

GENEALOGICAL,  
HISTORICAL, AND FAMILY RECORDS  
OF THE  
O'MADDEN'S OF HY-MANY  
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

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## P R E F A C E .

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THE following account of the ancient O'Madden Sept of Siol Anmachadha and their descendants, is condensed from family records, and various works bearing thereon, amongst which special mention must be made of the late Professor O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*. These notices, the greater portion of which were collected and as far as possible compared with the original documents by the late DR. R. R. MADDEN, are now printed in the belief that this sketch of the lineage of that family, and the part taken by them in remarkable passages of Irish History, may not be devoid of interest. In other publications of the same kind, besides the inevitable genealogical and personal details that serve to preserve the *memoriam sui preclaram* of the families referred to, are also not unfrequently discoverable some of those side lights of history that occasionally assist in elucidating obscure events of by-gone times, and this the writer ventures to hope will possibly be found the case in the present instance.

THOMAS MORE MADDEN,



# CONTENTS.

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CHAPTER I.—EARLY HISTORY OF THE O'MADDEN SEPT. —From the Milesian Invasion down to Eoghan O'Madden, Last Ruling Chieftain of Siol Anmchadha. —Conflict with Lord Deputy Sydney.—Siege and Destruction of Cloghan Castle.—Subsequent Records of this Family.]	7
CHAPTER II.—THE ABBEY OF MEELICK, ITS FOUNDERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.—Foundation by Morrogh O'Madden in 1474.—Its Destruction in the reign of Elizabeth.—Memorials of the Founders.—Confiscations of their Territory.—Notices of the O'Madden's in Foreign Services down to French Revolution.	27
CHAPTER III.—THE FORDES OF CORRY.—Accounts of Chieftains of Muintir-Kenny.—Massacre of Manor Hamilton.—Confiscations of their Property.—Accounts of their Descendants.—Notices of the Lyons of Lyons-town.	41
CHAPTER IV.—COGAN OF TINODE.—References in Irish History to the De Cogans.—Their later history.—Lineage and Notice of the Right Hon. W. Cogan of Tinode.	53
CHAPTER V.—THE O'DONNELLS OF TYRCONNELL.—Their Connection with Madden Family. — M'Dermott of Coolavin.—Carolan, the last Irish Bard.—Reynolds of Lettervine.—The O'Connors of Ballinagare.	55
CHAPTER VI. —THOMAS M'DONNELL CAFFREY.—Account of his family.—Himself and his Descendants.	64
CHAPTER VII.—ADDENDA TO NOTES CONCERNING PERSONS AND PLACES CONNECTED WITH THE O'MADDEN'S OF HY-MANY.—The O'Madden's of Killnaborris, Eyrecourt, Waterford, and Kilkenny. — Cuba, America. — The Madden's of Donnybrook and their Tombs.—Madden's of Baggotsrath.	66



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In our earliest Annals, a prominent place is occupied by the Septs and Rulers of the territory of Hy-Many, amongst the latter of whom there were none whose ancestry was traceable to a remoter period, or whose names are more frequently mentioned than the O'Maddens, Chieftains of Siol Anmachadha. By some writers the pedigree of this family has been carried back to a date long antecedent to any of the Celtic records cited in the following pages, the originals of which are extant in the libraries of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Royal Irish Academy, or in those of the British Museum, and Bodleian Library, Oxford. Thus for instance, De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, traces the history of the O'Maddens up to the dim and distant period of the Milesian invasion of Ireland, an event which Celtic chroniclers assign to the year 1699 B.C. ; when as they aver, Hermon and his brother Heber, sons of Milesius of Spain, commenced their conjoint reign as the first Milesian Monarchs of Ireland. Of this curious legendary illustration of genealogical enthusiasm, if not of unquestionable historical accuracy, the introductory works may here suffice “ Antiquissima hæc Progenies O'Maddenorum Hibernice O'Madagain . . . . recta descendit ab Heremone, tertio natu é Milesii Regis Iberiæ, alias Hispaniæ Filiis qui, ut totie ajebam, permultis ante Virginis Partum centenis annis in Insular hanc ad propagandum in ea Gentem advenerunt A prælibato quippe Heremone Ori-

ginem ducens Conn Ceadchathach genuit Jomchaith cujus Fratres Progenitores fuere illustrissimarum Familiarum de Maguire . . . et de M'Mahon in Ultonia——a memorata autem Jomchaidh post decem generationes ortus est Eogan a quo O'Kelly, et Buadhach (recta Eoghan Buac) a quo O'Madden prognati sunt." In reference to the chieftain thus alluded to by De Burgo, O'Donovan cites a Celtic poem written *circa* 1347, and still preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, (H. 217, p. 190),—"The progeny of Eoghan Buac, the hero, are the great race of O'Madden."\*

"Non ab re erit obiter in hoc loco advertere," adds de Burgo, "Baroniam Longfordiensem adeoque et comitatum Galviensem comprehendisse temporibus O'Maddenorum Dynastarum partem moderni agri regis in Lagendia, vernacule dictam Lusmagh, haud obstante Shanano interfluente, atque sejungente Conaciam á Lagenia, integramque istam Baroniam in diocesi fuisse Clonfertensi, et Provincia Tuamensi—Postmodum autem per Legem Parliamentariam ut vocant territorium illud Lusmagh, in Ditione olim Dynastæ Longfordiensis; unitum fuit comitatui Regis, adeoque, et Nationi, Lageniæ salvis tamen curibus Episcopi Clonfertensis, et Archiepiscopi Tuamensis. Hinc Territorium illud unica constans Parochia, intra Fines est Diocesis Clonfertensis et Provinciæ Tuamensis."† According to the *Book of Lecan*, written previously to 1347 (the MS. of which is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and which was translated for the Irish Archæological Society, by the late Dr. O'Donovan), the ancestor of the O'Madden Sept, is stated to have been Main Mor, ruler of Hy-Many. In O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, the origin of this family is ascribed to Eugenius Buach.

"Camac, the son of Carbry Crom, and great grandson of Dallan, had Eugenius Fionn and Eugenius Buach. From the former, O'Kelly, Lord of Traine (or Hy-Many) is descended, and from the latter is sprung O'Madden, Lord of Siol Anmachadha, and Lusmach on the other side of the Shannon, in the county of Galway. Anmachadha, the son of Eugenius Buach, has given the name of Silanmachadha to the possessions of his posterity, which are situated in the county of Galway, opposite Leinster, being divided from it by the River Shannon.‡"

\* *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, translated from the Book of Lecan by John O'Donovan Irish Archæological Society, Dublin, 1843, p. 126.*

† *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 305-6.

‡ O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, vol. 2, p. 234.



The territory of Hy-Many originally extended from Clontuskert, near Lanesborogh, in the county of Roscommon, southwards to the boundary of Thomond in the county of Clare, and from Athlone westwards to Seefin and Athenry in the present county of Galway. It is also stated in a poem, addressed before 1373 to Eoghan O'Madden, which is cited by O'Donovan, from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, (in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 7. p. 190), that Oran in the county of Roscommon, Lusmagh in the Kings County, and Laragh Grian in the county of Clare, were all portion of Hy-Many, which further extended from Grian to Caradh, and included Dunamon, Hais Clothraim in Lough Rhee, and Mis Cealthra in Lobgh Dorghere. "The O'Madden Country," which was included in Hy-Many, is referred to in a remarkable document addressed to the Lord Deputy Sydney, A.D. 1566, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin, but which the limited space here available precludes citation.

After the Burkes or de Burghs had established themselves in the county of Galway, the limits of Hy-Many were very much circumscribed, the Baronies of Leitrim, Loughrea, and Athenry being seized on by the de Burgo or Burkes, and made part of their territory, and it is remarkable that in the year 1585 O'Madden's country was no longer considered a part of Hy-Many. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it consisted only of five Baronies, as appears from a document amongst the "Inrolments tempore Elizabethæ," in the Auditor-General's Office, Dublin, dated 6th August 1585. From the foregoing references we learn that the Siol Anmachadha or O'Madden portion of Hy-Many was co-extensive with the Barony of Longford in the county of Galway, and with the parish of Lusnagh in the King's County on the east side of the Shannon, which formerly was included in Galway, as also was Longford Castle in that territory—O'Madden's chief fortified residence or stronghold.

In the account of this tribe in the Life of St. Grellan (a cotemporary of St. Patrick), who flourished in the fifth century, the MSS. of which is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Maine Mor, as before observed, is said to have been the ancestor of all the Hy-Many tribe. We are told that with the spiritual assistance of St. Grellan, he successfully attacked the Firbolg King, who was then the Lord of the country, now the Barony of

Clonmacowen, in the county of Galway, and having slain this Firbolg chief, established himself in that territory. Stories of this kind are not confined to those distant epochs of Celtic tribal warfare with which we are now concerned, but have been repeated in other climes and later times, in aid of adventurers on a larger scale. The patron of the O'Maddens must have been "a most forbearing saint," as the princes of Hy-Many were much given to slaying and spoiling, and were entitled to one third of all fines for killing men throughout the province of Connaught." St. Grellan however does not appear to have given his benison to the "strong-armed O'Maddens," until he had provided for a due tribute for himself and his successors; and ultimately St. Grellan bequeathed his Crozier, as a battle standard, to the victorious clan of Siol Anmachadha, by whose descendants it was preserved, down to the nineteenth century.

In *The Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, translated from the MSS. *Book of Lecan*, we find (p. 14, 17) it stated in a poem addressed to the celebrated Eoghan O'Madden, that his ancestors came from Clocher Mac, in Maidhain. In another tract in same volume, a long list is given of O'Madden's predecessors in the chieftaincy of Hy-Many, and although that list cannot be considered perfect, without it nothing like an accurate series of the early chiefs of Hy-Many could now be given, as the Annals are imperfect. According to this manuscript, the first of these chiefs was the before-mentioned Maine Mor, ancestor of all the Hy-Many Sept, who was chief of the territory for fifty years, and died a natural death. The second, Brasil, son of Maine Mor, chief for thirty years, also died a natural death, which as the Celtic writer says "was surprising, as he had been much engaged in wars." The third was Faichra Fin, the son of Brasil, for seventeen years, when he was slain by his brother, Maine Mor. In the poem Fiachra Fin is styled a "tower in conflict and battle." He was the ancestor of the O'Naughtons and O'Mullallys, or Lallys, the progenitors of the celebrated and ill-fated Count Lally de Tollendal. We need not here follow this history of the earlier chiefs of this clan, from Conall, who was fourth of their lineage, down to Dearnid, the seventeenth prince of the O'Madden line. It may suffice to say that of sixteen succeeding chiefs, of whom a few are described as having been saints, whilst the majority are spoken of

as redoubtable warriors, only four appear to have died a natural death; the rest from the year 579 down to 1014, when Tadhg Mor fell by the side of King Brian Boru, at the battle of Clontarf, having all been slain in field or foray . . . . . Of these princes, Gadhara, Lord of Siol Anmachadha, or the O'Madden country, the twenty-second chieftain of Hy-Many, is the last-mentioned in the document above cited, which was addressed to Eoghan O'Madden, chief of Siol Anmachadha and Hy-Many, who, according to the *Annals of the Four Masters*, died in the year 1347.

When O'Madden rose to the chieftaincy of all Hy-Many, it would appear from the "Topographical Poem" of O'Dugan (a writer who died in 1372), that the M'Ullachan or Couloghan was the chief of Siol Anmachadha. But in *the Book of Lecan*, compiled forty years subsequently (in 1418) it is stated that the chiefs of Siol Anmachadha are the Maduhains or O'Maddens, (p. 43.) O'Donovan refers to another MS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College Dublin, also written in the life-time of Eoghan O'Madden, in which his pedigree is carried up to Gadhra Mor, Prince of all Hy-Many, who was slain in 1027. This MS. being one of the most curious fragments of ancient Irish history which has descended to our times, and throwing much light on the pedigree of O'Madden, may be here briefly quoted—

"There is a tranquil, benign, great, hardy, sweet-voiced, generous, vehement, regal king over the Siol Anmachadha, and this king is the noble Eoghan, son of the loud-voiced Murchadh, son of the lively-preying Cathal, son of the expertly-wounding Diarmid, son of the affluent Madudan, son of the bright-faced Diarmid, son of the munificent Madden, son of the fettering Gadhra; and this rapid-routing Gadhra was the last of his tribe, who had dominion over the third of the province of Smooth Callows, viz., that region extending from the river Grian, in the mountains, to the bright Caradh. And from the time of Gadhra to that of Eoghan, this country (Ireland) has been divided without any sole monarch to govern it, and a plague came to bring this disunion among all the chiefs—foreigners came over the green seas to seize on it, and these foreigners gained one day's victory, which prepared the way for their conquest—the victory of Leithridh over the heroic Roderick, so that the Gaels

remained under the yoke of the foreigners for a period of five above seven score bright years. Now the following were the chiefs of the territory during this period—viz., Madudan, or Madden Mor, son of Diarmid. He ruled justly over his native principality. After Madudan Mor, ruled Meal-seachlain, in good peace, and next came Cathal, son of Madudan, who was illustrious for hospitality and munificence. To him succeeded his son Murchadh, but he resigned the chieftaincy of his own accord, and went away from royal rule over lands, to Rome, to resign his soul to the Supreme King, and his body to the cemetery of St. Peter's—in the chief city. And it was no wonder that his great son, Eoghan O'Madden should flourish in his place, as he has flourished, for he was (has been) twenty years in the famed chieftainship, undisturbed in his prosperity by his neighbours and his country not oppressed by Lords . . . This fair prince erected for a habitation at Magh Bealaigh, a strong castle of stone and fine timber, the like of which has not been erected by any chief in Erin. He also repaired the churches in general—taught truth to the chieftains—kept his people from treachery and fratricide, checked evil customs, and taught charity and humanity in his goodly districts. He wrested from his neighbours a portion of each province, viz., the western extremity of Meath, which is under his stewards, and the northern portion of Ormond, which is under his high control." . . . (In reference to Eoghan O'Madden, the late Dr. R. R. Madden in his MSS. historical account of this family, observes—"In my table, he is numbered I., in his youth, he was very inimical to the English interest in Connaught, and so early as 1306 defeated the Clanricarde, and slew sixty-six of his people. Afterwards however, he seemed to have fought many battles on the English side. His eldest son, Cathal, was slain by the Clanricardes in 1340. He had a daughter named Finola, who died in 1398)."

The "Four Masters," and MacGeoghegan, from the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," inform us, that about the year 1356, considerable warfare raged between the habitant Lords of English race settled in Connaught, in which the Irish chieftains joined as a matter of course, that the English of West Connaught defeated Mac William Burke, and killed many of his people—that Edmund, the son of William, who was son of Richard de Burgo, was

slain by the Irish Sept of Siol Anmachadha (the O'Madden's). At the same time Richard Oge de Burgo, gained a signal victory over the people of Edmund, the son of William de Burgo and the O'Maddens, in which conflict, "Sixteen of the Nobles of the Siol Anmachadha was slain."\*

Murchadh or Morough O'Madden, son of the preceding; Chief of the Sept for twenty-four years, died in 1371, and was 116th in descent from Owen Buac. In the "Annals of the Four Masters," he is styled "General Patron of the Literati, the poor and the needy of Ireland." He was killed in a predatory excursion in Ormonde, leaving a son, and a daughter named More. This Lady More married Mac William Burke, Lord of Clanricarde, and died in 1383. The son, Eoghan Mor O'Madden (also mentioned as Owen McMurrough O'Madden, in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*), succeeded his father, and died in 1411. He was replaced by Murchadh or Morough O'Madden his son, who is described in the annals as "a man of mighty arm, and good jurisdiction," and in some of the pedigrees is said to have founded the Abbey of Meelick in the year 1451. But in the "Annals of the Four Masters," the foundation of that Abbey is ascribed to his successor in the chieftaincy, A.D. 1479. "The Monastery of Meelick, on the Shannon banks, in the diocese of Clonfert, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Madden, who selected a burial-place for himself in it." . . . It is true, however, that he (Murchadh), granted a chapel at Portumna together with the village to the Dominicans, who founded on the spot a Religious House, under the authority of a Bull from Pope Martin V., dated October 9th, 1426. This Bull is printed in the *Hibernia Dominicana* by De Burgo. . . . Murchadh had three sons, two of whom were slain by their kinsman, Cabthach or Coffey O'Madden, in the year 1486. The line being thence continued by his third son, Eoghan, the 119th of this family, from Owen Buac, Eoghan Carragh O'Madden succeeded by his son, Murchadh Reagh, who left four sons and one daughter. John O'Madden followed his father (Murchadh), and was succeeded by his son, Brasil O'Madden, on whose death his son John became chieftain; and two years subsequently in 1556, he being slain by Brasil Dubh O'Mad-

\* Vide *Tracts relating to Ireland*, published by the Irish Archæological Society, vol. 2, p. 98, Dublin, 1843.

den, the chieftaincy of Siol Anmachadha was divided between the latter and the surviving brother of John, viz., Mealachlin Modarha. In 1540 the Lord Deputy was instructed to confirm treaties between the king and "Mealachlin O'Madden and Hugh O'Madden, chiefs of their country."\*

123.—The next, Domhnall or Donal O'Madden, son of John; "was the last chief," says O'Donovan, "who ruled the territory of Anmachadha or Silanchia according to the old Irish system, and was the most powerful and celebrated chieftain since the time of Eoghan or Owen O'Madden, who died in 1347." Queen Elizabeth appointed Donal O'Madden "Captain of his Nation" in 1567, after clearing himself of the charge of slaying his predecessor, and paying a fine of eighty cows to the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney. He attended a parliament convened in Dublin by Lord Deputy Perott in 1585, to which the Irish Chieftains were summoned. Amongst the multitudes of O's and of Mac's, of great renown in their several territories, who attended this Irish Parliament, as given by the "Four Masters," we find Donal O'Madden, son of John, son of Brasil and also his kinsman, the Earl of Clanricarde, Ulick, son of Ulick Na Grean (of the heads).

