrote reporting that Crofton said he had written one Bishop silent who could not speak, and spoken another (Dr. Morley) dumb who could not write, and that he was fierce against Bishops, remembering the old saying "No bishops, no kings."

He was imprisoned in Chester Castle for a short time, and when released returned to London, where he set up a grocer's shop. Under pressure of The Five Mile Act he left London and took a farm at Little Barford, Bedfordshire, but was in London during the Plague in 1665, and later set up a school in his old parish, Aldgate, but lived at Tower Hill.

The Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Starling, invited him to preach a course of sermons at St. James', Duke Place. These were published as "The Saints' Care for Church Communion."

He died just before Christmas, 1672, at Tower Hill, and was buried at St. Botolph's, December 26, where the Register records "Zachariah Crofton, minister, Tower Hill." R. Smith's obituary (Camden Soc. xlv.) records "Decr. 26, 1672, Mr. Crofton, a preacher, was buried at St. Botolph's, Aldgate; Dr. Arden, Rector there, preached at the funeral."

Calamy, in *Nonconformists' Memorial*, describes Zachary as "a quick and warm but upright man, an acute, learned and solid divine, and excellent Christian." His parishioners, twenty-eight years after Zachary died, told White Kennet (incumbent of St. Botolph's, and author of *Registrum Anglicanum*), Zachary was "a weak, zealous man, who ran himself into many difficulties."

Zachary, in his will, dated December 20, 1672, is described as "of the p'sh of St. Botolph without Algate, London, Clerke." He mentions his eldest son Zachariah, and Zaretan, both having had their portions; Zephaniah, John, and Zelophehad each £100 at 21, daughter Elizabeth £100 at 21 or marriage, and the bond of her Uncle John

Eaton for payment of £80. The rest was left to his wife Hanna, with all lands and tenements. Margery Scraggs and Tho. Heath were witnesses, and the widow proved it in the Archdeaconry Court, May 5, 1673, as executrix.

Hanna made her will May 3, 1675, being "of St. Buttolph without Aldgate parish, widdow, relict and executrix of Zachary Crofton, clerke." She left a messuage and lands in Weverham, Co. Chester, to be sold after the death of Ellen Pierson, the life tenant, and out of proceeds she left £5 each to Zachary and Zareton and the rest to Zephaniah, John and Zelophehad in lieu of their father's legacy, but if they all died then Elizabeth. She left a messuage in Lood Street, Weverham, and lands to Elizabeth in lieu of her father's legacy, and £20 out of her dwellinghouse in Little Tower Hill in the Tower Liberty to her and Zachary's maid servant, Anne Studder; the Red Room furniture to Elizabeth, and the rest of the furniture to her and the three younger sonnes. She left three sums of 20 shillings for a ring to William Webb of London Esqr., her brother John Eaton of Weverham, Yeoman, and her sister Margery wife of Thomas Scragg, Citizen and Merchant Tailor of London. Elizabeth was residuary legatee. The will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court, December 4, 1677.

The St. Botolph parishioners, in 1690, told White Kennet that Mr. Crofton's School was more his daughter's than his own, and that he only helped her in teaching the boys and girls to read, but as Elizabeth was under age in 1681 she could hardly have had a school before her father died in 1672.

In June, 1668, Zachary, Samuel, John and Elizabeth Crofton, children of Zachary Crofton, Clerke, infants, by John Ward, of London, Ironmonger, their guardian, filed a Chancery Bill (Bridges, Bundle 467, No. 93; 460), against John Eaton, of Weverham, and William Beard, of Newcastle-under-Line, who, with money of Zachary senior, had bought from Robt. Winterbotham, of Warrington, a messuage at Weverham, which they with Winterbotham and Ralph Emsworth, of Co. Bedford, encouraged Edward Billington and Alice Billington, now wife of Thomas Worrall, to claim as having been sold to them.

In October, 1673, Hannah Crofton, widow of Zachary, filed a Chancery Bill (Hamilton, 523), stating that Zachary in April, 16 Charles II., borrowed £200 from George Booth, of Chester, and gave a Bond, with John Eaton, of Weaverham, gent., and Richard Wilcoxon, of Weaverham, gent., as sureties, and Zachary repaid Booth, but Wilcoxon had the Bond and died, leaving his wife Elenor exix. of his will, and Elenor died and made Joseph Witter, Thos. Jack-

son, and John Williamson her exors. Hannah claimed surrender of the Bond. Zachary, son of Zachary, in June, 1672, had brought an action for the same purpose.

From a Petition or Appeal to the House of Lords made by Joseph Witter in 1673, it appears that in November, 1658, Zachary Crofton was witness to a Bond given by Richard Willcoxon of County Chester, gent., when in London, to Mrs. Grizell Grover, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, or rather to John White as her trustee for a loan of £600. The Bond was lost, and in 1670, Mrs. Grover obtained a Decree for payment on Crofton's evidence. Willcoxon died and Witter was exor. for his widow Elliner, and repudiated the debt. Mrs. Grover died and left Hanna Crofton her executrix, but Witter averred that in 1658 Grizel Grover was "a poor woman, living on the charity of others, and in November, 1658, White, her alleged trustee, was a prisoner in the Fleet," and that John Dale, the scrivener, and his clerk, Peter Griffith, who were alleged to have been concerned in the Bond, could not be traced in the Church Books of St. Giles. Witter asked for a reversal of the Decree and an order upon "Hannah Crofton widdow, and Zarratan Crofton son of Zachary who pretends right to ye said moneys."

In 1681, William Webb, of London, Esq., Margery Scragg, of St. Buttolph's parish, widow, and William Beard, of Newcastle, Co. Stafford, Salter, as procheins amys (next friends) of Elizabeth Crofton, an infant, sued Mary Eaton, widow, in the Cheshire Exchequer Court (Pub: Rec: Office), alleging that on May 19, 1652, Tho. Marbury, of Marbury, Co. Chester, leased a messuage in Weverham (lately occupied by Edward Billington, of Weverham, yeoman, and Ellen his widow), to Ellen Billington, for lives of Edward and Alice her children. Zachary Crofton bought the freehold subject to that lease. Ellen Billington assigned to Robert Winterbotham, of Warrington, husbandman, who borrowed, in 1665, £40 from John Eaton, of Weverham, yeoman, and William Beard, trustees for Zachary Crofton's children (Public Record Office).

SECTION IXB.

CROFTONS OF TOMONA, ROSCOMMON.

This family is perhaps related to the Anne Crofton, of Mote, who married Roger O'Connor of Castleruby, and whose great-grandson Peter O'Connor, of Tomona, married Miss Bell, of Streamstown, and to whom there is a monument in Tulsk Abbey. They use the usual Crofton arms, crest, and motto.

They trace back to Patrick Crofton, of Tomona, Co. Roscommon, yeoman, who had a son, Edward Crofton, of Cleheen, Cootehall, Co. Roscommon, who married Mary McGowan, and had a son, William Crofton, of Tomona, who married Mary Farrell, and had issue :—

1. Edward, of whom presently.
2. John, who went to Buffalo, U.S.A.

Three other sons, who died before 1896.

Edward Crofton was of Cleheen, and married Bridget Regan. He died in 1904, leaving issue :—

1. The Very Reverend William, parish priest of Palmerston Glebe, Cliffoney, Co. Sligo; died 1907.
2. John Regan, manager, National Bank, Ltd., Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo, living 1910, unmarried.
3. Patrick Regan, L.C.S. Edin., and L.C.P. Edin.; Town Councillor, Southampton; married Elizabeth Shanley, and died 1900, leaving one son, Edward, living 1910.
4. Edward Regan, M.D., R.U.I., &c.; of Bedminster, by Bristol; married Kathleen O'Callaghan; died 1901, leaving one son, William, living 1910.

SECTION IXc.

CROFTONS OF HOLLYWOOD, WICKLOW.

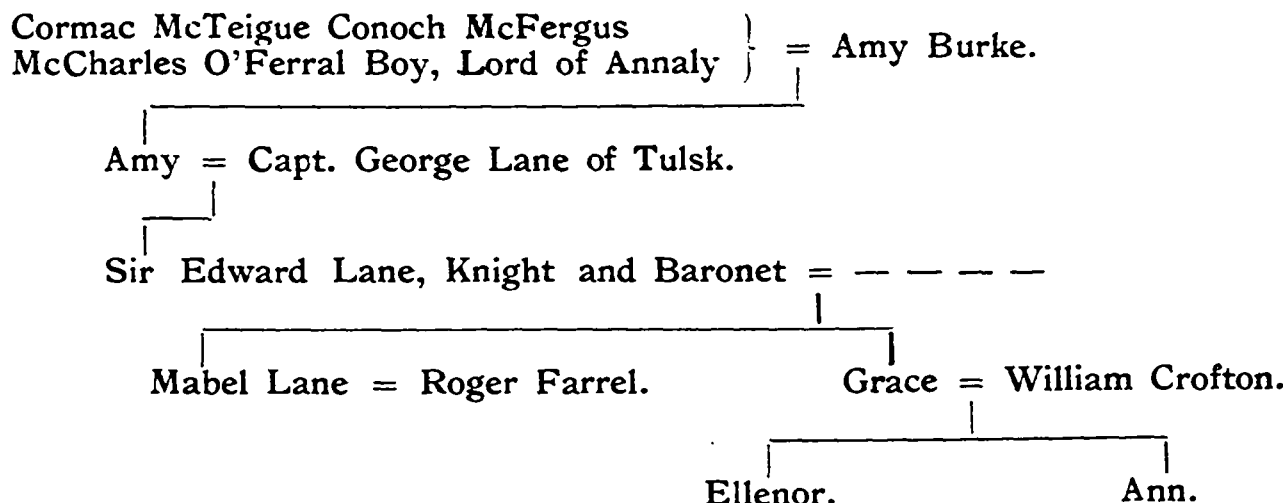
There was a Crofton who was a miller in Co. Meath, and he had a son Richard, who was also a miller, and lived at Hollywood, Co. Wicklow. He married Ann Ratchford, and their son Patrick was born in 1785 at Hollywood. His wife's name was Catherine, and he died in 1894 at Naas, Co. Kildare, at the reputed age of 109, leaving Catherine surviving, and reputed to be over a hundred years old.

SECTION IXd.

ANGLO-IRISH CROFTONS.

The following are not fully identified Croftons in chronological order. Many also went into the army, and owing to change of regiment and promotions are not easy to identify.

William Crofton, "Linea Antiqua," p. 66, recorded a pedigree thus:—



1646. Nov. 26, John Crofton, Quartermaster of Lord Colooney's Regiment, received a grant of lands in Co. Sligo, and another grant in 1677.
1648. Thomas Crofton, Quartermaster of Sir Thomas Meredith's Regiment, and Lieut. Crofton, of same regiment (officers of Parliamentary Army, T.C.D. MS.). The latter was perhaps Lieut. William Crofton, of Trim, who in 1648 wrote from Athboy to Sir T. Meredith (Ormonde Papers, vol. i.).
1649. The officers included Ensign Crofton; Cornet Henry; Henry, Esq.; Ensign Richard; Thomas; Capt. Thomas; Qtr.-Mr. Thos.; Lieut. William (O'Hart's "Landed Gentry," 381).
1662. John Crofton, Quartermaster in Lord Collooney's (Richard Coote) Regiment of Horse.
- 1661-2. Jan. 21, General Pardon, including Cornet Edward Crofton (Cal. State Papers, p. 188).
1663. John Crofton and Henry Crofton, grantees of land under Act of Settlement.
1673. Henry, son of Edward Crofton, gent., aged 16, matriculated at Trin. Coll., Dublin; born Co. Limerick, educated by Mr. Reader in Dublin.
1681. Jacob Crofton married Ann Jones, of Cork.
1688. Protestants leaving Dublin for Chester:—

Certifi: 212, Dorothy Crofton, gt. (gentlewoman).

