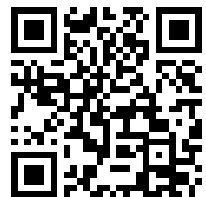

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A memoir of the Trench family

Thomas Richard Frederick Cooke-Trench

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THE TRENCH FAMILY

A MEMOIR
OF
THE TRENCH FAMILY



COMPILED BY
THOMAS RICHARD FREDERICK COOKE-TRENCH

'We are sojourners as all our fathers were'

PRIVATELY PRINTED

1896

PREFACE

SEVERAL motives have combined to induce me to put together such information about the Trench family as I could collect, and to give to the results such permanence as is secured by printing them. First of all, it appeared a pity that there should be no general record of the family, including, as far as they are known, all branches, whether in remainder to peerages or not. In the published peerages we have, under the titles Clancarty and Ashtown, a good deal of genealogical information; but this refers mainly to those members of the family who are in remainder to the titles, little notice being taken of collateral branches, those, for instance, of Heywood and Clonfert; and of other members we have no information as to whether they even married, or merely the statement "and left issue."

Again, there is much traditional lore, such as that which so closely connects the family with the defeat of the Jacobite cause at Aughrim, which appeared to be on the point of expiring. The ease

and rapidity with which such lore is often lost is exemplified by the fact that beyond the vague tradition recorded by the second Earl of Clancarty about the year 1805 there is no evidence to connect the family with that of De la Tranchèe of La Rochelle, or with any other, or to tell whose son the first immigrant was, or the exact place whence he came. Of course this must have been well known in the family for some generations, but they failed to put it on record, and it has now been lost, probably irrecoverably.

Lastly, I wished to leave behind me something upon which some future more competent family historian may work. I am quite aware that this tentative essay is full of blemishes; but if we all hesitate to put on record what we do know because there is so much that we do not know, the coming generations will know still less and less; whereas, if, while we are still here, we record what we have heard with our ears and our fathers have told us, further research may tend to bring to light other facts bearing upon, and either confirming or contradicting, these.

I am especially conscious that I have given an undue prominence to the sayings and doings of those who were most nearly related to myself. This has not been the result of design, but arises simply from the fact that I had access to infor-

mation about them that I had not concerning others.

I have largely availed myself of the material compiled by Richard, second Earl of Clancarty, and first printed in Playfair's "Family Antiquity." In the mere genealogical part I have drawn upon Burke and Debrett. Other authorities have been acknowledged as they occur.

With these exceptions I have abstained from quoting biographical matter or letters which have been already published, and which are easily available by those of the family who wish to make themselves better acquainted with the subject. This must account for the poverty of my notice, for instance, of the most illustrious scion that the family has as yet produced, the late Archbishop of Dublin, whose "Letters and Memorials" are, or ought to be, in the hands of all who can claim to be of the same stock.

To the Rev. E. D. HEATHCOTE I owe thanks for his laborious searches in the British Museum; and though these have produced but little that is new, we have at least the satisfaction of feeling that there is nothing there that has been neglected.

Also to SARA JULIANA, Countess of Clancarty, who has kindly furnished me with copies of the letters written by her father-in-law from the Hague, and has allowed me to print them. LORD CLANCARTY

has kindly furnished me with some of the portraits. and allowed me to reproduce photographs of Garbally executed for him.

The Rev. C. MOOR supplied the particulars of the royal descent mentioned in the footnote to p. .

To my sister-in-law, Miss BEATRICE H. HEATHCOTE, I am indebted for the care and skill with which she has drawn the several coats of arms, as also the copy of the family group at p. , known as "A Summer Shower," and for the very accurate drawing that she has made of the tombstone that covers the remains of the Rev. JAMES TRENCH at Clongell.

In an Appendix I have given some notices of persons of the name that appear in various visitations, &c., but whose exact position in the family, if indeed they were members of it at all, I have been unable to determine. The full genealogies are given in the text ; but to make these plainer, and for convenience of reference, tables including all the known branches of the family have been added.

To any who may detect errors, or who can supply information, or matter connected with the family which appears to them worth recording, I suggest that they should communicate the same to me, with a view to a possible second edition, either by me or by some other who may succeed me in the task. I would specially ask that the place of baptism, and in the case of those who are gone the

place of sepulture, should be sent to me as largely as possible. Ignorance on these points often causes great trouble and expense to those who, from whatever cause, are called upon to prove their own or others' ages, or the death of some of their predecessors in title.

It is over thirty years since I began, for my own information, to put together everything that I could lay my hands on connected with the family history, and the present Memoir is the final outcome of this. I now launch it in hopes that its defects may be corrected by some one with more skill or better materials in the future.

THOMAS R. F. COOKE-TRENCH.

MILLICENT, SALLINS: *June* 1896.

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A MEMOIR OF THE TRENCH FAMILY

ON the 24th August, St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572, took place the eventful massacre, whereby Catherine dei Medici and her weak son Charles IX. sought, by an act of treachery almost unparalleled in history, to exterminate the Huguenots. Not a few of those who survived that terrible day took refuge in England and Ireland, choosing rather to trust to God for their bread in a foreign land, than to secure their lives and fortunes by denying what they held to be the truth. Amongst these was Frederick de la Tranche, whom three years later we find settled in Northumberland. In the next year, 1576, he married Margaret, daughter of William Sutton, Esq., and in 1580 he died, leaving three sons, Thomas, James, and Adam, and one daughter, Magdalen, who died unmarried. It seems probable that before his death he crossed the border into Scotland,¹ for his

¹ Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, an exhaustive work in six volumes, makes no mention of the name, nor has an advertisement in all the principal papers circulating in Northumberland, and in the leading Church papers, offering payment for copies of any entries in registers, produced a single response.

son James is described on his tombstone as, "ex "Scotino [*sic*] gente natus," and in a grant of denization to himself and others they are described as "all of Scotch birth or blood." The third son, Adam, remained and settled there.

From what part of France this Frederick¹ came, or what his social position there, we have not at present any certain record. Playfair gives the following account of the origin of the family.

"CLANCARTY.

"The noble and ancient family of Trench is of "French extraction, and takes its name from the "Seigneurie of La Tranche in Poitou, of which it "was formerly possessed. There were many families "of this name formerly in France, which, from the "circumstance of their bearing in their arms, or as a "crest, the armed hand, *Épée Tranchante*, as from "the addition to their name, were probably branches "of the family now spoken of, as La Tranche Lyon, "in Brittany; La Tranche Montagne, in Normandy; and La Tranche de la Roche, in Gascony; "which last were settled at an early period in England. This family was among the first of those "that embraced the Reformation in France, from "whence it emigrated in consequence of the miserable state into which the country was reduced by "the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by the civil war,

¹ There is a tradition in the family recorded by Richard, second Earl of Clancarty, in his "Memoir," bearing date 1802-8, that the above Frederick gained much credit at the siege of La Rochelle when that city was attacked by the Romanists in 1573, and in testimony of his services his arms were cut in stone, and placed by order of the Mayor and Council over the principal gate of the city. This memoir is reproduced nearly word for word in Playfair's *Family Antiquity*, for which it was probably written, vol. iv. p. 496 (London, 1810).

“and by the little faith that was kept with the
“ Protestants.”

Acting on the “tradition” mentioned in the note to the above, the Reverend Francis Trench, Rector of Islip, elder brother of Richard Chenevix Trench, visited La Rochelle and La Tranche in 1844, and thus describes the latter :—

“The Village of *La Tranche* is on the sea coast
“in the Department of La Vendée lying about three
“miles from the high road between the towns called
“Sables d'Olonne and Luçon. The best way of
“reaching it is to strike off from the village of
“Talmont.

“The village is of the most singular character,
“being built on a ridge or spit of loose sand rising
“between the sea on one side and an immense ex-
“tent of marsh land upon the other. It is chiefly
“occupied by fishermen. I visited the place in the
“summer of the present year, but was unable to find
“any monuments in the church or other records to
“throw light on any former possessors or inha-
“bitants.”

In the public library at La Rochelle Mr. Trench found a large folio work, “Recherches de la Cham-
“pagne, par Monsieur de Caumartin, 1673.” From it he made the following extracts.

“La Trancheè	} Christophe de la Trancheè Seigneur de Savigny, & Jean de la Trancheè son fils demeurans a Savigny. Electeur de Rethel.”
“Origine de Picardie	

The Arms are described as follows :—

" D'azur au Chevron d'argent, accompagné de
" trois fleurs de Lys d'or.

" Porte d'azur au Chevron d'argent, accompagné
" de trois fleurs de Lis d'or, deaux en chef et l'autre
" en pointe."



Extract from the page
containing the genealogy :—

" Genealogie de la famille
" de la Trancheè en Cham-
" pagne originaire de Picardie.

" Produites pardevant
" nous Monseir de Caumartin
" Intendant de Champagne,
" Juin 1667.

" I.

" Jean de la Trancheè Ecuyer, Premier du Nom,
" a Epousè

" Demoiselle ,
" dont il a eu

" Jean de la Trancheè 1493.

" II.

" Jean de la Trancheè Ecuyer, 2nd du Nom,
" a Epousè

" Damoiselle Jacqueline Blodifiere,
" dont il a eu

" Christophe de la Trancheè et autres enfans.

" III.

" Christophe de la Trancheè Ecuyer, Premier du
" Nom,

" a Epousè

" Damoiselle Jeanne d'Apremont de l'illustre
" famille d'Apremont,

“ dont il a eu
“ Christophe de la Trancheè Ecuyer, 2nd du
“ Nom.

“ iv.

“ Christophe de la Trancheè, Ecuyer, 2nd du
“ Nom,

“ a Epousè

“ Damoiselle Suzanne de Savigny,

“ dont il a eu

“ Jean de la Trancheè, troisieme du Nom.

“ v.

“ Jean de la Trancheè, Ecuyer, troisieme du
“ Nom,

“ a Epousè

“ Damoiselle Marguerite du Videt,

“ dont il a eu—”

“ Here the genealogy stops, I should suppose as
“ brought down to the end of the work.”

Extract of a note to the above :—

“ Vingt deux pieces en papier de differens dates
“ depuis le cinquieme Fevrier 1537 jusqu'a 17 Sept.
“ 1650 desquelles assert que Nicholas et Jean de la
“ Trancheè premier du nom bisayeul et trisayeul des
“ dits produisans estoient freres et gentilshommes
“ aussi bien que la posterite dudit Jean de la
“ Trancheè en la possession du qualite de gentils-
“ homms.”

Haag, in “ France Protestante,” vol. vi. p. 411,
thus describes the origin of the family :—

“ Cette famille est originaire du Bourg et Sei-
“ gneurie de la Tranche pres de Moustiers et Avrillé,
“ arrondissement des Sables d'Alonne en Poitiere
“ (Vendée). Fred^k de la Tranche gentilhomme
“ Huguenot, réfugié en Angleterre apres le massacre

“ de la Saint-Bartheleme s’etablit dans le Comte de
“ Northumberland où il epousa en 1576 Marguerite
“ Sutton,” &c.

The present writer visited La Rochelle in 1895, but was unable to hear of any of the name living there now, nor did he find any in the directory of the town. He examined all the old gateways for the arms supposed to have been carved over one of them, but could find none such. On one of them, however, were several shields surmounted by helmets, the bearings of which have been obliterated by time, and there is no reason why one of these may not have been the shield in question.

A writer in “ Notes and Queries ” (the Rev. C. Moor, himself a descendant of the family) questions the probability of Frederick de la Tranche, who came to England in 1575, having belonged to the family above described. He bases his objection mainly on two grounds, the difference in the spelling of the name, and the difference in the arms. Of course, in the absence of any direct record as to the part of France from which the said Frederick came, it is impossible to claim these de la Trancheès as ancestors of the family ; but it does not seem to the present writer that Mr. Moor’s objections are of very much force, for the following reasons. As to the spelling, even though it involves the loss or addition of a syllable, we see such curious changes in names, that, while the root remains, other changes are of small significance. De Burgo changes into de Burgh,

Burgh, Burk, and Bourke, and so with many others. Nor is the change itself as great as it would at first appear. Both words *Tranche* and *Tranchée* signify a cut. According to the "*Dictionnaire de l'Académie*," the former refers to the piece cut off, and is exclusively applied to eatables, as, "*une tranche de pain*," the latter to a place cut out, in the same sense that we use the word *Trench*. The two words are therefore the same though differently applied. Now, *la Tranche* is described as lying on a spit of land with the sea on one side and an immense marsh on the other—just the place where a good *Tranchée* would be one of the first essentials to make it habitable. What more in accordance with the usual procedure than that people should talk of the place by its most striking feature, and that by degrees it should acquire this name, just as in London we have localities known as the New Cut and Shoreditch? Taking the nature of the locality into consideration, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that this was the origin of the name. But, if it was, it is almost certain that it must have been originally *La Tranchée*, shortened in time, as we so often shorten our names, into the present rendering of *La Tranche*. It is but natural, if this were so, that the family which took its name from the place should conform, or rather follow suit, and drop the final *e*.

Nor does it seem that the difference in the arms is wholly against the supposition that the families

are one. The shield carved on James Trench's tombstone at Clongell appears to be altogether a fancy affair. The shield is divided by a tau cross into three compartments. It is not easy to determine what is intended to be represented by the triangular figures in the left-hand compartment. On the other side are a number of tools, carpentering and agricultural. Above are the lion passant, and the sun in splendour. When, some generations after, we find the family settled down into a more



permanent coat, the tau cross and the emblems on both sides of it have disappeared. The lion and sun remain, except that the former has descended from in chief to the field. But whence the three fleurs de lys? Only one explanation suggests itself, namely, that the coat, as it exists to-day, is a compound made up, by persons ignorant of heraldry, of the fanciful coat engraved on their ancestor's tomb, and of the original arms of the family.

Against the difficulties of the spelling of the name and the arms is to be put the tradition in the family which connects it with La Rochelle. Lord Clancarty's "Memoir" bears date 1802-8, that is, for the most part, in the lifetime of his father, William Keating, first Earl. A "Tradition" implies that the

facts stated have passed from father to son through divers generations. If we assume that it thus passed even four times before reaching the said William, it brings us back to Frederick, the grandson of the immigrant, who could hardly have been ignorant of the region whence his grandfather came.

Commenting on this want of information, Agnew, in his "Protestant Exiles from France,"¹ quotes from Dr. Sirr :—

"The noble family of Clancarty, unmindful of a long and illustrious pedigree, appear carefully to preserve the memory of one ancestor only. That faithful servant of God was the first among those who established himself in Great Britain, and proved himself regardless of his ancient rank and heritage, so that he might retain the religion of the Bible, and escape at once the allurements and the persecutions of papal idolatry."

Here we must leave the matter. In the absence of any direct testimony it is impossible to say that La Tranche and La Trancheè are only different renderings of the same name ; but, with nothing directly to the contrary, the tradition afore-said is strong presumptive evidence that the family may look upon La Rochelle as the cradle of their race, and the existence there of a family of almost identical name, whose record goes back to the fifteenth century, as a fact of singular interest to them.

¹ *Protestant Exiles from France in the Reign of Louis XIV., or the Huguenot Refugees and their Descendants in Great Britain and Ireland*, by the Rev. D. C. A. Agnew. 1866, p. 361.

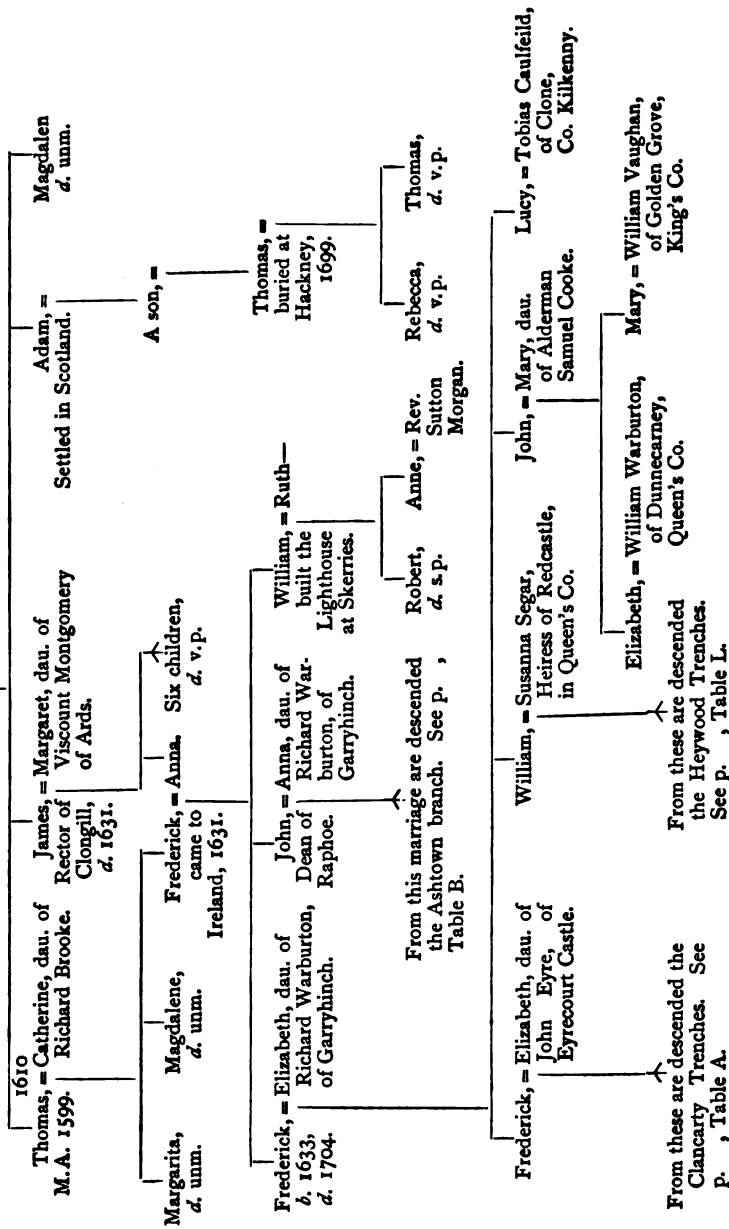
Frederick de la Tranche died in 1580, leaving three sons, and one daughter who died unmarried.

- I. *Thomas Trenche* (M.A. 1599) married 1610, Catherine, daughter of Richard Brooke, formerly of London, Merchant, but then of Pontefract in Yorkshire, and by her he had issue one son, Frederick, of whom hereafter, and two daughters, Margaret and Magdalen, both of whom died unmarried.
- II. *James Trenche* (Rev.) married, 1605, Margaret, daughter of Viscount Montgomery, of the Great Ards in the County Down (extinct 1757), and the same year came to Ireland. In 1616 he was presented to the Rectory of Clongell in the Diocese of Meath. He made several purchases of land in the County of Cavan, and died 13 March 1631. Of seven children, only one daughter, Anna, born 1613, survived him. She subsequently married her Cousin Frederick, and died 1664. See *infra*.
- III. *Adam*, settled in Scotland, where some of his descendants were living in 1748: others having been long before settled as Merchants in London. Amongst these was his grandson, Thomas,¹ who was buried at Hackney in 1699. The following account of his tomb is given in "Stowe's Survey," article "Hackney":—

¹ I have followed in the text the account given by Lord Clancarty writing nearly a century nearer to the event, but further research leaves little doubt upon my mind that he was in error and that this Thomas belonged to the Trenches of Gressenhall, mentioned in the Appendix.—T. C. T.