To understand the object of this Assembly, it should be borne in mind that it was not until late in the reign of Elizabeth that the province of Connaught was brought into subjection to the crown and laws of England. "The proceedings by which that event was achieved," says Hardiman, "were commenced by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, in 1575, and completed by a succeeding Deputy, Sir John Perrott, in 1585. The project was to divide the provinces into shires, then to induce the Lords and Chieftains to receive Sheriffs into their shires, and finally to prevail on the Chiefs themselves to surrender their Irish titles and tenures, and to receive back their possessions by patents from the Crown, to descend in hereditary succession, according to the laws of England."† The end of this was the destruction of the hereditary power of the Irish Princes, and the abolition of the ancient clan system of the native Septs which was carried out by what was termed "Indentures of Composition," by which many of the O'Kelly's, O'Flaherty's, O'Madden's, Clanricarde's, Bermingham's, and other ancient

\* Vide *Calender of State Papers, Ireland, Temp. Henry VIII.*, p. 171.

† *Hardiman's Notes to O'Flaherty's Description of West Connaught.*

Connaught families agreed henceforth to hold their lands by tenure of knight service from the Crown. Amongst those who then accepted this settlement were some members of the Siol Anmachadha Sept, whose territory in the document referred to is described as "The O'Madden Country, otherwise called Sillaninghadh or Silanchia," in the county of Galway. "In witness thereof, said Lords and Chieftains have put their Seals, and subscribed their names this day, September, 1585: Stephen (Bishop) of Clonfert, Owen O'Madden, Donal McBrasil O'Madden, &c., &c." In this Indenture, the O'Madden's Barony of Longford is stated to include 255 quarters of land, each quarter containing 120 acres.

In the *Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, 1509 to 1573*, we find frequent mention of the O'Madden Chieftains. Thus amongst these papers, *Temp. Henry VIII.*, vol. viii, are included letters of Stephen Fitz-Henry respecting operations of the army against Murrough O'Brien, and reporting the capture and submission of several castles, including those of Hugh and Managhlyn O'Madden. In the State Papers *Temp. Elizabeth*, under date, Greenwich, May 21st 1561, is a letter—"The Queen to O'Madden and O'Shaughnessy requiring them to assist the Lord Lieutenant, Sussex, in apprehending Shane O'Neill" (Latin). In the "State Papers, Ireland," we also find (p. 243) under date August 5th, 1564, a letter from the Lord Justices and Council to O'Madden, in reference to report, "that some of his people have joined the rebels of the Mores and Conors." In the same collection, September 1st, 1572, there is another letter from the Mayor of Limerick to the Lord President of Munster, stating that the Earl of Clanricarde's son and a great force have passed the Shannon, with O'Madden's assistance."\*

Several years subsequently, Donal O'Madden is mentioned in the Annals as being in open rebellion. "In that year, 1595," says O'Donovan, "Cloghan, one of his castles in the district of Lusmagh, on the east of the Shannon, was summoned to surrender to the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell, but O'Madden's people replied that they would not surrender even though all the soldiers were Deputies." Ultimately, however, the castle was taken by storm and burned to the ground, the O'Madden garrison being

\* *Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland from 1509 to 1574*, vol. 2, p. 243.

ruthlessly put to the sword, a fate which their Chieftain, Donal O'Madden escaped, by his absence at the time, on one of his marauding expeditions. A full account of this episode, in the Conquest of Ireland, may be found in a remarkable State Paper, viz., "Journal of Sir William Russell, Lord Deputy of Ireland" (*in MSS. Archives*, 4728, British Museum, to which Institution it was presented by Lord Willoughby of Farnham, 18th May 1764, *Fol.* 61 B).—

"Thursdaie, 11th March 1595 . . . From Rathingelduld—My Lord rode to O'Madden's Castle in Lusmagh, before which hee encamped, in cominge to which we passed thro' a strait pace (pass) of four miles in length. O'Madden himself beinge gone out in action of rebellion, and he left a ward of his principall men in his castle, whoe assoome as they perceaved my Lord to aproach neare, they sett three of the houses on fire, which hurt two of our soldiers and a boye, and made shott at us out of the Castle. And being sent to by my Lord to yield upp the Castle to the Queene, there answere was to Captain Thomas Lea, that if all that came in his, Lords companie, were Deputies, they would not yield, but said they would trust to the strength of there Castle, and hoped by to-morrowe that the Deputie and his companie should stande in as grate feare as they then were, expecting as it should seeme some ayde to relieve them. That night, my Lord appointed Captain Izod to keepe a sure watch aboute the saide Castle, for that a mayne bogg was adjoining thereto, and appointed the kearne with certain souldiers to watche, lest they should make an attempt to escape that way. . . . About midnight, my Lord visited the watche, and underrtandinge of some women to be within the castle, sent to advise them to put forth their women, for that hee intended next morninge to assault the Castle with fire and sword, but they refused soe to doe, and would not suffer their women to come forth.

Fridaie, 12th March.—My Lord continued before the Castle, and as preparation was makinge for fireworks, to fire the Castle, one in Sir W. Clarke's companie being nere the Castle by making tryall, cast upp a fire brand to the topp of the rooffe which greatlie dismaide them, whereupon the alarum was strooke upp, and whilst our shoot plaide at there spike holes, a fire was maide to the gate and doore which smothered manie of them, and with all



the souldiers made a breache in the wall and entered the Castle and took manie of them alive, most of which were cast over the walls and soe executed. And the whole nomber which were burnd and kild in the Castle were forty-sixe persons, besides two women and a boye which were saved by my Lords appointment."

Fol. 64.—"The names of such chiefe men as were kilde in the Castle of Cloghan O'Madden, at the winninge thereof, who were the principall fighting men, the XIIith of March 1592, Shane McBrasil O'Madden of Corylagher, gent.; Donagh Mc O'Madden of Tomhaligh, gent. Owen McShane O'Madden of Tomhaligh, gent.; Molaghlin, Duffe, McColeghan of Ballymacoleghan, gent. The Captain of Shott and his two sonnes, Manose Oge O'Regan of O'Rourke's countrie, Captain of Shott, O'Rourke's mother, brothers, sonnes, Shane Enemy O'Connor of the countie of Sligo, gent.; who said when hee was taken, that he was a good prisoner to bee ransomed. . . . More and two other gent., of O'Rourkes countrie, whose names are unknown."

"The names of the chiefe men kilde in the conflict on the daie before the winninge of the Castle, viz.:—Ambrose McMolaghline, Mothere O'Madden of Clare Madden, gent.; Cohedge Oge O'Madden, gent. of the same; Leve O'Madden of Clare, gent.; three landed men, Leve O'Connor of ye countie of Sligo, chief, gent., a leader of Shott and Scotts, he was buried at Meelick Abbey; Ferdoragh McEverye, a Captain of Scotts; Ever McGarell of Galway, gent.; McConnell, Chiefe of the Scotts; Ulick Burke, McEdmund Burke of Balyely, gent.; &c., &c. The rest were shott, bowmen, and kearne, the whole nomber of kilde and drowned (besides those in the castle) were seven score and upwards, besides some hurt which escaped and fled away in great amasement."

In the very year in which so many gallant gentlemen and devoted members of this Sept were thus put to the sword in defence of O'Madden's Castle of Cloghan, their Chieftain, appears, from the Annals of the Four Masters, to have been engaged in an inexplicable quarrel with his kinsmen, which is thus referred to by the Annalists. "In 1559 O'Donnell was also joined by all the O'Madden's except The O'Madden himself, and his son Anmachadha, upon which the sons of Redmond Na Scuadh, son of

Ulick Burke, and the other disaffected Burkes already mentioned, attacked and destroyed Meelick, O'Madden's mansion-seat, Tir Lethair, and all the castles of his territory except Longford. They plundered and destroyed Clonfert-Bredan, and took the Bishop of that See prisoner. Amongst those plundered was Eoghan Dubh, son of Melaghlin Babh O'Madden of the territory of Lusmagh."

"Domhnell or Donal O'Madden, who was evidently," says Dr. R. R. Madden, "an unscrupulous, wily, unprincipled person, who although he could not save his sept and his castle, managed to preserve his property. In 1602 'he came in' and apparently manifested his fealty that year by attacking the brave Donal O'Sullivan Beare, who after the disastrous defeat of the Irish at Kinsale, and the taking of the Castle of Dunboy, was passing through O'Madden's country on his retreat to O'Rourke. It may be for this act, unworthy of his ancestry, that he was eventually pardoned by King James I., as O'Donovan thinks he was, having settled his property on his sons by deed according to the laws of England."\*

By this deed "Donal O'Madden of Longford, in the county of Galway, 'Captain of his Nation,' granted his manor and Castle of Longford, and all his other property in the county of Galway, to hold for the use of Ambrose, otherwise Anmachadha O'Madden, son and heir of the said Donal, and his heirs male, remainder to Brasil O'Madden, son of Hugh O'Madden, one of the sons of the said Donal O'Madden, and his heirs male, remainder to the heirs general of Ambrose O'Madden for ever." In the succeeding section will be found an account of the part taken by the descendants of these and other chieftains of Silanchia, as adherents of the royalist and Catholic side throughout the long and disastrous civil wars in Ireland during the periods of the Revolution, Commonwealth, and Restoration; and of the consequent repeated confiscations of their hereditary property; as well as a notice of their exile and services in the French and other foreign armies, down to the close of the Eighteenth Century.

124.—Anmachadha or Ambrose O'Madden, son of the above Donal, died in 1637, being then succeeded by his son, John Madden, whose property was forfeited in the Civil Wars of 1641. But in 1677, under the Act of Settlement,

\* MS. *History of Madden Family*, by the late Dr. R. R. Madden, vol. 1, p. 184.

by a grant dated August 6th, 1677, this John was restored to a portion of his grandfather's property, viz. the lands of Clonefeagan, Attickey, Mota, and Ballybranagh now Walshestown, near Eyrecourt, in the Barony of Longford and the county of Galway. He had two sons, Daniel and Patrick, the former, Daniel, is the last of his race given by O'Farrell in his *Lina Antique*, and is there described as "the head of the O'Madden's," which adds O'Donovan, "undoubtedly he was." This Daniel O'Madden was succeeded by his son Brasil, No. 127 in this pedigree (who, says the late Dr. Richard R. Madden, was my great grandfather), and who by his will, dated in 1745, bequeathed his property to his son Ambrose, leaving, *inter aliis*, Edward and one daughter, Mary.

[The latter, who married Christopher M'Donnell, Esq., of Kileen Co. Dublin, grandfather of the late Sir Edward M'Donnell, of Merrion Square, Dublin, had two other brothers, viz., John, born in 1709, (of whom presently) and Edward, born in 1711. The last mentioned settled at Clonskeagh, near Dublin, where he died, leaving considerable property to his son William of Merchants Quay, Dublin, who married Miss M. M'Evoy, of Ballymote, Co. Meath, and died 1817, leaving issue *inter aliis* a daughter, Mary, married to Edward Ryan, Esq., of Dublin, by which marriage was Eliza, married to Joseph Halpin, Esq., of Gowran Hall, who died about 1876.]

128.—Ambrose Madden, who is mentioned as No. 41 in O'Donovan's "*Madden Pedigree*," and as 127 in O'Hart's "*Irish Pedigrees*," son of Daniel O'Madden, was in 1779 in possession of his father's estate. He was married to Margery, daughter of Malachy Fallon, Esq., of Ballynaghan, in the county of Roscommon, and according to O'Hart's pedigree, had Brasil, who was never in possession, as his father survived him, being succeeded under deed of settlement, 1791, by Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, his grandson, who married in 1810, and had issue, Brasil,\* married to Julietta, daughter of Francis Lynch of Omey.

[In reference to the above mentioned marriage of Margery Fallon, daughter of Malachy Fallon of Ballynaghan, to Ambrose Madden, I have to remark

A sister of this Brasil (son of Ambrose), married Madden of Fahy, "whose son, Laurence, Madden of Fahy," says O'Donovan, writing in 1843, "still retains the fee-simple possession of three hundred acres of the original territory, but Laurence's pedigree on the father's side has not been traced."

(says Dr. R. R. Madden in the MSS. before cited), that my father's claim to kindred induced me to make inquiry of the surviving members of the family at Ballynaghan, respecting Malachy and his children. Malachy Fallon fought a duel with Mr. James Dillon of Ouleen, and killed that gentleman. Patrick Fallon the son of Malachy, challenged and fought the late Lord French. Previous to that duel, Malachy is said to have instructed his son how to handle the pistol. In the encounter, Pat had the first fire, and shot away a button from his adversary's coat, but Lord French did not fire, and so the affair ended much to the disgust of the sanguinary Malachy, who as I was informed by one of his descendants, was very indignant with his son for not shooting his Lordship. The family proclivity for duelling was more unfortunately evinced by Malachy's grandson, James Fallon, who fought and shot Mr. Bellew, uncle to the present Sir Michael Dillon Bellew. I have a vivid recollection of Malachy Fallon's eldest son, Edward, at my father's house astonishing his guests, and sober-minded kinsman, Edward Madden, with comic songs, not remarkable for their propriety, and extraordinary narratives of desperate duels, celebrated races, and famous sporting or shooting exploits. One of this mad-cap young Galway gentleman's favourite songs, when my father had left the table, began with the words "My wife she is the Queen of all sluts." From his sporting propensities and patriotic spoutings, after dinner particularly, he was complimented by his companions, by the soubriquet of "Grattan." He died in 1820, aged about forty. Malachy Fallon and all his descendants are buried at Dysart, three miles from Ballynaghan."]

129.—John Madden of Kiltarnan, near Enniskerry, in the county of Wicklow (No. 128 in O'Hart's pedigree), was second son of the above-mentioned Brasil Madden, of Eyre Court and Meelick, in the county of Galway. He was born *circa* 1708, and settled in Wicklow in 1728. Married Miss Anna Lee of Macclesfield in 1730, and died at Clonskeagh, near Dublin, in 1796, leaving issue *inter alios* Edward (of whom hereafter), Joseph, James, Benjamin, Jane, and Mary. Of these children of John Madden, the second, Joseph, born in 1745, settled at Donnybrook, married Miss Eleanor Byrne, died in 1799, leaving two sons, namely, John, born 1779, died 1851, and Peter, born 1784, died 1841, and several daughters, of whom the youngest, Mary, was married in 1802 to Peter Dillon, Esq., whose

daughter was mother to the distinguished soldier and writer, General Sir William Butler, K.C.B., now commanding in Egypt.