„ 359, Elizabeth Crofton, 3 chn: King's Co: gt.

„ 760, George Crofton, Derry, Capt: 1 d(aughter)
Sept. Ed: Co. Tyr(one) gt: wife, 2 ch:
(income) £200.

„ 763, Richard Crofton, son, 1 d:
Henry, Co. Roscom: Esq.

„ 1017, Edward Crofton, gent., sick.

1689. Protestants attainted by James II.'s Irish Parliament :
Sir Edward Crofton; Capt. Henry Crofton, of Longford House (a Jacobite?); George Crofton, also George and John, of Co. Roscommon; Edward Crofton, of Tipperary, and Edward Crofton, of King's County (Thorpe Colln., Dublin).
1689. Capt. Henry Crofton and Cornet John Crofton were in Clifford's Dragoons.
1689. Capt. Henry Crofton was in Lord Clanrickard's Foot Regiment (Jacobite Army).
1691. July, John Crofton buried at St. Catherine's, Dublin.
1707. Ensign John Crofton, of Earl of Drogheda's Regiment, 1s. 6d. p.d. half-pay; and Richard Crofton, of Lord Charlemont's Regiment (Egerton MS., 2,259).
1712. Thos. Crofton matriculated T.C.D. May 11; Dr. Delaney, tutor.
1715. Lieut. John Crofton, pension 2s. per day from Brigadier Creighton's Regiment (Add. MS., Brit. Mus., 29,880).
1715. John Crofton, of Dublin, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, leased lands at Knocken-tarin, Coleraine par: to John Browne, of Dungannon, gent., during Elizabeth's life, as devised to Elizabeth by Henry Browne, her late husband (Mayo Croftons?).
1724. May 2, Jane Crofton married Theophilus Warren, at St. Peter's, Dublin.
1725. August 14, Robert Crofton baptized at St. Peter's, Dublin.
1729. George, son of John Crofton, merchant, aged 15, matriculated T.C.D., educated by Mr. Gunning.
1729. Edward, son of Edward Crofton, Esq., aged 16; born, Dublin; Soc: Com: T.C.D.
1730. John, son of Thos. and Elizabeth Crofton, baptized St. Mary's, Dublin, April 23, born April 1.
1730. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth C: baptized St. Mary's, October 18, born 5th.
- 1734-5. February, Hester Crofton buried at St. Peter's, Dublin.
1737. John Crofton, of Cork, married Ann Hussey.
1738. April, James, son of James and Elizabeth Crofton, baptized St. Peter's, Dublin.
1745. November, Elizabeth Crofton buried at St. Peter's, Dublin.
1746. July 1, Thomas Crofton, gent., Cornet, to be Lieutenant in Brigadier De Granger's Dragoon Regiment.
1750. May, "Mrs. Crofton" buried, St. Peter's, Dublin.
1759. November 7, Henry Crofton, 18th Light Dragoons.
1760. May 25, John Crofton, Captain 96th Foot, East Indies.

1761. September, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine Crofton, baptized at St. Peter's, Dublin.
1776. Administration for Margaret Crofton, alias Cary, of Dublin, widow.
1778. Elizabeth Crofton, Dublin licence to marry James Nicholson.
1780. April, John Edward Crofton, of Greenwood, Co. Mayo, married Judith Crean, of Pebblesfield, near Clare, Co. Mayo (*Hib. Mag.*, p. 232).
1784. William Crofton, Elphin licence to marry Jane J. Kelly.
1785. Will of Frances Crofton, of Dublin, widow.
1786. Mary Crofton, Dublin licence to marry William Jackson.
1787. Caroline Crofton, Dublin licence to marry John Cox.
1788. William Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Sidney Deane.
1788. November, John Crofton, in India, sent report to Lord Braybrook (East Indian Papers, No. 27).
1790. Elinor Crofton, Dublin licence to marry George Jennings.
1793. Edward Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Emilia Champion.
1794. William Crofton, Quartermaster, Dragons, administration.
1794. Philip Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Ann Logan.
- 1794 (about). Mr. Crofton married Ellen, daughter of Revd. Martin Lucius O'Brien, headmaster of Carrick-on-Suir Grammar School. She survived him, and married, secondly, Garrett Wall, M.D.
1796. Henry Crofton, tenant on Lord Sudeley's estate, Co. Donegal, had a dispute about the land; also Henry Crofton, of Boat Quay, same estate.
1797. Jane Crofton, Dublin licence to marry John Weeks.
1802. Mary Ann Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Denis Spencer.
1803. Mary Frances Crofton married Revd. Annesley Bailey (*Hib. Mag.*, p. 191).
1809. Mary Ann Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Roger Dawson.
1810. Alicia Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Matthew Conry.
1810. John Crofton, Ensign, 75th Foot, retired on half pay.
1811. John Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Jane Blundell.
1812. William Edward Crofton, Lieutenant, retired half pay, 1817.
1814. Henry Crofton, Captain 82nd Regiment; retired half pay, 1816.
1816. Sidney Crofton, Dublin licence to marry John Dalgan.
1818. Elizabeth Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Charles Sheppard.
1819. Mary Ann Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Hugh Hay.
1820. Sidney Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Thos. Parker.
1823. Edward Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Eleanor Conroy.
1825. Aylmer Crofton, Esq., of Dublin (Directory).

1828. John M. Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Catherine Fielding.
 1831. April, Lieut. Robert Crofton, at Calcutta, pensioned, Bengal Veteran Estab.
 1832. Valesius Skipton Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Julia Cath : Naghton.
 1835. Frances Crofton, Dublin licence to marry William Whittaker.
 1840. Marcus Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Jane Hearn.
 1841. Kate Crofton, Dublin licence to marry James Bedell.
 1841. Edward Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Eleanor Kelly.
 1852. Jane Crofton, Dublin licence to marry David Pressley. Jane's pedigree relates back to a Crofton who had a son who was a yeoman at Mohill, and married twice. By his second wife he had sons James and John, who lived at Mohill, and went to the United States, America, after the famine. By his first wife he had a daughter Eleanor, also a son William, who was a gardener, and married. He had issue : Jane, of Enniskillen, who married David Pressley, Margaret, and Elizabeth (of Kenure School, Rush, Co. Dublin).
 1853. Henry Robert Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Catherine Fenton.
 1856. John Crofton, Dublin licence to marry Jane Bennett Evans.
 1861. Henry Crofton, died October 6, aged 43, buried Mount Jerome, Dublin.

SECTION IXE.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND CROFTONS.

Between 1865 and 1889 (inclusive) the following unidentified Croftons died in the South of England : —

Andrew, Stonehouse in Devon, age 28, 1872; Eleanor, Bath, 1865; Elizabeth, Dover, aged 54, 1879; Elizabeth Frances, Winchester, 69, 1882; Frances Ann, Kingston, 65, 1885; John, West Hampnett, Sussex, 27, 1884; John James, Portsea, 35, 1878; Martha, Portsea, 22, 1883; Marianne, Stourbridge, Worcester, 72, 1871; M. Frances, Woolwich, 65, 1884; Philip, Woolwich, 66, 1869; Philip*, Woolwich,

* These Philips, if 66, were born 1803 and 1815. The second Philip may be Sergeant Philip, born at Loughlin, Co. Roscommon, enlisted at Woolwich in Royal Artillery, July, 1837, aged 19 (born 1818), married Elizabeth Wright, at Loughal, Armagh, January, 1846; served in Canada, West Indies, at Antigua, where he buried his wife in the Military Cemetery, Shirley Heights, October 20, 1851, aged 28; and Gibraltar; pensioned October, 1863.

66, 1881; Rebecca, Greenwich, 63, 1887; Sarah Jane, Bath, 64, 1867; William Charles, Portsea, 47, 1880. The last-named was son of Edward Crofton who was born in Ireland, January 1, 1800, and was a damask weaver who went into the army; Edward married twice; by the second wife he had a son, born 1863; by the first wife he had two sons and two daughters, the eldest son was drowned at sea; the second son was William Charles, who was apprenticed at Woolwich, and was at Ascension and Malta, and finally Portsmouth. His son, William George, was born at Malta February 2, 1864, apprenticed at Portsmouth, and has issue: 1, William Royston, born 1887; 2, Archibald Robert James, born 1889, school teacher; and 3, a son.

SECTION IXF.

CROFTONS OF LONDON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Having regard to the London origin of John Crofton the Escheator, and to the introduction of Zachary Crofton and his children, it is worth while to group, chronologically the unidentified occurrences of the family name after 1600 as follow:—

- 1584. William Crofton, of St. Botolph's parish, Billingsgate, sailor, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Elliott, Fishmonger.
- 1603. July 27. Marriage of Christopher Crofton, of Bethnal Green, and Alice Johnson, of same, at St. Dunstan's, Stepney.
- 1603. August 13. Administration to William Crofton, of St. Dunstan in the East, London, granted to Christiane Crofton, born Knottisford, widow.
- 1619. Thomas Crofton and wife, of Mitcham, Surrey (Will of John Knipp).
- 1626. Susanna Crofton, of Whitechapel, widow, married Thomas Jurman (German?), of Whitechapel.
- 1632. Mary Crofton, of St. Martin-in-Fields, married Richard Eaglesfield, gent., of same parish; licence for St. Faith's, London, but married at Kensington Parish Church.
- 1659. May 10. Ann, wife of John Crofton, buried at All Hallows, London Wall.
- 1661. May. Thos. Crofton, Citizen and Merchant Tailor of London, filed a Chancery Bill (Bridges, Bundle 407, No. 143, 414) against Henry Sweetinge (whose wife was Mary and son John), of London, Pewterer, about land at Wandsworth, Surrey, leased to Crofton Aug. 30, 1650, for 21 years.

1673. Nov. Thomas Crafton, of Maidstone, Kent, gent., filed a Chancery Bill (Collins, No. 207) stating that two years since he was at Bantam, in East Indies, and handed to James Wicking, who was sailing for England, to hand to Robert Brooke, of Maidstone, for T.C. a Japan Secreetore or Cabinet, a Palampeere Quilt, and other things value £106, but Wicking died leaving Richard sen. and jun., his father and brother, and Anne Brown, his sister, all of Maidstone, administrators, who claimed them as belonging to James.
1681. May 11. John Crofton buried at Petersham, Richmond, Surrey.
1693. Nov. 30. Robert Crafton married Susanna Queen (?).
1698. July 26. Michael Crafton, Cooper, married Mary Newby, both of Deptford, Kent.
1736. Dec. Ann, wife of Mr. Crofton, Surgeon, of King Street, Bloomsbury, buried in City of London.
1760. July. Margaret, widow of James Crofton, and formerly Blundell, of Dublin, administratrix. N.B.—In 1811 a John Crofton married Jane Blundell.
1761. Administration for Mary, wife of Thomas Crofton, Esq., late of St. Ann's parish, Westminster.
1763. William Crofton, Esq., died at New Burlington Street (*Gentleman's Magazine*).
1769. August. Alice, wife of William Crofton, of Hastings, Sussex, Quartermaster 1st Dragoon Guards, administratrix.
1772. Feb. James Crofton, admitted to Fishmongers' Company, after serving apprenticeship.
1773. Walter, son of John Crofton, and late Lieutenant 46th Foot, in North America, bachelor, Administration.
1774. John Crofton, Broker, Silver Street, Golden Square, St. Martin-in-Fields (Westminster Poll Book).
- 1778, Will; 1781, Codicil; 1781 Probate, of John Crofton, of St. James Parish, Westminster; mother Dorothy, a widow, of St. Andrew's parish, Holborn; wife Susannah, sister Mary Cole, brother Thomas.
1796. Administration to Philip Crofton, Adjutant 43rd Regiment, of Strutton Ground, St. John Evangelist parish, Westminster, granted to his wife Sarah.
1808. March. John Crofton, seaman, H.M.S. Stately and Polyphemus, bachelor; his Aunt Anne Ingham, alias Ingram, spinster, was his next of kin.
1854. Major Frederick Crofton (Mote?) died at 34, Torrington

Square, Tottenham Court Road, London, and Mrs. Crofton appears in 1855 Directory.