That L² Clancy was mistaken in this, & that I was
correct, seem to me to be more probably right by the
information in opposite. WT

1576.
 Frederick de la Tranche, = Margaret, dau. of William Sutton.
 Huguenot refugee. Settled in
 Northumberland about 1574,
 d. 1580.



"Another well-wrought table monument of
 "Marble, more west on the same side" (west of the
 little chancel door) "is set up for Thomas Trench,
 "a very honest, discrete, charitable, pious, as well
 "as wealthy merch^t of London while he lived,
 "buried here according to his last desire with this
 "inscription only——

" ' Here lyeth the body of Thomas Trench
 " ' Esq^r., who dyed the 10th of December 1699,
 " ' aged 51. Near this place lye Rebecca
 " ' & Thomas, his children, that dyed very
 " ' young.' "

As James Trench, the second son, was the first
 of the name to settle in Ireland, the especial in-
 terest of his descendants is attached to all that
 concerns him, and it will not be thought unfitting
 to record at length all that we know about him.

His tombstone in the old churchyard of Clongell,¹ County Meath (figured opposite), though
 somewhat worn by time, is in good preservation for
 its age. It lies flat on the ground, the inscription
 is in raised letters, and the design is very peculiar
 and unheraldic. It is thus described by Mr. G. V.
 du Noyer, M.R.I.A. :—

" (In the centre) a shield with a rude representa-
 " tion of a greyhound or cat with the sun in splen-
 " dour above it in chief; the lower part of the

¹ On his visit to Clongell the writer found the slab lying flat on
 the ground, or rather slightly sloping, so as to have induced boys to
 make a slide of it to its detriment. The sod had grown over it from
 six to nine inches all round. He has taken measures to have it raised
 from the ground, and placed in as good a position for the purpose of
 preservation as the circumstances will allow.



FLAT STONE COVERING THE GRAVE OF
 REV. JAMES TRENCH

AT CLONGELL IN CO. MEATH

From Rubbings taken in March 1896

“shield divided per pale, the dexter side bearing
“five Tudor roses with three leaves attached to
“each, and the sinister filled with angular tracery of
“unknown design.”

And Mr. John Ribston Garstin, commenting on this, writes :—

“I think the shield a combination of fanciful
“design, personal or religious, with heraldic insignia.
“The sun in splendour is heraldically correct.
“The animal might be a Lamb of St. John or a
“Lion. The division of the shield is peculiar ; it is
“not merely party per pale &c., but by a crutch
“or tau cross, which might have a religious signi-
“fication. The five figures like foxes’ heads might
“be, and probably are, heraldic roses with three
“leaves. The angular tracery is very unheraldic,
“and no wonder it puzzled Mr. du Noyer. With
“the advantage of a rubbing I distinctly recognise
“an axe, shovel, two spades, a saw, and pickaxe.
“The lower shield is perfectly plain, and probably
“never was carved. The skull has been ‘improved’
“by clumsy hands. There are no stops between
“the words except those shown in the drawing.

“From extracts from the first-fruit returns, now
“preserved in the Custom House, Dublin, kindly
“furnished by Mr. Hardinge, of the Landed Estates
“Record Office, it appears that, ‘James Trench
“‘was admitted on the 25th Nov. 1616 to the
“‘Rectory of Clongell in the Diocese of Meathe by
“‘the then Bishop of that Diocese, when his first-
“‘fruits were represented as £10. The Rectory
“‘was returned as vacant, 5th May, 1631’ (no
“doubt upon the death of Trench). The next
“appointment was in the gift of the Crown. The
“Bishop who appointed Mr. Trench was George
“Montgomery, D.D., of the Eglinton family.”

Having visited Clongell in the present year (1896), and obtained several good rubbings from which the very careful drawing facing p. has been made, the writer had no difficulty in at once recognising all the implements mentioned by Mr. Garstin except the saw. The figure taken by Mr. Garstin for such appears to him much more to resemble a loy or fack, the predecessor in Ireland of the spade. Can all these digging implements have any allusion to the name? The triangular figures on the dexter side may be heraldic roses with three leaves, but the reading is not satisfying, though no better suggests itself.¹ Assuming them to be such, is not the whole shield suggestive of an allegorical device, somehow thus? Our life here below has its working and its æsthetic side, typified respectively by the implements of labour, and by roses, which are cultivated solely for their scent and beauty, while all the time we look up to the Sun of Righteousness, the Lion of the Tribe of Judah. May it not also be that the blank shield bore, or was intended to bear, the family arms, of which Margaret was ignorant?

Mr. Garstin also supplied the writer with the following extract from the "Herald and Genealogist," the materials for which were furnished by him.

¹ It has been suggested that they may be Caltraps; but, apart from the fact that these, as usually drawn, display all four spikes, it is little likely that the person (probably Margaret Montgomery) who designed the implements on the sinister side should have filled the other with insignia of so purely heraldic a nature.

*"From the 'Herald and Genealogist,' vol. v.
London, Nicholls, 1870, p. 542.*

**"THE FOUNDER OF THE TRENCH FAMILY
IN IRELAND.**

"The Reverend James Trench was the first of his family who came to Ireland. He is described in a grant of denization to himself and some others, 'all of Scotch birth or blood,' as 'James Trinch, preacher of the word of God.' By this denization grant the recipients were 'released from the yoke of servitude of the Scotch, Irish, or any other nation or blood, and entitled to enjoy all the rights of Englishmen.'¹ Mr. Trench, according to the pedigree in the Ulster office, was the second son of Frederick de la Tranche or Trench, 'a Protestant who passed into England in consequence of civil wars in France upon the subject of religion, and established himself in Northumberland in 1574-5,' and married, in 1576, Margaret Sutton, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. James Trench probably came to Ireland along with Montgomery, afterwards created Viscount Montgomery of Ards, to whose daughter Margaret he was married. He obtained some church preferment from George Montgomery, Bishop of Meath, the Viscount's brother, and resided upon his rectory of Clongell or Clongill in the county and diocese of Meath. To the rectory of Clongell he was admitted on the 25th of November 1616, by the bishop, Montgomery.² Clongell, or 'Cluain-a-ghaill, the pasturage of the foreigner,' as John

¹ Pat. Rot. 16 James I. Sexta Pars, Dorso xxxvi. 24 ; Feb. 12th.

² First Fruit Returns.

“ O'Donovan interpreted the name, was returned in
“ 1622 by Usher as worth 24^{li} ster., and as having
“ ‘a castle and manse house and other houses of
“ ‘office well repayred, a garden, two backsides, and
“ ‘12 acres of land.’ Trench was then resident at
“ Clongell, but the church and chancel were ‘ruyned.’

“ Trench had two other livings along with Clon-
“ gill, namely, Drakestown and Liscartan. Drakes-
“ town was returned as worth 24^{li} ster. and as dis-
“ tant about a mile from Clongill. The church and
“ chancel were ‘somewhat ruynous,’ and there was
“ ‘a manse house, a small backside, and 3 acres of
“ ‘land.’ Liscartan was worth 10^{li} ster. and was
“ ‘described as ‘Presentative—Mr. Willm. Talbot,
“ ‘Esq. and Mr. Edmond Misset of the same, gent.
“ ‘Patrons, alternis vicibus.’ Trench is here called
“ ‘a Mr. of Artes, and a preacher of good life and
“ ‘conversacion,’ who ‘resydeth at Clongell, another
“ ‘rectory of his about 3 myles off. The church
“ ‘and chauncell are reasonably repaired. A manse
“ ‘house and other houses of office all decayed.
“ ‘Two messuages, an orchard and backsides, and
“ ‘two acres of land.’

“ It is noteworthy that Liscartan church and the
“ site of the old manse house are now in lay hands,
“ the owner at present being the brother of his
“ eminence Cardinal Cullen. The ‘castle’ at Clon-
“ gell is also in lay hands. Indeed, many of the
“ church lands and glebes in Meath, which appear
“ to have been in ecclesiastical hands in 1622,
“ the date of Usher's Visitation return, were sub-
“ sequently alienated, with connivance, in some in-
“ stances, of the bishops.

“ In the old churchyard of Clongell the tomb-
“ stone of the Rev. James Trench is yet to be seen.
“ In 1865 this churchyard was badly fenced and
“ trespassed upon by cattle, but since that time has

“ been inclosed at the cost of the ratepayers under
“ the Poor Law Act. The Trench tombstone is
“ flat, bearing the following inscription :—

“ ‘ Hic jacet JOCOBUS TRYNCHE, clericus, rector
“ ‘ quondam hujus ecclesiæ de Clongell, ex illustri et
“ ‘ invicto Scotino gente natus, cum sex liberis, qui
“ ‘ hanc vitam peregit decimo tertio die Mensis
“ ‘ Martii Anno Domini 1631. Margreta Mont-
“ ‘ gomeri uxor defuncti et mater predictorum sex
“ ‘ liberorum hoc fecit condere.’

“ In the centre of the tombstone is a shield, the
“ upper part showing a rude representation of the
“ arms of Trench, which are Arg. a lion passant gu.
“ between three fleurs-de-lis az. The fleurs-de-lis
“ appear, however, to have been either omitted or
“ defaced. The lower part of the shield is divided
“ per pale—the dexter side bearing five roses with
“ three leaves attached to each, and the sinister filled
“ with angular tracery of doubtful design, possibly
“ representing the implements of our Lord’s passion.
“ At the lower end of the tombstone is another
“ shield, the tracery on which is quite illegible, and
“ a death’s head with crossed bones.

“ The living of Clongill was returned as vacant on
“ the 5th of May 1631, by the First Fruit Returns.

“ The will of the Rev. James Trench, who seems
“ to have been the founder of the Trench family in
“ Ireland, is preserved in Her Majesty’s Court of
“ Probate in Ireland. The original was transcribed
“ by me by the kind permission of Richard Smith,
“ Esq. Keeper of Records, and carefully compared
“ with the office copy. It is as follows :—

“ ‘ In dei nomine. Amen.

“ ‘ The testament and latter will of me, James
“ ‘ Trenshe, parson of Clongell, in the countie

“ ‘ of Meath, being seik in bodie and perfect
 “ ‘ in memorie this twentie-seaventh daie of
 “ ‘ Januarie, 1630.

“ ‘ Impr. I bequeath my soulle to God Almightye
 “ ‘ and my bodie to the ground, and to be buried in
 “ ‘ the chauncell of Clongell.

“ ‘ Item I leave to my onelie dowghter, Anna
 “ ‘ Trenshe, all the rights, tyttle, and enterest w^{ch} I
 “ ‘ the said James hath unto y^e poilles after specified,
 “ ‘ vizt. the poill of Tomnyduff als Tomnydow, the
 “ ‘ poill of Kilnecrew als Kilnecreve, the poill of
 “ ‘ Glastroman als Glasdroman, y^e poill of Leglan als
 “ ‘ Lecklan, and the poill of Swran, lying and being
 “ ‘ within the barronie of Clanchie and countie of
 “ ‘ Cavan, which lands were purchassed by me from
 “ ‘ Johne Hamiltone of Correnerie, in the countie of
 “ ‘ Cavan, esqueare, and are redeamable by the said
 “ ‘ Johne Hamiltone, his heres or assignes upon
 “ ‘ payment of thrie hundreth poundes ster. currant
 “ ‘ money of and in England att or upon any of the
 “ ‘ tearmes of the first day of May or the first day
 “ ‘ of November w^{ch} shalbe before the fourth daye
 “ ‘ of May in y^e yeare of God 1634. And also the
 “ ‘ poill of Towregie and the half poill of Urghur,
 “ ‘ w^{ch} landes was purchassed by me from William
 “ ‘ Bailie¹ of Bailyborrow, in the countie of Cavan,
 “ ‘ esq. and redeemable by the said William his heires
 “ ‘ and assignes upon the paym^t of one hundreth
 “ ‘ poundes ster. currant money of and in England at
 “ ‘ or upon any of the tearmes of the first day of May
 “ ‘ or the first day of November w^{ch} shalbe before the

¹ It appears from the “ Book of Distribution ” that “ Dr. Wm. Bayly, Prot.” was in possession in 1654 of the lands of “ Urcher, “ 1 pole, 120a. profitable, and 220a. unprofitable,” and of the lands of “ Towreege, 1 pole 120a. profitable and 130a. unprofitable,” all in Killan parish and Clanchy barony. Bayly accordingly redeemed these lands from Trench’s representatives.

“ ‘ fourth daye of May in y^e yeare of God 1634, and
“ ‘ that the rentes and profeites of the said landes
“ ‘ shalbe taken up and put to y^e use and behooffe
“ ‘ of the said Anna Trenshe; and, if the said landes
“ ‘ or any of them be redeymed at the tymes (*sic*) or
“ ‘ tymes aforesaid, that then y^e said moneyes to-
“ ‘ gether with the profeites thereof shalbe put to
“ ‘ the best use and proffeit that may be done untill
“ ‘ y^e said Anna Trenshe be maryed and provyded to
“ ‘ a husband, with the advyse of my wyffe, Mar-
“ ‘ grat Trenshe, and the said William Bailie, to-
“ ‘ gether wth any other the said Margrat thinkes
“ ‘ fitt.

“ ‘ Item, if it shall please God to call the said
“ ‘ Anna out of this mortall lyffe before shee be
“ ‘ maryed, that then two hundreth poundes ster.
“ ‘ lyke money as aforesaid thereof shalbe given
“ ‘ to my brother, M^r Thomas Trensh, Master of
“ ‘ Artes, his two dowghteres, to be devyded
“ ‘ eaquallie betwixt them.

“ ‘ Item to Adam Trenshe, my brother, fortie
“ ‘ poundes ster. lyke money as above wryttin.

“ ‘ Item to Magdalenie Trenshe threttie poundes
“ ‘ ster. lyke money.

“ ‘ Item to be devyded eaqually amongst the
“ ‘ rest of my bretherenes’ children in Scotland
“ ‘ threttie poundes ster. lyke money as above
“ ‘ wryttin.

“ ‘ Item to Margrat Trenshe als Montgomerie,
“ ‘ my lawfull wyffe, one hundreth poundes ster.
“ ‘ lyke monye together with all the profeites w^{ch}
“ ‘ shall aryse of the former moneyes untill such
“ ‘ tyme as it be delyvered.

“ ‘ Item I doe appoint the said Margratt Trenshe
“ ‘ als Montgomerie my full and onelie executrix to
“ ‘ all the debtes whatsoever owen unto me great
“ ‘ and small, whereof for the most parte there is

“ ‘specialties to be shoven, to hir owen use, and to
 “ ‘dispoise of at hir please’.

“ ‘Item I bequeath unto hir the said Margratt
 “ ‘all the goodes, chattelles, and moveables what
 “ ‘soever, and shee is to keep and mantayne the
 “ ‘said Anna Trenshe untill shee be maryed to a
 “ ‘husband, if it please God to continue hir till
 “ ‘that tyme; and, if these debtes, goodes, and
 “ ‘chattelles be not able to mantayne hir and y^e
 “ ‘said Anna, that then they shall take for there
 “ ‘further mantynance out of the rentes of the said
 “ ‘landes or proffaites of the said moneyes soe much
 “ ‘as may competentlie supplie there wants if need
 “ ‘bee: as for debtes I am oweing none but love.
 “ ‘Witnes my hande and seale the day and yeare
 “ ‘first above wryttin.

“ ‘JAMES TRENCH. (Seal.)

“ ‘In presence of

“ ‘WILLIAM LAILY.¹

“ ‘JO. STEUENSON.

“ ‘And I doe likewise appointe and ordeyne
 “ ‘that, yf it shall please God to call the said Mar-
 “ ‘gratt my wyffe out of this mortall lyffe before
 “ ‘that the said Ann: Trensh be maryed or become
 “ ‘to the yeares of perfectione, that then the right
 “ ‘honor^{ll} Nicholas Lord Barron of Houth and the
 “ ‘right honor^{ll} M^r Hugh Montgomerie, eldest sone
 “ ‘to the right honor^{ll} the Lord Viscount of Ardes,
 “ ‘and such otheres as my saide wyffe shall appointe
 “ ‘by hir last will and testament to be guardianes
 “ ‘and tooteres to the saide Ann: Trenshe.

“ ‘JAMES TRENCH.

“ ‘Probatū et approbatū in co’i juris forma,

¹ Query Baily. The word “Laily” is very indistinct in the original will, and is wholly omitted in the office copy which was made about the same time as the original. Perhaps it should be read “Baily.”

“ ‘actisq’ Cur’ regie P’rogativæ pro causis ecclie’, &c.
 “ ‘et insinuatu’ fuit hu’modi testamentu’ ac oïms
 “ ‘executois ejusdem et ad^{to} bonor’ et d’ci def^{ti}
 “ ‘haben’, &c. Comissa fuer^t p’ rev^m in Xp’o p’rem
 “ ‘ac d’m d’m Jacobū, &c. Armachen’, &c. Archiepū,
 “ ‘&c. necnon judic’, &c. Margarete Trench al’s
 “ ‘Mountgomery, rel’ d’ci def^{ti} et executric’ in d’co
 “ ‘test’o d’ci def^{ti} no’iat’ in p’sona sua propria jurat’,
 “ ‘salvo, &c. quarto Maii anno d’ni 1631.’

“ *N.B. This abstract of the Probate Certificate
 “ is copied from the office copy of the will as being
 “ fuller than what is written on the original.*

“ Anna, the sole surviving child of the Rev.
 “ James Trench and Margaret Montgomery, was
 “ born in 1613, and became the wife of her cousin
 “ Frederick, the son of Thomas Trench, a Master
 “ of Arts in 1599, and Catherine Brooke. Anna
 “ Trench died in 1664, and was buried at Ballinasloe.
 “ She left issue, *inter alia*, Frederick Trench,
 “ ancestor of the Earls of Clancarty, and John
 “ Trench, Dean of Raphoe, from whom the Barons
 “ Ashtown are descended. The present Archbishop
 “ of Dublin, Dr. Richard Chenevix Trench, belongs
 “ to the Ashtown branch. W. MAZIERE BRADY.”