[ . . . . “ My grandfather, John Madden of Enniskerry,” says Dr. Richard Robert Madden, “ was a buck in his day—a fox-hunting, horse-riding, scarlet-coated, buckskin wearing gentleman. On one of his racing expeditions to England, he made the acquaintance of a Miss Anne Lee of Macclesfield, ran away with this young lady, and married her. On the first Sunday after returning from their honeymoon to Enniskerry, my worthy grandfather, accompanied by his bride, riding behind him on a pillion, as the custom was in those days, set out for the Protestant church of Kilternan, and as he passed the Roman Catholic chapel in the same locality, he said : “ There is my place of worship, and after I have left you at your church I will come back to mine.” Whereupon my complaisant grandmother replied : “ If this place is good enough for you my dear, it might be the same for me ; stop here, and we will go in together.” From that time my grandmother was a Roman Catholic, and I believe was a very pious and good woman. But my grandfather followed the hounds too much, and his business too little, and so eventually became embarrassed, and removed to Clonskeagh, near Dublin, where he died about 1769. They had four sons and three daughters. Their eldest son, my father, the late Edward Madden of Wormwood Gate, was born 17th November 1739, at Kilternan, near Enniskerry, and went to a school which, in those good old days of penal law persecution, was kept in the adjacent ruins of the ancient castle of Kilgobbin. In after years, in his Sunday walks, accompanied by some of his children, my father used to point out the remains of this old castle where his early education had been thus imparted (not without much risk to the teacher and pupils of that proscribed Catholic school)—and which stands about a mile from the scalp—and a quarter of a mile from what was known as the ‘ Upper Road,’ between Enniskerry and Dundrum. Near this is the old burial-ground of Killegar where some of my father’s family were interred.” ]

130.—Edward Madden (No. 129 in O’Hart’s pedigree), was born in 1739, and died in his 91st year, November 20th, 1829, interred in Donnybrook. In an article published in *The Dublin Post* on the occasion of his death in November 1830, Edward Madden is described as “ An upright man, just in

all his dealings, prudent and moderate in his opinions, singularly pious, very charitable, humane and tolerant. He interfered with no man's sentiments on controversial subjects, and during his whole life he suffered nothing to interrupt his own religious duties. Like the devout Simeon, from his youth upwards he was daily to be seen in the temple of the Lord. Remembering his Creator in the days of his youth, he departed not from him in his old age ; and in his last hours, full of peace and retaining unimpaired his mental faculties, he steadily and serenely contemplated death, and spoke of his passage to eternity as one might speak of an approaching journey to another country, happier and better than the one he was about to leave." Before the Union he was an eminent manufacturer in Wormwood-gate, Dublin, and in 1792 his name is to be found amongst those of the ' Delegates ' appointed by the Catholics of Ireland to take the sense of the whole people on the subject of their existing grievances and the constitutional means to be adopted for their redress. It was the first time that object was attempted ; and the success of that memorable effort, on the presentation of their petition to the king by their chosen Delegates, was the date of the earliest concession made to the Catholics of Ireland of any moment, viz., that of 1793. He married first Mademoiselle Marie Duras of Bordeaux, and had issue six children, all since deceased. [In 1791 M. Duras died in Bordeaux, leaving a property, and by his will nominated as his executor and residuary legatee, Edward Madden. This estate however, was so destroyed during the French Revolution, as to have scarcely a remnant recoverable by those to whom it was bequeathed, being seized by the Revolutionary Government as British property, though subsequently at the peace of 1802, some useless attempts were made to effect the restoration of the sequestered inheritance. Shortly after the death of M. Duras his residuary legatee, Edward Madden, undertook what was then a long and difficult journey to Bordeaux to look after this property. The notes still existing of that visit to France, where he remained for some months, during the reign of terror in 1792, present a curious contrast to the conditions of Continental travel at the present day. The passage from Dublin to Holyhead for instance, occupied twenty-four hours, and from Dover to Calais, thirty-seven

hours, whilst his bill for ten weeks stay in the Hotel de Angleterre at Bordeaux, was but 406 francs.]

Edward Madden married, secondly, Miss Elizabeth Forde, youngest daughter of Thaddeus Forde, Esq., of Corry, county of Leitrim, and of Elizabeth, his wife (daughter of Thaddeus Lyons of Lyonstown, in the county of Roscommon, Esq.,) of which marriage there was issue, *inter alii* five sons, who attained mature age, viz., Edward, born 1785, died 1814; Henry, born 1788, died 1830; William, born 1793, died 1819; James, born 1795, died 1828; Richard Robert (of whom hereafter), born 1798, died 1886, and a daughter, Elizabeth, born 1787.

[Miss Elizabeth Madden married in 1815 Bryan Cogan, Esq., of Athgarret, in the county of Kildare and of the city of Dublin, who died in 1830, leaving issue, firstly, the Right Hon. William Forde Cogan, P.C., D.L., of Tinode, county of Wicklow, formerly for twenty-five years M.P. for the county of Kildare, M.A. and gold medallist, T.C.D., who succeeded his uncle, Matthew Cogan, Esq., of Tinode, Wicklow, in 1850, married in 1858 Gertrude, daughter of Francis Kyan, Esq. And secondly, four daughters, viz.: Eliza, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Margaret, deceased; and Lizzie, who alone has survived her. In 1862 Mrs. Elizabeth Cogan died—"endeared to all who knew her, as a loving mother, a wise counsellor, a generous friend to the poor and friendless."]

131.—Richard Robert Madden, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. (the 130th of this family in descent from Eoghan Buac, according to O'Hart), was born August 22nd 1798, and died 5th February 1887. He was the 21st and youngest child of the above mentioned Edward Madden. Having been educated for the medical profession at first in Ireland and subsequently in England, France, and Italy, he resided for several years in the East. After his marriage with Miss Elmslie in 1828, he settled down to practice as a physician in Curzon-street, Mayfair, London. His sympathy with the Anti-Slavery movement, however, led him to relinquish this, when in 1833 he accepted an appointment as one of the Special Magistrates for the Abolition of Negro Slavery in Jamaica.

In this office as in every phase of his long life, his rule of conduct was directed by a fearless rectitude, love of justice and humanity, to which personal interests of his own were invariably subordinated. For some years sub-

sequently he was employed in Anti-Slavery work, in a high official capacity in the Island of Cuba. In 1842 he was appointed H. M. Special Commissioner of Inquiry on the West Coast of Africa Settlements; Colonial Secretary of Western Australia in 1847; Secretary of the Loan Fund Board, Dublin, 1850 to 1880. He was the author of upwards of forty published volumes besides innumerable contributions in prose and verse to periodical literature. Amongst his best known works are the "*History of the United Irishmen of 1798*," in six volumes; "*Travels in the East*;" "*Biography of Savonarola*;" "*The Infirmities of Genius*;" "*History of the Penal Laws*;" "*Phantastamata*," "*Memoirs of Lady Blessington*;" "*Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New World*;" as well as many other volumes. In 1828 Dr. Madden married Harriet, the youngest, and twenty-first child of John Elmslie, Esq., of Serge Island Estate, Jamaica, and of London, who was born in London, 1801, and died at Booterstown, near Dublin, February 7th, 1888. The issue of the marriage were, *inter alii*s, first, William Forde Madden, born in London 1829, who after passing with distinction through the Polytechnic School of Engineering in Paris, was accidentally drowned in the Shannon whilst engaged in the Public Works for the relief of the distress in Ireland, on the 29th March, 1848; and secondly, Thomas More Madden, (of whom hereafter).

[By one that knew her worth, Mrs. Harriet Madden was truthfully thus described in an obituary notice published at the time of her death—"We have much regret in recording the severance of another of the few remaining links between the present and the past by the death, at her residence, 3 Vernon Terrace, Booterstown, near Dublin, on February 7th 1888, of the widow of the late Dr. R. R. Madden, author of the *History of the United Irishmen*, and formerly Colonial Secretary of Western Australia. Those who have admired the late Dr. Madden's writings may be interested to know how much his literary labours were lightened and aided by the untiring and intelligent co-operation of the estimable and gifted lady whose death we chronicle to-day. Nearly every page of the more than forty volumes published by Dr. R. R. Madden was transcribed or revised by the ever ready aid of the good wife, who survived her lamented husband but two years almost to a day. She was born in London August 15th 1801, being the youngest daughter of John Elmslie, Esq., who was the descendant of an ancient Scotch



family, the Elmslies of Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, and who was himself a West Indian planter, owning Serge Island and other estates in Jamaica. He was married to a Miss Wallis, who died immediately after the birth of her 21st child, and whom he survived until 1822, when he died at his residence, Berners-street, London. Six years subsequently his youngest daughter Harriet Elmslie, was married at Cheltenham to Dr. R. R. Madden, whom in 1833 she accompanied to the West Indies, where he filled an important office in connection with the emancipation of the Negro Slaves in that Island. In 1837, whilst residing in Cuba, Mrs. Madden, from sincere conviction became a member of the same church as her husband, and thenceforth was a most fervent and exemplary follower of the Catholic faith, by the teachings and practices of which the many trials and bereavements of her life were consoled, and by the ministrations and prayers of which her last moments were blessed and fortified. Of that marriage there were, *inter aliis*, three sons, two of whom, viz., William Forde, born in London in 1829, and Thomas More, born in Cuba in 1839, attained manhood. Subsequently Mrs. Madden, accompanied her husband to Portugal, where they resided three years; after that to France, where she remained for some time during the education of their eldest son, and then to Western Australia, where Dr. Madden held the office of Colonial Secretary, and thence on the death of that son they returned to Ireland, where they remained for the rest of their lives. Possessed of intellectual endowments which survived unclouded to the last moment of life, fervent piety, rare self-abnegation and thoughtful kindness of character, ever considerate for the happiness of others, and charitable to the weakness and failings of all but herself; her whole life was marked by benevolence, which we trust has now met with its reward in that blessed immortality for which she had long prayed, and which should induce some of those, at least, whom to the utmost of her power she had striven to benefit, to occasionally re-echo in her behalf the last solemn words of that funeral service repeated on the 15th February 1888 over her grave in Donnybrook churchyard.—*Requiescat in Pace.*"]

132.—Thomas More Madden, son of the above named Richard Robert Madden, born at Havana in Cuba, is a Doctor of Medicine, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, and of Surgeons, England; a Fellow of

the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh ; author of “ *A Guide to the Health Resorts of Europe and Africa*,” 3rd edition, 1891 ; “ *On the Cerebro-Nervous Disorders Peculiar to Women* ;” “ *Lectures on Child Culture, Moral, Mental, and Physical*,” “ *Lectures on Gynæcology* ;” “ *The Spas of Germany, France, and Italy* ;” “ *Change of Climate, in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases* ;” “ *Insanity and Criminal Responsibility of the Insane* ;” “ *Old Fallacies and New Facts in Medicine* ;” “ *Medical Knowledge of the Ancient Irish* ;” editor of “ *The Dublin Practice of Midwifery* ;” “ *Memoirs* ” of his father ; besides numerous contributions and several other works on Medical and other subjects, and has been for many years one of the Medical Staff of the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital and Children’s Hospital in Dublin. In 1872 Dr. More Madden was “ *Decoré Croix de Bronze Pour Services rendus à la France pendant la Guerre de 1870-71*.” He was subsequently accorded the gold medal and Hon. Fellowship of the Associazione dei Benemerite Italiani ; and in 1890 he received the degree of M.D. *Honoris Causa* from the Faculty of the Medical College of Texas — “ as in some part a recognition of your services as a practitioner, your valuable and distinguished labours in the field of gynæcology, and your eminent position in the esteem of the medical profession in this country as of your own.” Dr. More Madden has also filled the offices of Master of the National Lying-in Hospital, Dublin ; President of the Obstetric Sections of the British Medical Association and of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland ; was formerly Vice-President British Gynæcological Society, London ; and is an Hon. Member Texas State Medical Society ; and Corresponding Member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, &c. He married in 1865 Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Thomas M’Donnell Caffrey, Esq., of Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, and has had, first, Richard Robert (of whom presently) ; secondly, Thomas M’Donnell, now (1892) Lieutenant 7th Brigade, North Irish Division, Wicklow Artillery, Royal Artillery ; thirdly, William Forde, died 1871 ; besides two daughters, namely, Mary Josephine, educated at Newhall Convent, Essex, and at Jette St. Pierre, Brussels ; and Brigid Gertrude Harriet (Beda), a child of great promise and endowments, “ who was early called to God,” born 17th July 1875, died 16th June 1882, at Merrion-square, Dublin.

133. Richard Robert Madden, Junior, born 1869, educated at Downside College, near Bath, Associate in Arts, Oxon ; Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons in Ireland (1891) ; L. M. Rotunda Hospital ; Surgeon, R. M. S. “ Galacia ;” formerly House Surgeon, Children’s Hospital, Temple-street, Dublin ; twice elected Resident, Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, Dublin.

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## II.

THE ABBEY OF MEELICK, ITS FOUNDERS (THE O'MADDENS)  
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

In the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, and in some of the earlier pedigrees of the O'Madden's of Hy-Many, the foundation of the Abbey of Meelick is attributed to Murchadha or Morogh O'Madden, Lord of Siol Anmachadha, whose death occurred in the year 1451, and who is described in the *Annals of the Four Masters* as "a man of mighty arm and jurisdiction." In the latter work however, this event is ascribed to his son and successor in the chieftaincy, Eoghan O'Madden, in 1574, when as there as stated, "the Monastery of Meelick, on the banks of the Shannon in the diocese of Clonfert, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Madden, who selected a burial-place for himself in it." "It is true, however," says O'Donovan (*Tribes of Hy-Many*, p. 147), "that Murchadha O'Madden granted a chapel at Portumna together with the village to the Franciscans, who founded in that spot a Religious House under the authority of a Bull from Martin V., dated 2nd October 1426. By this Bull, which is cited in full by De Burgo (*Hibernia Dominicana* p. 304), it appears that Murchadha O'Madden's grant at Portumna was made to another order, viz., the Dominicans—" *Dominus Temporalis O'Madden Baronie illius Longofordenensis nobilissimus Dynastæ, Ordini Prædicatorum donavit, etc.*" Archdale in his *Monasticon Hiberniæ*; p. 294, makes mention of "the delightful situation" of Meelick, about two and a half miles from Eyrecourt, and of the venerable ruins of the ancient monastery, "spacious and beautiful." In that admirable periodical, the old *Dublin Penny Journal* for 1832-33, p. 172, may be found a brief article on this subject by an eminent archæologist, the late Dr. George Petrie, who says "the Abbey of Meelick is romantically situated on the banks of the Shannon in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, which was anciently denominated Silanchia, or the territory of the O'Madden's, and was founded by one of the Dynasts of Silanchia in the year 1474 for conventual Franciscans."

The following is an extract from an old Register which in 1832, was still preserved in the Convent of Meelick: "*Monasterium de Milick, Diocesis Clonfertensis in Comitatu Galvenciæ, pro ipsa observantia fundatores anno 1474, aliqui antiquis multo sentiunt circo annum 1300. Fundatorem habuit Dominum O'Madden; suppressum et fere omnino destructum est tempore Elizabeth Reginae.*"—Many years later this document was examined by the late Dr. R. R. Madden, in whose MS. account of the O'Madden family, its subsequent history is thus referred to:—"The R. C. curate of Eyercourt in 1853, the Rev. James Hynes (whose mother's name was Madden), showed me the most valuable document in existence relating to the O'Madden's, viz., *The Annals of the Franciscan Friars of Meelick*, which the last resident Monk thereof presented to this gentleman on the abandonment of that house and mission some two years previously." Amongst the many important facts chronicled in the MS. above referred to bearing on the history of the Catholic Church in Ireland in those ages of persecution, is one showing the uncrushable spirit of the Franciscan Fathers of The O'Madden's Abbey of Meelick who, under circumstances of no little difficulty and danger again reassembled in the ruins of their once splendid church, where, on the 4th of June 1645, being the festival of Corpus Christi, High Mass was once more celebrated by Father James O'Madden, O.S.F. Thenceforth throughout all the long period of the civil wars, and the subsequent regime of the penal laws in Ireland, the sacred ministrations of religion were carried on therein down to a recent date, by the devoted members of the Order of St. Francis, whose predecessors had been expelled by the soldiery of Elizabeth from this ancient shrine.

In Secretary Walsingham's original draft of "The Orders to be observed by Sir Nicholas Ealby, Knight, for the better government of the Province of Connaught, given at Westminster the last of March, 1579, in the twenty-first year of our reign ("and which is still preserved in the Cotton Library, British Museum, *Titus B. XII.*, No. 53, p. 226)," is the following clause, specially aimed at the remaining abbeys, such as Meelick, with which that province was still endowed. "B . . . And whereas we understand that divers houses freight with Friars, remain in some parts of that Province unsuppressed; our pleasure is that you cause them to abandon those places, and to compell them chaunge their cotes, and to live according to our lawes :

which howses may be apt places for habitacon of such Englishmen as we meane shall have estates in our lands in those places."

How thoroughly the spirit of these instructions was carried out by the Elizabethan governors of Ireland may be seen from the evidence of that most anti-celtic and anti-catholic of modern historians, Mr. Froude, who even expresses some indignation with his heroine, Queen Elizabeth, for not effecting a more complete extirpation of the ancient creed than she succeeded in doing at this time; when, as he boasts, "The church property of the Pale, the lands of the abbeys which were again suppressed, the estates attached to the Bishops sees, had, all of them, lapsed to the Crown;" and when, as he continues, "Irritated with the expenses of the government, she (Elizabeth) farmed the Church lands, farmed even the benefices themselves, squeezing out of them some miserable dribble of revenue, and gradually as the English power extended, applied the same method to the other provinces, the priests fled from the churches to the hillsides, or to the chieftains' castles, and no ministers took their places; roofs and windows fell in, doors were broken from the hinges, till at last there was neither church nor chapel through which rain and wind had not free sweep."—*Froude, The English in Ireland*, vol. i., p. 140.

"About two miles from Eyrecourt and half that distance from the old stronghold of the O'Madden's, Lismore Castle," says Dr. R. R. Madden, "stands the ruins of the ancient Abbey of Meelick. This venerable sanctuary is also within sight of the O'Madden's celebrated Castle of Clogher or Lusmagh, taken by storm, and the Irish garrison put to the sword by the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell, in 1595, the remains of which are still (1854) habitable, and inhabited by an agent of Garrett Moore, Esq., the present proprietor." The account of the scene of carnage and pillage that was enacted on the 11th March 1595, under the walls of Meelick Abbey in the storming of O'Madden's adjacent castle, by the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell, as related in the latter's report, the MS. of which is preserved in the Library of the British Museum, has been cited in the preceding chapter.