- 1869. Thomas Crofton, Linendraper, 122, Holloway Road, London, N.
- 1870. Walter Crofton lived at 2, Carey Villas, Angel Road, Hammersmith, and in 1881 Walter Crofton, aged 59 (born 1822) died at London.
- 1873. Miss Louisa Frances Crofton lived at 7, Montague Villas, Richmond, and had shares in National Provincial Bank of England (Croftons of Roebuck Castle?).
- 1881. Kate Crofton, aged 82 (born 1799), died at London.
- 1881. Walter Edward Crofton, Tobacconist, 91, Edward Street, Portland Town, London, N.W.

The last-named may have been a member of a family of Croftons from Durham which settled in London about 1780 (see that section, *post*).

Richard Crofton appears in Directories from 1784 to 1794 as a tobacconist and snuffmaker, 8, Watling Street, St. Augustine parish, London. He founded the tobacconist business carried on by Crofton and Rippon, of 61, Bartholomew's Close, 1809-1881, with various branches; Rippon was a relative from Durham.

Richard had issue:—

1. Abraham, who married Frances Fleming at St. George's, Hanover Square, June 23, 1796. From 1790 to 1802 he was a tobacconist and snuffmaker at 8, Watling Street; in 1802 a tallow merchant; in 1822 he was a brewer at Stockwell, and from 1794 to 1802 was probably member of "Crofton and Oliver," Hop and Seed Factors, 4, Union Street, Borough.
2. J. S. Crofton, who in 1832 kept an Oil and Italian Warehouse at 144, Aldersgate Street; in 1841 Mary Crofton was in same business at No. 131 in that street.

Between 1865 and 1889 the following unidentified Crofton deaths occurred in London:—Robert, aged 31, 1867, St. George's parish, Southwark; Richard, aged 88, 1869, St. Pancras parish; John, aged 85, 1879, Mary-le-bone parish; Joseph, aged 51, 1873, Poplar; Kate, aged 82, 1881; a child, 1882, Westminster; Eva, aged 8, 1887, Westminster; Prosser, aged 23, 1888; Fred. H. C., aged 70, 1882, stock-broker; Walter, aged 59, 1881.

SECTION IXG.

CROFTONS OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

The seaport town of Blyth, fifteen miles north of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was formerly in a detached part of County Durham. Part of the town is called Crofton, and is in Horton parish. The Croftons of Durham may have taken their name thence, or some remote ancestor from Crofton in Cumberland may have settled there, and so bestowed his name upon the place.

George Crofton, of Limehouse, gentleman, made a Will, dated November 25, 1793, proved February 1, 1795. He was uncle to Abraham Crofton (see Croftons of London, *ante*).

George had a sister Dorothy living in 1793, who had married a Mr. Dixon, and had issue then living Dorothy (spinster) and Elizabeth (spinster).

He had also a sister, Susanna, then living, who had married a Mr. Stafford, and had issue, then living, Susanna, who had married a Mr. Hewitson, and was a widow.

Abraham had brothers and sisters:—

1. Richard, whose Will was dated and proved in 1787, and was a tobacconist in Watling Street, London.
2. John, of South Shields, living 1787.
3. Nicholas, living 1787.
4. Jane, living 1787; married John Rippon, of Dean House, Durham, farmer.
5. Anne, living 1787; married Thomas Hunte, of Sunderland, butcher.

About the same date there was in County Durham:—

Richard Crofton, who married Ann Mowbray, of Kimblesworth, Durham, and had issue:—

Anthony Mowbray Crofton, of Kimblesworth or Kinnesworth, and afterwards of Holywell Hall, Brancepeth. He died February 15, 1809, and was buried at Witton Gilbert. On November 6, 1792, he married at Hamsterley Jane, daughter of James Best or Basts, of Kayslee, Hamsterley, and his wife Dorothy. Jane died January 31, 1821, aged 57, and was buried at Hamsterley.

They had issue:—

1. Ann, born at Kimblesworth August 8, 1793, baptized at Crossgate October 18; died November 26, 1880; married John Wood, of Kimblesworth, and had issue.

2. Jane, born January 22, baptized August 24, 1795; married Feb. 4, 1817, William Stoker, of Durham, Surgeon.
3. Elizabeth, a twin, born and died at Kimblesworth January 9, 1798.
4. Thomas, born same date. On April 26, 1836, he married at Edenhall, Cumberland, Elizabeth Jane Burton, and had issue.
5. Richard, born December 21, 1799; died November 9, 1839, unmarried.
6. Anthony James, born April 18, 1805, baptized at Durham Cathedral April 20, 1805; died August 29, 1876, buried at Brancepeth; married at Sunderland January 5, 1847, Mary Elizabeth Agar, of Sunderland, and had issue.

John Crofton, of Durham City, Freeman, had a son John, who was admitted to the Freedom September 29, 1753.

John (No. 2) had a son William, admitted May 29, 1766, and William had a son William (No. 2), admitted February 8, 1796.

William (No. 2) had a son Thomas (born 1769 at Hall Garth, [Pittington?], died at Chester-le-Street December 6, 1851), admitted March 5, 1800, and his son William (No. 3) was born at Chester-le-Street, September 30, 1808, and died there May 5, 1890, and had been admitted to the Freedom of Durham July 10, 1830.

William (No. 3) had a son Thomas, born at Chester-le-Street May 14, 1840, and admitted to the Freedom of Durham in May, 1908.

Thomas has two sons: 1, John Ernest, born at Bishop Auckland January 22, 1873, and admitted to the Freedom in May, 1909, and is a bank accountant at Manchester, is married, and has a son; 2, Henry, who is a solicitor practising at South Shields.

There were earlier Durham Croftons than any of these, as will be gathered from the first part of this book. The following is a later chronological list: —

1506. Sir Robert Crofton, Mayor of Bamburgh town, heard pleas (Surtees Soc. lxxxv., 51).
- 1579, 11 May. Robert Crofton (a Recusant Catholic?) and two others were charged at Darnetone before the Judge of Bishop Barnes of Durham, for not having received the Communion at Easter, and they were ordered to do penance in their parish church in their usual dress, having a sheet above the same, and to receive the Communion; and their compliance was to be certified (Surtees Society).
- 1607, 18 October. Jane, daughter of Anthony Crofton, junior, was baptized at St. Giles, Durham (Surtees Soc., xcv., 125).

- 1665, December. Margaret Crofton sold ten yards of cloth to make rubbers for Bishop Cosin's Cooks, 10s. 10d. (Surtees Soc., lv., 336).
- 1761, April. Thomas Crofton, John Crofton and John Crofton, junior, Drapers, voted at Durham, and again in December, Thomas and John being of Gillygate and John, junior, of Pittington.
1793. Mark Crofton, Chester-le-Street, Victualler (Directory).
- 1802, July. Voters at Durham { Robert Crofton, Chester-le-Street, Draper.
William „ Houghton-le-Spring, „
Thomas „ Elemire, „
William „ Pittington Hall Garth, „
John „ „ „
Robert Crofton, Chester-le-Street, „
1813, Dec. Voters William „ Houghton-le-Spring, „
at William „ Pittington Hall Garth, „
Durham John „ „ „
Robert „ „ „

The following List is from Directories, etc. :—

1848. Thomas Crofton, sen., and jun., Chester-le-Street, Garden-seedsmen.
Thomas Crofton, Chester-le-Street, Bayhorse Tavern.
- 1848—1852. William Crofton, Durham
„ „ Sunderland
„ „ Chester-le-Street died.
„ „ Newcastle
1852. Anthony Crofton, Sunderland, died.
„ James „ Gateshead, died.
1865. Zachariah „ Newcastle, Tea-dealer, Provn. Dealer, and Wine Merchant (now Crofton & Co.)
1873. Jane Crofton, Chester-le-Street, Market Gardener.
Thos. Crofton, „ (in 1894, Seedsman)
Richard „ „ (Whitehill), also in 1884.
Miss Isabel J. Crofton, 1, The Square, Stockton-on-Tees; in 1894, Day School.
Thomas Crofton, 122, Newgate, Bishop Auckland.
James Crofton, Littleburn, Brandon, nr. Durham.
Richard „ Edmonsley Farm, Fence Houses, nr. Durham; in 1894 of Littleburn Farm, Brandon.
John Crofton, Thornby, Trindon Grange, Bootmaker.
George „ Kimblesworth Farm, nr. Durham.
1884. Miss „ Kimblesworth.
Thos. „ Houghton-le-Spring, Draper.
„ „ 5, Market Pl.:, South Shields, Draper; in 1894, Salmon Terrace.
1894. Charles „ 17, Albany Terrace, Whitley.
„ „ 16, Thornton Place, Sunderland, Beer-retailer.
John „ 3, Chester Rd., „ Painter.
Thos. „ 11, Brieryvale Rd., „ Joiner.
Crofton; Coat, Atkinson, and, „ Painters.
J. G. Crofton, Esh Villa, Waterhouses, Insurance Agent.

In the 25 years 1865—1889, the following Croftons died :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| At Durham, 1865, Elizabeth Jane. | 1876, Ann, 25. |
| 1874, Hannah, age 15. | 1884, Mary Elizabeth, 57. |
| „ Annie, 21. | „ Alice, 1. |
| „ Richard, 86. | 1888, Thomas, 87. |
| „ Eleanor, 19. | |

Houghton.	1877, John Teasdale Crofton, 17; 1879, Thos. Bamborough Crofton, 18.	
North Witchford.	1881, John Teasdale Crofton, 69.	
Tynemouth.	1886, John Alfred B., o.	
	1889, Rita Ira, o.	
Sunderland.	1865, Mary.	1878, Elizabeth, o.
	1874, Dorothea, 22.	„ Jane Elizabeth, o.
	„ Sarah, 63.	1887, —, o.
Chester-	1870, William, 10.	1886, Annie, 5.
le-	1874, Mary, 67.	1887, Richard, 85.
Street.	1876, Thomas, 65.	1889, William Wheldon Crofton, 9.
	„ Louise Elizth., 77.	
Gateshead.	1866, Sarah, o.	1883, William John, o.
	1870, Alice Orton, 16.	1884, Geo : Henry, 1.
	1879, Peter Saml., 53.	„ Jane, o.
	1881, George, 29.	1885, —, o.
	„ Richard, 4.	„ —, o.
South Shields.	1867, Jane, 62; 1879, Ethel, 1.	
Newcastle-	1866, Zechariah, 40.	1883, Oliver Richd., 11.
on-	1867, John, 14.	„ Robert, 32.
Tyne.	1871, — (male), o.	1885, Henry, 71.
Lancaster.	1875, Elizabeth, 2.	1884, —, o.
	1881, George, 72.	
Easington.	1866, John, o; 1875, John George, 2.	
Bishop	1871, Charles, 2.	1876, Anthony James, 71.
Auckland.	1873, Edith, 2.	1877, — (male), o.
	„ Joseph, o.	
Barnard Castle.	1873, Edward, 43.	