Frederick, only son of Thomas, came into Ireland
 in 1631, the year his uncle died, and in the following
 year married his cousin Anna Trench ; and having
 made several additional purchases in the County of
 Cavan, he likewise purchased the lands of Garbally,
 at the Castle of which he settled, with a considerable
 estate in the County of Galway, which was afterwards
 confirmed to him by patent from Charles II. The
 site of the old house, which was inhabited by the
 family up to the time of the second Earl of Clancarty,

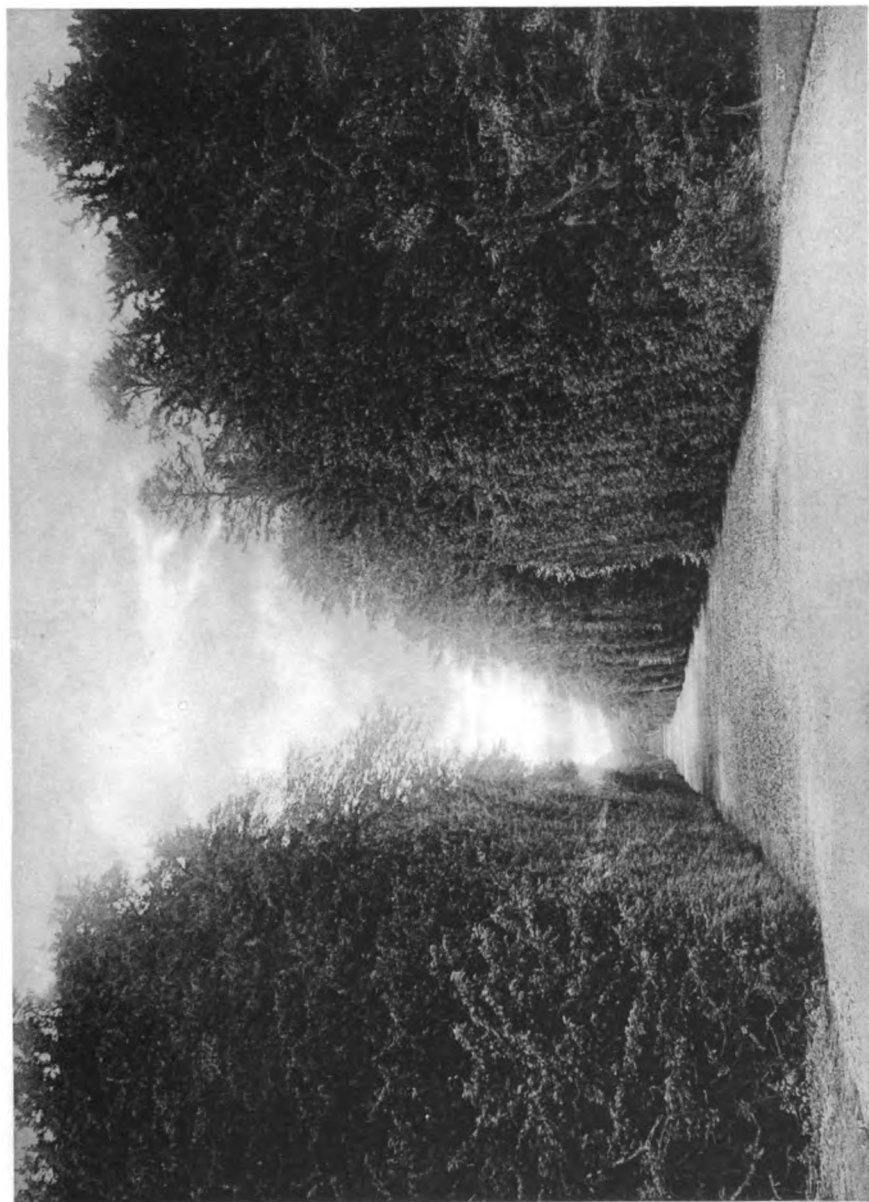
is marked by a monument at the end of what is known as the Yew Walk at Garbally. It was destroyed by fire in 1810, when the present house was built. He died in 1669, and was buried, along with his wife Anna, in the vault at Ballinasloe. He left three sons.

- I. *Frederick*, born 1633, his successor.
- II. *John*, entered into Holy Orders, and was, for his services during the war in Ireland, made Dean of Raphoe.¹ He married Anne,² eldest daughter of Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch, and from them the Trenches of Woodlawn, Barons Ashtown of Moate, are descended. See *infra*, p.
- III. *William*, born 1642, was in 1692 appointed Agent and Solicitor to the Governors of the Revenue in Ireland, at a salary of £300 per annum (v. Rolls Office). In 1713-14 a grant was made to him by the Queen's Letters Patent, for the purpose of building a lighthouse

¹ William and Mary, v. Rolls Office.

² His elder brother, Frederick, married her younger sister, Elizabeth, and, through these alliances, both branches of the family can claim Royal descent, thus :

EDWARD III had a son, JOHN OF GAUNT, who had a daughter, JOAN BEAUFORT, who married Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and had a son, RICHARD NEVILL, EARL OF SALISBURY. His daughter ALICE married Henry, fifth Lord Fitzhugh, and had a daughter ELIZABETH, who married Nicholas, Lord Vaux, and had a daughter ANNE, who married Sir Thomas l'Estrange. Her son, RICHARD L'ESTRANGE had a son, HAMON L'ESTRANGE, who had a son, THOMAS L'ESTRANGE, whose daughter, ANNE L'ESTRANGE, married RICHARD WARBURTON. This was the father of the two ladies married respectively to Frederick and John Trench, as mentioned in the text.



YEW WALK AT GARBALLY PARK

THE MONUMENT AT THE END MARKING THE SITE OF THE OLD HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1810

From a Photograph by Elliott & Fry

on the rock of Skerries off Holyhead (v. Rolls Office). He had, by Ruth his wife, one son, Robert, died without issue, and one daughter, Anne, married to Rev. Sutton Morgan.

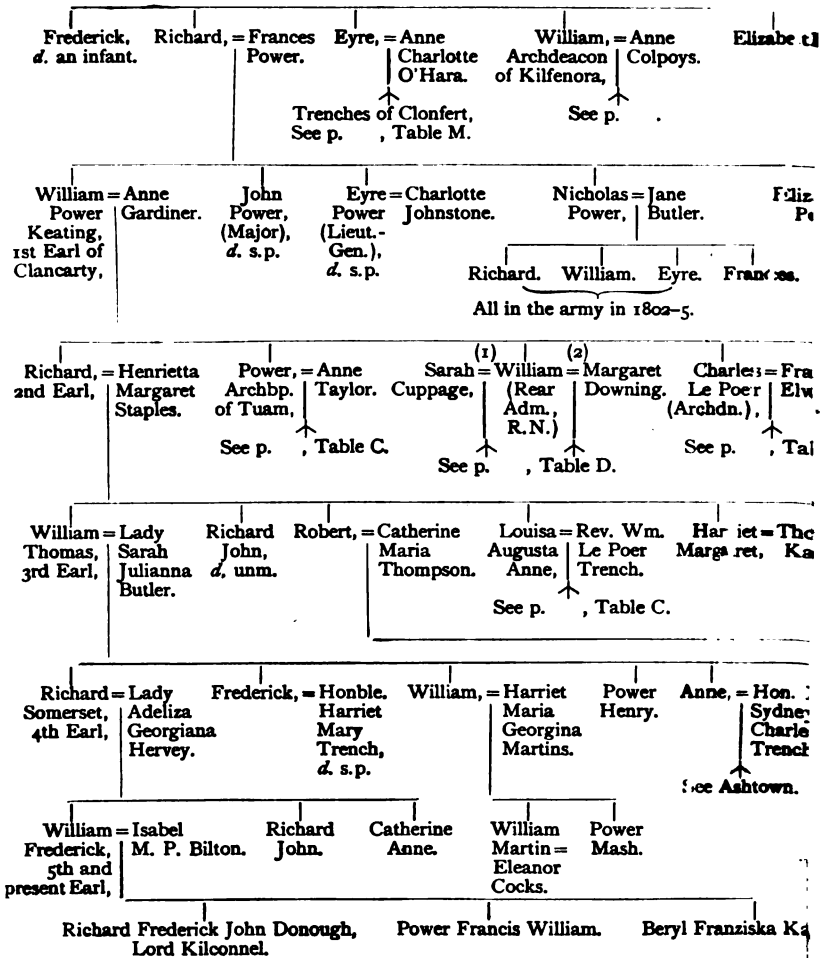
The following account of his venture at Skerries is copied from W. J. Hardy's "Lighthouses, their History and Romance," p. 219.

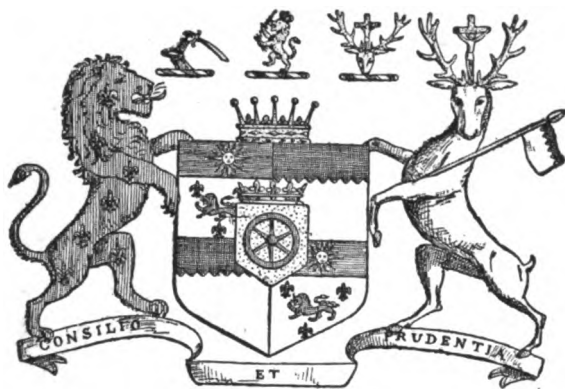
"Seven miles N.N.E. of Holyhead lie the Skerries, and the danger, the treachery of this far stretching shoal attracted the attention of the lighthouse builder at a very much earlier date than the erection of the lighthouse at Holyhead : indeed, we first hear of lighting the Skerries in a scheme brought before Cromwell's Council of State in 1658, for rendering possible the nocturnal navigation of St. George's Channel. The scheme emanated from a certain Henry Hascard, who spoke from experience of the need of what he proposed, as he had been 'for long employed in the Irish trade.' The council admitted the necessity of the scheme, but nothing appears to have been done to carry it into effect.

"Again in 1662 a lighthouse on the Skerries was proposed independently ; but the difficulties of the undertaking, and the opposition of Trinity House, crushed the proposal. Then, thirty years later—after the Eddystone Lighthouse had been set up—the proposal was renewed ; but the Trinity House still opposed the suggestion, though it offered itself to erect a lighthouse on the Skerries, if the 'Irish trade' would give a definite promise of contributing. This the traders would not do, and the scheme was not finally carried through till the year 1714, when a wealthy and enterprising merchant named Trench, who was the leaseholder

“ of the islands, built a lighthouse there at a cost of
“ fully 3,000*l.*, saying that the thing was needful,
“ and that he would take the risk of loss. Poor
“ man, it was a bad speculation for him : his son
“ lost his life in the construction, the traders
“ managed in different ways to evade the payment
“ of the lighthouse dues which his patent authorised,
“ and ten years later he went to his grave, a ruined
“ man. After his death, the patent passed to a
“ married daughter, whose husband tried in vain to
“ get enough toll to support his light, and then sold
“ the rights for a mere song.

“ But the purchase was a fortunate one for the
“ purchaser, or for his descendants or assigns ; in-
“ crease in traffic to Ireland, and a better machinery
“ for gathering the lighthouse dues, turned the
“ Skerries into a very valuable possession : and one
“ cannot read of the vast sum of 445,000*l.* paid by
“ the Trinity House to the owners, without a sigh of
“ regret for the ill-luck of the original builder of the
“ lighthouse.”





CLANCARTY

Frederick, born 1633, succeeded his father at Garbally in 1669, and made several very considerable purchases in addition to the estate in 1678. In the thirtieth year of Charles II. he passed a patent for the lands of Derryvoilan, Caltralecagh, Kilcloony, Liscapple, &c., and made several acquisitions of property in the Counties of Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, and Westmeath. He resided at Garbally at the time of the battle of Aughrim, and gave his house as an hospital to King William's army, rendering the forces of the Prince every active assistance in his power. He, with his brother, the Rev. John Trench, afterwards Dean of Raphoe, served as guides to King William's troops on the day of action, and pointed out to them the pass by which they were enabled to fall upon the flank of the enemy. In the year 1698 he was appointed one of the Com-

missioners under an act of the 10th of King William for ascertaining the proportion to be paid out of the respective lands in the County of Galway towards the supply therein granted. He, as already stated, married Elizabeth, younger daughter of Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch in the Queen's County, and by her, who afterwards married Rev. Peter Hervey, he had issue—

- I. *Frederick*, his heir.
- II. *William*, married Susannah, daughter and heiress of—Segar, of Redcastle in the Queen's County; and from him the Trenches of Heywood in the Queen's County (now represented by Mary Adelaide, wife of Colonel Hutcheson-Poë) are descended. See *infra*, p.
- III. *John* (Rev.), upon his father's death became entitled to an estate in the County Mayo. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Cooke, Esq., Alderman of the City of Dublin, and by her had two daughters—Elizabeth, married to William Warburton, of Dunnecarney in the Queen's County; and Mary, married to William Vaughan, of Golden Grove in the King's County.
 - I. *Lucy*, married Tobias Caulfeild, of Clone in County Kilkenny.

Mr. Trench died in November 1704 (will dated same month). He was buried in the family vault at Ballinasloe, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Frederick, born 1681. He served twice as

High Sheriff of the County Galway, first during his father's lifetime in 1703, and subsequently as owner. In 1715 he was appointed Colonel Commandant of one of the Regiments of Militia Cavalry of that County. On the 5th October in the same year he was elected one of the Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament for the County of Galway, and continued to serve as representative for the same till his death. He established the great fairs of Dunlo, or Ballinasloe, and had patents granted for the same by King George I. in 1722.

On 7 September 1703 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Eyre, of Eyrecourt Castle, County Galway, and had issue—

- I. *Frederick*, died unmarried, v. p.
- II. *Richard*, his heir.
- III. *Eyre*, of Ashford, County Roscommon. He married Anne Charlotte, daughter of Charles O'Hara, of Nymphsfield in the County of Sligo, and by her had issue one son,
Frederick Eyre, who entered into Holy Orders, and married Catherine, daughter of—Head, of Derry in the County Tipperary. From this marriage are descended the Trenches of Clonfert. See *infra*, p.
- IV. *William*, A.M., became Archdeacon of Kilfenora, and in 1771 married Anne, daughter of

— Colpoys, of — in the County Tipperary, and died 1790, leaving issue.¹

- I. *Jane*, died unmarried.
- II. *Rose*, died unmarried.
- III. *Elizabeth*, married Dr. Nicholas Synge, Lord Bishop of Killaloe.
- IV. *Emily*, married Robert Eyre, of Eyrecourt Castle.
- V. *Mary*, married Thomas Shaw, of Newford, County Galway.
- VI. *Mabel*, married Frederick Netterville, of Finglas in County Roscommon.

¹ The writer has not been able to trace this issue with any certainty, but the following letter has been received by him from Mr. W. P. B. Trench, Manager of the Capital and Counties Bank at Guildford.

" Guildford : 1 Nov. 1895.

" Dear Mr. Trench,—My uncle, the late Dr. William Stewart Trench, Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool, had a family tree, " showing our descent from the ancestors of Lords Clancarty and " Ashtown. I will see whether his widow has it now, and if so will " send you a copy.

" My name is William Power Bunbury Trench, and my father's " name was John Power Trench. He was a doctor in the Army, and " his father, William Power Trench, who lived as a boy at Garbally " with his uncle or cousin, the then Lord Clancarty, went out to the " West Indies at the end of last century or beginning of this. . . . I " have a cousin in America, Charles Stewart le Poer Trench, who, I " believe, has worked out a tree. I will ask him to send you a copy " if he has completed it.

" My brother, Stewart John Trench, is a Major in the 76th Regi- " ment. He has just been appointed Inspector of Musketry on Lord " Roberts's Staff at the Curragh, and goes there next week. We take " the name of Power from a family into which one of our predecessors " married, and I believe it is quite distinct from that of Le Poer, " which is now generally used by our branch. . . . My great-grand- " mother died when my grandfather was a boy, and, upon his father " marrying again, he went to live at Garbally."

In a subsequent letter Mr. W. P. B. Trench states that his aunt

Richard Trench, born in 1710, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his father at Garbally in 1752, and likewise to the Colonelcy of the Militia Dragoons in the county of Galway. Upon May 28, 1734, he was elected burgess to serve in Parliament for the borough of Banagher; and, at the dissolution of Parliament upon the King's death, was, April 30, 1761, elected one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Galway, in which capacity he continued to serve till the dissolution of Parliament in 1768. He married, March 13, 1732, Frances (born 1716, died 1793), only daughter and heiress of David Power¹ of

had lost the pedigree drawn up by her husband, and up to the time of going to press frequent enquiries have failed to elicit any further information; but there can be little doubt that this branch are descendants either of the Venerable W. Trench, Archdeacon of Kilfenora, uncle to the first Lord Clancarty, or of Nicholas Power Trench, brother to the first Lord, probably of the former.

The table on next page gives all that the writer has so far been able to ascertain concerning this branch of the family.

¹ The family of Power, or Poer as it was formerly written, is of Norman extraction, and settled in England at the Conquest. In the reign of Henry II., A.D. 1176, Robert Le Poer or Power was sent into Ireland. He was Governor of Waterford and Marshal of Ireland, and in the year 1179 was joined in commission with Sir Hugo de Lacy in the government of the kingdom. He acquired great possessions, which he left to his three sons, who were Barons of Dunisle, Iverke, and Curraghmore, whose descendants became so considerable that, from the thirty-first to the thirty-ninth year of King Edward III., nine Barons of this family are recorded in the Parliament Rolls.

From this Robert Le Poer was descended John Power, born 1591, died 1640. He married Elena, second daughter of Cormac Mac Carthy, Viscount of Muskerry, directly descended in the fourteenth degree from Dermott MacCarty More, King of Munster. She was sister of Donough, Earl of Clancarty, temp. Car. II. From him descended David Power, born 1685. In 1701 he married Elizabeth Keating, daughter of William Keating, of Lissenhall in the County of

Goorheen in the County of Galway, and of Elizabeth Power, otherwise Keating, his wife, through whom this family became additionally enriched by the acquisition of the large possessions of the Power and Keating families.

Richard and his wife Frances both lie buried in the family vault at Ballinasloe. He died 1770, having had issue six sons and five daughters.

- I. *Frederick*, died an infant.
- II. *David*, died an infant.
- III. *William Power Keating*, his heir, first Earl of Clancarty.
- IV. *John Power*, born 1748, a Major in the Army, died without issue.
- V. *Eyre Power*, born 1749, a Lieutenant-General in the Army and Colonel of the fifth garrison battalion; married, in 1797, Charlotte, eldest daughter of General Johnstone of Overstone in Northamptonshire, and widow of Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., of Sutton in Bedfordshire, and died without issue.
- VI. *Nicholas Power*, born 1754; married Jane (died October 1802), daughter of Sir R. Butler, Bart., of Cloughgrennan; and died August 31, 1824, leaving issue—three sons, *Richard*, *William*, *Eyre*, and one daughter, *Frances*.

Kilkenny, by whom he had issue one only daughter, Frances Power, mentioned in the text.

For a fuller account of the Power family, see the note in a memoir of the Trench family by Richard, second Earl of Clancarty, and printed by his grandson, the fourth Earl, in 1874.

Of these three sons, their first cousin, Richard, second Earl, writing in the first decade of the present century, states that they were all in the Army, but they probably died unmarried as there does not appear to be any further record of them.

- I. *Elizabeth Power*, born 1736 ; married, 1753, John Nugent of Clonlost in County Westmeath.
- II. *Hester Power*, born 1738 ; married, October 1767, Walter Taylor (died 1799), of Castle Taylor in County Galway.
- III. *Rose Power*, born 1746 ; married James Galbraith.
- IV. *Jane Power*, born 1752 ; died unmarried.
- V. *Anne Power*, born 1755 ; married, 1778, Charles Cobbe (died 1798), of Newbridge in County Dublin, grandson of Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin. Frances Power Cobbe, the writer, was her granddaughter.