Meelick is nearly surrounded by inundations of the Shannon during the winter months; the lands in the vicinity are particularly rich and fertile, and most

of these were formerly held by the Monks of Meelick. The latter in 1832-33, had diminished to two brethren, who he says "inhabit a small dwelling-house annexed to the old abbey, adjoining to which they have a chapel where they perform service. They have a few acres of land on lease from the Marquis of Clanricarde, who is now lord of the soil, the Abbey having been, at its suppression, granted to Sir John King, who assigned it to the Earl of Clanricarde." Twenty years subsequently the final abandonment of this ancient shrine was recorded by the late Dr. R. R. Madden: "Adjoining the ruined Abbey is the Franciscan Convent, which never ceased since the Abbey was erected to be tenanted by Franciscans, except at brief intervals during the wars of Elizabeth and Cromwell until the past couple of years, when one of the community, then reduced to two members, having died, the survivor, Mr. Fannin found it impossible any longer to procure the means of living there, as the neighbouring country had been so depopulated and impoverished. It was to me a very melancholy sight to see this old time-honoured establishment (still habitable and apparently in good repair) deserted. The windows closed up and the doors shut for the first time certainly for upwards of two hundred years. The Abbey was founded by the O'Madden's, but on the ruin of a more ancient structure."—R. R. M.

Long previously to the foundation of the Abbey of Meelick, a church existed there. In the *Munster Annals* we read that "in the year 1203 William de Burgo marched at the head of a great army into Connaught, and so to Meelick, and there did profanely convert the church into a stable, round which he erected a castle of a circular form, wherein he was wont to eat flesh meat during the whole of Lent." There is no more ancient inscription now remaining amongst the monuments of Meelick than 1643. The once rich library of the Abbey was, in 1832, reduced to "a few mutilated volumes of school divinity, perishing through damp and neglect." An anonymous correspondent of the journal before cited, gives the following additional particulars relative to the condition of these ruins at that period: "At present the roofless walls of this once sumptuous building are mouldering into decay or falling a prey to the ruthless hands of modern vandals. The beautiful pillars that separated and supported the arches on the north side, have been torn away to supply

headstones for the humble occupants of the neighbouring narrow cells." The river Shannon is here romantically picturesque, being broken with rapid falls. On one side was a martello tower, which at the time of Petrie's account, was still occupied by military and surmounted by three twenty-four pounders, and on the opposite side is a dismantled battery (evidently belonging to O'Madden's ancient castle), and crowned by the ruined monastery before described. "Two and twenty years had elapsed," says Dr. R. R. M., "since the preceding account was written when I visited Meelick in the month of February 1854. The monastery had ceased to be tenanted, and of the remains of the old library, nothing was left save some odd and mutilated volumes that had not been thought worth the trouble of removal by the last of the Franciscan Fathers of the ruined Abbey. In the walls of the ancient church there are several monuments of the O'Madden's; of these tombstones however, there are none now remaining of an earlier date than 1643."

[The armorial bearings of the founders of Meelick, as sculptured in the Abbey, viz., a falcon seizing a mallard: motto, *Fide et Fortitudine*, are identical with those described by Molyneux in 1554, and to the present time borne by the family of the late Dr. R. R. Madden, whose father, Edward Madden, was grandson of Daniel Madden, who *circa* 1687 was, according to O'Farrell (*Lina Antiqua*), "the head of the O'Madden's," which, says O'Donovan (*Tribes of Hy-Manry*, p. 151), "undoubtedly he was."—"The above mentioned Dr. Madden, the writer," says Sir Frederick Madden, "bears the usual coat, with the chief and cross, and the falcon and coronet on the crest."]

Amongst the memorials of the descendants of the founder of this Abbey in the crypt of the convent, is a hexagonal stone (once cruciform), bearing the following inscription: "1645, *Orate pro Anima preclari Domini Malachy O'Madden et Margarieta Cromptori, conjugibus qui me exerunt.*" One of the best preserved of these mural slabs is one existing in the west wall of the southern transept. *Me vere erexerunt pro se et posteris suis Hugo Cuolf lachan et Isabella Madden uxor ejus, die XX. Mensis, Maii, 1673.* On another slab is the following inscription: *Pro familia Maddena, Fergus Madden me erigi de conjugue delecta Catherina Madden alias Donnellan ac*

*posteris suis, necnon in memoriam sepultura majorem erigi fecit, 4 Janii, 1671.* At the opposite end of the Abbey on the right hand side is the following mural inscription: "Pray for the soul of Loughlin Madden and his wife Ellen Kelly, and of Bryan Madden and his wife Rose Kelly of Ballinascorthy, who raised this monument in remembrance of them, 6th March 1686." The most perfectly preserved of the tombstones of the O'Madden's is one of a later date, and exhibits the family coat of arms, as at present borne, a falcon *argent*, preying on a mallard, the motto effaced. The following is the inscription: "Here lyes the body of Ambrose Madden of Derryhoran, Esq., who died the 4th February 1754, aged 71 years: as also the bodies of his beloved children, Patrick Madden, who died 27th August 1725; Anne Madden, who died 15th October 1726; and John Madden, who died 29th November 1728, all in the flower and bloom of their youth, much lamented. God gives them eternal bliss and happiness and a glorious resurrection. Amen."\*

In connexion with the history of the sept of Silanchia, we have already referred to the unequal contest which, under the walls of Meelick Abbey, was waged between the chiefs of the O'Madden territory, who at Cloghan Castle in 1595 sacrificed their lives and fortunes in the vain attempt to oppose by the rude weapons, and wild heroism of their followers, the well armed and disciplined forces of Queen Elizabeth, under the command of the veteran Lord Deputy Sir William Russell. "These events of 1595 led, says Dalton (*King James Army List*), to deaths and the confiscations of many of the O'Madden sept. In 1606, John, King of Dublin, had a grant of the estates of various O'Maddens, of the county Galway and the King's County, slain in rebellion, as had also Sir Henry Davis, the Attorney-General of the day, of what was described as "the estate of Brasil O'Madden, of the county of Clare, slain in rebellion." In the same year, however, Ambrose O'Madden had "livery of certain estates in the old Barony of Longford as son of said

\* There is a tombstone here also to the memory of Francis Madden who died in 1743. In the aisle is a horizontal monument to the memory of Patrick Burke and Dorothy Madden, his wife, who died in 1745; and in the same place a modern tombstone in memory of John Madden, who died, 1812; and in the churchyard adjoining, there are a great number of tombstones dating from the commencement of the century, with inscriptions commemorative of persons of the name of Madden.



Donald O'Madden." In 1612 Donald O'Madden, then the " Captain of his Nation," settled on trustees, his manor and castle of Longford, and all his other estates in that part of Galway, to hold to the use of Ambrose O'Madden his son and heir intail, with remainder to his other sons Malachy and Donald ; and the heirs male of Ambrose O'Madden in fee.

The confiscations of the O'Madden territory commenced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and were repeated in the plantations of her successors James I. and Charles I. These confiscations were carried out not merely as a spoliation of the Irish chieftains, but even in the partial restoration of some fragments of their possessions, (as in the instance of Donald O'Madden, the last hereditary native ruler of Silanchia or Siol Anmachadha, whose son Ambrose was deprived of his ancestral authority, and distinctive title as " The O'Madden," being thenceforward permitted merely to retain a small portion of his forefathers lands, on the English tenure, by Knights service) ; were part of a settled policy the object of which was, says Prendergast, " to break up the clan system, and to destroy the power of the chiefs." This once accomplished, the more complete and ruthless spoliation of the O'Maddens and other Celtic tribes of Hy-Many, which followed during the early years of the subsequent reign of Charles I. and during the Cromwellian usurpation, became an easy exemplification of the successful robber's favourite adage.—*Væ Victis.*

It would be impossible to follow the narrative of the repeated confiscations by which the chieftains of Silanchia (Siol Anmachadha) and their descendants were thus in successive reigns despoiled of their ancestral possessions, without some reference to the history of the times and of the circumstances which led to this result. Nor for that purpose are there any better materials available than may be found in Dr. Madden's *Historical Introduction* to his *Lives and Times of the United Irishmen*, of a portion of which the subsequent passage is a very brief summary:—

The first four centuries after Strongbow's invasion had passed away without the conquest of Ireland being completed. The wars with France and Scotland, the insurrections of the Barons, and the wars of the Roses, prevented the English monarchs from establishing even a nominal supremacy

over the entire Island. Instead of the Irish princes becoming feudal vassals, the Anglo-Norman Barons who obtained fiefs in Ireland adopted the usages of the native chieftains. The attention of Henry VII. was attracted to this state of things by the adherence of the Anglo-Norman Lords, and the Irish princes, with whom they had formed an alliance to the cause of the Plantagenets; and their insuperable reluctance to any allegiance to the Tudors. From that time it became the fixed policy of the Crown to break down the power of the Anglo-Irish aristocracy, and to destroy the independence of the native chieftains by large grants of their lands to English colonists and adventurers, who by the former Lords of the soil were looked upon as intruders, whilst the ruling powers regarded them with peculiar favour, as being most likely to establish and promote an "English interest in Ireland." This political motive must not be confounded with the religious movement which took place about the same time. It was as much the object of Queen Mary as it was that of Elizabeth to give Irish lands to English settlers, in order to obtain a hold over Ireland. Thus it was under Mary that the lands of Leix and Offally were forfeited, and the Lord Deputy permitted to grant leases of them at such rents as he might deem expedient. In the midst of this political convulsion, an attempt was made to force the Irish to adopt the principles of the Reformation, which had been just established in England. The only reason proposed to them for a change of creed was the Royal Authority; and they were already engaged in a struggle against that authority to prevent their lands being parcelled out to strangers. Under such circumstances, the futility of thus perforce converting the natives to the new creed soon became evident, and it was at last abandoned for the apparently more feasible plan of colonizing Ireland with Protestants from England. The calamitous wars of Elizabeth were waged by the Irish and the descendents of the Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland, equally in defence of their land and of their creed. After ten years of incessant warfare, an expenditure of money that drained the English exchequer, and of life that nearly depopulated Ireland, the entire Island was subdued by the arms of Elizabeth, but the animosity of the hostile parties was not abated. They had merely dropped their weapons from sheer exhaustion. Colonies had been planted in the conquered provinces, but the settlers (the great majority of whom exhibited those

strongly marked Calvinistic tendencies, which to the present day distinguish the Irish from the English Protestant Church), were merely garrisons in a hostile country, and continued there as aliens in religion, language, and blood, to the people by whom they were surrounded.\*

The manner in which the conquered inhabitants of Hy-Many were dealt with by their English victors in those days of the so-called "Good Queen Bess" may be gathered even from the parti-coloured pages of Mr. Froude's *History of the English in Ireland*, in which we are told that "Elizabeth's soldiers, with their pay for ever in arrears, lived almost universally on plunder. Placed in the country to repress banditti, they were little better than bandits themselves. They came at last to regard the Irish peasantry as unpossessed of the common rights of human beings, and shot and strangled them like foxes and jackals. More than once in the reports of officers employed in these services we meet the sickening details of their performances, related with a calmness more frightful than the atrocities themselves. Young English gentlemen describing expeditions into the mountains to have some killing; as if a forest was being driven for a battue."† In the succeeding chapter will be found a remarkable illustration of this fact in the narrative of the common atrocities related as matter of occurrences by Colonel Hamilton of Manorhamilton.

In the succeeding reign of James the 1st., the confiscations in Ireland were renewed, on a still larger scale, the revolt of the Earls of Tyrconnell and Tyrone, and O'Doherty, affording a pretext for confiscating the six northern counties, over which the sovereignty of these chieftains extended. The "Plantation of Ulster," and the share granted to the City of London Corporation in the plunder, led directly to a complete change in the tenure of land in Ireland; which under the ancient Irish system, consisted in the co-partnership of the chieftain with all the members of his sept, and by the abolition of which, under the "Commissions" issued by James 1st, the latter were reduced from small proprietors tributary to the Chief, into the position of tenants at will, under the new settlers then introduced into Ireland. To that needy monarch these "Irish forfeitures" became such a ready source of

\* Vide *Historical Introduction to Dr. Madden's United Irishmen*, Vol. 1.

† Froude's *History of the English in Ireland*, vide also *Another Extract of more Letters sent out of Ireland*, London, 1643.

income, that by the end of his reign, there remained few of the landed proprietors of the old race in Ireland whose estates were not placed at the mercy of the crown . . . . . In the earlier years of his successor, Charles I. under the viceroyalty of Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Stafford, a further project of confiscation of nearly the entire province of Connaught, especially affecting the O'Madden's territory of Silanchia, or Siol Anmchadha, under the plea of defective title of the Lords of the soil, was commenced and would have been soon completed, had not the troubles in England and the insurrection in Scotland led to Lord Stafford's recall, and the adaptation of a policy of conciliation to the Irish gentry, on whom, "Graces," or indulgences in regard to religion and title to land were then conferred. After the revolution these promises were disregarded by the Puritan Parliament, whose war of extermination against the Irish Catholic landed proprietors and chieftains was followed by the subsequent uprising of the latter, and the sanguinary civil war, which ended in the total defeat of the Royalists and confederated Irish, by Cromwell, at Drogheda, Wexford, and other places, where were enacted indescribably dreadful scenes of massacre of the ill-fated Irish—followed by the wholesale expulsion—"to Hell or Connaught" of the Catholic Gentry of Leinster and Munster.

By the "Acts of Settlement and Explanation" almost the entire landed property of the country was transferred from its rightful owners to the Cromwellian settlers. On the accession of James II., the hopes of the Irish were aroused once more, but were quickly blighted by the flight of the King, after the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, and the siege of Limerick, where the valour of the Irish had been well proved. The reign of William was inaugurated by a fresh act of attainder and the Penal Laws, by which the almost complete extermination of the ancient race of landed proprietors in Ireland was accomplished . . . . . During the Commonwealth, as well as at an earlier period, the O'Madden territory was repeatedly plundered, these confiscations being most extensively carried out during the Plantations under the Commonwealth. Thus, in February 1656 we find in the—"Proposals for assynning certaine Baronies in Connaught and Clare, to certaine countries in other provinces"—amongst the lands assigned by the Cromwellian Commissioners, to the inhabitants of

Waterford, etc., etc., “the half Barony of Longford (or Silanchia), except what is in the byre (or portion reserved for military occupation) in the county of Galway.” This latter robbery does not appear to have been quietly acquiesced in by the dispossessed old proprietors of Silanchia. Four years after the confiscations just referred to, we find in the records of the Irish Parliament that, in 1616, John Eyre, a member of Parliament, complained to the House against Fergus Madden, whereby his servants, and Laughlin Reagh Madden and Rory Madden, with others, came to the barns and haggard on the lands of Ballyhugh, where the petitioners’ servants were threshing his corn, and turned them out, and took possession, and he also complained of others who had seized his cattle on the lands of Killa, and of Killershave, in the Barony of Longford, and still detained same.”

• • • The Sheriff of Galway was thereupon “ordered to quit Eyre’s possessions, and the offenders were summoned to attend the House.” However, in 1677, this Fergus Madden had a confirmatory grant of 1783 acres in the aforesaid Barony of Longford, “the ancient inheritance of his family,”—as had also John Madden, great grandson of Daniel O’Madden, of 448 acres, in the same district, while Dr. Richard Madden possessed patent for about 200 acres in Clare and Mayo. The latter was probably the Dr. Richard Madden of Waterford, who twenty-three years previously, presumably on the ground of his professional services, was specially exempted from the Cromwellian transplantation,—Applications were frequently made to Cromwell, in favour of some persons who were found particularly useful. Thus on the 20th of March 1654, on the certificate of Colonel W. Leigh, and other officers, within the precincts of Waterford, Dr. Richard Madden was dispensed with from transplantation into Connaught—but as to his desire of residing in Waterford, it was referred to Colonel Lawrence, the governor there, to decide, and if he considered it fit, the request should then be granted.” . . . . .

In the subsequent struggles between the contending claimants to the British Throne, during the Jacobite wars, the O’Maddens are frequently mentioned amongst the adherents of the Stuart cause, in whose misfortunes and exile they shared. Thus amongst those enumerated in the “*List of the men of note, that came with King James out of France, or that followed him after,*

*as fast as could be collected*"—(London 1691)—is included amongst others of the Silanchia Sept, the Rev. John Madden, whilst in King James's Irish Army List, (1689) we find no small space occupied by the O'Madden family. In the Earl of Clanricarde's regiment of infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Edw. Madden of the Hy-many Sept, was second in command. This Colonel Edward Madden was taken prisoner at the battle of Aughrim, but having afterwards regained his liberty, hastened to France, where he was commissioned as major in the Brigade of Fitzjames, the Grand Prior . . . . . Two of the name, adds Dalton (op. cit. p. 143) were attainted in 1691. In the Earl of Clanricarde's regiment, there was Michael Madden an ensign, John Madden, Lieutenant in the Earl of Tyrone's Regiment, and another Madden in Colonel Owen M'Carthy's regiment—John Madden, an ensign in Lord Boffin's Regiment, who in 1691 was indited as of Longford, county of Galway, "and was," adds Dalton, "ancestor of the present Dr. Richard Robert Madden, so well known and respected in various fields of literature."\*

At the same period we find another of this family, viz., Hugh Madden, a Captain in Colonel O'Hugh's regiment, and John Madden, lieutenant in same regiment; while in the King's Own Infantry regiment there was another lieutenant Madden . . . . . Their adherence to the losing side was avenged during the victorious Dutchman's reign, and in the Williamite confiscations, the territory of the O'Maddens was again despoiled, and the members of this ancient house driven from their ancestral possessions, were, perforce, like Dr. R. R. Madden's grandfather—John, son of Brasil O'Madden, who, says O'Donovan, "was undoubtedly the head of the family"—fain to earn their livelihood in such positions or occupations as were then permitted, to persecuted Catholic victims, of penal law oppression in Ireland, whilst others more adventurously sought their fortune in the congenial profession of arms, in one or other of those Irish regiments, at that time so largely employed in the Austrian, Spanish, and French services. During the earlier years of the eighteenth century, a vast number of these Irish exiles served in the Spanish army, in which there were no less than seven regiments recruited from Ireland, and in these were included a considerable number of the

\* "Illustrations, Historical and Geographical, of King James's Army List (1689)," by John Dalton, 2nd edition vol. 2., p. 525.