SECTION IXH.

CROFTONS IN LANCASHIRE.

As far as can be traced there were no genuine Croftons in the County of Lancaster before 1800. No record of any appears in the Directories (such as they were) for either Liverpool or Manchester. All the earlier supposed records of Croftons prior to 1800 turn out on examination to be Crostons.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD.

The earliest was John Crofton, 49, Peters Street, Whitechapel, Liverpool, in 1804 (Woodward's New Liverpool Directory), but he disappears from the editions of 1805, 7, 10, and 11. In 1813 Philip Crofton, 65, Tythebarn Street, Liverpool, cabinetmaker, appears. He was from Castlefish, and moved to London, where he had a child baptized at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in 1818.

The Directories for 1818, 21, and 23 yield no Croftons, but in 1825 Crofton and Mooney, 24, Argyle Street, shipbrokers; in 1829, William Crofton, 3, Stanley Street North, broker; 1832, Wm. Crofton, 25, Stanley Street North, bookkeeper; and in 1834 the same at 9, Silver Street.

In 1835 Thos. Crofton was a shipwright and beerseller at 40, Brick Street.

In December, 1840, William Newton (see Lisdorn) wrote to his sister-in-law, Miss Margaret Crofton, at Bath, that Louisa Crofton was in business at Liverpool, and in 1849 Louisa Crofton was living at 18, Mount Street, Netherfield Road North. In London, in 1880-2, Miss Louisa Crofton kept a Ladies' School at 45, Prince of Wales Crescent, Camden Town, N.W., but this was most likely not the same Louisa.

In 1887 Thos. Crofton was a farmer at 69, Raymond Street, Liverpool, and in 1880-1 Thomas Crofton lived at 20, Alexandra Road, Old Swan, Liverpool; and another Thomas at 26, Abbotsford Street, Seacombe, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. The latter died about Christmas, 1908.

In 1892 Thos. Crofton, gentleman, lived at 57, Henry Edward Street North.

In 1855-7 Morgan Crofton (Captain R.N.), gentleman, lived at 3, Kenyon Terrace, Birkenhead. He was son of Morgan, third son of Sir Morgan Crofton, and in 1893-6 Commander Duke Crofton, R.N., of H.M.S. Eagle, lived at 4, Grove Park, South Liverpool (see Lakefield).

In 1886-8 William Crofton, and 1906-8 Stephen H. Crofton, clerk, were at Birkenhead.

Between 1865 and 1889 the following Croftons died at Liverpool:—Annie, 1865; Annie, age 6, 1869; Bridget, 1865; Charles Edward, 1865; James George, 18, 1870; James Edgar, 11, 1889; Johanna, 45, 1887; Margaret, 40, 1870; Margaret, 0, 1878; Mary, 6, 1876; Mary, child, 1889; Mary Jane, 0, 1886; Robert, 8, 1875; Sarah, 7, 1886; Therese, 3, 1870; Thomas, 3, 1871; Thomas, 1, 1874; Thomas, 56, 1886; William, 75, 1879; William Richd., 9, 1887; Winifred, 1, 1876.

Many of the Liverpool Croftons are descendants of a William Crofton who, from 1840 at least, till 1850 was a goldsmith, at Chester, but came from Dublin. His wife was a Miss Simcox. His only son, William (died 1898, aged 65, born 1833), married Mary Glover about 1854 at St. George's, Everton, Liverpool. He had three sons and two daughters:—1, Wm. Richd.; 2, Joseph; 3, Samuel; 4, Jane; 5, Annie.

In 1653 William Crofton was a goldsmith at Dublin, and from 1820 to 1832 Edward Crofton was a silversmith there, at 9, St. Peter's Row, and later at 12, Upper Stephen Street, and the Goldsmith's Hall has his stamp as silversmith on a copper-plate. The Register from 1811 is imperfect. William of Chester probably married about 1833, as his son William was married in 1854, so probably Edward the silversmith died in 1832. Captain William Crofton, who died in 1762 in Dublin, had a sister who married a Mr. Simcocks (see Croftons of Dublin).

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

No Crofton appears in the Directories till 1817, Edward Crofton, 47, Thomas Street, Shudehill, bookkeeper. The next was in 1824, E. Crofton, widow, 12, Canal Street, David Street; 1832, Edmund Crofton, 12, Grindle Street, bookkeeper; 1852-81, Charles Crofton, shopkeeper, Simpson Street, Angel Street (born 1800, died 1881); 1855-95, Caroline Crofton, Hulme, Chorlton and Rusholme, and her sister Mary, 1877-1882, believed to be daughters of Valesius Skipton Crofton, of Drogheda (married 1832), who was musician to the notorious Duke of York; their brother, Barnwall Crofton, went to Westport, Co. Mayo, and was in the Civil Service; 1863-5, Olivia Maria Crofton, Salford (an Olivia Maria Crofton, under one year old, died at Barton Regis in 1873); 1865, John Crofton, 36, Jersey Street, shoemaker.

In 1868 John, son of John Crofton, was born at Manchester, and enlisted in 8th King's Liverpool Regiment.

In 1849 Wm. Thos. Geo. Crofton died, and in 1850 Catherine Crofton and James William Crofton died at Manchester. In 1848 Thomas Crofton was born and died at Stockport, six miles south.

In 1877 Freke Lowther Crofton was a builder living at 1, Lord Duncan Street, Salford. He was born 1844, and died in 1879, aged 35, and was son of Freke Lowther Crofton, Esq., of Liscormick, near Ballyrushen, Co. Longford (Lewis, Topogr. Dict. of Irel., 1837, List of Subscribers).

The Directories yield a few more names between 1868 and 1905; thus, Mrs. Annie, 1902; Arthur Ernest, 1905-8; Edward, 1872-89; Elizabeth J., 1871-4; Emma, 1881; Frank, 1868, Mrs. 1869; Frederick, 1871-2; Frederick W., 1874-6; Fredk. H., 1877-9; Hannah, 1869-72; Ann Maria, 1874; Henry, 1886; John, 1869; Josiah E., 1882; L. J., 1876-8; Michael, 1891-3; Samuel, 1891-3; Thomas, 1905; William, 1876; William, 1877-8; William, 1889.

Besides these there were the present writer, 1871-1900, and his son

John; also his brother Richard, 1876-1900; and in 1898 Colonel Malby Crofton, while quartered there.

Between 1865 and 1889 the following Croftons died in M. (Manchester) or S. (Salford):—Ada, 0, S., 1876; Anna, 70, S., 1885; Bendelack, 47, M., 1874; Charles, 81, M., 1881; Edward, 22, M., 1868; Edwd., 15, M., 1872; Edward, 0, 1879; Elizabeth, 32, M., 1882; Ellen, 82, S., 1882; Emma Douglas, child, S., 1889; George, 1, S., 1883; Jane, 67, M., 1874; John, 58, M., 1876; John, 18, M., 1879; John William, 35, 1887; James Faulkner, 18, S., 1889; Katherine, 6, S., 1882; Norah, 14, M., 1881; William Edward, 59, M., 1881.

At Leigh, between Manchester and Liverpool, William Crofton, under one year, died 1876; at Ormskirk, north of Leigh, Fredk., 57, 1869; Catherine, 69, 1875, and Ann, 71, 1881 (were these more Crostons?); at Prestwich, north of Manchester, George, 40, 1885; at Stockport, south of Manchester, Antony, 57, 1880; Bridget, 40, 1868; Isabella, 8, 1869; Thomas, 85, 1883; William, 34, 1873; at Ulverston, in North Lancashire, a male child, 1883; and at Chester, Elsie, child, 1889.

In 1902 Cecil Crofton published a *Record of Wrecks at Bude* between 1862 and 1900, with a Preface by C. F. C., dated from Manchester, but nothing further can be learnt concerning him. Cecil Crofton lived later at or near Exeter, and then moved to Croydon.

APPENDIX

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

PAGES 80, 361—CAPTAIN WILLIAM CROFTON, OF TRIM AND TOMONA.

William Crofton who married Grace Lane and had daughters, Ellinor and Ann (see page 361), was the son of John Crofton, of Lisdorne, and presumably the same as Capt. William Crofton, who was at Trim in 1645-6, and who is presumed by the Revd. W. Ball Wright and the writer to have been the probable ancestor of the Croftons of Lakefield, Dublin, and Castlefish.

Anne Crofton, who married Roger O'Connor,* and whose monument is in Tulske Cathedral, was daughter of this William Crofton and not of the first Sir Edward Crofton (see page 80).

These facts are established by records, which came to light through Mr. Valentine Hussey-Walsh, of Paris, but before dealing with them it should be stated that "Linea Antiqua" (see page 361), is a manuscript at the College of Arms, London, comprising pedigrees by O'Clery (translated by O'Ferrall), who lived about 1710, to which O'Ferrall added genealogical notes in tabular form. O'Clery's original Gaelic MS. is in the Royal Irish Academy.

William Crofton died in 1684, having made his will Dec. 21, 1684, in which he mentioned his wife, Grace, and daughters, Anne and Ellinor. Before 1704 Anne married Roger O'Connor. This appears by Chancery and Exchequer suits brought by their only son and heir, Michael, against the owners of the Lisdorne Estates in 1732 and 1739. Roger died in 1727, and Anne, his widow, in 1728. Michael O'Connor stated that the original John Crofton, of Lisdorne (son of the Escheator General), being seized of much landed property secured, either by his will or by a deed, to "his youngest son, William Crofton of Toomona," £150 charged on his real estate, and his eldest son and heir, Richard, after succeeding his father [in 1639] agreed to convey to his brother William the lands of Ardboe, as security for the capital sum and interest. The agreement was dated Oct. 10, 1665 [after the Restoration. See page 214 for confirmation of the charge on Ardboe in favour of William]. In 1739 John Crofton's answer says: George gave Roger a rent charge issuing from Carroward and other lands in Roscommon, and George was then living "at Moehill, Co. Leitrim, remote from the lands in question."

William is stated to have died in 1684, leaving his widow, Grace, and daughters, Anne and Ellinor, "and no other issue" (a pleader's allegation on which full reliance cannot be placed after so long an interval as 1684—1732), and by his will, dated Dec. 21, 1684, provided that, if the interest on the £150 should exceed £200, the surplus should go to Grace, and the rest be divided between his daughters.

*Roger O'Connor's brother, Dominick, lived at Ballintubber, Co. Roscommon, and Hugh, son of Dominick, was great-great-grandfather of Mr. Valentine Hussey-Walsh.

Carbry O'Connor Don (born 1475), married Dervorghilla, daughter of Felim Finn O'Connor and had issue, 1 Turlogh, 2 Dermot O'Connor Don, died 1585, 3 Owen Caech, 4 Owen Toole, 5 Felim Finn-Geannach.

The last named had issue, 1 Rory, 2 Felim Oge.

Felim Oge was father of Rory O'Connor, of Tober-Mackey, who had issue, Teige McRory (alienated Tober-Mackey to William Tinte, 1584), of Cashel-rone or Castleruby, who married about 1590 Mary Ny Byrne and had issue:—

Hugh Mergagh O'Connor (born 1592 according to O'Connor v. Tinte 1615) of Castleruby (forfeited, 1656) who married a daughter of Roderick O'Connor, of Corrasdinna, and had issue:—

Tadhg or Terence who was restored to Lis-loghtenan, Russine and Kilternan in 1677 and died May, 1720, leaving issue:—

Terence O'Connor, of Tir-na-nagh, who married Dorothy (?) and made his will 1725, exhibited 1728, and had issue:—

Roger O'Connor, of Tuomona.