William Power Keating, the eldest surviving son, born June 23, 1741, succeeded his father at Garbally in 1770, having previously succeeded to the estate of his maternal uncle, Nicholas Keating, in the Counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, and Dublin, and in the County Palatine of Chester. In 1758 he entered the army, and was Captain in Colonel Bagshaw's regiment of foot. At the dissolution of Parliament he was, July 11, 1768, elected Knight of the Shire for the County of Galway, and was the same year appointed one of the Governors of the said county. Upon the three subsequent dissolutions he was re-elected



WILLIAM POWER KEATING, FIRST EARL
OF CLANCARTY

*From a Photograph by Robinson, of Dublin, of an Oil Painting,
now in the Picture Gallery at Garbally*

p. 32,

Be a Power in Your J. God. in the City of the Living

Knight of the Shire, and continued to serve in Parliament for the County of Galway till the year 1797. In 1781 or 1782 he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the first Connaught Provincial Regiment, which he continued to command till the disbanding of that regiment soon after the conclusion of peace in 1783. Upon the embodying of the Militia in Ireland in 1793 he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the County Galway Regiment of Militia, and was on this occasion presented with a handsome sword by the officers under his command, as a mark of their attachment. In this capacity he commanded the small advanced guard of the King's army in December 1796 and January 1797 at Bantry, at which town he was stationed in order to oppose the landing of the French army under General Hoche. His Majesty was soon after pleased, by Privy Seal, dated at Dublin, November 25, 1797, to call him to the Irish House of Peers, by title of Baron Kilconnel of Garbally in the County Galway, and he took his seat in the House of Lords January 1798. In 1800 His Majesty was further pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Viscount; and accordingly, by Privy Seal dated at St. James's, December 11 in that year, and by Patent at Dublin, January 3, 1801, he was advanced to the title of Viscount Dunlo of Dunlo and Ballinasloe in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. In 1802 His Majesty was further pleased to advance him in the Peerage of Ireland by the grant of an Earldom, and, in

D

consequence of his descent from Elena MacCarthy (the wife of John Power, his great-great-great-grandfather), who was the daughter of Cormac Oge MacCarthy, Viscount of Muskerry, and sister of Donough MacCarthy, Earl of Clancarty (temp. Ch. II.), His Majesty was graciously pleased to revive the title of Earl of Clancarty in his person ; and accordingly, by Privy Seal dated at St. James's, November 27, 1802, and by Patent at Dublin, February 11 following, his Lordship was advanced to be an Earl of Ireland by the title of Earl of Clancarty of the County Cork. He married, October 30, 1762, Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, and sister of the late Luke, first Viscount Mountjoy, and had issue ten sons and nine daughters. A correspondence between William Power Keating Trench (first Lord Clancarty) shortly after he had succeeded at Garbally, and Frederick Trench of Woodlawn (father of the first Lord Ashtown), shows that at that time the two branches of the family maintained the closest relationship. In it one of the parties remonstrated in affectionate but vigorous words with the other for his conduct to a third party. The recipient not only thankfully acknowledged the lecture, but acted on it, much to his own honour. And now (1895), after five generations, the heads of the two branches are once more closely related, the Earl being paternally sixth cousin once removed to the Baron, but they are first cousins through Lady Anne, Lord Ashtown's mother. The above correspondents begin their letters ' My dear

Willy' and 'My dear Fred,' a mode of address which implied much more in those days than it would now. The children of the first Earl were—

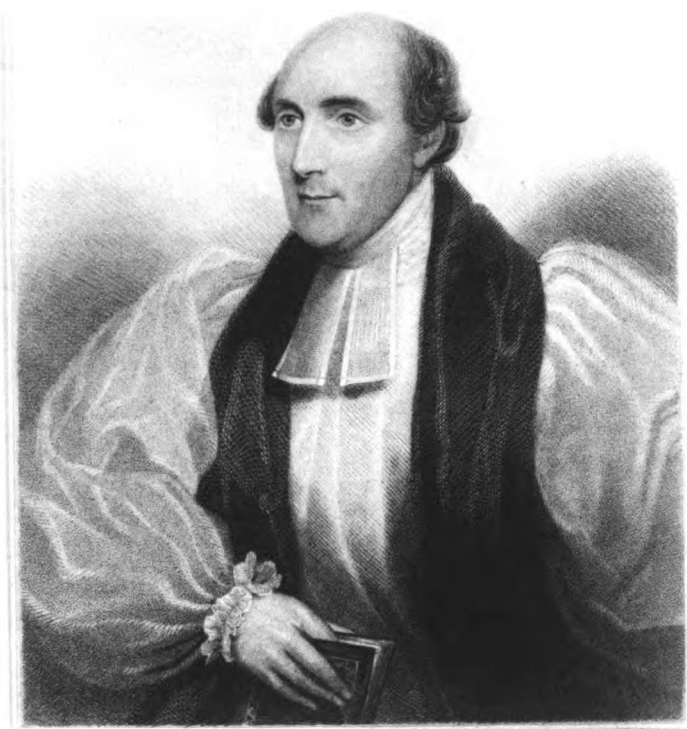
- I. *Francis*, died an infant.
- II. *Richard*, second Earl.
- III. *Charles*, died an infant.
- IV. *Power* (see next page).
- V. *William* (see p.).
- VI. *Charles Le Poer* (see p.).
- VII. *Thomas* (see p.).
- VIII. *Luke Henry* (see p.).
- IX. *Frederick* (see p.).
- X. *Robert Le Poer* (Sir) (see p.).
- I. *Florinda* (see p.).
- II. *Frances* (see p.).
- III. *Anne* (see p.).
- IV. *Louisa* (see p.).
- V. *Elizabeth* (see p.).
- VI. *Harriet* (see p.).
- VII. *Frances* (see p.).
- VIII. *Louisa* (see p.).
- IX. *Emily* (see p.).

ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM

IV. *Power*, born June 10, 1770; ordained 1791, Vicar of Ballinasloe 1792, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore 1802, Archbishop of Tuam 1819. On January 29, 1795, he married his cousin Anne, daughter of Walter Taylor of Castle Taylor.

Archbishop Trench seems to have combined in a remarkable manner the athlete, the man of business, and the devoted minister of the Word. His biographer relates that, while incumbent of Rawdenstown in the Diocese of Meath, to which he was presented in 1793, he acted as his father's agent, a course the law happily would not now permit, though in this case it proved of much benefit to all parties. Shortly after his death an old tenant on the estate stated that he himself had been seventeen years in the yeomanry, and that Mr. Trench had been awhile their captain.

"During the rebellion," he narrates, "he scoured the country night and day, hunting the rebels; and only for him this country would be a desperate place. Many a life he saved, and many a man he saved from the gallows and from being transported. . . . When he left this country he was a great loss to the tenants



THE HON. AND MOST REV.
POWER LE POER TRENCH, D.D.

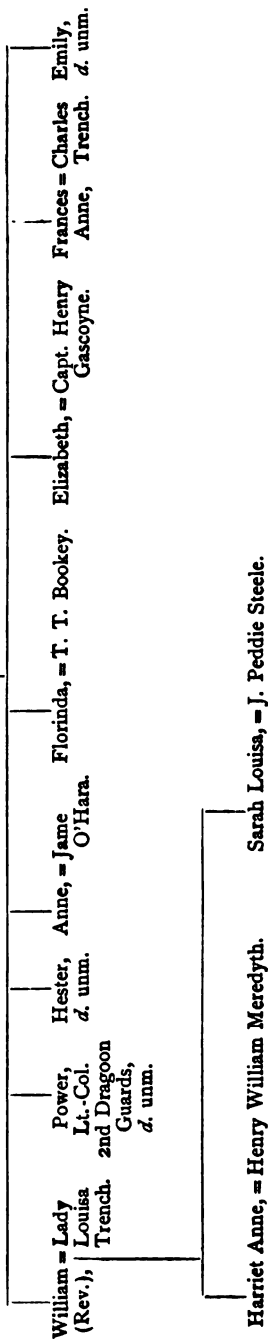
LORD ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM

C.

Continued from p.

1795.

The Hon. Power Trench, D.D., = Anne, dau. of Walter Taylor;
Archbishop of Tuam, of Castle Taylor.



"on this estate, and to all the poor in the neighbourhood. I am nearly ninety years of age, and I never knew a better man than Archbishop Trench."

The following extract is characteristic :—

" 'At another time,' added an old dependant, 'I went with him to take up the bellowses from the smith's.' "

"This" (says the biographer) "was an act I found it at first rather difficult either to understand or to commend, till the explanation came, that he was active in putting down the rebellion, and—to render the manufacture of pikes impossible, judging that prevention was better than cure—had carried off the means from every neighbouring smithy of fabricating such dangerous weapons."

But, while thus uncompromisingly active in putting down rebellion, he was ceaseless in his efforts to relieve distress. During a famine in 1822 he concludes a long letter to a London Committee, giving a deplorable account of the condition of the peasantry, in these words : "Be assured I have not exaggerated ; but, if anything, I have omitted many grievances with which we are afflicted. I am busily engaged from four o'clock in the morning till I go to bed, and am obliged to lay aside many important duties of my station for this paramount one." A zealous upholder of the truth and office of the ancient Church of which he was a priest, he was at the same time no bigot. The following extract from his Life is at once an evidence of the cordial relations in

which he lived with the neighbouring clergy of another Church and of the change which has since then unhappily come over the latter class :
“ The Roman Catholic Bishop Costello was constantly in the habit of dining three times a week with Dr. Trench at Mackney ; and so high was the estimation in which both he and his curate, the Rev. John Galbraith, were held at that period, that once, when the disturbances of the Whiteboys were endangering the safety of the country, the priest of Topmaconnell invited them both to attend his chapel after service, and address his congregation on the guilt and error of their conduct. Two chairs were prepared for them near the altar, and upon their arrival, after mass, they were escorted through the dense crowd with great respect and solemnity.”

As a Bishop, he was most searching in his distribution of patronage, and he made it a rule periodically and personally to visit every parish in his diocese. This he accomplished mainly on horseback, his active habits and early experiences as a fox-hunter standing him here in good stead. He continued this practice to the end, even after advancing years and disease rendered it both laborious and physically painful of performance. He died in 1839, having had issue—

1. *William*, in Holy Orders, Rector of Cloone ; married, 1830, his cousin Lady Louisa Trench, eldest daughter of Richard, second Earl of Clancarty ; and died May 11,

1854, leaving by her (who died February 7, 1881) two daughters—

Harriet Anne, married, April 12, 1862, to Henry William Meredyth (who died 1878), only son of Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart.

Sarah Louisa, married, September 13, 1877, to James Peddie Steele, B.A., M.D. Edin.

2. *Power*, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Dragoon Guards, died January 6, 1872.

1. *Hester*, born November 15, 1795, died unmarried.

2. *Anne*, born April 8, 1797 ; married, April 15, 1823, to James O'Hara, of West Lodge, County Galway, who died 1838. She died March 11, 1870.

3. *Florinda*, born 1799 ; married, December 16, 1818, to Thomas Truelock Bookey, of Doninga, County Kilkenny, who died 1853. She died 1878.

4. *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1800 ; married, January 15, 1830, to Captain Henry Gascoyne ; she died 1864.

5. *Frances Anne*, married, March 18, 1840, to Charles Trench (died 1854), second son of her uncle, the Archdeacon of Ardagh.

6. *Emily*, died unmarried September 2, 1882, aged 71.

ADMIRAL TRENCH

V. *William*, Rear Admiral R.N., born July 4, 1771; married first, in 1800, Sarah, daughter of John Loftus Cuppage, and had issue—

1. *William*, D.D., Prebendary of Tuam, Rector of Moylough, born February 2, 1801; married, March 26, 1827, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Hardman; and died 1868, leaving a daughter—

Sarah Rebecca, married, 1859, to W. J. Digby, who died 1886.

2. *John*, in Holy Orders, born March 11, 1802; married, in January 1834, Ellen, youngest daughter of Charles Rice-Davis; and died September 29, 1866, having by her (who died November 22, 1870) had—

Power Digby, Lieutenant R.A., born 1834, died 1860.

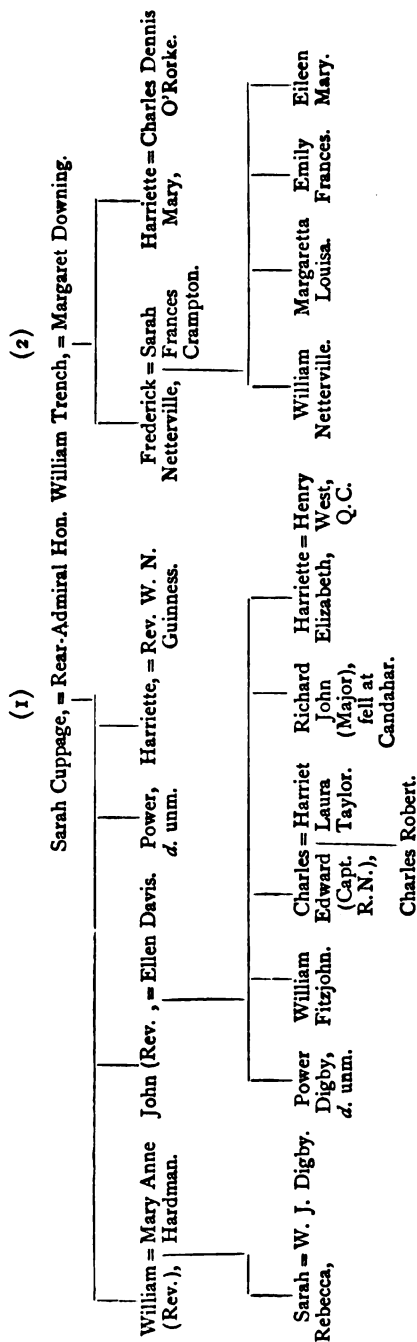
✓ *William Fitzjohn*, late of the 55th Regiment, born 1836.

✓ *Charles Edward*, Commander R.N., born 1838; married, June 26, 1870, Harriet Laura, widow of Captain Robert Taylor, and has a son,

Charles Robert, born 1877.

D.

(Continued from p. .)



Richard John, Major 24th Bombay Native Infantry, born 1843 ; fell at Candahar, August 16, 1880.

Harriette Elizabeth, married, 1862, to Henry West, Q.C., of Loughlinstown, County Dublin, who died 1881.

3. *Power*, born 1809, died 1833.

1. *Harriette*, married, March 31, 1835, to the Rev. William Newton Guinness, and died 1839.

Admiral Trench married secondly, in 1837, Margaret, daughter of Dawson Downing, of Rosegift, County Londonderry, and widow of Arthur Handcock, son of Richard, second Baron Castlemaine, and by her (who died March 4, 1885) had issue—

4. *Frederick Netterville*, Barrister-at-law, married, July 30, 1878, Sarah Frances, daughter of Rev. John F. T. Crampton, Rector of Aughrim, County Galway ; and died November 24, 1893, leaving issue—

William Netterville, born 1882.

Margaretta Louisa, born 1879.

Emily Frances, born 1881.

Eileen Mary, born 1883.

2. *Harriette Mary*, married, June 8, 1864, to Charles Dennis O'Rorke of Clonbern, County Galway.

The Admiral died August 14, 1846.

ARCHDEACON OF ARDAGH

VI. *Charles Le Poer* (Venerable), D.D., Archdeacon of Ardagh, born in December 1772, was a Lieutenant in the Army, but on conclusion of peace in 1802 entered into Holy Orders; married, in 1806, Frances, second daughter of Thomas Elwood, of Ashford Park, County Mayo; and died in 1839, leaving issue—

1. *Frederick William*, Rector of Moore and Drum, in the Diocese of Tuam; born January 8, 1808; married, 1846, Matilda Sophia, daughter of John Ireland, Captain R.N., of Prospect, St. Heliers, and had issue—

Charles John, born 1855, died 1856.

✓ *Frederick Æmilius*, Major in the Army Service Corps, born 1857; married, March 29, 1883, Mary Gertrude, daughter of C. W. Roberts, of Radstock, Somersetshire, M.R.C.S.; and died November 1893.

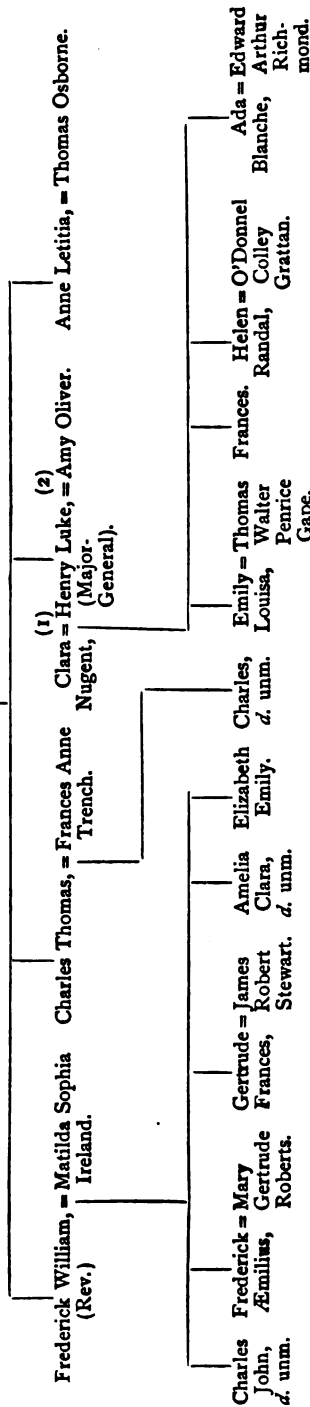
Gertrude Frances, married, March 15, 1871, James Robert Stewart, who died 1891.

E.

(Continued from p. .)

1806.

The Hon. and Ven. Charles Le Poer Trench, = Frances Elwood.
Archdeacon of Ardagh,



Amelia Clara, died 1858.

Elizabeth Emily.

2. *Charles Thomas*, born April 2, 1810; married, in 1840, his cousin, Frances Anne, daughter of the Archbishop of Tuam, and had a son, *Charles*, born 1841, died 1847. He died March 18, 1854.

3. *Henry Luke*, Major-General (Retired), Bombay Staff Corps, born January 16, 1820; married, first, June 23, 1852, Clara, youngest daughter of Christopher Nugent, of Snape House, Beaminster, and cousin of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, and had by her (who died February 2, 1878):

Emily Louisa, married, October 17, 1876, Thomas W. P. Gape.

Frances.

Helen Randal, married, June 4, 1877, O'Donnell Colley Grattan, Captain Liverpool Regiment.

Ada Blanche, married, May 14, 1885, Lieutenant Edward Arthur Richmond, R.N.

General Trench married secondly, December 21, 1881, Amy, daughter of Rev. William Macjanley Oliver, Rector of Bovinger, Essex.

1. *Anne Letitia*, married, 1842, Thomas Osborne, Madras Army, second son of Sir

- D. T. Osborne, Bart., and died February 18, 1846, the same day as her husband.
- VII. *Thomas*, born July 16, 1774, died unmarried 1795; buried in St. James's Church, Westminster.
- VIII. *Luke Henry*, born November 1775; died unmarried 1799.
- IX. *Frederick*, born November 1778; died June 16, 1800; buried in St. Thomas's Church in the city of Dublin.
- X. *Robert Le Poer* (Sir), K.C.B., K.T.S., Colonel in the Army, born July 1782; married, November 21, 1805, Letitia Susanna, youngest daughter of Robert, first Lord Clonbrock, and died March 14, 1823, leaving issue by her (who died at Nice, March 25, 1865)—
1. *William*, Lieutenant 26th Regiment, deceased.
 1. *Fanny Catherine*, married, August 3, 1840, Colonel R. E. Burrowes, K.H., who died 1877. She died December 28, 1888.
 2. *Elizabeth*, married, 1840, Samuel Walker, of the Grange, County Leicester, and died December 9, 1867.
 3. *Emily*, married, 1842, the Rev. Joseph Mansfield.
 4. *Augusta*, married first, February 3, 1858, the Rev. W. H. Priestly; and secondly at Dresden, June 10, 1869, the Rev. Charles Childers, Canon of Gibraltar (who died 1896).