O'Madden name. . . . .” Among the officers who then distinguished themselves in the Regiment de Infanterie de Irlanda, which was raised in 1702, we find the name of Don Patricio O'Madden. In the following year, 1703, in the list of Irish officers in the French service, we discover several of the exiled sept of Silanchia, amongst whom was Lieutenant-Colonel Donal O'Madden of the Regiment de Fitzgerald, and throughout the last century, down to the time of the Revolution, the O'Maddens figured largely in their muster-rolls.

One of the last of those who thus served the House of Bourbon before its sanguinary extinction, and the final disbandment of the Irish regiments in the royal service, was Morrough O'Madden—who in 1785 was Lieutenant in the regiment of Dillon, of the Irish Brigade. The origin of this splendid corps, in the remnant of King James's Irish Army, which on the final defeat of the Jacobite cause, by the fall of Limerick, subsequently became the Irish Brigade in the service of France, of whom about nineteen thousand officers and soldiers were reviewed at Brest in 1692, and its achievements in the wars of Louis XIV. and his successors are too familiar to need any allusion, nor would the limits at our disposal permit any further account here of the many members of the O'Madden sept who fought in the ranks of the Brigade from 1692 down to the period of its extinction, during the revolutionary reign of terror in 1792. At the same time, it would be difficult to conclude this article without some brief reference to the ultimate fate of that distinguished body of Irish troops.

Early in 1782 the regiment of Dillon, in which many of the O'Maddens had served, was employed in a successful expedition to recover the Antilles from England. After the capture of the Island of St. Christopher, and whilst the regiment was in occupation of St. Domingo, peace was proclaimed between England, France, and America, and by it was terminated the active military career of the Irish Brigade, which in 1785 was reduced to the regiments of Dillon, Berwick, and Walshe, consisting of about 5,000 men, and thenceforth these ceased to be exclusively recruited from Ireland, although the officers continued Irish down to their disbandment. Three years from the commencement of the Revolution, by a Decree of the National Assembly, July 1791, the distinctive establishment of the *Troupes Etrangères en Service*

*de France* was suppressed, and the regiments broken up and transferred to other corps. Of the existant officers of the Irish Brigade, only a few gave their adhesion to the revolutionary government, and of these some subsequently served with distinction in the Republican and Imperial armies. The great majority, as might be anticipated from their antecedents, more honourably adhered to the losing or Royalist side, in the misfortunes of which they participated. Thus in 1793, the last commandant of the regiment of Dillon, viz., General Lord Charles Dillon, was arrested as a Royalist and ultimately brought to the guillotine on the 14th of April 1794. It is related by an eyewitness, on that fatal morning, as Dillon approached the blood-stained Place de la Revolution—one of the female victims about to share his fate, shrank back from the executioner's hand, and turning to the gallant soldier beside her, exclaimed: "Oh, M. Dillon, will you go first?" to which he replied: "anything to oblige a lady," as he preceded her to the block. His last words—"Vive le Roi"—says O'Callaghan, resounded from the scaffold with as loud and as firm a tone as if he had been giving the word of command for a military evolution.\*

Nearly two years before Dillon's execution, the last muster of the remnant of that once formidable corps, in which so many of the descendants of the founders of Meelick Abbey, with those of almost every other ancient Irish family, had as we have seen, well sustained the cause of France in all the battlefields of the preceding century, took place in 1792, at Coblenz, where the exiled Bourbon princes and other leaders of the Royalist party were then assembled. We may here, in conclusion, cite the words in which the Count de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII., brother of the ill-fated Louis XVI., at this epoch, recorded the services, and pronounced the final dismissal from the pages of history, of the Irish Brigade in the service of France.—"Gentlemen," said the Prince, in his address to the officers of that body. "We acknowledge the invaluable services that France has received from the Irish Brigade in the course of the last hundred years, services that we shall never forget, though under an impossibility of requiting them. Receive this standard as a pledge of our remembrance, as well as a monument of our admiration and respect, and that in future times, generous Irishmen, this shall be the motto of your spotless flag (1692-1792), *Semper et ubique Fidelis*."

\* *History of the Irish Brigade in the Service of France*, p. 634.



## III.

## THE FORDES OF CORRY.

The late Dr. Richard Robert Madden, son of Edward Madden, grandson of Brazil Madden of Eyrecourt, county of Galway, and lineal descendant of Eoghan O'Madden, Chief of Silanchia, maternally derived descent from two ancient families, viz., the Fordes of Corry, county Leitrim, and the Lyons of Lyonstown, county Roscommon. The former belonged to an old Irish race—the MacConsnamhas or MacAnaws, Chiefs of the territory of Muintir Kenny, in Leitrim, frequently mentioned in Irish Annals, and referred to by the “Four Masters.”

“This name,” says O'Donovan, “is supposed by the peasantry to be composed of three Irish words, signifying ‘the sons of the Ford,’ and from this false assumption, it is anglicised Forde, or Foorde. Certain it is, that the Sept of the MacConsnamhas was sprung from Labvan, second son of Maol-morrdha, Prince of Breffney.” The Chiefs of Muintir Kenny, or Clan Kenny, possessed the country known by the name Muintir Kenny, now included in the parish of Innismagrath, Barony of Dromohaire. In the Annals of the Four Masters translated by Owen Connellan, we find the following references to the MacConsnamhas, a branch of Hy-Many of Connaught:—“1340. Gilcreest O'Ruark and MacConsnamha were taken prisoners in a fierce engagement.” “1465. MacConsnamha and his son were treacherously slain by Donal O'Rourke and his sons, who settled themselves in his country.” “1537. Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh MacConsnamha, Chief of Muintir Kenny, died.”

In a note on one of these passages, cited in the Archaeological Society's publication entitled “The Miscellany,” at page 257, on the murder of MacConsnamha, O'Donovan observes—“MacConsnamha, now MacAnawe, anglicised Forde, the head of this family, was Chief of Muintir Kenny, a territory

lying between Lough Allen and the river Arigna, in county Leitrim." In the time of King James I. we find the MacConsnamha designated the MacAnawe, and in the time of the Commonwealth they were called by English writers by their translated name, the Fordes.

In 1612, Garret Forde, Chief of Muintir Kenny, was seized by Sir Frederick Hamilton, his wife, children, and relatives slain, his stronghold of Corry (a promontory jutting into Lough Allen) sacked and burned down, while several members of his family were cruelly put to the sword, and the ill-fated Garret himself was carried off a prisoner to Manor Hamilton, and there hanged, together with others of his kinsmen, who had unfortunately fallen into the hands of the inhuman monster Colonel Hamilton, and his soldiers.

Frank Forde, son of Garret, was born in 1610, and married a daughter of The MacGauran—he had two sons, viz., Hugh and Garret. Hugh Forde had two sons, viz., Charles and Garret. The latter married Miss Reynolds, and had two daughters and two sons, viz., Thaddeus and Frank; the former, born in 1705, married in 1745, Elizabeth, daughter of Thaddeus Lyons of Lyonstown, county Roscommon (by Mary his wife, daughter of Pierce Cornin of Gurthnamore, who was married to Elizabeth O'Rourke of Breffni,\*) and died in 1759, leaving issue—1. Henry, P.P. of Enniskillen; 2. Hugh, died unmarried; 3. Garret, died in Jamaica; 4. Mary, born 1748, married Brian O'Reilly, wife of William Murphy, of Mount Merrion, Dublin; 5. Catherine; 6. Elizabeth, born 1754, married Edward Madden of Dublin, died in 1829, "leaving" says O'Donovan, "two surviving children, viz., Doctor Richard Robert Madden, the distinguished writer, and Eliza, relict of Bryan Cogan."

In the Thorpe Collection of Pamphlets in the Royal Dublin Society there is a collection of letters published in London in 1643, entitled "Another

\* Mary Cornin was co-heiress of the Gurthnamore estates, and her mother, Elizabeth O'Rourke (daughter of Colonel O'Rourke of Breffney), was widow of Pierce Cornin of Gurthnamore; her two daughters, Mary and Dollie, were consequently co-heiresses of the Gurthnamore estates. Mary, on declining to comply with one of the penal laws—namely, attendance on three successive Sundays in the Protestant church of the parish—was dispossessed of her share of the Gurthnamore estates, which were granted to the ancestors of the present George Lane Fox, but subsequently, when Dollie Cornin married James Johnstone of Gurthnamore, a Protestant, the property passed by lease on settlement to him.

Extract of More Letters sent out of Ireland informing the Condition of the Kingdom, as it now stands." This rare tract, from which the following brief extract is taken, is one of the most startling and revolting narratives of atrocities and murders that perhaps ever was published ; and these enormities are detailed, not only with complacency, but in language of blasphemous thanksgiving to God, for the success of the perpetration of them. The hero of the acts recounted was Sir Frederick Hamilton, and there is evidence in the narrative of the hero being his own historian. This diary of massacres committed chiefly in the country of the O'Rourkes and MacAnawes-Fordes, occupies sixty-two pages of matter, and date from 19th January, 1640, to July 5th. 1643. The publisher vouches for the authenticity of the details, "the writer being a man of worth and credit." From this document the following citations are taken :

" A true relation of the manner of our Colonel Sir Frederick Hamilton's returne from Londonderry, with the services performed by the Horse and Foote companies which he commanded, garrisoned at Manor Hamilton in Leitrim " :—" July 1st—With horse and foote our Colonel marcht about midnight to the Castle walls, and after much delayes and joyned by his owne party, took possession of the Castle and all in it. Our Colonel then marcht strait towards the towne of Sligo. . . . With horse and foote we fell upon a great many good houses full of people, neere the bridge, and burned and destroyed them all. At the south-west end of the towne we crost the river, which brought us close to the Fryary, where we soon fired the Masse house and the Fryary—burned the superstitious trumperies belonging to the Masse and many things given for safety to the Fryars. The Fryars themselves were also burnt, and two of them running out, were killed in their habits. As we finished this worke, giving God the praise for our success, we were told by some of the prisoners that O'Connor of Sligo, with what strength he could make in the county, was marching to meet Owen O'Rourke and MacAwe Forde from the county of Cavan. Between a rocky wood and a great bogge we soon encountered neere a thousand of these rebels, but our brave muskiteers killed a greate number of the rogues, and took them prisoners. Wearisome our marche, and hot service in burning that night of

the owne of Sligo, where it is confest by themselves we destroyed more than three hundred persons by fire, sword, and drowning—to God's everlasting honour and glory, and our comforts."

"November 10th—In this day's service we were likewise successful in killing divers others of their best men, bringing back the heads of Shane Roe MacGuire, Colonel Con O'Flaherty, and MacHugh, son-in-law to Mac Anawe Forde, hanged for companie with the captaine and his son-in-law. Whereof we had another victory to-day and killed many score of the rogues with their renowned chiefe commanders. . . . A party was sent towards the borders of Muintir Kenny, where we killed many of the rebels, burnt their houses, brought home some prisoners, with neere a hundred cowes. Being in greate want of salt our Colonel resolved to adventure a party towards Ballyshannon, in hope there to be supplied, but whilst marching in the night time were by the rebels centrys discovered. The rebels, consisting of the ablest and best men of Fermanagh and Leitrim, commanded by the MacGuires, O'Flanagans, and MacCaffreys, made a most desperate resistance, and after a fierce struggle in which we killed more than four score of them, together with their chiefe commanders, and divers others of their gentlemen whose clothes and armes we brought home with us. This glorious victory broke the hearts of the most daring men of both counties, to God's holy name be the praise and honour."

"January 9th—A party was sent towards Clanlogh, on the borders of Muintir Kenny, where we killed divers rebels, bringing home several prisoners and above two hundred cowes, having burnt the houses in the country. We marcht towards Muintir Kenny, where after killing some of the rebels, we took prisoner, amongst others, the wife of Owen Oge MacMurrage, and also brought with us some sheepe and cowes."

Similar saddening, sickening details continue on from page to page of the diary, and then we find recorded the events of 1642. Thus on April 23rd—  
 "This night a party was sent towards Dromahare, where we killed about forty of the rebels, burnt a great many good houses, and brought home eight score cows, with many horses, sheepe, and goates—thus diverted another gathering intended to have encamped about us the next day."

"May 1st—A party of foote is sent into a woodland mountain country, where by the dawning of the day we fell upon some houses belonging to the great lord of that country, MacAnawe-Forde, where we burnt and killed in those houses upwards of three score persons, taking the Chiefe MacAnawe-Forde himself, with his two daughters and kinsmen prisoners, his wife being already killed."

"May 10th—A party of horse and foote were sent into the county of Sligo, where we burnt the houses of Teige MacPhilemy O'Connor and Teige Oge O'Connor, together with those of other chieffes in the neighbourhood."

"May 21st—This night the rebels made an attempt to rescue their great lord, MacAnawe-Forde, and his daughters, but were not successful, and as they crost the river our musketeers gave fire amongst them, killing vast numbers, and we chaste the rest neere three miles over the mountaines towards Sligo, bringing home the head chiefe commander, our souldiers being well furnished with hundreds of their best mantles, coates, and cloakes, their drummes, armes, and a good store of meale and other commodities which we found in their camp."

"May 22nd—Notwithstanding our severall sore marches, we ventured upon a fresh march and were conducted sixteen miles into the county of Sligo by a guide, who betrayed us, but after killing thirty rebels we hanged him."

"May 27th—A party of foote was sent to Muintir Kenny. That night we killed many persons in their homes amongst the woods, and brought back with us two hundred coves and one hundred sheepe. On our return we were set upon by Owen O'Rourke and the sonnes of MacAnawe-Forde, they being about three hundred men, yet it pleased God we not only defended ourselves and our prey, but we killed their best men, took their armes, and some prisoners and cattell."

"April 1st, 1643—Engagement close to Manor Hamilton: attack of the Irish in great strength under Lieutenant-Colonel Bryan MacDonnaghy. Bryan MacDonnaghy was killed and his party beaten; he fought most desperately as ever man did, divers times with shot and pike—beaten to the ground, yet did he fight upon his knees. Pity so great courage should have beene in so arch a traitor—the greatest firebrand of Con-naught in this rebellion. After killing their Colonell we put the rebels to

such a disordered retreat over the river, where numbers of them threw one another into it; and so it is almost incredible to speak or write what vast number of the very best men of Ireland as were killed that day, to God alone be the glory."

From year to year, as from day to day, recorded in that diary, we find the same oft-repeated tale of havoc, the melancholy narrative of the plunder and ruthless massacre of the ill-fated Irish race by Sir Frederick Hamilton and his English soldiers; yet Borlase speaks of Hamilton's massacres, which he calls "services," with great complacency, and says "that he read the diary of his deeds with much satisfaction."

Amongst the contents of Colonel Hamilton's works are "The names of such as have been hanged at Manor Hamilton by martial law since the beginning of this rebellion—fifty-nine in number—from 3rd December 1641, to February 1643." Among these unhappy victims we find several of the Fordes of Corry, the MacAnawes, elsewhere referred to as prisoners.

"1641, May 1st --Phelomy MacAnawe hanged at Manor Hamilton."

"1642, November 4th—Garret MacAnawe, the chief of his name, hanged at Manor Hamilton."

Thus we find it recorded that the brave but ill-fated Garret Forde-MacAnawe, Chief of Muintir Kenny, with his wife and daughters, his son-in-law and other kinsmen, all perished at Manor Hamilton—cruelly massacred by Colonel Hamilton.

At Innismag Rath, Lough Allen, where the Shannon enters the lake at the north-western extremity, is surrounded by black mountains; and there on Inch Island is the ancient burial-place of the Fordes-MacAnawes, of Corry, county Leitrim. This was a place of celebrity and holiness, renowned for the venerable ruins of a church founded by St. Beay, to whom many springs in the neighbourhood are dedicated, and whose festival is still celebrated there on the 8th of March. On the western shore of the lake stood the ancient Abbey of Tarmon and the Convent of Conagh—the latter occupied by a large community of nuns, until the year 1642, when the convent was burned down, and the nuns slaughtered by Colonel Hamilton and his soldiers. Amongst those many victims of Hamilton's ruthless massacre were two beautiful

young daughters of the Chieftain of Muintir Kenny, Garret Forde, who, with the other members of the family, were already slain.