John O'Connor, married, 1774, Winefred dau. of Simon Dorral, of Gort, and widow of Ignatius Kelly of Kill-agma-more.

Peter O'Connor is said to have died unmarried, but O'Donovan alleges he left an illegitimate son. His sister Margaret married Jeffrey French, of Rocksavage.

Grace died soon after, without receiving any part of the capital or interest.

George Crofton, who is erroneously alleged to have been "eldest son and heir to the said Richard" (the mistake was rectified in a subsequent pleading, which says that "Richard's eldest son was John, whose eldest son was George"), paid Ellinor's portion, leaving £100 due to Anne, and "Roger O'Connor, gent., being a man of good fortune, entered into a treaty of marriage" with her, and the marriage took effect, whereby he became entitled to her share.

He applied to George Crofton for payment, "but being in easy circumstances was put off" by George's promises.

On August 19, 1704, Roger and George "settled an account" of what was due, and Roger, who was "lazy," agreed to receive the amount in three "Gales," or fixed instalments, the last to be paid on Nov. 1, 1705, but only some small sums were alleged to have been paid. The agreement was lodged with Thomas Crofton, of Mohill, Esq., and came to the hands of his son Hugh.

Roger O'Connor died intestate in August, 1727, leaving by Anne an only son and heir, Michael.

Anne O'Connor died intestate in 1728, and Michael took administration for both his parents, and for Grace Crofton, and applied to George Crofton for possession of Ardboy or payment.

The Bill of Complaint against George Crofton was filed Oct. 27, 1732, and on Feb. 21, 1739, Hugh Crofton, who had been made a party to these long-drawn-out Chancery proceedings, filed an answer, in which he claimed all advantages "from any falsehoods in the Bill," and said his father, Thomas, directed him to search his papers for the agreement, and he brought it to him, and to the best of Hugh's belief his father handed it to George's second son, Henry Crofton [of Grange, will proved 1732].

On the same day, Feb. 21, 1739, George's son, John, of Lisdorn, filed an answer, admitting most of the allegations and professing ignorance as to others, and believed that Richard Crofton held the Ardboy lands in right of his wife, and that £90 had been paid, and Michael's claim, about June, 1733, was referred to William Hardward and St. George Caulfeild, who awarded, June 13, 1735, that George Crofton should pay Michael O'Connor £40, and the award was made an Order of the Court.

So matters stood till Oct., 1738, when the matter was again referred to Edwd. Costello and John Dowell, and £40 was awarded due.

John Crofton further stated that at the time of his marriage, his father settled upon him by deed, dated Sept. 14, 1728, the lands of Ardboy (not included in the security), and all other realty, reserving the life use to himself. The lands of Killmaheen, Dackland, Bryan-begg and -more in Co. Roscommon and an acre of Pellweir in Co. Westmeath, were excepted from the settlement, and afterwards settled on John's brothers, Thomas and Henry. George made a will, and made Hugh Crofton, of Mohill, sole executor, and Hugh held the will, unproved, in 1739.

The Exchequer suit began Jan. 25, 1755, to enforce payment, but the pleadings throw no further light on the subject.

The *theory* that William Crofton, of Lisdorne and Tomona, was ancestor of Michael Crofton, of Park, Co. Meath, and of Ambrose Crofton, of Trim and Dublin, rests on the following basis:—

1. Meath was not a "Crofton" County. No *early* Crofton held land there.
2. The family traditions all attribute a Lisdorn origin to the Croftons of Lakefield and Croftons of Dublin.
3. William Crofton, son of John Crofton, of Lisdorne, was at Trim in 1645-6. (p. 237).
4. William Crofton was a legatee in 1632 under the will of Sir Thos. Ashe's widow. (p. 235).
5. William Crofton is alleged (in Brit. Mus. MSS.) to have married Mary Ashe, of Ashfield, Co. Meath, widow of William Cuffe (Ulster Office, Ashe pedigree), and grand-niece of Sir Thos. Ashe (p. 235), whose brother Nicholas had a grandson, Nicholas Ashe, who in his will, 1665, mentions his sisters, Elizabeth Nugent and Mary Crofton.
6. William Crofton did not die, as supposed (p. 236), in 1674, but in 1684, and only four years later, in 1688, Michael Crofton, seemingly of full age, appears at

Park, in the south of Co. Meath and close to Ashfield, and in 1691 Ambrose Crofton was made a freeman of Trim, Co. Meath, and they alone of all the Croftons seem to have had affinities with County Meath, except Edward Crofton of Grangegodden, 1666, who was perhaps William's younger brother.

In 1639 William's eldest brother, Richard, describes William as "*second son*" of their father, John Crofton, of Lisdorn (p. 212). Note that the O'Connor suit, in 1732, erroneously describes William as "*youngest son*."

In the 38 years between 1646 and 1684, William had ample time to have married (cf. William of Derry, p. 219 *n*), and have a family, which grew up and were established in life before William married Grace Lane and settled at Tomona. From the terms of his will it seems that William's two daughters by Grace Lane were young in 1684. Moreover one of them married O'Connor only about twenty years after her father's death.

The allegation, so long afterwards as 1732, that William had "no other issue," was very possibly only a pleader's assumption, and one of the "falsehoods" alleged to have been made in the Bill of Complaint, but was not directly contradicted, because it was immaterial. The subject matter of the suit was the charge on Ardboy, which charge William left to his widow and two daughters to the exclusion of any other relatives. His eldest son, or senior male issue, could therefore only have been required as a party *pro forma* and might, after such a lapse of time, have been difficult to trace.

It is, however, admitted that about 1690—1730 there were several Croftons, who cannot be "placed" on the family tree, (see pp. 362-3, and Anglo-Irish Croftons in London, p. 190), and for anything that is known for certainty Edward Crofton, in 1666, of Grangegodden, close to Kells, in the north of Co. Meath, may have been the same as Edward Crofton (seventh child of John Crofton, of Lisdorn), who was sometimes styled of Limerick (p. 191), and Ambrose Crofton was connected with Kells (Appendix).

John Crofton, of Lisdorn, had (Brit. Mus. MS.) also a son, Morgan (11th child, p. 191), not named by Richard in John's Funl. Certif., 1639, and may be a mistake due to confusion between Croftons of Mohill and Lisdorn. The name is unusual and seems to indicate a connection with the Morgan family, into which two generations of the Croftons, of Mohill (Henry No. 2 and Thomas) married, and Michael, in his will, describes Thomas as "Cozen," which may be due to a maternal Morgan cousinship. It is customary in parts of Ireland to apply the word "cousin" to first cousins only and to style other relatives by some other title.

Did William Crofton, of Trim, between 1646 and 1680, marry a sister of Frances Morgan, who married Henry Crofton No. 2, of Mohill, and were Michael and Thomas issue of those marriages, and therefore first cousins?

PAGES 96, 264—"CAPTAIN CROFTON," OF 1599.

In the Calendar of MSS. at Hatfield, Part XII. (1910), p. 25 of the Historical MS. Commission, is recorded a letter, dated January 19, 1601-2, from Charles Leigh and Thomas Norreys, on board the *Marigold*, between Sicily and Cephalonia, in which they state: "We have taken a flyboat of Hamburgh, which came from Scanderoon, laden, as we think, for Spaniards. We are now bound to Cephalonia to victual the prize, and to send her directly for England. Here are other men of war, which rob Her Majesty's friends. *Captain Crofton* and Captain Governor have robbed a ship of Genoa of 4,500 pieces of eight. We understand they are gone to Candy, where we propose to seek them out." At p. 549 it is recorded that Leigh and Norreys were sent "for the apprehending of such English pirates as do impeach the quiet trade of Her Majesty's friends in the Levant Seas."

PAGES 138, 175—MALBY CROFTON, OF LONGFORD HOUSE, B. 1741, D. 1810.

On Dec^r. 17, 1810, Administration was granted to Dame Eliza, widow of Sir Malby Crofton, of Langford House, Co. Sligo, Ireland, Lieutenant in the late 90th Regiment of Foot (Prerog. Ct., Canterbury, Somerset House).

It is questioned whether he took Holy Orders. In references to him in The Hibernian Magazine he is styled, after 1780, Revd. Sir Malby Crofton, but the present holder of the title says he never heard that his grandfather's grandfather was a clergyman.

Page 197 n—Sir William Petty's will, states : "I recommend to my executors and guardians of my children to use my servants, and instruments for the management of my estate, as in my lifetime, viz., James Wallar at the yearly salary of £50, Thomas Dance at £50, Thomas Wilburne at £20, . . . Crofton at £12 and Maurice Carroll at £8."

Page 206. For "He married secondly," read "Dr. Edward Crofton married secondly."

PAGES 240, 319—BATTLE OF BALLINAMUCK.

Ballinamuck is only five miles from Mohill and Lakefield, and in 1798 Duke Crofton No. 3 led out to Cornwallis the Mohill Yeomanry. At Ballinamuck one of the Anglo-Irish named Blake, or Slade, who was on the French side, surrendered to Duke Crofton, saying, "You are the only gentleman among this crowd of blackguards."

At a later date a chest full of rusty old firearms and pistols was found in a cellar at Lakefield. All were of French or foreign make. One was Prussian, and beautifully engraved. Tradition says they were captured from the French at Ballinamuck, and this one may have been previously taken from a Prussian by the French.

PAGE 247—CROFTONS OF DUBLIN, AMBROSE CROFTON.

Between June, 1698, and August, 1701, Ambrose Crofton married Martha, widow of Henry Cottingham, of Kells, Archdeacon of Meath and Rector of Ardbraccan. This appears from the Claim of Ambrose Crofton and Martha his wife Book of Claims R. No. 2433), stating that prior to 1671 King James II., while Duke of York, granted a lease to John Haynes, of the two townlands of Cannons-towne (in Kells parish), Co. Meath, containing 161 acres for thirty-one years from May 1, 1670, at £18 yearly rent, and the lease ultimately was assigned to Henry Cottingham, who died in 1697. Was Martha a Haynes by birth?

In the Entry Book of Claims (ic. 6a. 28; p. 282 No. 2433), the entry gives as the Claimants "Ambrose Crofton and Martha ux. ejus, as *executrix of John Haynes*."

The will of John Haynes of Dublin, vintner, was proved 1658, and that of John Haynes of Dublin, merchant, was proved 1680. Neither of these can now be found. There were some Michaels of the Haynes family about that time.

Henry Cottingham's will was proved June 21, 1698, and was dated Feb. 19, 1697-8. He wished to be buried in the chancel of Kells Church, and mentions sons Henry (to be put into Orders) and James, and daughter Elizabeth; also brother James, who had a son and daughter, James and Elizabeth. Any questions under the will were to be decided by Richd., Bishop of Meath, and friend Doctor John Madden, of Dublin.

Testator's widow, Martha, and his brother, James, proved the will, and James detained the Lease and Assignments. Martha was his second wife as he married by Prer. Lic. Margaret Price, 18 Novr., 1667.

These records establish another link between Ambrose Crofton and the north of County Meath.

PAGES 293, 331—RACHEL SANDFORD, WIDOW OF THOMAS CROFTON OF MOHILL.