- I. *Florinda*, born 1764 ; married, March 22, 1782, William, second Lord Castlemaine.
- II. *Frances*, born 1765, died an infant.
- III. *Anne*, born May 1766 ; married, October 1, 1789, the Right Honourable William Gregory of Coole, County Galway ; and died November 21, 1833. Their grandson, the Right Honourable Sir William Henry Gregory, K.C.M.G., was M.P. for Dublin from 1842 to 1847, and for County Galway 1857 to 1872 ; Governor of Ceylon 1871 to 1876.
- IV. *Louisa*, born 1776, died 1785.
- V. *Elizabeth*, born June 6, 1784 ; married, April 15, 1805, John McClintock, of Drumcar, County Louth, who died July 12, 1855. She died May 30, 1877.
- VI. *Harriet*, born September 1785 ; married, January 1805, Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, Bart., who died March 26, 1853. She died November 17, 1855.
- VII. *Frances*, born October 1787 ; married, in 1806, to Henry Stanley, Earl of Rathdowne ; and died 1843.
- VIII. *Louisa*, born March 17, 1789 ; died August 8, 1852.
- IX. *Emily*, born September 1790 ; married, April 14, 1810, to Robert La Touche, of Harristown, County Kildare ; and died April 3, 1816.

The First Lord Clancarty died April 27, 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son—



RICHARD LE POER, SECOND EARL OF CLANCARTY

*From a Photograph by Robinson, of Dublin, of a Painting by Finnerman,
now in the Picture Gallery at Garbally*

CLANCARTY

Richard, 2nd Earl, G.C.B., born May 19, 1767; graduated at Cambridge 1788; was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Trench, August 4, 1815; and raised to an English Viscounty, as Viscount Clancarty, December 8, 1823. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1793, elected for Borough of Newtownlimavady 1796, and for County Galway 1797, and again 1802. In 1803, on his father's resignation, he succeeded him as Colonel of the Galway Militia, and on his father's death in 1805 succeeded him as Governor of County Galway. In 1804 he was one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; 1807 Joint Postmaster General, and P.C.

In November 1807 His Majesty was pleased, in compliance with the wish expressed in the will of his Lordship's great-grandfather, David Power, or Le Poer, to allow him, and the issue of the late Earl, to take the name and bear the arms of Le Poer, in addition to that of Trench.

In 1813 His Lordship was appointed Ambassador to the Hague, and in 1818 was created by the King of the Netherlands Marquess of Heusden, which honour he obtained permission to accept.

B

When, after the battle of Leipzig, the Prince of Orange returned from England to Holland, he was accompanied by Lord Clancarty. On December 1, 1813, the Earl wrote to his wife from the Hague:—

“Dearest Harriette,—We arrived here yesterday evening, with such expressions of enthusiastic joy on the part of the inhabitants as were certainly never exceeded, and I should scarcely think ever equalled.

“The shores of Holland are quite flat, so that it requires in general that persons landing from boats should be carried nearly 100 yards on men’s shoulders. On our reaching near the shore millions of people were in waiting for us, and on our approaching it thousands of them rushed into the water and surrounded the boat long before she took the ground.

“With difficulty His Highness and I got into a kind of cart which had been sent to land us, and with much more difficulty, the people hanging upon the wheels, endeavouring to shake us by the hand, did we at length move forward slowly to a kind of inn at Scheveling, the place of our landing. Here the crowd was so great that you could literally have walked on their heads, and the ‘Hurra’s’ and ‘Orange boven’ so loud as to prevent the possibility of hearing anything else. After remaining a short time till some carriages that had been provided were enabled to draw up, into which we got with much difficulty (and with some peril of being kissed by the men as well as by the women) and proceeded to the Hague. The distance from Scheveling to the Hague is scarcely two miles, the road the finest that can be imagined, but

" such was the concourse of people, such the interruptions caused by their joy, that we were upwards of an hour in performing the journey. All along the cries were so great that we could scarcely hear ourselves speak.

" We reached the Hague at a quarter past five in the evening. His Highness and I performed the journey in an open carriage, and for the last mile sat with our hats in our hands ; but expressions of joy and their consequences never give cold, and though the frost was intense I caught none. Cries of joy, illuminations and music lasted the whole night, and have been again renewed this morning. We descended at the Governor's house, where the Prince held a Levée till a late hour in the evening, even during our dinner, which we took with M. and Madame d'Estern and their family. To-morrow the British Mission (i.e. myself) and his suite proceed to Amsterdam with His Highness.

" This is a beautiful town, the houses excellent, and the streets and public walks, of which there are an abundance, superb. There is, however, one great detraction from all this ; such of the rooms as I have been in are dreadfully cold, and impossible with their vile fireplaces to heat. . . .

" The country is as yet by no means cleared of the French, and though I have no apprehension of their being again disposed to return here, yet as it is within the possibility of things that they should do so, I am glad you did not come over.

" Messrs. Hopner, Gunning, and I are lodged here at a place called the Heerenlodgement ; tolerable room that we are now writing in, it is a large chamber with 4 large windows, 2 doors, and 2 beds, miserably attempted to be warmed with a wretched stone grate with a turf fire ; this is our

" Saloon. Upon my return from Amsterdam it is
" my purpose immediately to take a house. The
" raising an establishment without you will be uphill
" work ; however it must be done. Mr. Hopner
" keeps the accounts of the mission, and regulates
" everything under my direction. As we set out
" to-morrow punctually at eight o'clock, and that,
" with two hours only of intermission, I have been
" writing since 10 o'clock this morning, it being now
" past 8, and having three more letters to write, I
" shall close, with assurances of my being well, and
" ever entirely yours,

" CLANCARTY."

And again four days later he wrote :

" We set out on Thursday morning last for Am-
" sterdam, His Highnesses and my carriage drawn
" by his desire by six horses. At Lisse, halfway
" between the Hague and Amsterdam, he requested
" me to accompany him in his carriage. On our en-
" trance into Harlem the same immense concourse
" of people met us with which we were greeted at
" our landing. It is impossible to conceive greater
" expressions of joy and exultation, or a more marked
" notification of the public opinion. Arrived at the
" Town House, while standing in the street, the
" magistrates of the town addressed a discourse to
" him, hailing him as their sovereign, and the Keys
" of the Town were presented to him. Here also we
" were met by a deputation from Amsterdam. Hav-
" ing remained here for about an hour we proceeded
" towards Amsterdam. Arrived within about a mile
" of that place we were met by a multitude innumer-
" able of its inhabitants, headed by the principal
" families of the place. Here a formal and, as I am
" told, a very able discourse was pronounced to him,
" the tenor of which was the necessity of his assum-

“ing the sovereignty of the United Provinces.
“This was received with the loudest acclamations
“and cries, in which ‘William the First’ was re-
“peatedly heard. The keys of the town, gilt, on a
“crimson velvet cushion laced and tasselled with
“gold, were then presented to him, and he was then
“conducted to an open carriage drawn by six beau-
“tiful horses, into which he entered, and your
“humble servant was placed by his side. Thus
“situated, with our hats off, we were drawn at a
“foot’s pace to the Town House amidst a multitude,
“who would throw themselves even upon and under
“the carriage, in the hope of touching some part of
“his garments. Arrived here a Levée was held, and
“afterwards a sumptuous dinner given by the town
“to His Highness in the Hôtel de Ville, which is
“one of the most magnificent buildings in Europe,
“and most magnificently furnished as a palace, Louis
“Buonaparte having compelled the town to give it
“up to him as such. In the evening we went to the
“Theatre, where he was received with Royal Honours
“and reiterated applause. In the course of the
“night ‘God save the King’ was struck up, and re-
“ceived with unbounded testimonies of approbation,
“so that I was obliged to step forward, and make
“my bows to the audience. The Prince of Orange
“has issued a proclamation in which he has accepted
“the sovereignty. We returned here yesterday, not
“a bit the worse for all the cold and all the feasting.
“Holland is a perfect garden from hence to Harlem,
“the road the finest in the world. We passed the
“House in the Wood. The house is far better than
“that at Garbally, but by no means magnificent.
“The place, however, falls far short of your Lady-
“ship’s. In the Hôtel de Ville at Harlem there are
“some of the finest pictures I ever saw. The
“French did not expect to be driven out of Holland,

“or they would never have left such masterpieces
“behind them. We have not yet got a house. In-
“deed, my time has been so necessarily employed
“in public matters that I have not had a moment to
“attend to private concerns. While at Amsterdam
“I, however, made enquiries for a cook, and have
“some chance of procuring one. As soon as ever
“the troops arrive and have well swept our front I
“will notify the same to you that you may come
“over to me. Thank God you are well, and the
“vile cough is gone. Your dear letter of Monday
“morning last the 29th from Wimbledon I have
“received by the messenger this evening, and it has
“given me most sincere pleasure. Lady Lucy need
“not have worried herself. Her sailors did perfectly
“right to sit down and eat their fill with His Highness;
“he would have been shocked had they done other-
“wise. He is indeed a very amiable man, and has
“conducted himself with much feeling and exemplary
“good sense ever since I have had the honour of
“his acquaintance. The messenger who takes this
“will leave the Hague early to-morrow; I shall, how-
“ever, keep it open merely to give you a word at a
“later date than this at present bears.

“Sunday morning, Dec. 5, 1813.—Dearest love,
“I am quite well and ever yours. Mr. Hopner has
“been looking at a charming house as he reports it,
“but I fear it will be too small. I shall see it to-day.
“Yours affectionately and ever,

“CLANCARTY.”

Lord Clancarty married, February 9, 1796,
Henrietta Margaret, second daughter of the Right
Honourable John Staples, and by her (who died
December 30, 1847) had issue—

1. *William Thomas*, third Earl.



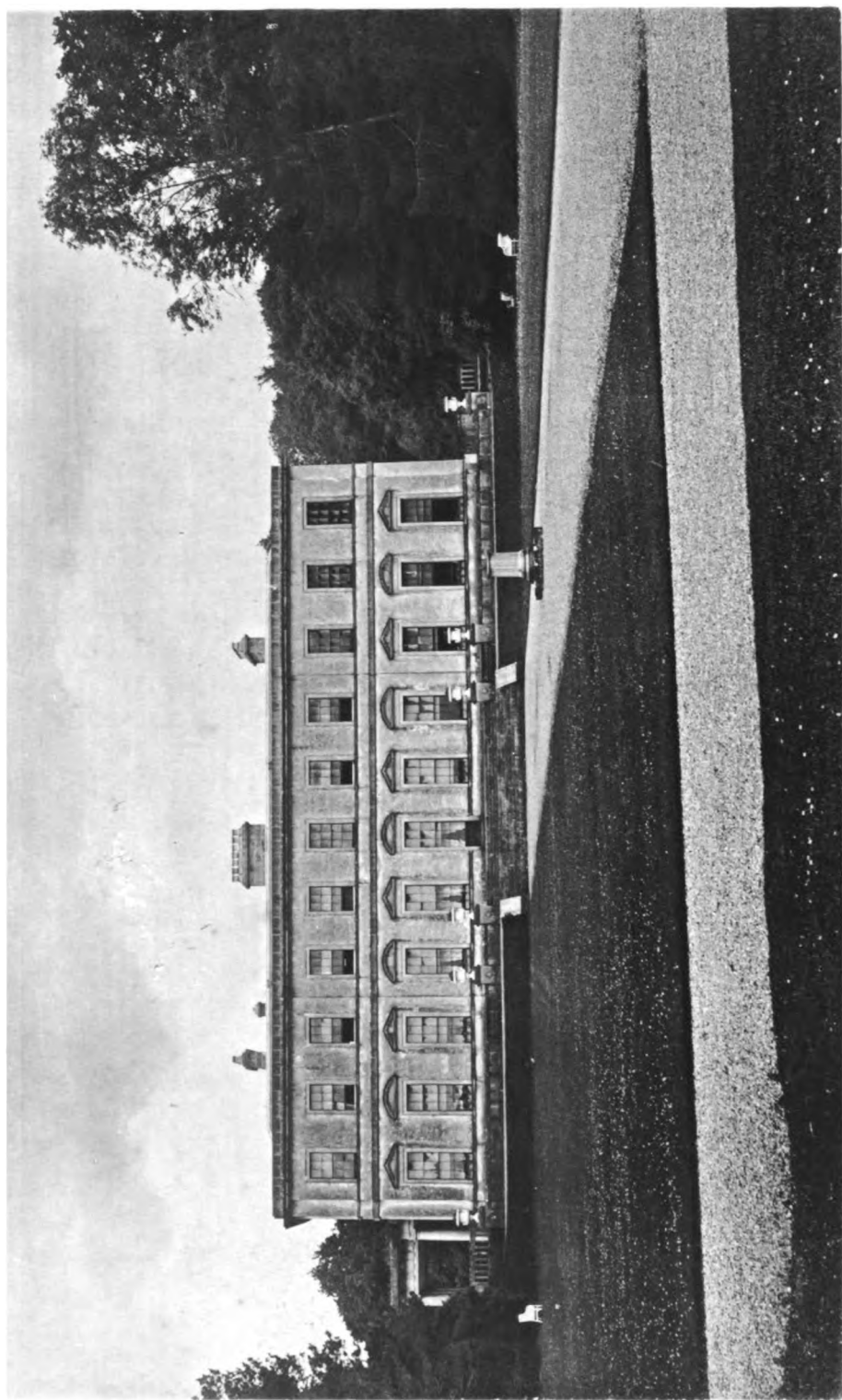
STATUE AT BALLINASLOE OF WILLIAM,
THIRD EARL OF CLANCARTY

From a Photograph by Hannan, of Loughrea

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- II. *Richard John*, born March 22, 1805, Captain 52nd Regiment ; died 1841.
- III. *Robert*, born October 1809, Commander Royal Navy ; married, April 14, 1847, Catherine Maria, daughter of John Thompson, of Clonfin, County Longford (who died September 7, 1874), and died in 1867, leaving a son,
- ✓ *Richard*, born 1851 ; married, 1876, Jessie Nella, daughter of John H. Bennet.
- I. *Louisa Augusta Anne*, born December 23, 1796 ; married, December 26, 1830, to the Rev. William Le Poer Trench (son of the Archbishop of Tuam), who died May 11, 1854, leaving issue. She died February 7, 1881. See *supra*, page
- II. *Harriette Margaret*, born October 13, 1799 ; married in 1825 to Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris, County Carlow, who died in 1834. Lady Harriette died July 14, 1885, aged 85 years. She was mother to the Right Honourable Arthur McMorogh Kavanagh, of Borris.
- III. *Emily Florinda*, born November 7, 1800 ; married in 1843 Signor Giovanni Cozziris, of Corfu, who died July 1868.
- IV. *Frances*, born January 22, 1802 ; died December 28, 1804.
- V. *Lucy*, married in 1835 to Robert Maxwell of Charleville, County Cork, and died in 1839. The Earl died November 24, 1837, and was

succeeded by his eldest son, *William Thomas*, 3rd Earl, born September 21, 1803; married, September 8, 1832, Lady Sarah Juliana Butler, daughter of Somerset Richard, third Earl of Carrick, and had issue—

- I. *Richard Somerset*, fourth Earl.
- ✓ II. *Frederick*, late Major 40th Foot, born February 10, 1835; married, February 6, 1883, Honourable Harriet Mary Trench, daughter of Frederick Mason, second Lord Ashtown. She died July 16, 1884, aged 49.
- ✓ III. *William*, Colonel, late R.E., served in China 1857–8, commanded a ladder party at the capture of Canton, and also at the capture of Namtow (medal with clasp), M.P. for County Galway 1872 to 1874, born June 17, 1837; married, April 21, 1864, Harriet Maria Georgina, only daughter and heiress of Sir William Martins, and has issue—
 - ✓ 1. *William Martins*, born September 26, 1866, married 1890, Eleanor, daughter of Doctor Cocks, of Sydney.
 - ✓ 2. *Power Mash*, B.A. Cambridge, Barrister-at-law, born July 14, 1869.
- ✓ IV. *Power Henry*, was Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, 1888–93, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to United States of Mexico, 1893–4, afterwards Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Emperor of Japan, born 1841.



GARBALLY PARK
THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF CLANCARTY
From a Photograph by Elliott & Fry

- ✓ I. *Anne*, married, April 30, 1867, to the Honourable Frederick Sidney Charles Trench (who died March 2, 1879), elder son of Frederick Mason, second Lord Ashtown, and has issue. See *infra*, page

- II. *Sarah Emily Grace*, married, February 21, 1871, to John Melville Hatchell, and died 1875.

His Lordship died 1872, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Richard Somerset*, fourth Earl, Colonel 4th Battalion Connaught Rangers, born January 13, 1834; married, November 29, 1866, Lady Adeliza Georgiana Hervey, daughter of Frederick William, second Marquis of Bristol, and had issue—

- ✓ I. *William Frederick*, fifth and present Earl.

- ✓ II. *Richard John*, born December 25, 1877.

- I. *Katharine Anne*, born August 12, 1871.

His Lordship died May 29, 1891, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *William Frederick*, fifth Earl, born December 29, 1868; married, July 10, 1889, Isabel Maude Penrice, daughter of John George Bilton, and has issue—

- I. *Richard Frederick John Donough*, Lord *Kilconnel*, born December 27, 1891.

- II. *Power Francis William*, twin with Richard, deceased.

- I. *Beryl Franziska Kathleen*.

(Continued from p. .)

Fredrick, = Mary Geering.	Alexander, = —Richard, John, d. unkn. Fredrick, d. unkn.	Anne, = Sir John Caldwell, Bart.	Judith, = Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart.
John, d. unkn.	Richard, Fredrick, = Mary Sadleir. d. unkn.	Geering, Anne, = Bor Uniack. d. unkn.	Mary. Elizabeth, = Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart.
			Rose. Susanna.

Sophia,
d. an infant.

— Anne II., =
Rev. Joseph Borrowes.

— Frances.

— Anne I.,
d. an infant.

— Elizabeth, =
Edmund Armstrong.

— Mary II., =
Hugh Wilson.

— Catherine II., =
Hon. Ponsonby Moore.

— Catherine I.,
d. an infant.

— Mary I.,
d. an infant.

— John II., =
Jean Currie.

— Henry Alexander II.,
d. unm.

— Richard II., =
Melesina Chenevix.

— Charles, =
Anna Maria White.

— Alexander Henry I.,
d. unm.

— William, =
S. E. F. H. Moore.

— John I.,
d. an infant.

— Richard I.,
d. an infant.

— Thomas, =
Mary Weldon.

— Francis, =
Mary Mason.

— Frederick,
1st Lord Ashtown, =
Elizabeth Robinson.

See p. [↑],
Table F.

See p. [↑],
Table G.

See p. [↑],
Table H.

See p. [↑],
Table I.

See p. [↑],
Table K.

(1)	(2)			
Harriette Georgiana = Frederick Mason, 2nd Baron. Cosby.	= Elizabeth Oliver Gascoigne.	Charles James, <i>d. unm.</i>	Arthur Heywood, <i>d. unm.</i>	Frances = Most Rev. R. C. Mary, Trench.
				Emily Sarah, <i>d. unm.</i>

Harriette = Sir S. B. Rose, Whalley.

Frederick Sydney Charles, = Lady Anne Le Poer Trench. Charlotte Elizabeth, Harriette Mary, = Hon. Frederick Le Poer d', unm. Trench.

Frederick Oliver, = Violet Cosby.	William = Frances Elizabeth Sydney.	Charlotte Sydney.	Sarah May.	Charles Sadleir Edward Oliver Newcome.	Hubert Roland.
3rd and present	Cosby, Shawe Taylor.	Anne.		Musgrave.	
				Cosby.	

Frederick Sydney.	Grace Mary.	Percy Richard Oliver.	Alan, <i>d.</i> July 31, 1896.
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DEAN OF RAPHOE

Mention has already been made (p.) of John Trench (afterwards Dean of Raphoe) who played an important part in the battle of Aughrim.