“To the present day,” says Dr. Richard R. Madden (who, in 1840, visited Inch Island, and saw the skulls, apparently cleft with a sword, of the daughters of his ancestor, the above-mentioned Chief of Muintir Kenny, preserved in a niche beneath one of the windows of the ruined church), “the cleft skulls of these martyred maidens are still preserved in the ancient church of the island, and are held in the greatest veneration by the people of the surrounding country; and many are the legendary tales told by the peasantry about these dark days of persecution, when their island church, abbey and convent were destroyed, and the sainted inmates either massacred or left to perish amid the flames of the burning cloister.”

“In every other district visited throughout Ireland,” continues Dr. R. R. Madden, in the MS. Records, of which these pages are is an abstract, “I heard similar stories of massacres, and found recorded on countless ivy-mantled ruins the untold tale of the wrongs and sufferings of a martyred and plundered race, and of a persecuted faith. Having learned many facts from State Paper documents, as well as from family annals and other memoirs, that well might be deemed incredible, I will cite the following few brief extracts which must convince the most incredulous that these narratives of atrocities are but too well authenticated. The despatches of the Lord Deputy Mountjoy to the English Government, and O’Connor’s Memoirs corroborate the truth of many a traditionary tale of events which took place in those troubled times, when ‘the natives of Ireland were treated as beings hardly human, despoiled of their lands and property, driven from the conquered territory, mercilessly massacred, hunted like wild beasts, and left to perish by famine in mountain caves, or bogs and morasses.’” . . . . .

[The numerous historical references and citations by which in the late Dr. Madden’s MS. the foregoing observations were illustrated, would be far too extensive for insertion in a summary such as this. Nor would it be possible, within our present limits, to attempt even an abstract of these papers which are, however, preserved by the editor in the hope that at some future time they may, perhaps, be found by others as he believes they are well worthy of publication.]

“Soon after the death of Cromwell, one of the Forde family took out a lease of Corry from the Tennisons, who had got possession of these extensive estates. The last of the Fordes of Corry who retained any portion of the territory of Muintir Kenny, the ancestral possessions of the old race of Forde MacAnawe, or MacConsnamha, was Thaddeus Forde, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Myles Lyons of Lyonstown, in the county of Roscommon, and died in the year 1759, at Clonmoore, near Drumkeeran, leaving six children surviving, viz., Henry, Hugh, Garret, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth. The latter married Edward Madden of Dublin (the last descendant of the O’Maddens, Chiefs of Silanchia, whose extensive territories near the Shannon in Connaught had been confiscated, as stated in the preceding section). Henry studied abroad, entered the Church, became Parish Priest of Enniskillen, and died, aged 45, in the year 1793. When I visited my uncle’s grave, in the ancient burial-place surrounding the church and round tower of the Island of Devenish, near Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, I found that the memory of their beloved pastor still survived amongst the peasantry. On the tomb over his remains, near the borders of the Lake, adjacent to the ruins of the Church, was the following inscription, placed there by my mother, who was his sister :—

This Monument  
 Was erected to the Memory of  
 The REV. HENRY FORDE, D.D.,  
 University of Salamanca, and Parish Priest of Enniskillen,  
 Who departed this life 14th June, 1793,  
 Aged 45 years,  
 By his afflicted sister, Elizabeth Forde Madden.  
 If unaffected piety and benevolence could  
 ensure length of days, his friends  
 would not now have to lament  
 his irreparable loss.  
 R. I. P.



In the year 1852 I visited Enniskillen, sixty-six years after the death of the Rev. Henry Forde, and even then his memory still seemed fresh in the minds of some of the older of its inhabitants. My informant spoke of him as of one who was idolized by his flock, endeared alike to all creeds and classes, the generous benefactor of the poor—the friend of the friendless, of the widow, orphan, and sorrow-stricken, upon whom he bestowed the income derived from his ancestral estate in Leitrim, as well as his parish stipend, whilst he lived in the humblest manner, and on the poorest fare, depriving himself not only of luxuries, but often the necessities of life.

I was conducted to his house in Bridge-street in which he so long resided, and was shown the scantily furnished room, where still remained his old armchair, of very primitive fashion, and this small apartment had been his library, dining, and sitting room. I was told that his charity was unbounded, and that no needy mendicant or poverty-stricken sufferer had ever appealed in vain to the kind hearted Father Forde, who was so compassionate towards the afflicted members of his flock. Goldsmith should have known my worthy uncle, and he might then have had a portrait of a parish priest to match the picture of his village parson.

He was born in 1749, and was the eldest son of Thaddeus Forde of Corry. From his earliest years he resolved to consecrate his life to God in religion, and consequently was sent to the University of Salamanca in Spain, to be educated for the priesthood; and thus this seion of a long line of illustrious ancestors renounced the prospects of a possibly brilliant worldly career. When he returned to his native land he zealously and unceasingly toiled for the salvation of souls and the glory of God in the sacred ministry. Although young, he was soon deemed worthy of nomination to a bishopric, which dignity, although repeatedly urged to accept, he firmly declined.

On the shores of another not far distant lake peasant pilgrims from the neighbouring mountains oft times gathered, where are enshrined in the ruined Church of Inch Island, Lough Allen, the sword-cleft skulls of two martyred maidens of his own name and race—the sainted daughters of the last Chieftain of Muintir Kenny, Garret Forde of Corry. These reminiscences of the ill-fated Irish Chief, still styled by the peasantry—"the Tierna More, or Great

Lord," are mingled with memories of the murdered monks and nuns of the Abbey and Convent of Conagh and Tarmon, like the ivy clinging around the moss-grown walls of that hallowed spot.

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*

The last remnant of the patrimony of this ancient sept, viz.:—Kanbeg, consisting of about 250 acres of land, in the parish of Innismagrath, barony of Dromahaire, on Lough Allen's shores, was bequeathed by the will of Rev. Henry Forde to the children of his sister Elizabeth, by her marriage with Edward Madden. "Many years afterwards," says Dr. R. R. Madden, "I reluctantly consented to have Kanbeg sold—this sale of the Kanbeg property being made to defray charges thereon, and to pay debts incurred by my two brothers, who had recently died, and after the death of the last survivor, Kanbeg was sold to Mr. Patrick Weldon.

The ancestral property of Corry, fully half a century previously, but in quite a different way, was lost to my grandfather, Thaddeus Forde, through means of a so-called will, prepared, as was alleged, by unscrupulous persons who were, unhappily, successful in their plot. . . . .

Unfortunately before the lawsuit was ended, my ill-fated grandfather died of grief at the unexpected calamity befallen him, in being deprived in this way of his home and inheritance. The loss of his devoted wife, whose death took place a few months before, added to his sorrow, and thus broken-hearted, Thaddeus Forde died at Drumminechoppel, in 1759, leaving six young children (my mother was only four years old at the time) to the care of their maternal uncle, Myles Lyons of Lyonstown, in the county of Roscommon.

My grandfather and grandmother were interred in the ruined church of Kilbride, Innismagrath, as Inch Island had ceased to be the burial-place of the Fordes. At Kilbride was also interred Frank Forde and his wife, "Madame Forde," his father, Hugh Forde, and his wife, daughter of The Magauran. There is a large tombstone to the memory of Terence MacPartlan and his wife, who died in 1762, erected by his son Francis. One also to the memory of Laghlin MacPartlan and his wife, died 1769. Another to the memory of Jane MacPartlan, *nee* Lyons (aunt of my mother), died 1785. There are also tombs to the memory of Rev. MacPartlan, who erected adjoining chapel, 1737, and his nephew Rev. John MacPartlan, died 1784.

When I visited Kilbride in 1841, I had the following inscription placed on a monument over the resting-place of the last of the Fordes of Corry—

Sacred to the Memory of  
 THADDEUS FORDE, OF CORRY,  
 Whose remains are deposited beneath this stone,  
 With those of his affectionate Wife,  
 ELIZABETH LYONS, OF LYONSTOWN,  
 Both of whom departed this life in 1759.  
 This Monument,  
 In conformity with the wishes of their  
 Daughter, Elizabeth Forde Madden,  
 Was erected by her Son,  
 Richard Robert Madden, M.D.  
 R. I. P.

The house of Corry, situated in the townland of Clonmoore (the ruins of which still exist), was remarkable for its extraordinary size and strength, the walls being four feet thick, and the doorway wide enough for two horsemen to ride through. It was surrounded by an extensive wood, which stretched away down to the shores of Lough Allen, adding much to the beauty of the romantic scenery. This was the residence of the survivors of Garret Forde's family after Hamilton's massacres, and here their descendants continued to reside until my grandfather, Thady Forde, a short time before his death, in consequence of the circumstances already stated, removed from Corry to Drumminachoppel.

After the death of Thaddeus and Elizabeth Forde, their six children were taken to Lyonstown, the residence of their uncle, Myles Lyons, where they remained many years. The lawsuit, before referred to, was not continued in consequence of the children being so young, nor was it ever resumed, as the eldest, Henry, entered the Church, and the others were advised by their uncle not to recommence legal proceedings after the lapse of so many years; and so was irrevocably lost the Corry property. As previously stated, the eldest son Henry, born in 1749, became Parish Priest of Enniskillen, died in his 45th

year, and was interred at Devenish Island, Lough Erne. 2nd. Hugh, was interred at St. Michan's Church. 3rd. Garret, born in 1758, became agent to his uncle, Dr. Lyons, in Jamaica, and died there aged twenty-three years, I saw his grave in 1834 at Derry Plantation. 4th. Mary, born 1748, married Bryan Reilly, Smithfield, Dublin, died aged fifty-four, in 1800. (Left three daughters, viz., Maria, married Bryan Reilly; Catherine, married Nugent Reilly; Margaret, married William Murphy, Smithfield, and Mount Merrion, Dublin, who was described by O'Connell as "the brains carrier of the Irish Catholics." 5th. Catherine, born in 1752, became a nun in the community of King-street Convent, Dublin. 6th. Elizabeth, born in 1754, married in 1782, Edward Madden, of Wormwoodgate, Dublin, grandson of Brazil Madden, of Eyrecourt, Galway, died in 1829, and left, *inter aliis*, two surviving children, viz., Elizabeth, married to Bryan Cogan, Esq., Tinode, Wicklow, and Richard Robert Madden, married to Harriet Emslie.

The last heir of Lyonstown was Robert, only son of Charles Lyons, and, as already stated, his parents having both died during his infancy, he was made ward of Chancery, together with his infant sister Alicia, who died in 1824. Robert was born in 1795, and died in November, 1833 at Syra, in the Levant. A monument was erected there to his memory by his uncle, O'Connor, of Mount Druid, county Roscommon. Subsequently a son of "old Bob Lyons," as he was familiarly known by his contemporaries, and as he was described in Curran's "Memoirs," got possession of Lyonstown, which was eventually sold in the Encumbered Estates Court.



## IV.

## COGAN OF TINODE.

The Right Hon. William Henry Forde Cogan, Gold Medalist, M.A., and Ex-Scholar, T.C.D., P.C. (Ireland, 1866), only son of the late Bryan Cogan, Esq., of Dublin and Athgarret, county Kildare, one of the Knights of the Shire in Parliament for the last named county from 1852 to 1880; born 1823, succeeded his father in 1830, and his uncle, Matthew Cogan, Esq., of Tinode, in 1851; married in 1858, Gertrude-Mary, only surviving daughter of Francis Kyan, Esq., (by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Richard Galwey, of Fort Richard, county Cork), and granddaughter of Major-General Francis Kyan, H.E.S.C.S. of Ballymurtagh. Is a Commissioner of Board of National Education, and of Charitable Bequests in Ireland. Called to the Bar in Ireland, 1845. J.P. for the counties of Wicklow (High Sheriff, 1863), Carlow, and Kildare, and D.L. for Kildare.

*Lineage.*—The Cogan family are descendants of the Anglo-Norman race of De Cogan, of whose name mention may be found in Irish history, temp.: Henry IV. and subsequent reigns, amongst the Lords of the Pale in the counties of Kildare and Carlow. Of these one of the most distinguished was John De Cogan, Lord Justice of Ireland in 1247, whose daughter, Juliana, married Maurice Fitzgerald, second Baron of Offaly, described by Matthew Paris as "*Miles strenuus, nuli secundus*," who shortly before his death retired into the Franciscan Abbey of Youghal, of which he was founder, where he died in 1257, and was interred in the Abbey of Kiltier, in the county of Kildare. His father-in-law, John De Cogan, subsequently in the course of a feud between the Geraldines and De Burghs, having espoused the cause of the latter, was captured by his nephew, Maurice Fitzgerald, third Baron of Offaly, and imprisoned in the castle of Dunamase. Fifty years later another alliance took place between the same families, his grandson, John de Cogan, being then married to Juliana, sister of the fifth Baron of Offaly, by whom he had a son, John de Cogan. Coming down to more recent times, Andrew Cogan, of Williamstown, county Carlow, born

1697, (third son of William Cogan), married Alicia Maurice, and left with two daughters, Margaret and Julia, one son, viz.: William Cogan, of Tinode, born 1726; married 1764, Mary, relict of James Murphy. This William Cogan, on his marriage, settled at Tinode, county Wicklow, where he died 1820, leaving issue.

I. Bryan, of Athgarret.

II. Matthew, of Tinode, born 1774, died *anno*. 1851, when his landed property devolved on his nephew, the present Right Hon. William Henry Forde Cogan, D.L.

III. Edward, died unmarried.

I. Catherine.

II. Alicia.

III. Margaret.

The eldest son, Bryan Cogan of Athgarret, and of the city of Dublin, born 1767; married 1815, Eliza, born 1787, died 1862, daughter of Edward Madden, of Dublin, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thaddeus Forde, of Corry, county Leitrim, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thaddeus Lyons, of Lyonstown, county Roscommon, [the lineal representatives of two ancient Irish families, viz.: firstly, the Fordes of Corry chiefs of Muintir Kenny, and secondly, the Lyons of Lyonstown, to which reference has been made in the preceding section] and died 1830, leaving issue:—

I. William Henry Forde Cogan, of Tinode.

I. Eliza, died unmarried.

II. Lizzy.

III. Catherine, died unmarried.

IV. Margaret, died 1866.

*Arms*.—Viz., three oak-leaves ay., or a chief, or a cross bottonée, gu.

*Crest*.—A Talbot dog, ppr. collared and chained, or, charged on the shoulder with a cross bottonée, as in the arms.

*Motto*.—Constans Fidei.

*Seat*.—Tinode, near Blessington.



## V.

## THE O'DONNELLS OF TYRCONNELL.

The great Irish Septs of the O'Donnell, O'Connor, O'Rourke, MacDiarmid (M'Dermott), ruled over the northern parts of Connaught, and with all of these, says the late Dr. R. R. Madden, "were connected the family of my mother—Lyons of Lyonstown, and Forde of Corry."

In the memoirs of the life and writings of Charles O'Connor of Ballinagare, by Rev. C. O'Connor, we are told that—"In 1585, a Parliament of the whole kingdom of Ireland was summoned by the Queen's ordinance. Before this time there was only a Pale Parliament held in Ireland. In the "Annals of the Four Masters," the heads of some of the great Milesian families who attended this Parliament are enumerated. In this assembly, the first of that kind among the Irish chieftains and princes are to be found the O'Donnells O'Connors, O'Neills, O'Rourkes, and the O'Maddens of Siol Anmchad, or Siladchia, with many others. . . ."

*Hugh O'Donnel of Greyfield, Co. Roscommon.*

In the MS. of the unpublished work of which these pages are a very brief abstract, Dr. R. R. Madden says, "Hugh O'Donnell, of Greyfield, was eldest male descendant in a direct line from Rory O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, brother of the celebrated Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Chieftain of Tyrconnell at the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and beginning of that of James the First. Hugh O'Donnell, by his signal courage and ability has rendered his name well known to the historians of that age, and by his arduous struggle to rescue his country from its spoilers, proved himself one of the most illustrious heroes Ireland ever produced. The lineal descendant of that most noble and ancient Irish Sept, was my dear friend and relative, Hugh O'Donnell of Greyfield, called by courtesy, "the Earl," and acknowledged by all classes, and in every part of the country, as the rightful claimant to the title of Earl of Tyrconnell.

Hugh Roe (or Ruadah), "The Red Earl," who sleeps in Zimancas, left no issue. His only brother, Rory, Earl of Tyrconnell, followed him to Spain after the battle of Kinsale, and died in Rome in 1608. He left two sons after him in Ireland, Hugh O'Donnell of Larkfield, in the county of Leitrim (commonly styled the Earl O'Donnell), and Con O'Donnell of Glasslough, in the county of Donegal. Hugh had three sons, Conal, John, and Con. Conal was Field-Marshal and Generalissimo in the Austrian army and Governor of Transylvania in the reign of the Empress Maria Teresa. He never married, and his brother John, a General in same service, left a son, a Major, who was killed in that service. Con left four sons, Hugh, Conal, John, and Con, two of whom only are living, Hugh, the eldest, now (in 1840) head of the family, and Con, the youngest.