On October 22, 1810, her nephew, Revd. Richard Bourne, took administration, with four testamentary writings annexed. She left (amongst a long list of legacies) "an oil painting of General Sandford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds," to Lord Mount Sandford; "a Prussian Dejeune, given to Mrs. Crofton by Lord Templetown," to Lady Donegall; and "a small French inkstand, given to Mrs. Crofton by Lady Downshire," to Miss Godfrey. The testatrix died February 16, 1810, and was of Tenterden Street, in St. George's, Hanover Square parish. Her nephew, George Sandford, of Stewey Mead, Old Down, Devonshire, made affidavit to finding the unwitnessed documents in a drawer in the sitting-room table.

PAGE 345—GILES FIRMIN.

In January, 1661-2, the Revd. Zachary Crofton wrote a Preface to G. F.'s "Liturgical Considerator Considered."

This Firmin was born at Ipswich, England, in 1617 or 1619, and died 1697. In 1648 he went with his father, Giles Firmin, to New England, and married there Susanna, daughter of Nathaniel Ward, the pastor of Ipswich, New England. About 1655 he returned to England. There was about the same time a Philanthropist, named Thomas Firmin (born 1632, died 1697), son of Henry Firmin. His children, except a son named Giles, died young. Giles, the son, married Rachel, daughter of Giles Trott, and she died April 11, 1724. Giles was born 1666 and died 1694. He was a merchant, and was buried at Newport.

The Revd. Giles Firmin, Rector of Mohill, Co. Leitrim, died in January, 1756. His will, dated March 10, 1746, was witnessed by Thomas Crofton of Mohill, and Duke Crofton No. 1 of Lakefield, and was proved by the latter, July 6, 1756, and his descendants still own a silver salver engraved with the Firmin arms. The will mentions his wife, Elizabeth, and son, Giles.

PAGES 193, 219 n.—BASIL BROKE.

Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Basil Broke, married Richard, eldest son of John Crofton of Lisdorn. Sir Basil went to Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's reign, served under Lord Mountjoy in Ulster, was made Governor of Donegal, and received large grants in Co. Donegal. He died 1633.

His eldest son, Sir Henry, born at Derry, was also Governor of Donegal, and married thrice.

First, Elizabeth, daughter of John Winter, of Dyrham, Co. Gloster, by whom he had issue a son, *Basil*, of Broke Manor, and Kill-ordora, Co. Donegal, but of Dublin in 1692, when he died. He married Margery (died 1696, at Dublin), daughter of Sir Anthony Brabazon, by whom he had issue, 1, *Henry*; 2, *George*; 3, *Dorothy*.

Sir Henry married secondly Anne, daughter of Sir George St. George, and had issue, 1, *Thomas*; 2, *Elizabeth*; 3, *Anne*. *Thomas* married and had issue.

Sir Henry married thirdly Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Docwra, and had issue.

Dame Ann Broke, widow of Sir Basil, made her will, 1656, leaving her grandson, John Crofton, two old cows which she had from his father, Richard, and another cow which she had from her son, Captain Henry Broke, in exchange for two calves, also her silver tankard and £10; to her [great] *grandson Henry Broke* she left six spoons, and to her *grandson Basil* the lease on *her house in Derry*, and to her daughter, Anne Brabazon, a necklace. Elizabeth Moore was sole executrix.

It was this Basil Broke who was at Derry in 1656 with "Mr. William Crofton, schoolmaster," and had a son, Henry, baptized.

In 1689, the Pass for Colonel Richard Crofton (nephew of William Crofton) included several Brokes, presumably cousins, but in May, 1692, Basil Broke's will names only his wife and children, and no Croftons.

PAGES 144, 254.—LISDORN CASTLE AND MOHILL CASTLE, 1641.

A glimpse, at what happened at these two places in 1641, is afforded by the Depositions preserved in Trinity College, Dublin. The Roscommon Deposition of Richard Crofton has unfortunately been torn, but what is left relates to the capture of his castle, and this is supplemented by a Mayo Deposition made by the widow of Marshall Darby, of the Creaght, Co. Roscommon, gent., telling how "about All Hallows-tide, 1641, the rebellion began in the Creaght and thereabouts, and she and her husband, for the safety of their lives, fled from their own habitation to a Castle called Lis-na-durne, belonging to Mr. Richard Crofton, their landlord, of the same County, and so were enforced to desert their means of subsistence, which formerly had been worth xv. li per ann. or above. In which Castle they stayed from Allhallowstide until Christmas, at which time Mr. Crofton and family, her husband and herself, fearing the Castle would not hold out against the fury and assaults and multitudes of the Irish, fled from the house with their portable goods to the Castle of Elfin." Her husband was subsequently murdered.

A Galway deposition mentions Mohill incidentally. "There was a cruel murder committed at the Abbey of Boyle by Charles McDermot, one of the great McDermot's sons, and his men, who one night went into the town of Boyle and there murdered 27 people, including deponent's sister and one child and her

husband, William Stuart; and deponent was informed, by both Irish and English, that there was a cruel murder committed on about 27 persons at the Silver Mines by one Con Rourke, of the County of Leytrim (then a new made Colonel), who did produce a supposed commission from His Majesty [Charles I.], under the broad-seal, wherein full power was given to the Irish, to banish and despoil all the English and deprive them of their goods. But deponent was informed by some of the Irish, that the said broad seal was a seal of a Patent for land that the said Colonel had gotten at Mohill, when he took it from Mr. Henry Crofton, and that he or some others did forge a Commission to the same."

PAGES 181-3.—CROFTONS OF TAREE, N.S.W.

Chidley John Crofton (who had a brother Edward, of whom nothing is known, beyond his being a naval captain, besides William Morton Pitt and Louisa Elizabeth), was born Aug. 27, 1792, at St. David's, Pembroke, where his father's regiment was then quartered. Queen Charlotte presented Mrs. Crofton, who was a favourite at Court, with a christening robe for the child. Captain Chidley was his godfather. When 17 he was apprenticed at Bristol, and in 1815 he married Mary (Martha?), daughter of Alexander Hancock, of Barton, Co. Somerset, and went to Weston-super-mare as a builder till 1832, when he moved to Hotwells, Clifton, but for his wife's health went, with her and seven children, to Australia, landing at Sydney, N.S.W., in October, 1833.

His wife died Jan. 16, 1835, and in 1839 he moved to Maitland, Hunter River, where, in May, 1839, he married, secondly, Mary, widow of Thomas Mitchell, and she died in 1847.

He died at Dunmore, East Maitland, July 4, 1867, and was buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery, West Maitland. He was a Wesleyan Lay Preacher.

He had issue by his first wife:—

1. Louisa Elizabeth, married May 12, 1841, at Maitland, Joseph Ede Pearce, Police Magistrate, Hay (son of Wm: Pearce, of Churchtown, Lanteglos, Foy, Cornwall, where Mr. J. E. Pearce was born in 1817, in which year his wife was born at Weston-super-mare). Both are now dead. Mr. J. E. Pearce emigrated to N.S.W. in 1838, and settled at Hay in 1870. They had issue:—1, William; 2, Joseph; 3, Thomas, Mayor of Hillston, Solicitor; 4, a daughter.
2. Marianne, born at Weston-super-mare; married at Maitland John Nott, and died at Sydney, N.S.W.
3. Caroline Amelia, born Weston-S.-m.; married John Mitchell; died at Parramatta, Sydney; had issue:—1, John, who died before 1911; 2, Ida, living 1911; married W. Unicom; no issue.
4. Cornelius Hancock, born in Somersetshire about 1818; married at Parramatta, June 10, 1846, Mary Anne Barker; died at Taree, Nov. 17, 1905; issue:—
 - 4a. John Edward, b: Parramatta, July 13, 1850; a bachelor, at Taree, 1911.
 - 4b. Frederick George, b: Parramatta, March 17, 1852; m: Sep. 8, 1886, Florence An McKinnon, and has issue:—Hilda Vera; living at Clarence River, 1911.
 - 4c. Clara, living at Taree, 1911; b: Maitland, Sep. 10, 1854; m: July, 20, 1879, Henry Wynter Flett, and has issue three sons and four daughters.
 - 4d. Emma, b: Maitland, Nov. 9, 1856; living 1911 at Taree, unmarried.
 - 4e. Caroline Louisa, b: Taree, May 10, 1858; living 1911 at Taree unmarried.
 - 4f. Charles William, b: Taree, Dec. 26, 1860; married Charlotte Jewel and has issue four children; living 1911 at Sydney.
5. Edward John, born Weston-s.-m., Dec. 19, 1828; married at Maitland, June 14, 1853, Eliza Kennedy, who died in 1902; he died Nov. 7, 1896, at Rous, Richmond River, N.S.W.; issue (all living 1911, except Katherine):—
 - 5a. George Edward, born Apr. 15, 1854; m: Nov. 30, 1892 . . . ; issue: 1, Eliza; 2, Harold.

- 5b. Edward John, b: Nov. 17, 1856; m. Mar: 1, 1883, at Richmond River; issue: 1, Mabel; 2, Alan; 3, Ida; 4, John.
- 5c. Mary, b: June 11, 1858; m: Geo. Hancock Daniel; issue seven children.
- 5d. Katherine.
- 5e. Annie Jane, born May 9, 1864; m: James Anderson; no issue.
- 5f. Alfred Hancock, b: March 24, 1866; bachelor, 1911.
- 5g. Marguerita Caroline, b: June 7, 1868; m: Revd. A. S. Brown; issue one son.
- 6. Katherine Jane, died before 1896.
- 7. George Augustus; married Susan Wenham; died West Maitland, April, 1907; issue: 1, Emily; 2, Ida.
By his second marriage Chidley John Crofton had issue:—
- 8.—Charles James, married Oct. 25, 1871, at Bowen, Queensland, Marie Anne Warry; died May 27, 1890, at Bowen; issue:—
 - 8a. Chidley Richard.
 - 8b. Charles Brook.
 - 8c. Ada Mary.
 - 8d. Maggie Emily.
 - 8e. Marion Louise.
 - 8f. Clarice Edith.
 - 8g. Herbert Warry.
- 9. Emily Jane, married William White, architect; issue: 1, James Douglas (dead); 2, William Crofton; 3, Rachel Emily, died 1905; 4, Mary Catherine, died 1907; 5, Douglas Coventry; 6, James Coventry; 7, Violet Ethelline Crofton; 8, Charles John Frank Saunders; 9, Rupert Crofton.

PAGE 141.

For "7. Frances Isabella Charlotte" read "Frances Caroline." And add—8. Isabella Charlotte (otherwise "Sister Isabella Mary") died at Oxford, 1910, unmarried.

PAGE 36.

A letter of Capt. Wm. Crofton of Trim, written from Dublin to Capt. Wm. Cadogan (Ormonde MSS., Com., Vol. II., p. 43), at Trim:—

"1646, June 10, Dublin.—I am confident the Northern business of the Scots' overthrow [by the Irish at Benburb on June 5, 1646] is no news with you; but, Sir, let me tell you to counterpoise, or *rather* to over-balance that disaster. There came a gentleman yesterday from Scotland who affirms the agreement between the King and his subjects of that Kingdom. We have His Majestie's letter and his proclamation for laying down of arms by all his party in both Kingdoms. To-morrow by my friend, Pate, you shall have them—news, Sir, that is able to enliven the sad and discontented Protestants, and will, I hope, make the Irish better conditioned. Your money by Captain Pate will be with you to-morrow. Sir, I must beg your favour for a little longer continuance here. WM. CROFTON."

In June, 1647, Capt. Crofton, of Lord Roscommon's Horse, is at Finglas, with a cornet and 25 horse.

PAGE 123.

"A Parson passing rich on forty pounds a year."