Story in his "History of the Civil War in Ireland" states that "about the middle of May 1690, came one Captain King, Mr. Wingfield (a lawyer), and Mr. Trench (a clergyman), with five or six more from Dublin, in an open boat, and gave the Duke a more exact account than he had before got how all things went with the Irish: these and several other things they gave an account of first to the Duke and afterwards to the King." And again, "Whilst the General" (de Ginkell) "continued here" (at Mullingar), "the design of passing the Shannon at Meelick and Banagher seemed the most plausible, and therefore, June 6, 1691, the General sent Mr. Trench and one who had been very forward in their Majesties' service to the Duke of Wirtemberg, then at Ballyboy, with directions to reconnoitre, but after Mr. Trench's departure the General changed his mind, and therefore sent another express to the Duke of Wirtemberg to march forward in order to join the army at Athlone." Mr. Trench also joined his brother in rendering every possible assistance to King William's army at Aughrim.

How important this assistance was may be gathered from the following account of the close of the battle and its results, drawn from a hostile source.

“ At this General Ginkell, seeing his centre
“ wholly broken, his left wing to have had no small
“ losses, without being able to have gained their
“ point, that his right wing could not with any safety
“ get over to the left of the Irish, and that his foe
“ was on his field of battle, he became so disturbed in
“ his thoughts that he could not well resolve what to
“ do, unless to take his flight, of which some marks
“ appeared immediately.

“ On the other side General St. Ruth, remarking
“ the condition of the enemy and his own success,
“ cried out in his language with joy, ‘ Le jour est à
“ ‘ nous, mes enfants.’ . . . Amidst that confusion of
“ General Ginkell, some of his great officers advised
“ him for his last remedium to attempt once the
“ sending of his right wing of horse over the pass
“ of Aughrim Castle, notwithstanding the danger
“ thereof. The General took this desperate advice,
“ and so ordered it to be executed : upon which the
“ cavalry marched, Buvigny’s regiment being the first.

“ The Marquis of St. Ruth observing the enemy
“ coming towards the pass, he gave orders to the left
“ wing of his horse, that had been idle all the day, to
“ go and oppose him, which he knew was easily done,
“ and therefore he continued his joy as being sure of
“ his point. Here we are to take note that this long
“ bloody contention is just a-ending ; that the victory
“ is so certainly in the hands of the Irish that nothing
“ can take it away but the gaining of that most
“ perilous pass by the Castle of Aughrim ; that the
“ defending of it is so easy that a regiment may per-

“ form the task. . . . General St. Ruth, having sent
“ his command to the horse to march and oppose the
“ enemy at the pass, he himself must needs go along
“ to see them perform their duty, that there may be
“ no failure in the last scene of this bloody tragedy.
“ They moved and the General followed with his
“ guards. But, as he was riding down a little hill, a
“ cannon ball from the other side, directed by the
“ cannoneer amongst the troops that were going to
“ defend the pass, missing all others, struck the Mar-
“ quis of St. Ruth in the head, at which he fell, and
“ at the same time it laid the nation prostrate at his
“ feet. A cursed ball that carried such a measure
“ of woe! . . .

“ We never have read that an army overcoming
“ all the day, and ending victoriously the combat
“ without any considerable loss on their side, and
“ there being no difficulty to accomplish the petty
“ remnant of the fight, that such an army, I say, gave
“ up the victory of their own accord at the death of
“ their general commander. 'Tis only the Irish army,
“ or more truly a wing of it, at Aughrim, in the pro-
“ vince of Connaught and kingdom of Ireland, that
“ began this precedent in the year 1691.”¹

It was while guiding the attacking force through the pass by the Castle that Mr. Trench observed some gunners, who were firing away, but, as he quickly saw, with the muzzle of their gun at too high an elevation, so that the shot were passing over the heads of the enemy. He expostulated, but was told that they had driven all the wedges they had under the breech, and could do no more. He

¹ *Jacobite Narrative of the War in Ireland*, 1688–1691. Dublin, 1892, vol. i. p. 141 *et seq.*

thereupon whipped out a knife, cut the high heel off his boot, and crammed it under the breech. It was the next discharge that killed St. Ruth, who was in command of the Jacobite forces. The compiler of this book was told by his Father that when he was a boy (i.e. at the beginning of this century) he was told by Margaret Lady Mountjoy (married 1793) that in her youth, "The heel of the Dean of Raphoe's "boot" was a common Orange toast. The tradition still lingers in the County Galway, and was urged from the Nationalist side against the Honourable William Le Poer Trench when he contested the county in 1872.

The Dean married Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch, and died in 1725, leaving issue by her, who died in 1744, four sons and two daughters—

- I. *Frederick*, his Heir.
- II. *Alexander*, married and had an only son *Frederick*, who died a minor.
- III. *Richard*, died unmarried.
- IV. *John*, died unmarried.
 - I. *Anne*, married to Sir John Caldwell, Bart.
 - II. *Judith*, married to Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., of St. Catherine's, County Dublin ¹ (will dated

¹ St. Catherine's descended to and is now the property of the present writer through his grandmother, Mary Weldon. It had at one time been the property of Sir William Davies, Kt, Chief Justice of Ireland. In his will dated June 25, 1686, he expresses his desire that one of his nephews, Paul or Robert Davies, sons of his brother Sir John Davies, should marry his step-daughter, the Lady Katherine McCarthy, daughter of his wife Elizabeth, Dowager

March 13, 1737, probate April 27, 1758), and had issue a daughter Anne, who was married to Walter Weldon, Esquire, and had issue a son, Samuel, died unmarried, and two daughters : 1. Mary, married in 1786 the Reverend Thomas Trench, third brother of the first Lord Ash-town ; 2. Jane, married the Honourable John Creighton, Governor of Hurst Castle, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, second son of John, Earl of Erne, and grandfather of the present Earl of Erne.

The journal of Anne Cooke, begun on June 1, 1761, when, as a spinster, she set out from Dublin to see the " Corranashun " of George III. (a spectacle which seems to have impressed her greatly), and carried on till she became a widow in 1773, lies before the present writer. It records in quaint language, and still quainter spelling, how, being at Bath in October 1761, they "got aqueanted with "Mr. Weldon by his giving his seat to my Aunt "Caldwell at a morning consar at Imsen Room." There is no further allusion to Mr. Weldon till February 11, 1762, when she quietly enters : " This

Countess of Clancarty ; and, as an inducement to the parties to carry out his wish, he entails St. Catherine's on them and their issue male, with ultimate remainder to his said wife. Probate was granted, May 15, 1688, to his widow, the said Countess Dowager of Clancarty. Through the same channel has also come to the writer a very beautiful travelling canteen of gilt plate and Dresden china, the gift of the Empress Maria Theresa to Sir John Caldwell (son of Sir John mentioned above), who was her private secretary. He gave it to his uncle Sir Samuel Cooke, from whom it has descended to the present owner.

" morning chang my Name at St. James Church at
 " 9 o'clock in y^e morning from Cooke to Weldon
 " Brackfasted at Mr. Hennery Mr. Frank Crosby
 " gave me away"—A somewhat neglected wife, it is to
 be feared. The constant entries, " Dind at tome and
 " a Lone," are pathetic. In 1772 her husband was so
 ill in London that he sent for his wife and children,
 evidently thinking himself dying. When they
 arrived he had got over the attack for the time, and
 they all travelled down into Norfolk, where a bright
 gleam from the setting sun shone upon her. " I
 " have not known so much happeness," she writes, " in
 " ever partecluer and comfort and ease this eight years
 " as I have done sine I came her nor have I ever
 " had the comfort and happeness of having him ever
 " before 15 weeks together with me and so much
 " happeness I thank God." In the earlier years of
 her married life they lived chiefly at St. Catherine's
 (see p.), with frequent visits to Sportland (now
 called Kilmorony, and the seat of Sir Anthony C.
 Weldon, Bart.). Latterly St. Catherine's is not
 mentioned at all, and when in the Queen's County
 they resided mainly at Rahin, seldom sleeping at
 Sportland. The following extracts are given for
 their quaintness :—

" 1770. Friday, 10th Augt. Mrs. Coghlan and my
 " Broather Weldon Dine with me Got a Letter from
 " Mr. Weldon from Long Stratton in Norfolk wher
 " he was then that he found ever thing in y^e House
 " most agreeable and all y^e folk a bout him most

"serprisinly sevel and oblogin to him so as to make
"him Leck y^e Place vastly to live ther.

"Saturday y^e 11 Dine at tome Plead cards and
"sup at Mr. Tucker.

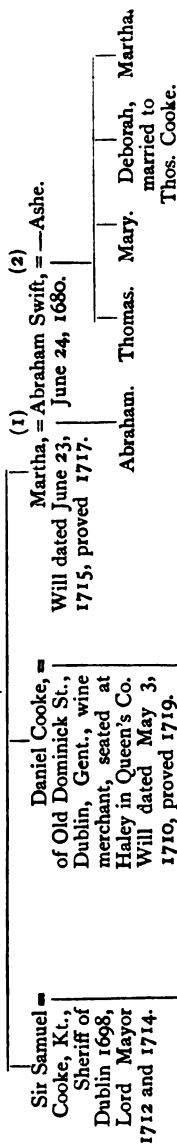
"Monday Feby y^e 7 Very bisey takeing an
"Inventory of y^e House in Dawson Street in order to
"have it set and settling all thing in y^e House and
"packing up for Rahin Stad at tome all day Mr.
"Weldon pure well and in good Sperret Stumach
"good."

She records the birth of her son Samuel on October 13, 1763, and of her daughters Mary and Jane on November 3, 1764, and March 13, 1766, respectively.

As there were several intermarriages between the Trenches and the Cookes, the genealogy of the latter family, as far as the available materials would allow, is given in a tabular form on the opposite page. The following extract from "The History of
"the Dublin Election in the Year 1749, with a Sketch
"of the present State of Parties in the Kingdom of
"Ireland, by A Briton" (London, 1753), will be read with interest by Sir Samuel's many Trench descendants, and by his still more numerous connections through his marriage with Judith Trench. At p. 21 we read:—

"There became a vacancy in Parliament by the
"death of Sir James Somerville, Bart., on August 16,
"1748. On the same day Mr. La Touche de-
"clared himself a candidate. The city was for some
"time in suspense who would set up against him.
"Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart., an Alderman, was talked

George Cooke, = Deborah Hutcheson, who married secondly, on February 9, 1669, William Bellingham, of St. John's Parish, Dublin, merchant.



Daniel Cooke, = Elizabeth.
of Dublin, Alder-
man (will dated
June 25, 1835), of
Old Dominick St.,
wine merchant,
Sheriff of Dublin
1732, Lord Mayor
1745.

Deborah = Very Rev. John Madden, Dean of Kilmore,
d. March 1770. d. November 7, 1751. Buried in chancel
Buried with her of St. Anne's Church, Dublin. See Burke's
husband. "Landed Gentry."

Lucretia. Elizabeth.

George, = Anna Sophia.

Sir Samuel Cooke, = m., at St. Anne's, 1726,
Bt., 1741, Sheriff 1730, Lord Mayor 1740 and 1749 (will dated March 30, 1737, proved April 27, 1758), M.P. 1749.

Thomas Cooke, = Deborah Ashe. Sheriff 1734.

Mary, = Rev. John Trench, son of Frederick Trench, of Garbally.

Mary, all d. unm.

Martha, Deborah,

Sir Samuel, 2nd Bart., d. s. p.

Anne, = Walter Weldon, of Rahinderry.

Mary, = Very Rev. Thos. Trench. Jane, = Hon. John Creighton.

“ of. He was allied to some considerable families,
 “ and was in that consideration and esteem which
 “ men of slow parts, and of modest inoffensive be-
 “ haviour, do easily acquire in inactive and peace-
 “ able times. He had besides the advantage of
 “ having been Lord Mayor of the city at a time of
 “ great distress for want of corn, and, in execution of
 “ his office, had acquired all that reputation with the
 “ multitude which could be derived from the utmost



“ stretch of authority, un-
 “ checked by any knowledge
 “ of the laws, or by any fear
 “ of transgressing its limits,
 “ and exerted at a time when
 “ action more than counsel,
 “ and temerity more than dis-
 “ cretion, were required to pre-
 “ vent and stop the increase of
 “ an impending evil. It was
 “ probable he would be sup-
 “ ported by a numerous and
 “ powerful party, by the friends
 “ of Old Church, for whom his

“ Father had gone some unwarrantable lengths
 “ during his Mayoralty in the years 1713-14, and
 “ by his brethren of the Board

“ But these advantages of Sir Samuel were in
 “ some measure counterbalanced by the prejudices
 “ which they naturally raised against him, both on
 “ account of his Father, whose memory could be in
 “ no great veneration amongst a people remarkable
 “ for their constant attachment to the Hanoverian
 “ succession, and on his own account, by reason of
 “ some imprudence he was charged with in the
 “ exercise of his office of Lord Mayor, and for his
 “ being of a station which was now become rather
 “ the object of contempt than of envy ; rather hated

“for its power than revered for its authority.
“The former considerations did nevertheless prevail,
“and Sir S. Cooke did on August 27 publish his
“resolution to stand for the vacant seat, by the
“following advertisement,’ &c. &c.

“Another vacancy for the city then occurred, by
“the death of Alderman Nathanael Pearson, May 12,
“1749, when La Touche and Lucas opposed Burton
“and Cooke (finally Lucas withdrew, and Read
“stood), a younger son of the late Benjamin Burton,
“who had suffered for his opposition to the late Sir
“Samuel Cooke in the years 1713 and 14, and had
“with some other Aldermen been sent over to Eng-
“land to solicit the cause of his Brethren in relation
“to their dispute with Sir Samuel, who had held
“over his Mayoralty a second year in contradiction
“to the vote of the House of Commons of Ireland,
“and of an opinion of the Attorney-General, and
“Solicitor-General of England, to whom these dis-
“putes had been referred by the late Queen Anne.
“... Cooke and La Touche were returned after
“an election continuing from October 24 to No-
“vember 11. Finally La Touche was unseated on
“the petition of Charles Burton, accusing him of
“sedition, disaffection, &c., when Burton was seated
“in his place.”

Frederick Trench, the eldest son of John Trench, Dean of Raphoe, was born in 1686, and married in 1718 Mary,¹ eldest daughter of Richard

¹ Mary Geering was co-heiress with her sisters Prudence and Margaret. The former married in 1722 Charles Coote, Esq., of Cootehill, by whom she was mother of Sir Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont; and the latter married in 1731 Robert Longfield, Esq., by whom she was mother of Richard, Viscount Longueville.

² Her son Robert, of Wodehouse in County Waterford, married, January 7, 1790, Constance, third daughter of the Right Honourable John Beresford, first Marquis of Waterford.

Geering, Clerk of the Court of Chancery. He stood a contested election for the County Galway, and died February 1758, having had issue by his wife (who died in the same week that he did, aged 70) four sons and five daughters—

- I. *John*, died young.
- II. *Richard*, died young.
- III. *Frederick*.
- IV. *Geering*, died young.
 - I. *Anne*,² married in 1750 Bor Uniack of Bor-mount in County Wexford.
 - II. *Mary*.
 - III. *Elizabeth*, married Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart.
 - IV. *Rose*, died an infant.
 - V. *Susanna*, died an infant.

Frederick, the only surviving son, resided at Moate. He was born in May 1724, and baptised, November 3 following, at St. Werburgh's. He married, August 3, 1754, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Catherine, Baroness Dunally) of Francis Sadleir, Esq., of Sopwell Hall in County Tipperary, by Catherine, second daughter of William Wade, Esq., by Mary, third daughter of William Ponsonby, Viscount Duncannon, and sister of the first Earl of Bessborough. He died November 27, 1796. Through this marriage the Ashtown branch of the family are descended from Sir Ralph Sadleir, a distinguished diplomat, soldier, and statesman. He was Minister to four successive sovereigns,

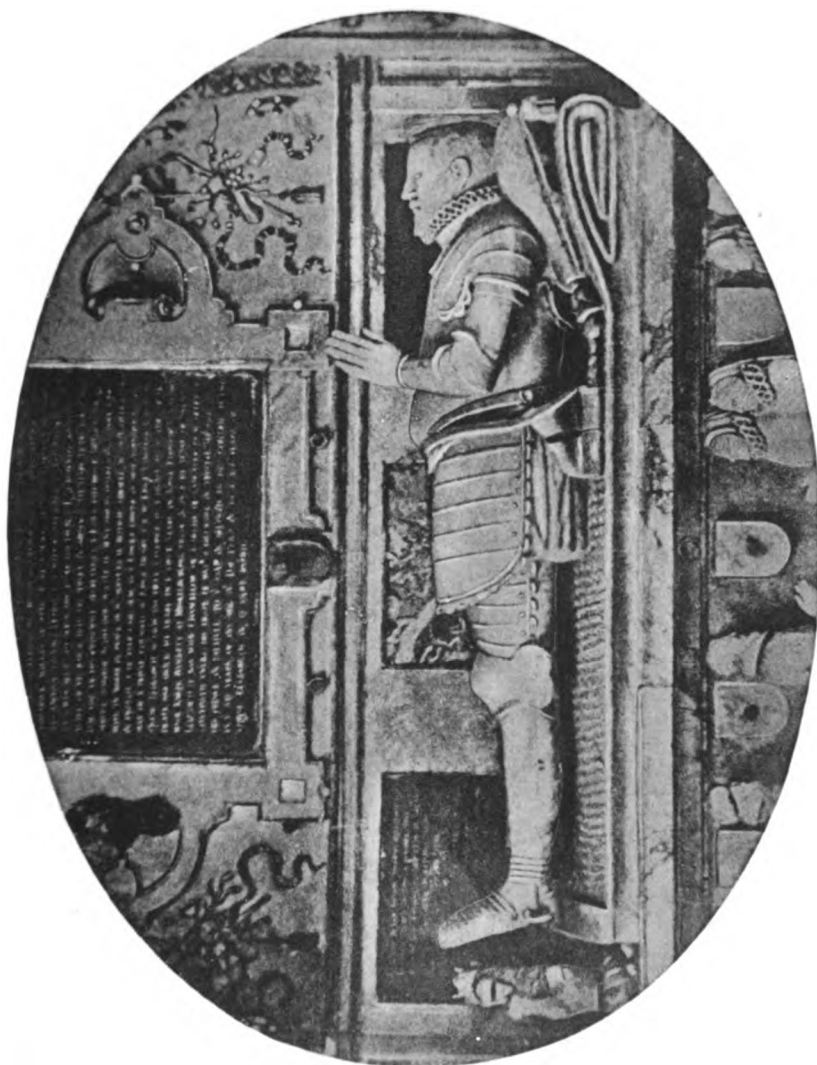
viz. Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. See his Life, written by Sir Walter Scott. He was buried at Standon in Herts, where was his residence, now the property of the Duke of Wellington. The following is the inscription on his tomb, figured opposite :—

“ This worthie Knight in his youth was brought
“ up with Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Lord Crom-
“ well ; and when he came to mans estate he became
“ his Secretarie, by means whereof he did writ manie
“ things touchinge matters of State, and by that
“ means he in continuance of time was knowen to
“ King Henrye the VIII., who conceaving a good
“ opinion of him as a man meet to serve him took
“ him from the Lord Cromwell, above the 26th
“ yeare of his raigne into his service and above the
“ 30th yeare of his raigne made him one of his Prin-
“ cipal Secretaries.