The following sketch of the genealogy of the O'Donnell family, setting forth the claim of the Mayo branch to lineal descent from the Earl of Tyrconnell, was given to me by Counsellor O'Donnell of Mayo:—"Manus was Chief in 1580; Calbagh, 1588; Sir Hugh in 1590; Con, Hugh Roe, Rory, Earl of Tyrconnell, Sir Niall, 1601; Hugh, boy, Buidha, Hugh, Manus, 1627 Manus, 1641; John, Manus, Rory, Hugh, Connell, Calbagh Roe, Colone Manus, of Newport, Mayo; Hugh, of Larkfield, Leitrim; Hugh, of Old-castle, Mayo."

The father of Hugh O'Donnell of Greyfield was Con, son of Hugh O'Donnell of Larkfield, who died in the year 1754. Con O'Donnell married Mary, daughter of Sir Neil O'Donnell of Newport, county Mayo. The issue of this marriage was six children, four sons, Hugh, who married Honor Lyons of Lyonstown; Conal, who died whilst studying at Leige; John, who was in the army, and died in his twenty-fifth year at Larkfield; Constantine Charles (known as Con), who remained in possession of Larkfield; and two daughters, Maud and Maryanne.

The death of Con O'Donnell took place in 1773, at Larkfield, and he was interred in the family tomb with his father, popularly known as "the Earl Hugh," in the ancient and ruined Abbey of Dromahaire. By his will, dated 22nd July, 1773, he bequeathed leasehold and other property estimated at over ten thousand pounds to his widow and surviving children, share and share alike, likewise the lands of Greyfield to Hugh, and Larkfield to Con.



“ At Greyfield, the hospitable mansion of Hugh O'Donnell, whose establishment was kept in princely style, many of the happiest days of my life were spent,” continues Dr. R. R. Madden. “ There, after an absence from my native country of sixteen years, when I returned to Ireland, I hastened to visit my loved friend and relative, The O'Donnell. The house did not look as when I last saw it: the once spacious and beautiful avenue was now a dark and dreary road; the magnificent plantations and nicely arranged grounds about the house now spread abroad in wild luxuriance; the offices were falling into ruins, while the house looked damp and cheerless. At the door stood the venerable descendant of Tyrconnell's proud princes, in his old attitude, his hands thrust behind his back, gazing sadly around, as it were, at the general decay, alas! my poor old friend the master of Greyfield looked as desolate as his own gloomy dwelling in the midst of that wild wood, where the rooks were so dismally cawing among the trees. I could have cried like a child when the old man took me by the hand, and calling me by a name which I only remembered to have been given me in childhood: ‘ Ah, Dickey, gossoon! Dickey, gossoon!’ said Hugh O'Donnell, mournfully, ‘ you need not look about you, everything here has gone to ruin, you need not look for comfort. Ah! there was one to make this house once a home for you, a pleasant home, when you were here before; but your poor cousin is gone—Honorina is gone to her grave—and, Richard, gossoon, my comfort has gone with her, I have none elsewhere.’ ”

His fond and devoted wife had for many years before her death been his only friend, he had quarrelled with his children and other members of his family, and now in his old age had no one about him who cared for him. Yet Hugh O'Donnell was a man, with all his hastiness of temper and boisterous manners, that had as much kindness of heart, high-minded integrity, and the innate nobility of an old Irish gentleman—the sporting, swearing, drinking, hospitable, quarrelling, genealogizing, high-bred, open-hearted, good-humoured, improvident, charitable, kindly-disposed son of a descendant of an Irish King, was Hugh O'Donnell of Greyfield.

The shadows darkening life's pathway deepened into gloom as his years advanced nearer to the tomb, and he died at Greyfield on the 15th October, 1848, aged 84 years, leaving two sons surviving, Hugh and Robert.

In the ancient ruins of the venerable Abbey of Dromahaire and the surrounding cemetery are many tombs of historic interest, and likewise of persons whose names are connected with the folk-lore of the county Roscommon of the last century. There is the remarkable tomb of Hugh O'Donnell, designated "the Earl," rightful claimant to the title of Earl of Tyrconnell. On the horizontal tombstone on the outside of the Abbey which surmounts the grave, are sculptured the O'Donnell arms and the crest, with a hand holding a cross, and the motto, "In hoc signo vinces;" underneath are these words, "Pray for The O'Donnell, Hugh, who departed this life November 28th, 1754, aged 54 years.—R.I.P."

In this tomb are interred the remains of his son, Con, and of his grandson, Hugh O'Donnell of Greyfield; likewise those of his wife, Honoria Lyons of Lyonstown. Con O'Donnell of Larkfield, brother of Hugh, died 8th of May, 1844, aged 74 years.—R.I.P.

The title of "Earl," given by courtesy to the venerable Hugh O'Donnell, died with him, and is not given to his successor.

Anecdotes of the celebrated Carolan were from time to time related to me by Hugh O'Donnell at Greyfield, where the blind bard poured forth his songs, and spent some of the happiest days of his life. Many of these anecdotes I also often and often heard from my own mother, who spoke the Irish language with perfection, and knew every song of Carolan's. It is said he composed upwards of two hundred songs, both words and music; unfortunately, however, but few of them now remain. My mother, who was gifted and highly accomplished, sang these songs with exquisite taste and deep pathos, and whether in the nursery amongst her children, or in the drawingroom in the midst of her guests, had always an admiring audience while she chanted the lays in which Carolan recorded glories of her native land, its warrior heroes, or perchance the chivalry and melancholy fate of her own illustrious ancestors. When I visited, in the year 1840, Alderford, the family mansion of the MacDermot Roe, where the blind bard died in 1738, I learned that when the house was burned soon after Carolan's death, a vast number of his songs were destroyed. No traces of his harp can be found—probably it perished in the conflagration. I was shown his large black oak chair, in a state of

preservation which is amazing when its antiquity is remembered. It remains still at Alderford.

Turlough, or Terence Carolan, was born in 1670, at Nobber, in Westmeath. He married Mary MacGuire, and had six daughters and one son. He died in 1738.

Mrs. MacDermot Roe, of Alderford, county of Roscommon, was Carolan's first patroness, when a fugitive boy from his native place. She had him instructed with her own children, and when in his eighteenth year he was deprived of sight by the smallpox, his kind friend had him taught the harp. When he determined to adopt a minstrel's calling for his profession, his benefactress provided him with a horse and an attendant, and from this period he became a wandering minstrel.

Carolan, it is said, had no taste for music in his youth; but after loss of sight from smallpox, it became customary for some member of the family, or a neighbour, to lead him to the top of an ancient moat, or rath, where in former days he often rambled. For hours he would lie on the grass stretched on his back with his face to the sun, and here were composed and sung his first songs, with no listeners save the wild birds in the wood. Throughout every part of Ireland the blind bard became renowned, and for more than half a century was a welcome visitor in every home. At last, after fifty years of wandering, he returned to Alderford, the asylum of his youth—to her who had been his early friend, and had supplied him with his first harp. Mrs. MacDermot Roe was then in her eightieth year, and was delighted to receive into her hospitable house the declining bard. At Alderford he died; but before he hung up his harp in the old hall for the last time, stretched forth his feeble fingers over the strings, and played his “Farewell to Music.”

A quaint and pathetic song I often heard sung, was composed by Carolan, “On Eileen O'Rourke,” at the request of the once famous Doctor Bartley. It was commemorative of the memory of a beautiful lady of the princely race of Breffney. The young Eileen had fallen in love with her physician, “Red Allan,” the son of MacPartlan. Indignant and enraged were her parents, and they shut her up in the turret of their old family castle, where they kept her long in confinement, but in vain, for faithful and true to her lover, did Eileen remain. Unceasing and unchanged her devoted

attachment to the young doctor, which ended only with her life. Broken hearted the ill-fated maiden died at last, and her death was long mourned by "Red Allan."

Never shall I forget how, in the month of May, 1840, that beautiful song of the blind bard addressed to the bittern, was recited in the Irish language for me by my old friend, Father Tom Maguire, in his house at Ballinamore. He then translated it into English, and it gave me much gratification to listen to one man of genius dealing with the sweet sentiments and bright thoughts of another, and clothing them in language as consonant to the spirit of the original as was possible.

In Carolan's wanderings about the neighbourhood of Alderford, Greyfield, and Rockcranny, the blind bard knew the gate of Rockcranny by hearing the well known cry of the bittern on the adjoining lake. One year, after an absence of many months from the neighbourhood, there was a severe frost which had frozen the lake, the minstrel missed the voice of his old acquaintance, the bittern—it was subsequently found dead on the lake-island by Carolan's attendant, and thus was composed the celebrated song "On the Bittern."

Among the Stowe manuscripts, I found preserved a song by Erin's last minstrel, beginning with these words: "I wish to sing about Mary," of the famed family of O'Rourke of Breffney. This lady was wife of O'Rourke, and sister of Myles MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin.

There is a song of Carolan's on "The Lovely Mabel Kelly," one of the family of the Kellys of Castle Kelly, and likewise a song written by the blind bard, on "Brigida O'Neill." This lady was styled "the beautiful Brigida," daughter of Con O'Neill, and married Colonel O'Rourke, son to the Prince of Breffney, who lived at Strand Hill, in the parish of Innismagrath, county Leitrim. She was buried in the family vault at Dromahaire Abbey.

These songs I selected from a large collection of Carolan's because the families mentioned therein were relatives of my lamented mother, and from childhood's years was accustomed to hear her sing them in Irish. Likewise others composed in memory of her ancestors, "The Fordes of Corry," were sometimes sung, and amongst these I recollect a most pathetic one, "On

the massacre of the last Chief of Muintir Kenny, Garret Forde MacAnawe," his beautiful daughters, and others of his family.

Among Carolan's favourite haunts, where some of his best songs were composed, was Letterfine, the family seat of the Reynolds, in county Leitrim.

George Nugent Reynolds, celebrated for his wit and satirical compositions, also for his patriotic songs, was a descendant of "The MacRanalds," whose beautiful seat of Letterfine is situated near Lough Scur, a romantic lake in Leitrim. In front of the mansion, on the summit of the highest of a long range of hills, is one of those conical eminences formed of heaps of stones, said to be the abode of "the Daione Maithe," or the "good people" called fairies. This moat is named Tigh-beg, and near to it, on another hill, there are some remains of a building erected on the spot, which tradition points out as the scenes of a famous battle, in which one of the most celebrated of Irish warriors was defeated.

It was under the roof of this hospitable mansion that the blind bard composed his first piece "The Battle of the Fairy Queen," at the request of George Nugent Reynolds, who was nearly related to the Baroness Nugent, Marchioness of Buckingham.

In the year 1787, Reynolds was shot in a duel with a gentleman named Robert Kean, of Newbrook, near Carrick-on-Shannon—it was said unfairly, at the moment of his reaching the ground, and while in the act of saluting Kean. Another account was that, when they met in the field, before being placed on the ground, Reynolds violently menaced his antagonist, and that Kean instantly shot him dead. For this murder, Robert Kean was tried, convicted, and executed at Newgate, on the evidence of the ill-fated Reynolds' seconds, the celebrated Colonel James Plunkett, of Kinnord. The evidence given at the trial was conflicting, and considered at the time of a very questionable nature.

James Plunkett, of Kinnord, was the famous Colonel Plunkett who was to have commanded the rebels of Connaught in the Irish rebellion of 1798, but was not forthcoming when time for action came. He made his peace with the Government, and died on the Continent.

The unfortunate Reynolds, of Letterfine, thus killed in that disastrous duel, left a large property to his son and heir, George Nugent Reynolds, who was a man of superior talents. He composed excellent epigrams with great taste and fluency, and wrote several songs of a patriotic tendency. His political sentiments were liberal, and he always sympathized with the people of his native land, and made their sufferings the frequent subject of his songs. He was, it is said, the composer of "The Exile of Erin." He died in England in 1802.

His two sisters were co-heiresses. One of them married Colonel Peyton of Leitrim, who died leaving a son and heir—afterwards Captain in a Rifle corps, and married to M. Ennis. The widow Peyton married again, Captain M'Namara, of Bushy Park, in county Clare, and her sister was married to a Reynolds of county Cavan.

A celebrated song, beginning "Ceandus," the blind bard Carolan composed on the subject of the love match of Eileen O'Connor and her cousin, O'Connor of Balintubber. Remarkable beauty, romantic love matches, and many misfortunes, seem to have signalized many of the Irish heiresses of the last century, and to this rule Eileen O'Connor, heiress to the nominal Crown of Connaught, was no exception. The fair Nellie, as she was commonly called, fell in love with her cousin, a scion of the Ballintubber race, and despite her father's strictest prohibition and severest displeasure, she contrived to have the marriage ceremony secretly performed, and three years to elapse, before the secret was discovered.

A few words may here be briefly added with reference to the family of the fair Eileen O'Connor. Her grandfather, Major O'Connor, of Ballinagare, was married to a daughter of O'Rourke of Breffney. Their son Charles had three sons, viz., Denis, who married a daughter of Browne of Clonfad; Charles, who married a daughter of MacDermot, of Knockerranny; Hugh, who married a daughter of Conor of Carrstown; and three daughters, one married to MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin; another to Browne of Tuam, and the famous Nellie, married first to her cousin, O'Connor of Ballintubber, and secondly, to Charles MacDermot Roe, of Alderford.

The celebrated Charles O'Connor, author of several works on Irish history,

was a priest, and chaplain to the Duchess of Buckingham. His sister married Con O'Donnell of Larkfield; another, her cousin, MacDermott, of Coolavin, another, Charles Lyons of Lyonstown, who left two children, Alicia and Robert, both dead; and the youngest married Dr. Shiel of Ballyshannon, and left several daughters.

On the extinction of the house of Clonalis, the title of "The O'Connor Don" was taken by the junior branch of the O'Connor family. The late O'Connor Don married a daughter of Browne of Mount Brown, near Dublin. The present O'Connor Don, Denis, married a daughter of Blake of Tower Hill, county Mayo. His brother, Matthew O'Connor, of Mount Druid, married a daughter of Forbes of Longford."



## V I.

## THOMAS M'DONNELL CAFFREY.

The following notice is cited from "The Reminiscences of James Murphy, Esq., of Cork," published in *The Limerick Reporter*, in March, 1891.

"Among the dear friends who found a warm welcome at Dr. Madden's table for many years," says Mr. Murphy, "I prized Mr. Caffrey as one of the most esteemed, as well as one of the most agreeable. I always tried to sit as near him as I could at Dr. Madden's large dinner parties, or when I had the pleasure of dining with his charming family, all of whom I well remember. Mr. Caffrey was the representative of an ancient Sligo family, the descendants of which held a high place amongst the merchants of Dublin as far back as the beginning of the last century, when they were foremost among the silk and woollen manufacturers, whose success proved so formidable to English interests of the time as to lead to the iniquitous laws specially enacted for the suppression of the woollen trade of Ireland. Nevertheless they in common with the M'Donnell's, Dunnes, O'Mearas, Corrigans, Woodlocks, Knots, O'Haras, Maddens, and others, still carried on the silk manufactory, until this too became extinct in the depression of trade consequent on the Act of Union in 1800. In the vicinity of their old place Mr. Caffrey's father established a brewery in Summer-street, which for many years was one of the most important in Ireland. His family were connected with some of the leading Dublin people of their day. In the *Hibernian Magazine* for April 1803, we find recorded "the marriage of Mr. John M'Caffrey of Spitalfields, an eminent silk and woollen manufacturer, to Miss Sarah M'Donnell of Harold's Cross," whose sister was the well known "Fair Hibernian" celebrated in old Dublin annals, and the surviving head of whose family—Sir Christopher M'Donnell of Killeen—died in 1852, at the advanced age of 84. Thomas M'Donnell Caffrey was the second son of this marriage. He was educated in England, and succeeded to his father's brewery in Summer-street. At an early age he formed a happy alliance with Miss Brigid Moran of Rathangan, Co. Kildare, a lady of great personal attractions, and still better distinguished by



the piety and amiability of her character, who survived her husband, and died in 1875, at her residence in Herbert-street, deeply lamented not only by her four surviving children, but also by all who knew her. For many years her husband was the head of the old firm of Thomas and James Caffrey, who carried on the long flourishing brewery in Summer-street, of which only the bare walls, I believe, now remain to attest its former extent and prosperity. Of him I may be permitted to say that his character was deservedly esteemed as that of a most honourable and good man. His manners were polished, and marked by an old-world courtesy that rendered him incapable of a word or act that could hurt the feelings of any person, rich or poor, young or old. His appearance was that of a handsome and refined gentleman; his dress the perfection of neatness and good taste, and yet in perfect accord with his age. His hospitality, and that of his elegant wife, was unbounded; and at their pleasant dinner table at Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, I often met the late Cardinal M'Cabe (then Parish Priest of Kingstown), Fathers Harold and Cavanagh, the accomplished singers; Canon O'Rourke, afterwards P.P. of Maynooth, historian of the Irish Famine Years; Father James M'Cabe, P.P. of Glasthule; Canon Leahy, now P.P. of Sandyford; Canon Dillon, now P.P. of Wicklow; the charming family of the late John O'Connell, Thomas Pim, Judge Kernan, Dr. Kernan, Dr. Maurice Corr, Sir Philip Crampton's favourite pupil—the last representative of an ancient Roscommon family, who was married to Mr. Caffrey's sister, and was formerly Poor-law Commissioner; to which list I might add the names of many other now departed friends. Their balls and parties were frequent and thronged, and their three attractive daughters—Mary, (afterwards married to Dr. More Madden of Dublin), and one of the founders of the Children's Hospital, whose portrait, not long since, appeared in a London society journal, *The Ladies Pictorial*; as well as her younger sister, viz., Sarah, who even then gave promises of her future beauty as a handsome golden-haired girl, and Bride, now married to F. Talbot Joyce, Esq., all subsequently became amongst the most admired belles of Dublin society. Their older brother, Mr. Caffrey's only son, Joseph, whom I well remember as a very fine, tall, and promising young fellow, full of fun and good nature, was married to my cousin Josephine, Master Murphy's daughter. He died at an early age, I think in 1880, leaving a wife and four young children. Thomas M'Donnell Caffrey died after a brief illness, 5th September, 1868 aged sixty-two, at his residence, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, whence his remains were followed to the tomb by a host of friends, to whom he had been endeared by his sterling worth, his modest and gentle character, and his kindly and charitable disposition.\*—R.I.P.