From O. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

Cf. Meath Dio. Register, Book of 1732, No. 107, Parish of Kilkenny West [near Athlone], Charles Goldsmith, Curate, etc.

The Church is in very good repair and furnished with everything necessary, and so likewise is the chancel. The Curate used to pay his late Grace of Dublin £20 p.a. for the tythes, which rent was applied to some pious uses in his own diocese, and the Curate was, in consideration of the bargain, which was reckoned to be worth £30 or £40 a year to him, to perform the duties of this parish. In the parish are 12 Church families and 108 Popish. There is Divine service and preaching every Sunday in the Church of Kilkenny West.

PAGE 23.

Line 2 of Will—After "month" add "of March."

PAGE 66.

Line 8 from foot—For “1838, and in that year,” read “1812, and in 1838.”

PAGE 77.

Before line 6 from foot, insert —“7. Ann, who married Josia Lambert, *v. pp.* 59, 65 *ante.*”

PAGE 111.

Line 14 from foot—For “was” read “are.”

PAGE 117.

Line 2—For “Wm.” read “Edwd.”

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Cross references are given in brackets ().

* Signifies that the item occurs more than once on same page.

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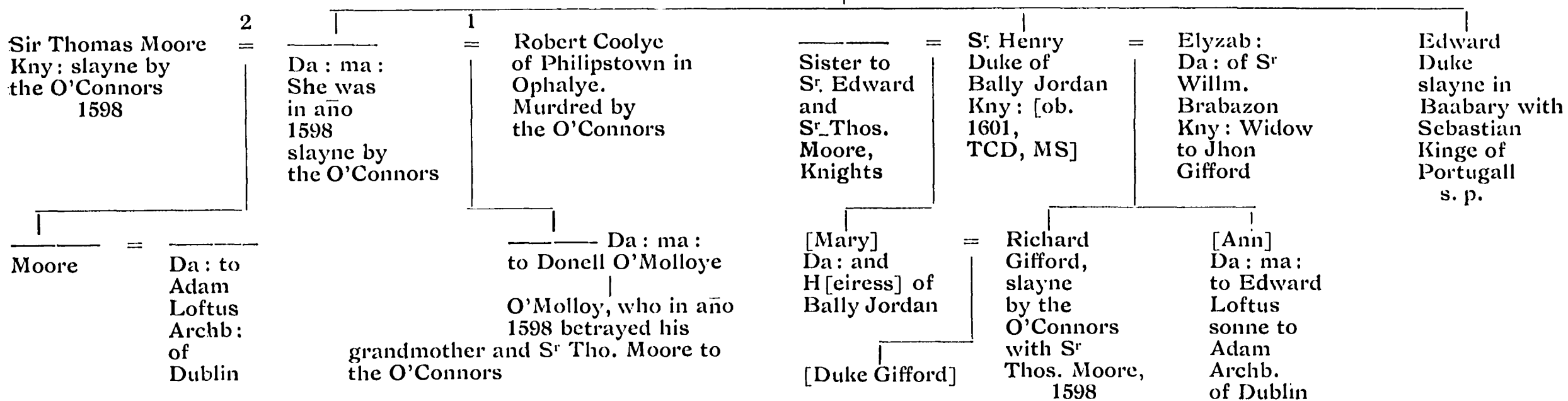
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DUKE of Ophalye. Arms:—per fesse argent and blue, three chaplets, two and one, counterchanged.

William Duke of Ballye Jordan in Ophalye = ——— da: = ———

of an
English-
man

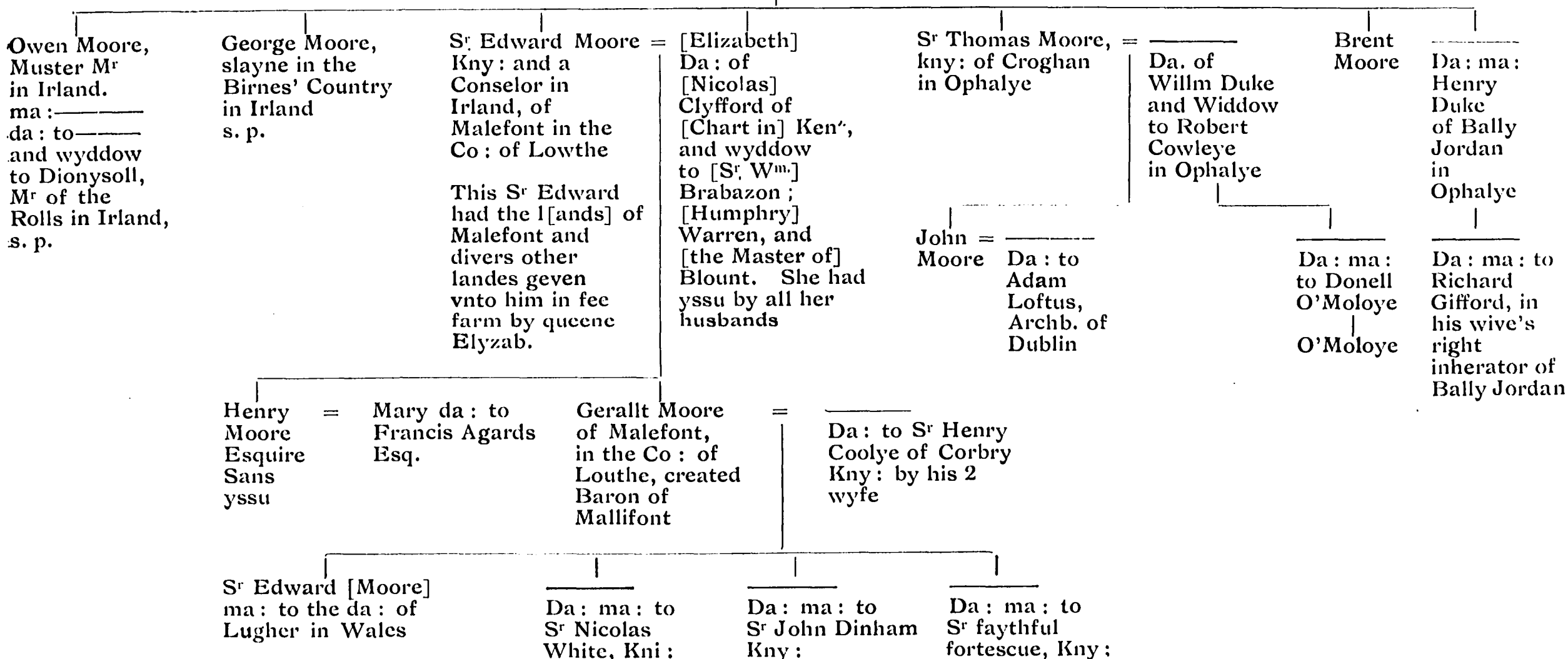
Crofts,
sans
yssu



MOORE of the Co: of Louthe.

Arms:—Blue on a chief indented or,
three mullets pierced, gules.

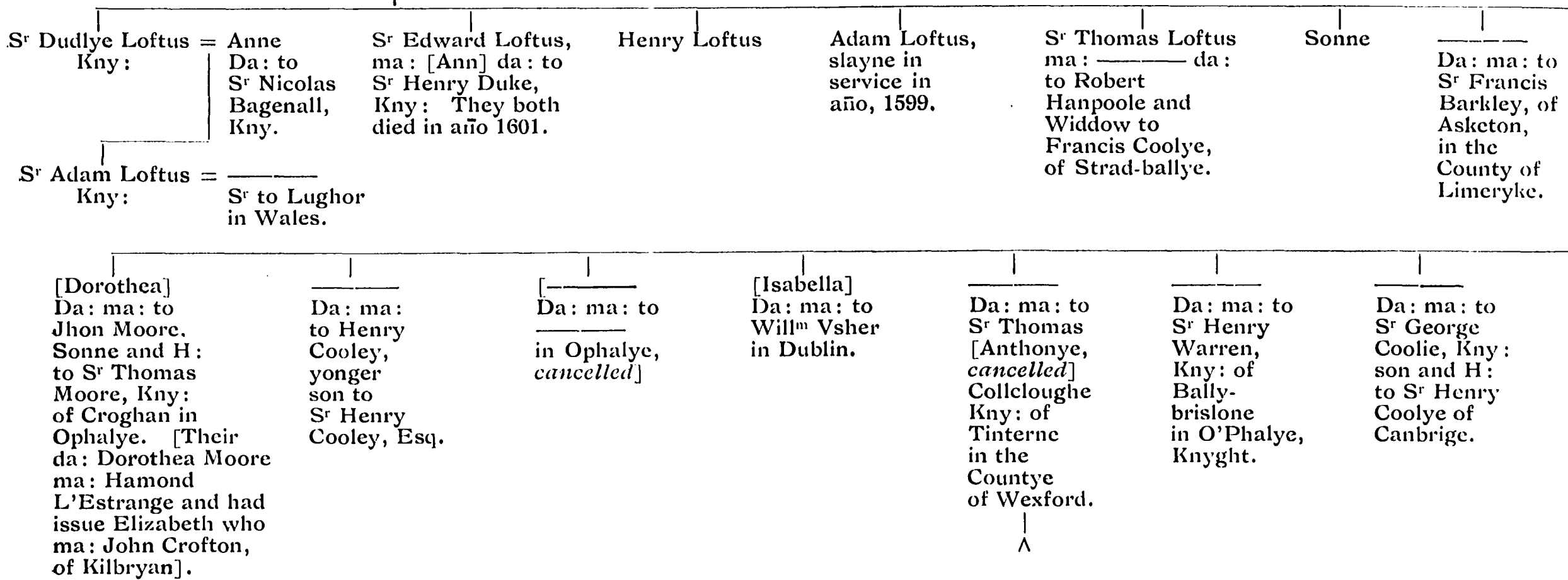
[John] Moor, a gentleman [of Pluckley] in Kent, in the parishe of
Benenden = [Margaret, da: of John Brent of
Charing, Kent]



LOFTUS of the Co: of Dublin.

Arms:—Gyronny of eight pieces, argent and sable, a saltire engrailed between four
fleurs de lis, all counterchanged.

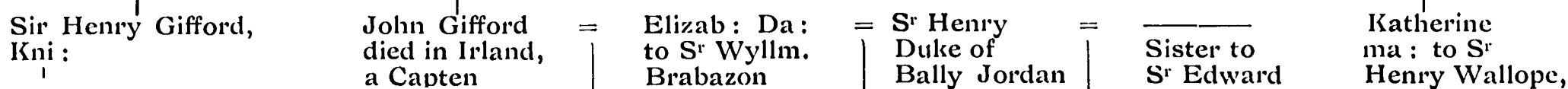
Adam Loftus, Archb: of Dublin = ——— Da: to a Northern Housman



GIFFORD.

Arms:—Argent, ten torteaux gules, four, three, two and one.