“ The King did most employe him in service
“ towarde Scotland, whither he sent him in diverse
“ and sondrie jorneyes, both in warre and peace, in
“ which service he behaved himself with much dili-
“ gence and fidelite, and he ever came home in the
“ Kings favour and not unrewarded.

“ He was one of the Privie Counsell with King
“ Henry the VIII. With King Edward the VI. he
“ was made Knight Banneret at Muskelborowe field ;
“ and in the 10th year of Quene Elizabeth he was
“ made Chancellor of the Duchie of Lancaster, in
“ which office he continued until his deathe. He was
“ a diligent and trustye servante to his Prince, and
“ faythful to the State and beloved in his countrie.

“ He died in the 80th year of his age, A.D. 1587,
“ and in the 29th year of Quene Elizabeth, and is
“ here buried.”



TOMB OF SIR RALPH SADLEIR IN
STANDON CHURCH, HERTS

The following curious story as to how the Sopwell estate, now the property of the Hon. Cosby Godolphin Trench, came into the family, was narrated to the writer by the Honourable Charles James Trench. The above-named Francis Sadleir, being ill and likely to die, charged his nephew, who was in the house as the acknowledged heir, that he should not be waked. Shortly after the doctor pronounced life to be extinct. The tenants assembled at the Castle, and were very urgent that there should be a wake. The nephew, Thomas Sadleir, was unwilling to refuse a request which had its origin in affection and respect for his uncle, but was restrained from granting it by the express orders of his uncle himself. Being much pressed, he consulted the clergyman, who was present. His advice was to the effect that to have a wake now could make no difference to the dead man, while to refuse it would disappoint many loyal tenants. Thus advised, Thomas Sadleir ordered the body to be brought down; but while doing so one of the bearers slipped, the coffin fell, and the jar restored to consciousness the supposed dead man. So incensed was he at the disobedience of his nephew, that he vowed that no Sadleir should ever inherit his property, and he lived long enough to give effect to his vow. Anxious to know the truth of this story, the writer applied to Canon Sadleir, the grandson of the disinherited nephew, and received from him the following courteous reply :—

“ 34 Merrion Square North, Dublin : August 12, 1895.

“ Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of the 12th I have
“ always heard that Sopwell with other large estates
“ in County Limerick were granted by Cromwell to
“ Lieutenant-General Sadleir, who was his Adjutant-
“ General, and were confirmed to him by a grant
“ from Charles II. ; the Patent being in possession
“ of the late Earl of Charleville and the former in
“ the Record Office. My Father and his children were
“ in the house with his Father Thomas when Francis
“ of Sopwell, uncle to Thomas, was supposed to be
“ dying ; and he said to his nephew, ‘ My estates are
“ ‘ *entailed upon you* ; all I ask of you is do not allow
“ ‘ me to be waked.’ Sir Amyrald Dancer, who was
“ also there, prevailed on him to oblige the tenants
“ by bringing his uncle’s coffin down stairs ; and in
“ bringing him down one of the bearers slipped, and
“ the coffin fell. I once asked your cousin Charles
“ did he ever hear that story. His reply was, ‘ I
“ ‘ never yet went to Sopwell without hearing it over
“ ‘ and over again from the old gardener, who was *the*
“ ‘ *man who fell*. An abscess pressing on the heart
“ ‘ stopped its action, which was removed by the
“ ‘ breaking of the abscess by the fall.’ So angry was
“ the uncle at his nephew’s disobedience, that he cut
“ off the entail *contrary to law*, for it was done without
“ the consent of the nephew. The latter was a
“ lawyer, and would have gone to law, but he had
“ spent all his own money, and a good deal of Lord
“ Norbury’s, working the silver mines, which were
“ close to his then residence, and his wife’s trustees
“ objected to her money being so used ; and though
“ Lord Llandaff and Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, through
“ friendship for my Father, offered to *pay all the ex-*
“ *penses*, this so hurt him that he told them, ‘ not
“ ‘ to interfere in his business, as he never did so in
“ ‘ theirs.’ At his death my Father, acting on his

“ Father’s advice, consulted a lawyer, who told him
“ he would certainly succeed ; but a few days after-
“ wards he told him that the Statute of Limitations
“ (he since found) was against him by only a few
“ weeks ! . . .

“ Yours truly,

“ RALPH SADLEIR.”

Medical experts state that while the assigned cause of syncope is impossible, the fact of a sudden jar restoring to animation a person apparently dead is neither impossible nor unprecedented.

Arthur Young, in his ‘ Tour in Ireland,’ makes honourable mention of Mr. Trench, and especially of the extensive reclamation of bog lands carried out by him at Woodlawn.

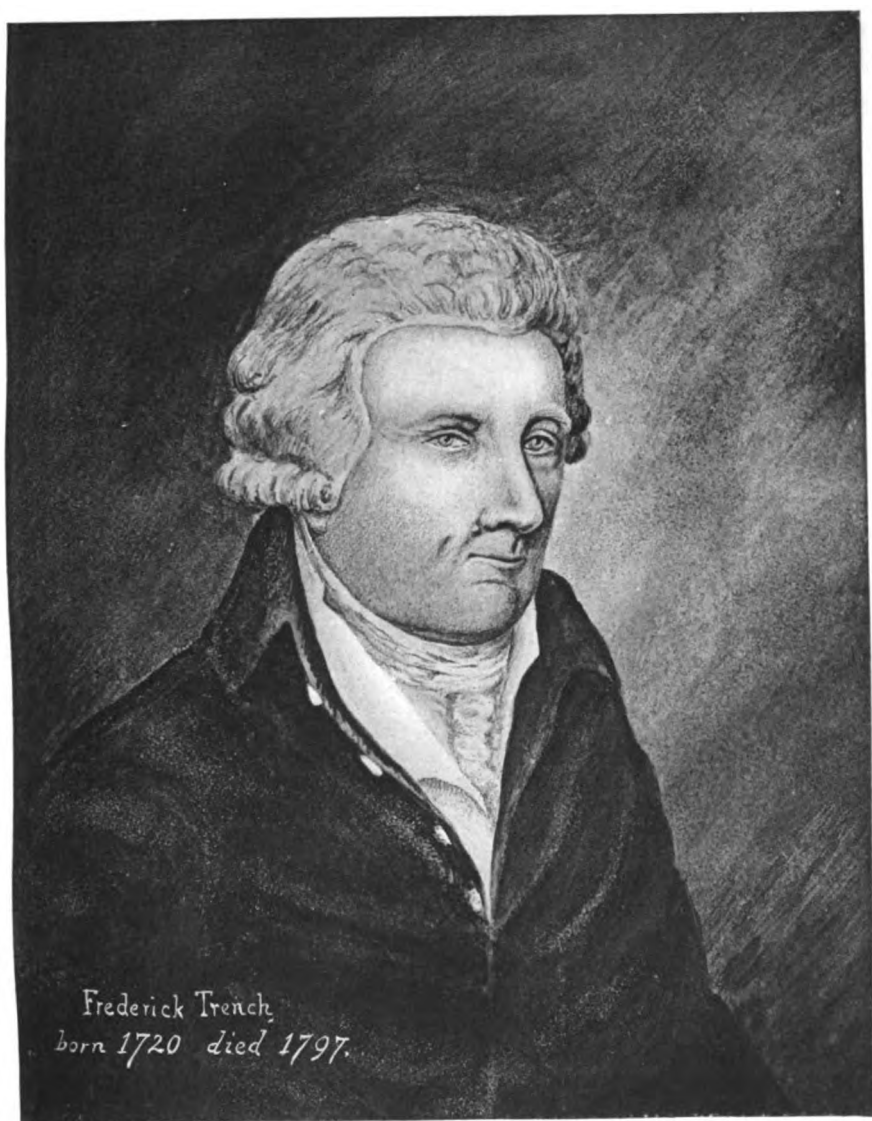
He died November 27, 1796 (will dated March 10, 1794, probate January 15, 1797), leaving seven sons and five daughters surviving him. Besides these a goodly number died young, for he records a total of twenty children who lived to be christened.

When Frederick Mason, second Baron, proceeded to establish his title to vote for representative Peers for Ireland, the necessary proof of some link in the chain of evidence was at first not forthcoming. This threatened to be a serious difficulty ; but an old quarto Bible was produced, in which Frederick Trench (his great-grandfather) had entered the births of his nine children, and his grandfather (Frederick Trench) had continued the record, by entering the birth of so many of his children as lived to be christened. How many more there may have been

he does not say. These entries were accepted by the Lords as sufficient evidence, and Lord Ash-town's title to vote allowed. The following is a copy of both sets of entries in this valuable register :—

The Birth and Ages of the Children of Frederick Trench, Esq., by his dear wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Geering, Esq., who were married the 1st of January 1718.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| I. My eldest child and son, John | } nineteen |
| Trench, was born the 27 th of January 1719 | |
| II. My second son, Richard, was | } twenty |
| born the 10 th day of March 17 ²⁰ ₂₁ , who died about 5 months old | |
| III. My eldest daughter, Ann, was | } twenty-two |
| born the 7 th of June 1722 | |
| IV. My 3 rd son, Frederick Trench, | } twenty-four |
| was born the 30 th of October 1724 | |
| V. My second daughter, Mary, | } twenty-five |
| was born the 28 th of November 1725 | |
| VI. My 3 rd daughter, Elizabeth, | } twenty-seven |
| was born the 10 th of April 1727 | |
| VII. My 4 th son, Geering Trench, | } twenty-eight |
| was born the 20 th of August 1728, and lived about a year | |
| VIII. My 4 th daughter, Rose, was | } thirty |
| born the 19 th of June 1730, lived 8 months wanting 13 days | |



From a Panel Portrait at Millicent, artist unknown

- IX. My 5th daughter, Susanna, was
 born the 15th of Nov^{br} 1731, } thirty-one
 lived about a year and a half }

The Ages of the Children of Frederick Trench and Mary Trench, otherwise Sadleir, eldest daughter of Francis Sadleir, of Sopwell Hall, in the County of Tipperary, his wife, to whom he was married August 20, 1754, and had issue by her 12 sons and 8 daughters, 20 children—as follows—that lived to be christened :

Fred^k Trench, born Sep^t 17th, 1755.

Mary Trench and Catherine Trench, twins, Aug.
 10th, 1756, lived very few days, being born in the
 7th month.

Francis Trench, July 29, 1757.

Catherine Trench, , 1758.

Mary Trench, , 1759.

Eliza Trench, , 1760.

Tho^s Trench, born Dec^r 10th, 1761.

Rich^d Trench, *primus*, died at about six months old
 of an inflammation in the lung or chin cough.

Ann Trench, *primus*, died at nine months old of in-
 flammation in the lungs.

John Trench, *primus*, lived to about eight years of
 age, and died of water on the brain, a most lovely
 boy both for temper and beauty.

Frances Trench, 1768.

William Trench, born Jan. 1769.

Ann Trench, ab^t Sep^t 1770.

Alex^r Henry, *primus*, July 16th, 1771, dyed young.

Charles Trench, Dec. 23rd, 1772.

Rich^d, *secundus*, ab^t 1774.

Hen. Alex^r, *secundus*, March 4th, 1775 ; lived about
 three years, died of an inflammation in bowels.

John, *secundus*, Aug. 1776.

Sophia, Jan. 1778, lived about nine months, died of the white hyves.

Tot. 20 children christened, 12 sons and 8 daughters.

The descendants of Frederick Trench are—

I. *Frederick*, his Heir, first Lord Ashtown.

See *infra*, p. .

II. *Francis* (see next page).

III. *Thomas* (see p.).

IV. *William* (see p.).

V. *Charles* (see p.

VI. *Richard* (see p.).

VII. *John* (see p.).

I. *Catherine* (see p.).

II. *Mary* (see p.).

III. *Elizabeth* (see p.).

IV. *Frances* (see p.).

V. *Anne* (see p.).

FRANCIS, OF SOPWELL

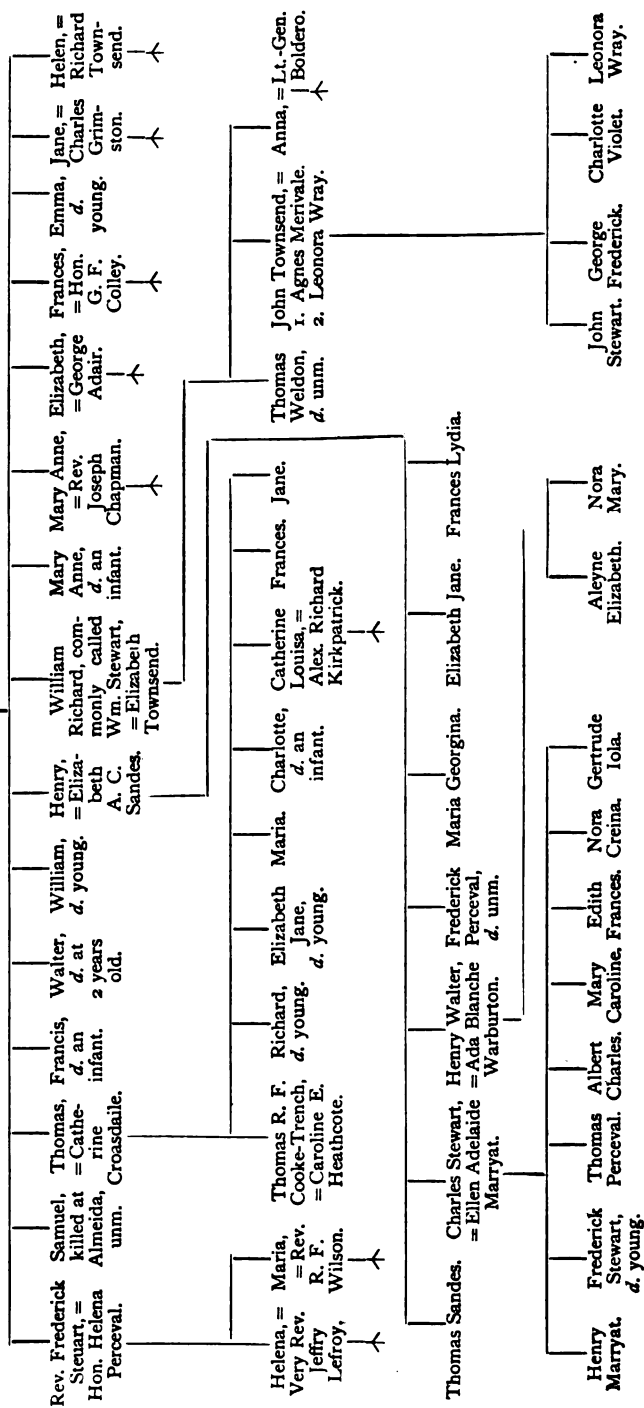
II. *Francis*, of Sopwell Hall, born October 5, 1758 ; married, June 11, 1802, *Mary*, second daughter of *Henry Mason*, of Shrewsbury ; died November 1829, having had issue—

1. *Frederick*, died an infant.
2. *Frederick Mason*, second Baron. See *infra*.
3. *Charles James*,¹ born April 5, 1806, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, County Dublin ; died unmarried August 31, 1882, buried at Woodlawn.
4. *Arthur Heywood*, born September 20, 1807 ; died unmarried 1840.
5. *Sadleir*, died young.
1. *Frances Mary*, born April 9, 1809 ; d. Nov. 5, 1890 ; married, May 30, 1832, her cousin, *Richard Chenevix Trench*, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. See *infra*.
2. *Emily Sarah*, died April 10, 1843.
3. *Harriette Rose*, married, July 21, 1853, to *Sir Samuel St. Swithen B. Whalley*. He died February 3, 1883.

¹ This gentleman, his brother and sisters, obtained a patent of precedence as a baron's children, 1840.

(Continued from p. .)

The Very Rev. Thomas Trench, = Mary Weldon.
Dean of Kildare.



DEAN OF KILDARE

III. *Thomas*, Dean of Kildare, born December 10, 1761; married, May 25, 1786, Mary (born November 3, 1764; died December 17, 1853, buried at Commons of Newchurch), eldest daughter of Walter Weldon, M.P., of Rahinderry in the Queen's County (see ante, p.).

On their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Trench went to live with his father at Woodlawn, and remained there till after the birth of their fourth child. He was instituted to the living of Coolbanagher on February 16, 1793, and became Dean of Kildare, August 12, 1809.

His wife Mary, or Maria Trench, as she was afterwards called, was a notable woman. She died in the ninetieth year of her age, in full possession of her faculties; her descendants, alive and dead, number 255 souls, and are rapidly increasing. She was said to be gifted with second sight, and stories are extant which, if true, would certainly lead to the conclusion that the saying was not without foundation, but they want confirmation. An ever agreeable companion, she was equally charming with her pen. The following extracts from a letter of hers to her kinswoman Mary Cooke, give a graphic

description of what country life in Ireland was like during the rebellion of 1798.

“June 19.