\* "Reminiscences of James Murphy, Esq., of Cork," *Limerick Reporter*, March, 1891.

## VII.

ADDENDA TO NOTES CONCERNING PERSONS AND PLACES  
CONNECTED WITH THE MADDEN FAMILY OF SIOL-  
ANMCHADHA.

In 1730, on the death of Ambrose Madden of Kilnaboriss (who, according to O'Donovan, was descended from Melaghlin Moder O'Madden, chieftain in 1556 of half of Siol-Anmchadha), the greater part of his property passed to Gregory French Madden who, it is stated, left no male issue. A century subsequently, ten years after the date of O'Donovan's work, the same name was extant in the family of Mr. French Madden, then residing near Mount Talbot in the county Roscommon, and brother of Dean Madden who died in 1853. Ambrose Madden's daughter married Festus O'Kelly, Esq., of Tycooly, and his remaining property went to his daughter and her family.

Also at Kilnaboriss, three miles from Eyrecourt, several others of the O'Madden family formerly held property, and some persons of that name still exist there. At Shannon-view a Miss Madden was living in 1853. In the same vicinity at Kilmacshawn, in the parish of Clonfert, a senior branch of the Madden's was settled, of which Francis Madden, a solicitor, practicing in Dublin in 1853, and son of F. Madden, Esq., of Eyrecourt, was a descendant. At Graves-hill, near Eyrecourt, was resident a Mr. Laurence Madden, who *circa*, 1840, on his return from the West Indies, where he had gone in 1810 or 12, came into possession of some of the lands of his ancestors in the county of Galway.\*

\* "For some of the preceding local information," says the late Dr. R. R. Madden, "I am indebted to Mr. John Kelly of Ballyforan, near Ballynaghan, a man whose memory is a storehouse of folk lore in relation to the old families and descendants of the O'Kelly's and O'Madden's of Hy-Many. To another gentleman of this name, now in unfortunate circumstances, I am likewise indebted for information not to be procured from others. Mr. Kelly, a man of good family, being formerly of good property in the county Roscommon, and once well-known in sporting circles and on the turf in Galway and Roscommon, where he kept his hounds and horses, son of Michael Kelly, Esq., of Kilcash, near Lord Crofton's place of residence, is the informant I refer to, and I had to seek him in the Poorhouse of the Athlone Union. There I found him in his seventy-first year, a pauper, allowed by the guardians to act as porter to the workhouse. This poor old man had all the air, manner, and deportment of a polished gentleman. When I expressed my sympathy with him in his fallen position, he said, 'I praise God for the mercy He has shown me in bringing me to a knowledge of myself and a sense of my duties to Him.'"—R. R. M.

At the present time (1894), in that county wherein as we have seen the territory of Siol-Anmchadha, a portion of which is now the Barony of Longford, once included a hundred thousand broad acres, only one of the Madden family, namely, John Madden, Esq., J.P., of Ballymol, appears in the roll of landlords of a thousand acres and upwards, or on the list of county magistrates.

Outside as well as within their original territory in Hy-Many there are traces of O'Madden's having settled and given names to various places in Ireland and in England, thus we find, Madden-don-Dooven in the county Tyrone, on the river Dooven, bordering on Fermanagh; \* Maddenstown in the same county (mentioned in the *Inquis: Lagenia Temp: Carl: Primis:* date, April 11th, 1696, when by the death of Michael Ward of Leixlip, his property, including Maddenstown, came into possession of N. White, Esq., of Leixlip); Maddenstown in the county of Wiltshire,\* and Gurty-Madden, a post town about three miles from Eyrecourt. †

### THE MADDEN'S OF WATERFORD.

In a "List of Mayors and Bailiffs of Waterford," prefixed to the Charter granted to that city by Charles the First, appears the name of William Madden as Mayor in 1380. In the fourth year of Henry the Seventh, John 'Madan' was Bailiff or Sheriff of Waterford, and in the seventh year of the same reign John Madan was Sheriff, and also at the same period Nicholas Madan was Mayor. From that time down to the Cromwellian period the name of Madden, or 'Madan,' appears constantly in the Waterford city records, and in the latter epoch, as before mentioned, the Protestant inhabitants peti-

\* Vide *Inquis: Cant: Hib: Rep: Ulstoniæ*, p. 32.

† Described in Sir H. Spelmans "*Vilare-Anglican*, or a view of the Towns of England," London, 1656.

‡ Amongst the early Irish settlers in America many of the Maddens, of their connexions the O'Fallon's were located in Louisiana whilst it was French territory. One of these, Thomas Madden, was, at the termination of the French occupation, a Surveyor in Louisiana, and to the present day members of both families flourish in St. Louis. In the State of Missouri the descendants of the O'Madden sept are numerous, amongst the latter may be mentioned Mr. John Madden of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, the author of some charming lines on "Meelick," and Mr. Matthew Madden, a prominent and respected citizen of Kansas City, who has kindly furnished the writer with some interesting particulars concerning this family in various parts of the United States.

tioned the Lord Protector that Dr. Richard Madden, an eminent Catholic physician, should be exempted from the expulsion to which his co-religionists were subjected pending the arrival of a Protestant doctor to take his place. After this period the Maddens of Waterford appear to have been driven back to Connaught and thence a branch of their family passed into Spain and finally emigrated to Cuba. "In the course of professional business," adds Mr. O'Brien, solicitor, of Waterford (in a letter to the late Dr. R. R. M.), "I had occasion to see a Deed of Conveyance of the Madan property to the purchaser in 1833, and the name and the description of the grantor in the deed was Roberto Indulgencio Madan Conde de Belem, of the city of Havana in the Island of Cuba." The Maddens of Kilkenny were a branch of the old Waterford family.

#### MADDEN MEMORIALS IN DONNYBROOK CHURCHYARD.

To the account already given (*vide* p. 31) of monuments of the O'Madden's in their ancient Abbey of Meelick, a brief reference may be here appended to the memorials of some of their descendants in Donnybrook churchyard. The latter is one of the oldest burial-places in the vicinity of Dublin, and within its precincts are interred several of the Madden family, who, until 1859 were owners of a property in which the village and fair-grounds of Donnybrook were included, and of whose residence there a trace exists in proximity to the ruins of the old Catholic church. The latter, although as Mr. Blacker says, "for many years surrounded by a highly respectable and thriving population, was small and inconvenient. The materials of it were sold and removed shortly after the opening of the present church, and of the monuments in the interior not one was rescued from destruction. The graveyard contains the dust of many distinguished individuals, being 'rich, according to Archdeacon Cotton, 'in burried ecclesiastics.'\* Here were interred the remains of Archbishop King (*obit.* 1729), Sir Edward L. Pearce, the Architect of the Irish Parliament House of his day (*obit.* 1733), Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, founder of the Dublin Lying-in-Hospital (*obit.* 1733), Bishop Clayton, a once famous writer (*obit.* 1758). Here also were interred

\* "Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booterstown and Donnybrook," by the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, p. 11, Dublin, 1860.

one of the ancestors of the Napier family of Celbridge, to whose literary as well as military genius England owes so much, viz. : the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Napier (*obit.* 1780); Richard Graves, the greatest of Irish physicians (*obit.* 1855), and a host of other worthies of earlier as well as of later times. "Among them," says a recent writer, "was no truer or more upright man than the venerable Dr. R. R. Madden who rests beneath the sombre shades of the cyprus trees, the plants of which nearly forty years ago he brought from Napoleon's tomb in far-off St. Helena, and which now marks the four corners of the Madden family vault in Donnybrook burial ground, where he desired should be inscribed as his epitaph the words : "Here also lie the remains of a man who loved his country."

The following are some of the inscriptions above referred to :—"Sacred to the memory of Edward\* and Elizabeth Forde Madden, who lived and died in the love and fear of God : the former the 20th of November, 1830, age 91 years, the latter the 21st of March, 1829, aged 76 years. Here also the remains are laid of their children, Edward, William, and James, and of their grandchild Richard Edward Madden. And also of their grandson William Forde Madden (eldest son of Richard Robert Madden, Esq., M.D., by whom this monument was erected), who perished on the river Shannon (in the discharge of his duties as a Civil Engineer) in his 19th year, the 29th of March, 1848.

"Thou takest our summer once! the flower, the tone,  
The music of our being, all in one departed with thee."

Here also are interred the remains of the above-named Dr. Richard Robert Madden, born 1798, formerly Colonial Secretary of Western Australia, and

\* Edward Madden, married twice. Firstly, Miss Maria Duras, of Bordeaux, by whom he had ten children, viz. : John, Joseph, Maria, *b.* 17 , *d.* 1816 (married to William Powell, a merchant in Dublin at the end of last century, by whose grandson, Edward Powell, the present work is published); Theresa, and Anne, besides five other children who died in infancy. By his second marriage with Miss Elizabeth Forde, of Clonmoon, county Leitrim, he had eleven children; viz. : Frances Eleanor, *b.* 1783, *d.* 1786; Edward, *b.* 1785, *d.* 1814; Eliza, *b.* 1787, *d.* 1862 (married to Brian Cogan, Esq., of Athgarrett, county Kildare); Henry, *b.* 1788, *d.* 1830 (the latter who was interred in Marlborough-street Cathedral, served as an officer in a Wellington Continental Campaign, and subsequently in South America in General Devereaux's Expedition); Frances Maria, *b.* and *d.* 1791; Catherine, *b.* 1792 *d.* 1795; Frances, *b.* 1792, *d.* prior to 1798; William, *b.* 1793, *d.* 1819 (in his father's business); James *b.* 1795, *d.* 1831 (a Solicitor); Robert, *b.* and *d.*, *circa* 1796, and Richard R. born 20th August, 1798. Of this large family none of the sons married and left male issue with the exception of above named Dr. Richard Robert Madden, whose son, Dr. Thomas More Madden, and his children,—viz. Miss Mary Josephine Madden, Dr. Richard R. More Madden, and Captain Thomas E. M'Donnell Madden, are now (1894) the surviving direct descendants of the O'Madden of Siol Anmachada.

author of many works, "A man that loved his country," who died at Booterstown, 5th February, 1886. Also his relict, Mrs. Harriet Theresa Madden, a woman of rare intellectual gifts, singular piety and unfailing charity, a truly good mother and devoted wife, born in London, 1801, converted to the Catholic faith in Cuba, and died at Booterstown, 7th February, 1888. Also their grandchild,\* William Joseph Henry Forde Madden, born 10th January, 1871, died 14th September, 1871.—*Requiescat in Pace.*

"In this churchyard also many of the descendants," says Blacker, "of the family of John and Jane Madden of Enniskerry, and subsequently of Clonskeagh, whose second son, Joseph, settled in Donnybrook in 1790, and acquired considerable property in the vicinity are interred. Amongst others are the monuments of Joseph Madden of Donnybrook, who departed this life 25th day of November, 1799, at 57. Also that of his wife, Eleanor Madden, and of their children, John Madden of Donnybrook, and Peter Madden of Simmon's-court, their daughter Mary and her husband Patrick Dillon, and Margaret, Maryanne, and Eleanor Madden (*obit.* 10th December, 1859), daughters of the above-named Joseph Madden."

In the same locality are the tombstones of James Madden, *obit.* 14th October, 1806, at 54; Mrs. Eleanor Madden, *obit.* 22nd March, 1826, at 31. 4th October, 1839, Henrietta Madden, of Simmon's-court, at 13; 1839, October 9th, Ellen Kate Madden, of Simmon's-court, at 21; 1841, April 15th Joseph Madden, junior, of Simmon's-court, at 27; 1841, June 28th, Peter Madden, of Simmon's-court, aged 56; 1843, November 3rd, Isabella Madden of Simmon's-court, aged 50; 1848, February 5th, Maryanne Madden of Donnybrook, aged 56; Maryanne Byrne, daughter of Joseph Madden, *obit.* 22nd July, 1831, and her son Edward Byrne of Cormeilles-en-Parisis, France, *obit.* in Dublin, 19th July, 1868, in the 70th year of his age.

From several of the Madden family tombstones in this now disused churchyard, the inscriptions have been more or less obliterated by the hand of time, and hence the names still legible are here transcribed in the probably vain hope of thus preserving their memories a little longer. In so doing the

\* Of another grandchild of the above-named Dr. R. R. Madden and Mrs. Harriet Madden, the mortal remains rest in Glasnevin cemetery, where her early grave is marked by the following inscription: In loving memory of "BEDA," Bridget Gertrude Madden, born 17th July, 1875, died on (the Feast of the Sacred Heart, 16th June 1882, a child of great promise, bright, gentle, joyous, and loving.—"Good-bye, I am going to God" (her last words).

writer may be permitted to recall some lines by his late father, which appear to him not inappropriate in this connection.

### MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.

'Tis not alone in hallowed ground  
At every step we tread,  
Midst tombs or sepulchres, are found  
Memorials of the dead.

'Tis not in sacred shrines alone,  
Or trophies proudly spread,  
On old cathedral walls are shown  
Memorials of the dead.

Emblems of fame surmounting death,  
Of war and carnage dread,  
They were not in "Times of Faith,"  
Memorials of the dead.

From marble bust and pictured traits  
The living looks recede,  
They fade away, so frail are these  
Memorials of the dead.

On mural slabs, names loved of yore  
Can now be scarcely read,  
A few brief years have left no more  
Memorials of the dead.

Save those which pass from sire to son,  
Traditions that are bred  
In the hearts core, and make their own  
Memorials of the dead.

R. R. M.

### THE MADDEN'S OF BAGGOTSTRATH.

Although the object of this brochure is merely to present an outline of the generally little known history of the parent-house of O'Madden of Hy-Many, its descendants and connexion, and does not purport to include an account of its junior or collateral branches, nevertheless a brief reference may be made to the Anglo-Irish family of Madden, formerly of Baggotsrath, near Dublin. The authenticity of their lineage from the Siol-Anmchadha sept as vouched for by De Burgo,\* is open to discussion. But of their more recent and unquestionable history an accurate record was compiled fifty

\* De Burgo, *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 305.

years ago by O'Donovan,\* according to whom this offshoot of the O'Madden family emigrated at an early period to England, where so far back as the reign of Henry VIII., Hugh Madden was located at Bloxham, Beuchamp, Oxfordshire. A century later his grandsons, Thomas and Robert Madden settled in Ireland, where the former, Thomas Madden, of Baggotsrath, near Dublin, who died in 1640, filled the office of Comptroller to the Earl of Stafford, then Lord Lieutenant. His brother, Robert Madden, of Donore, who died in 1635, left a daughter, Jane, married to Robert Goldsmith, the grandfather of Ireland's most gifted writer, Oliver Goldsmith. In succession to Thomas Madden of Baggotsrath, were John Madden of Maddenstown or Hilton, *obit.* 1661. John Madden, M.D., of Dublin, *obit.* 1705, and Samuel Madden, D.D., *obit.* 1765, one of the founders of the Royal Dublin Society, and better known as Premium Madden from the endowments with which his name is still associated in Trinity College. The present representatives of these families are John Madden, D.L., of Hilton, Fermanagh, John Madden, D.L., of Rosleen Manor, Clones, and John T. Madden, J.P., of Inch House, county Dublin.

In conclusion the editor regrets being unable within the limits at his disposal to append a notice of other branches of the widely scattered sept of Siol-Anmchadha. For that purpose a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished materials may be found in the late Dr. Madden's before mentioned manuscript history of that family, and also in the long series of articles published during the last three years in the *Limerick Reporter* as an "Appendix to the Memoirs of R. R. Madden." The completion and arrangement of these papers for the press would, however, be a task requiring a large amount of time and energy, the possession of which it would be very presumptuous for the present writer to anticipate for himself. It therefore only remains for him to express the hope that at some future date the material that remains available for the "History of the O'Madden's of Hy-Many," may be more fully and better utilized by one of the younger descendants of a family who, however little else may remain, have, at least, inherited the traditions and example of ancestors not a few of whom in those troubled times of old which have been referred to in the preceding pages, in all the vicissitudes of fortune proved true to their ancient motto.—"*Fide et Fortitudine.*"



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BEING

## A HANDBOOK OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.

BY

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