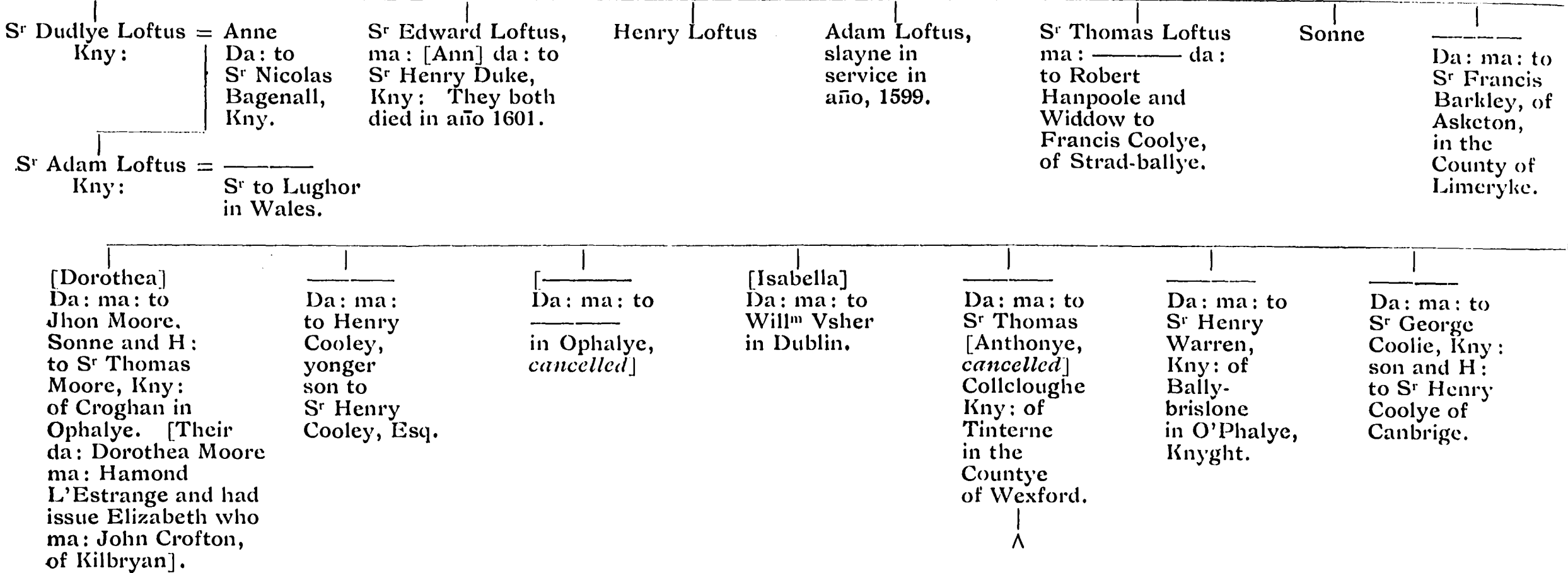
[Richard] Gifford, of Lamborne in Hampshire [son of John Gifford of
Itchell, Co. Southampton, whose father, Sir William Gifford, ma:
Eleanor, da: of Sir John Paulet, Knt., of Basing, and sister of
William, first Marquess of Winchester]



LOFTUS of the Co : of Dublin.

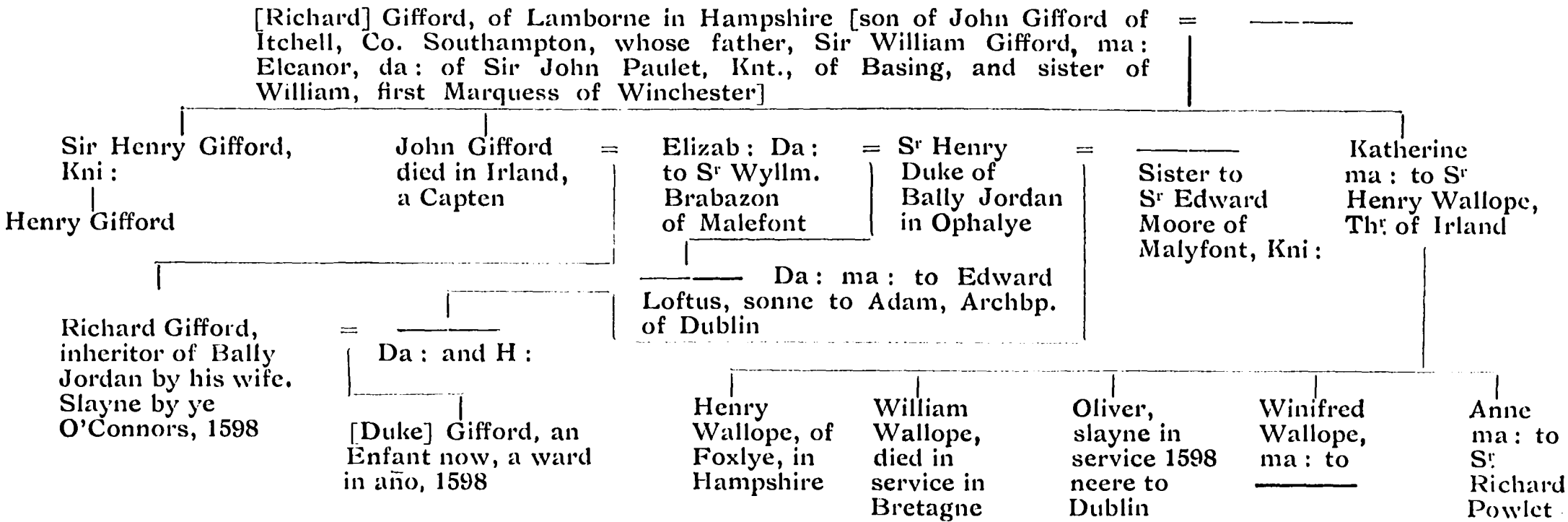
Arms :—Gyronny of eight pieces, argent and sable, a saltire engrailed between four fleurs de lis, all counterchanged.

Adam Loftus, Archb : of Dublin = ——— Da : to a Northern Housman



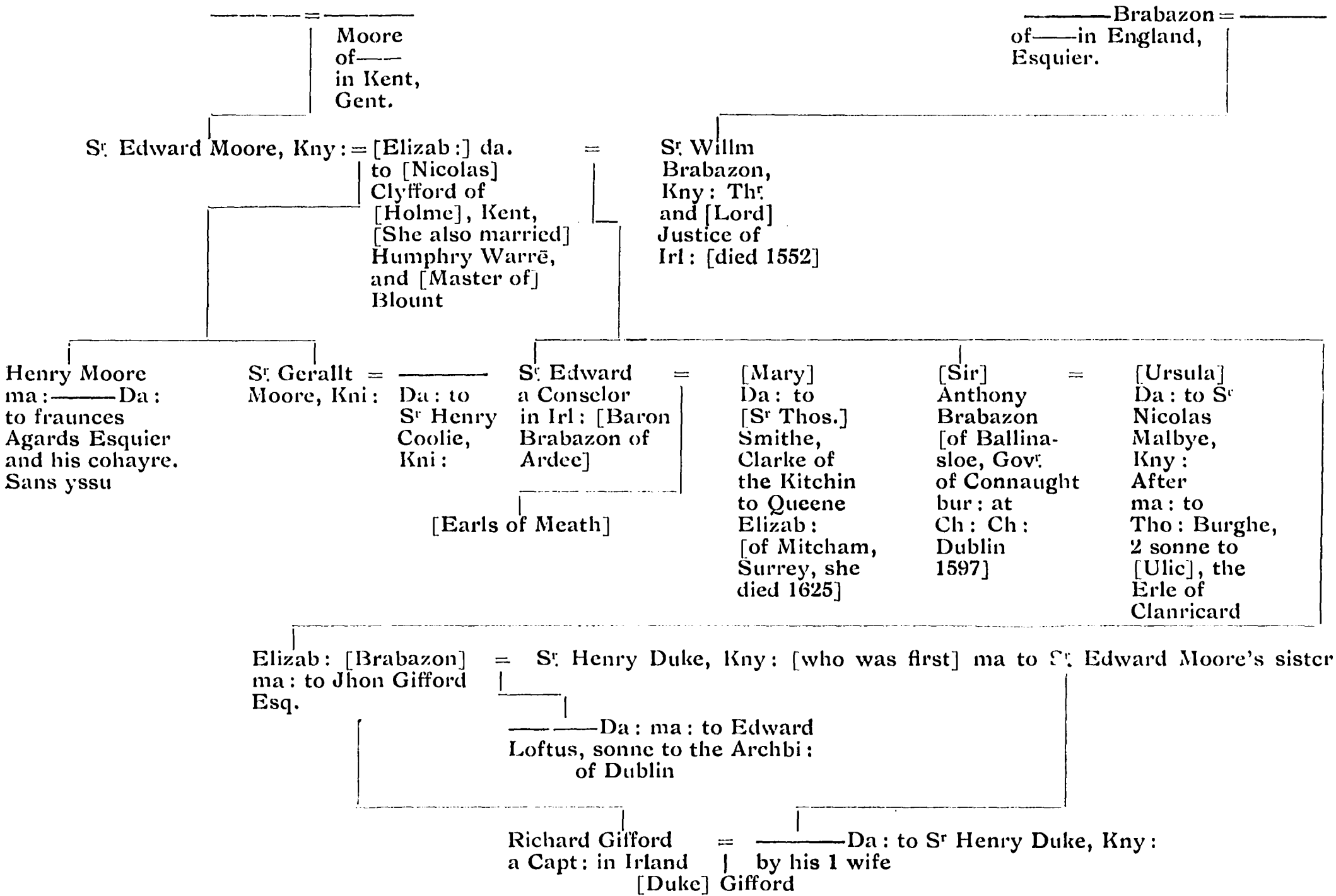
GIFFORD.

Arms :—Argent, ten torteaux gules, four, three, two and one.



BRABAZON of the Co : of Dublin.

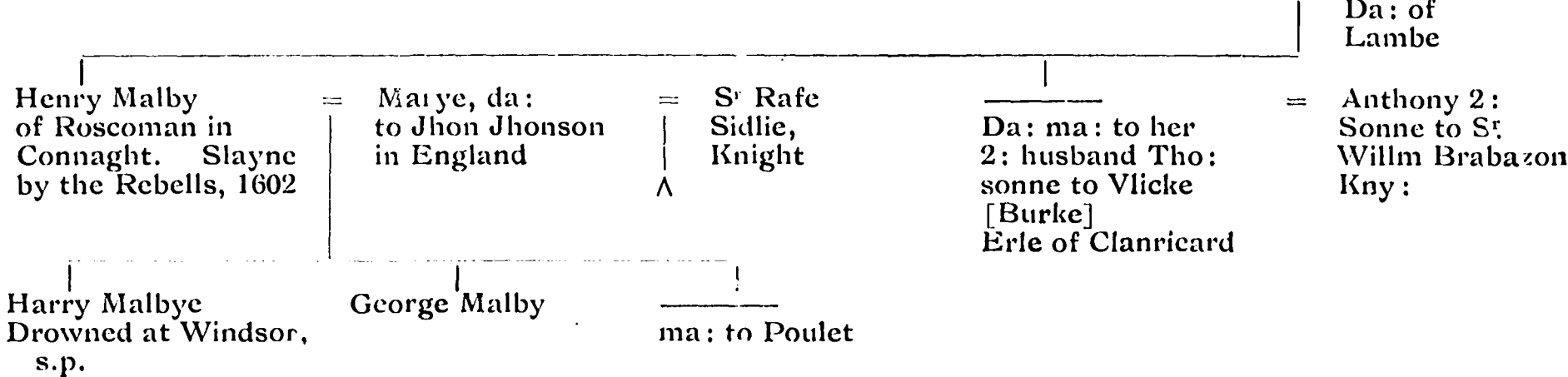
Arms :—Gules, on a bend or, three martlets sable.



MALBY of the Co : of Roscoman.

This Sr Nicolas had the Castell and [Lands] of Roscoman in Connaght, and 200 li. rent of O'farell country geven vnto him by Queene Elyz :

Sr Nicolas Malby, Kny: Cheefe Com: ssioner in Connaght





The Siege of Londonderry, 1689.
 From an Engraving after Romain de Hooghe.