“ I received your letter of the 7th a few days ago
“ and having written to you a few days before I got
“ it I delayed answering it till I could give you some
“ account of the most interesting event which has
“ been expected to take place in this unfortunate
“ war, I mean the retaking of Wexford out of the
“ hands of the rebels. A most prodigious force has
“ gone down against them, they say above 10,000
“ men, but all this is very necessary as I hear the
“ rebels are 30,000 strong, and have been this fort-
“ night or more in possession of the town. It is
“ expected the battle would take place yesterday or
“ to-day. But I will not close my letter till I can
“ tell you the result. So much seems to depend on
“ the success of this affair, the Government were
“ resolved not to attempt it till they had every pro-
“ spect of success. Hitherto Providence seems on
“ all occasions to be on our side. Bodies of thou-
“ sands of the rebels have been dispersed by a few
“ hundreds of the King's troops. The power of
“ man could not do this, it must be the hand of God,
“ and we ought never to forget His mercies to us.
“ Nothing can exceed the wickedness of the plots
“ which are formed against us in different ways. One
“ apothecary in Dublin was taken up for having a
“ 1,000 doses of poison ready made up to sell to the
“ servants of the great families who were to be de-
“ stroy'd, and above all to mix in the officers'
“ messes, so that really no one can tell whether
“ death is not in every thing they eat. The day
“ before yesterday the rebels had got for some
“ hours possession of Kilbeggan, but were drove
“ out, and ninety of them killed. I hear to-day that

" Lord Cornwallis is expected over every hour in
 " the place of Lord Cambden. Indeed I think we
 " ought to have a military commander. Almost
 " every female part of the different families of con-
 " sequence have left the kingdom. I hear 150
 " families sailed last week for England or Scotland.
 " Indeed my dear Mrs. Cooke I should be very
 " sorry that you had any idea of returning to Ire-
 " land in its present unfortunate state. I feel much
 " pleasure in thinking that so dear a friend is in a
 " place of security. I have no doubt of your wishes
 " to have me with you and heartily thank you for
 " them, but *my* fate is interwoven with my *Hus-*
 " *band's*, and *his* with his *Country*. No young man
 " that left the kingdom now cou'd ever show his face
 " in it again, and I had rather he took his chance with
 " honour to himself than lived in safety with dis-
 " grace. I believe I told you in my last the Por-
 " tarlingtons were gone, she to England with all her
 " children, and he to his Regiment. We only slep'd
 " there 4 nights at the beginning of this business.
 " Since then we have remain'd at home, and are the
 " *only* family have done so in the country, but
 " Tom has such an aversion to Dublin at this time
 " of year, and I have so many children to move,
 " and cou'd not bear to leave any behind, that it
 " keeps me perhaps longer than I ought to stay.
 " Pray if you see Lady Portarlington in London
 " give my most affectionate regards to her, and tell
 " her though she show'd so much more courage at
 " first than I did, yet mine has held out much longer.
 " Our present plan is, that if matters shou'd take
 " any worse turn we are resolved on going directly
 " to town, Tom serving as a volunteer in the
 " Lawyers' Corps, where there are already several
 " clergymen, and I and my children waiting the
 " event in town, and shou'd it be *absolutely* neces-

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“sary going to England, but things must be *very*
“bad indeed when I do that. Mrs. Weldon my
“sister in law talks of going to her moth^r. They
“had a melancholy scene at Athy the other day.
“The army and yoemen were order’d off at an
“hour’s warning to meet the Rebels near Kilcullen.
“Every loyalist in the town prepared to go with the
“army, as they expected the Rebels would enter
“and burn the town as soon as the army went out
“of it. My uncle A.’s family *six* in the coach, their
“married Daughter, expecting every hour to ly in,
“one of them. My poor old uncle obliged to ride the
“*whole* journey in this hot weather, Mrs. Weldon
“with two wounded men in her carriage, and every
“one either in carriages, cars or on foot, with cries
“and tears at those they were obliged to leave be-
“hind, all set out with the army. But when they
“had got a few miles orders came for Steuart to
“turn about and defend the town. His family all
“thought he was going to certain slaughter, for
“what cou’d a few do in such a case: however they
“obey’d and to their great joy found their houses
“standing. That night pass’d quietly, and the next
“day a reinforcement came in, but all the family of
“Weldons went to town, except Mrs. Weldon who
“returned in a few days. There have been eleven
“men hang’d and one shot in Mt. Mellick near us
“last week, and as they were all to have been com-
“manders in the Rebel army I am in hopes this will
“keep this country pretty quiet. Indeed I believe
“the most disturbed spirits have gone to Wexford,
“and I hope will be destroy’d there. They say
“Miss Keating realy was seen with a party of the
“Rebels firing from behind a Hedge on the army.
“She had changed her dress to a man’s during the
“action, and a cap with green fur found and show’d
“in Athy and a blue stuff gown. The last account we

“heard of her was that she had given herself up to
“the Loyalists. Her Brother’s Butler said he was
“married to her but deni’d it again when at his
“execution, but no one seems to doubt her having
“been among the Rebels and fighting with them.
“It is wonderful how much we are kept in the dark
“about intelligence, Government tells as little as it
“possibly can, and Wexford was in their possession
“10 days before it was generally known to be so.
“... Were it not for the addition Mr. Trench’s
“kindness left us to our income I believe we must
“have starved this year, for we have hardly got any
“tythes, and as we do not come into the receipt of
“what Mr. T. left us till Nov^r. we have been
“obliged to borrow what we send to market, but I
“do not pity myself in the least. If the troubles
“end well we shall be able to pay, and if we are *all*
“poor our fate is no worse than other people’s.
“... Jenny¹ is very well, they are quiet just about
“her, and Major C. is very busy raising a corps of
“yoemanry on my mother’s estate near him. Above
“200 Protestants directly offered to enlist. I think
“it’s delightfull to see so many well affected in their
“neighbourhood. Their house is to be the place
“for keeping their arms, and they are to have a
“guard and patrole, and are fitting up an office for
“a guard house, so I think she will be in great
“safety. I hear the poor Mt. Joy family are incon-
“solable. It breaks my heart when I think of all
“the miseries individuals will feel from this horrid
“business though the event may be fortunate. ...
“Poor Mrs. Warburton had for many days reason to
“think her eldest of her only two sons was killed
“at New Ross, but I hear he made his escape to the
“Waterford Militia. He was missing a good many

¹ Her sister, Mrs. Creighton, mother of John, 3rd Earl of Erne.

“ days after the battle. We have never had a drop of
“ rain for above a month till this day. The farmers
“ are all ruin’d but the cherries and strawberries are all
“ ripe. . . . All the poor carmen who attempt to take
“ flour or malt or wool or any thing to Dublin are all
“ stop’d and rob’d by the Rebels and their cargos
“ taken from them, and Lord Portarlington’s coach-
“ man was stop’d coming home after she had sail’d
“ and three fine Coach Horses taken from him by a
“ party of Rebels.—June 20. Our accounts this day
“ make it so impossible we shou’d hear from Wex-
“ ford for three or four days more that I will not
“ defer sending my letter any longer. Nothing can
“ exceed the preparations for defence which are
“ making in Dublin. Large iron gates at the end of
“ the stable lanes with large bells over them and a
“ centry to ring an alarm on the least rising. Dublin
“ never was so full. Such dreadful oaths as have
“ been found in the pockets of people kill’d in the
“ engagements pledging themselves to Jesus Christ
“ and the Virgin to murder every Heretic till they
“ were up to the knees in blood, but I hope in God
“ we are on the right side, and I hear a woman in
“ the street the other day said she was sure God
“ and His Son Jesus were Protestants or we never
“ cou’d conquer as we did. The expression was a
“ strong one. Our accounts from the North to-day
“ are very good. They are giving up their arms
“ every day, and I hear have promised to give in
“ the names of those who were to help them. There
“ are six general officers gone to Wexford. I think
“ every one seems to think the fate of Ireland de-
“ pends on this event. Why shou’d we doubt the
“ goodness of God? I do not, and surely that cause
“ *must* be a bad one which is to be accomplished by
“ the practice of the most horrid crimes. It can
“ *never* prosper. My Brother William is married I

"believe by this time. My Brother John is gone to Woodlawn to help Fred^k. to raise his corps, and Bess and Miss Anne Homan are now at Woodlawn."

(Addressed to Mrs. Cooke, No. 7 St. James's Street, London.)



A SUMMER SHOWER

From an oil painting 12" x 10" at Millicent. Artist unknown

The old lady seated in the very primitive Bath chair depicted above represents Mrs. Cooke, to whom the foregoing letter was addressed, and the

other figures represent five of the children of the writer of that letter. Lizzie Trench (afterwards Mrs. Adair) holds the handle of the chair; Jane Trench (afterwards Mrs. Grimston) pretends to shelter Mrs. Cooke with a cabbage leaf, and is getting her ear pinched for being saucy; while Mary Anne Trench (afterwards Mrs. Chapman) is taking off her own cloak to shelter the old lady. The boy farthest up in the tree is Henry Trench, late of Glenmalyre, and the other, William Steuart Trench, author of "Realities of Irish Life."

Dean Trench died January 7, 1834, aged 72, and was buried at the Commons of Newchurch in the parish of Coolbanagher (will dated April 2, 1823; probate April 8, 1834), having had issue—

1. *Frederick Steuart*, of Kilmorony, Rector of Athy, born March 19, 1787; married, January 9, 1816, Helena, born August 27, 1790, second daughter of Charles George, second Lord Arden, and sister of the Earl of Egmont; she died March 17, 1881.

On his marriage, his uncle Steuart Weldon settled Kilmorony on him.

In these days of rapid communication it seems almost incredible that, in the beginning of the present century, a young man holding a public appointment should, with or without intentional concealment on his part, so entirely disappear as to be supposed to be dead. Such, however, was a fact in the case of the late Sir Anthony Weldon (died

1858). At fourteen years of age he entered the East India Company's service, and along with his military commission held a civil appointment. For many years he was careless about writing home, and in 1816 his first cousin, Steuart Weldon, believing him to be dead, actually settled Kilmorony, as already stated, on his half-sister's son, Frederick Steuart Trench, and his heirs male. Failing heirs male, the estate was, on the death of Frederick Steuart Trench, to revert to Steuart Weldon or his devisees; but he promised at the same time that, if Anthony did not reappear, he would by his will leave it absolutely to his nephew. At some time between 1816 and Steuart Weldon's death in 1829, Anthony turned up, the first intimation of his continued existence being a letter to the effect that he had won 10,000*l.* in a lottery, out of which he sent his sisters a present of 1,000*l.* each. Steuart Weldon left the reversion to him, and on the death of Frederick Steuart Trench without heirs male of his body, the estate returned to its former owners.

In 1814 Frederick Steuart Trench travelled over Europe in company with the Honourable John Perceval, whose sister he afterwards married. On October 13 they had an unpremeditated interview with Napoleon.

"I have seen him," he wrote from Porto Ferrajo, Elba, to his brother Thomas. "I have seen the lion in his den. This morning we rode out with

“Colonel Campbell to see his country house, and
“while I was taking a sketch from the window, we
“perceived him driving up. After a moment’s
“hesitation we determined to draw up and salute
“him near his house. We did so, and as soon as
“he alighted from his carriage he sent to invite us
“to him. We were all presented. He looks fat
“and well. I never saw a man of his age look in
“more perfect health. I studied every turn, every
“trait of his countenance, and I must say I think it
“a most pleasing one. Its expression is gentle and
“intelligent, though looking as if it might be roused
“to show all that fire and animation which some of
“the prints give him. About his eyes I thought I
“could see an expression at times somewhat false,
“and I could always perceive whether his smile was
“natural or forced : when the former, it was sweet
“and prepossessing ; when the latter, somewhat
“diabolical. He showed us all through his house.
“The name of Perceval seemed to strike upon his
“ear in ways that were not to him, I believe, the
“most harmonious. He immediately asked if he
“was a relation to the Minister. Upon being
“answered he observed, ‘Ah, il étoit grand antago-
“‘niste de la France,’ and forced a smile. His
“palace in the town is a very small neat house.
“His country house is about half the size of Ash-
“field, prettily situated, and neatly furnished. He
“endeavours to amuse himself by making little
“additions, &c. &c. ; but, poor devil, I do not know
“what will come of his mind, used to embrace so
“much, when all these little trifling occupations fail
“him, which they do more and more every day ;
“besides, his guards are daily deserting, and others
“sending in petitions to quit him. I pity the
“wretch. The island is a miserable uncultivated
“spot, with only one road fit for a carriage. I am

“delighted to have seen him so well : he is tired of
“being looked at, and will not now give regular
“audience to any English.”

After Napoleon's death Frederick Steuart Trench visited his grave at St. Helena, and brought thence a slip of a weeping willow, which he planted at Kilmorony, where it still flourishes, now a large tree.

The Rev. F. S. Trench died November 23, 1860, and was buried at St. John's graveyard, Athy (will dated May 16, 1856; probate January 12, 1861), having had by his wife Lady Helena—

Helena, born January 27, 1820; married, May 2, 1844, to Rev. Jeffry Lefroy, afterwards Dean of Dro-more (died December 10, 1885), son of the Right Honble. Thomas Lang-lois Lefroy, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and has issue.

Maria, born January 12, 1821; married, May 6, 1847, Rev. R. F. Wilson, who died October 8, 1888, and has issue.

Frances Elizabeth, born March 19, 1823, died December 29, 1849. Buried at Ampfield, Hants.

Jane, born July 22, 1824; died April 11, 1848. Buried in Rome.

2. *Samuel*, a Lieutenant in the Royal En-gineers, born April 21, 1789, killed in the Peninsula, June 8, 1811.

His journal, written up to June 7, is before the present writer. It is written in a tone of the highest spirits, eager for work. He speaks of having "cheated the Major" out of the job which cost him his life. On the 8th while preparing to blow up the fortifications of Almeida, whether by accident or design he was left alone on the bastion at a critical moment. It has been said that, knowing the danger, he had sent all his subordinates away, but contemporary letters do not mention this. The premature explosion of a mine, above which he was standing, caused such injuries that, though he was conscious, and lived for forty hours afterwards, his recovery from the first was hopeless. Nothing can exceed the high terms in which letters from his superior officers and others speak of him, both as a soldier and a man.

3. *Thomas*, of Millicent, County Kildare, born July 8, 1790 ; 2nd Lieutenant R.H.A., 1808 to 1818 ; married, June 5, 1826, Catherine (born May 16, 1793 ; died February 4, 1871), daughter of Colonel Richard Croasdaile of Rynn in the Queen's County. By patent, dated June 12, 1850, he changed his name to Cooke, in compliance with the will of Mary Cooke, to whom the letter above quoted was addressed. During the famine, he, in common with many others, worked night and day for the relief of suffer-

ing; but the labour and mental strain were too much for him. He lived for a few years afterwards but it was as a prematurely aged and broken man. He died April 9, 1851, and was buried, at his own desire, in the old churchyard of Coolbanagher, commonly called the Commons of Newchurch, where his father and two of his infant children were buried, as well as his sister, Mrs. Adair. Will dated March 11, 1851; probate April 26, 1851. He had issue—

Thomas Richard Frederick Cooke-Trench,

who by
patent,
dated July
8, 1858,
resumed
the name
and arms
of Trench,
in con-
junction
with those
of Cooke.



Born August 18, 1829; married, August 17, 1858, Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir William Heathcote, Bart., of

Hursley Park, Hants. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for County Kildare; High Sheriff 1882. He is lay Diocesan nominator for the Diocese of Kildare.

The several townlands now comprised in Millicent, having become forfeited, were granted to the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Upon his abdication they were again forfeited, and were granted to the Very Rev. Cutts Harman, Dean of Waterford, whose niece and heiress was mother to the first Earl of Ross. In the years 1859, 1864, and 1867, by purchases in the Landed Estates Court, Mr. Cooke-Trench became possessed of these lands in fee simple, his father having only purchased a lease for ever of the demesne, where he rebuilt the greater part of the present house.

Captain Griffith, who was living at Millicent during the rebellion of 1798, commanded the Clane Yeomanry. Information was conveyed to him that Doctor Esmond, a subaltern in his corps, had treacherously led the rebels in an attack on the barracks at Prosperous during the previous night, and had there burned the barracks and murdered all the occupants, driving the women and children back into the flames with pikes as they tried to escape. Captain Griffith accordingly paraded his troop, marched them into Naas, halted opposite the gaol, and then and there gave his lieutenant into custody. The latter was hanged for his treachery on Carlisle Bridge. He was great-

grandfather to the present Sir Thomas Esmond, Bart., M.P.

The death at Millicent of Mrs. Griffith is recorded as on December 5, 1793. She appears to have been a person of considerable eminence in letters, her publications extending over a wide field. Captain Griffith's son was Sir Richard Griffith, the well-known framer of the valuation that goes by his name. He also lived at Millicent.

Richard, born December 11, 1833; died February 27, 1835, buried at Coolbanagher.

Elizabeth Jane, born April 1, 1827; died September 7, 1836, buried at Glasnevin.

Maria, born April 19, 1828, author of "Charles Lowder," "Letters and Memorials of Archbishop Trench," "Life of St. Teresa," "James Skinner," "Story of the Gospels," &c. &c.

Charlotte, born 1830, died an infant, buried at Coolbanagher.

Catherine Louisa, born March 10, 1832; married, August 1854, to Alexander Richard Kirkpatrick, of Donacomper, in the County Kildare, and has issue.

Frances }
Jane }, twins, born March 3, 1835.

4. *Francis*, born July 1792, died October 1792.

5. *Walter*, born July 1799, died October 1800.
6. *William*, born January 19, 1803; died February 1808 of scarlet fever.
7. *Henry*, of Glenmalyre, Deputy Lieutenant for Queen's County, High Sheriff, 1866, born May 29, 1806; married, November 27, 1838, Elizabeth Anne Caroline, daughter of Charles Lancelot Sandes, of Indiaville, Queen's County; he died February 28, 1888, and was buried at Lea, having had issue—

Thomas Sandes, of Glenmalyre, born March 29, 1840.

Charles Steuart, of Clay Hill, Virginia, U.S.A., born August 20, 1843; married, September 16, 1873, Ellen Adelaide, born June 2, 1849, daughter of Charles Marryat; and died May 11, 1886, having had issue—

Henry Marryat, born January 16, 1876.

Frederick Steuart, born October 6, 1877; died March 20, 1886.

Thomas Perceval, born March 28, 1880.

Albert Charles, born January 25, 1884.

Mary Caroline, born July 1, 1874.

Edith Frances, born January 22, 1879.

Nora Creina, born November 17,
1881.

Gertrude Iola, born December 4,
1882.

Henry Walter, Lieutenant-Colonel,
1st Batt. Leinster Regiment (Royal
Canadians), born July 3, 1845; mar-
ried, June 21, 1887, Ada Blanche,
daughter of Richard Warburton,
Deputy Lieutenant, of Garryhinch,
Queen's Co., and has issue—

Aleyne Elizabeth, born August
14, 1888.

Nora Mary, born 1890.

Frederick Perceval, born March 27,
1849, Captain Royal Navy; died
May 10, 1895, buried at sea.

The following obituary notice of this gallant
young officer is copied from the "Times" of May 20,
1895:—

"A Reuter telegram from Victoria, B.C., states
"that Captain Frederick Perceval Trench, who
"acted as Governor of Corinto during the recent
"occupation of that Nicaraguan port, died of fever
"on board the 'Royal Arthur' while on the
"voyage to Victoria, and was buried at sea. He
"had contracted the fever at Corinto. Captain
"Trench was born in March 1849, and entered the
"navy in 1863, becoming Lieutenant ten years later.
"He was promoted to the rank of Commander in
"1885, and Captain in 1891. As First Lieutenant
"of the 'Turquoise' he served during the naval

“and military operations in the Eastern Sudan, at Suakin in 1884-5, and received the Egyptian medal and Khedive’s bronze star. He landed with the Naval Brigade at the conquest of Burma 1885-6, and was present at the capture of the Minhla forts, and the capture of Mandalay. He had the command of the launch ‘Kathleen’ in the successful cutting out of a Burmese war-vessel under the guns of the forts at Minhla. He was awarded the India medal, Burma, 1885-7, with clasp, and, in further recognition of his gallant services on this occasion, he received his promotion. He was appointed flag captain to Rear-Admiral Stephenson, commanding the Pacific station, on March 2, 1893.”

On November 23, 1885, Lieutenant Trench wrote from Mandalay to his mother :—

“The enemy were not to be silenced, but fought each ship steadily and persistently, and we, as persistently, Captain Woodward leading, fought our way up the river” (the Irawaddy), “and would not be stopped; and eventually, after dark, anchored above the last fort, and out of range. Then there was a consultation, we being five miles from the troops, and having no means of letting the General know the result of the evening’s fighting: so I asked Captain Woodward to let me take his despatch down, and run the gauntlet. He consented, and after having a plate of soup by way of dinner, I started down with despatches and letters. There was a bright moon, and the launch makes a great noise puffing, so there was no chance of passing unseen. I had to run the gauntlet of forts, guns and muskets and rifles within 100 to 200 yards for three miles. I made my men put their arms away, and lie flat down on the deck so as to get as much

“shelter as possible, all except myself (I stood in the bows to steer), the helmsman, and the leadsman, and off we went full speed, which with the current made about 12 or 13 miles an hour. It was very exciting. The enemy saw us at once, and opened a heavy fire, muskets, guns, and shells flaming in the night. They burst close to, went over, went under, and went through, but not a man was hit, and I reached the General's ship at 8.30 P.M. He was very much pleased, and said, ‘I knew you would come down,’ and gave the men a bottle of beer each.”

While Lieutenant Trench was serving on board the “Miranda” amongst the Samoan group of islands, the vessel going at the rate of four and a half knots an hour under steam, a seaman, unable to swim, fell overboard. The danger was very great from the fact that numerous sharks were observed surrounding the vessel both before and after the accident. Lieutenant Trench immediately jumped overboard, swam to the man, and supported him till the ship's boat picked them up, both very much exhausted. For this gallant act the Royal Humane Society, on the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, awarded Lieutenant Trench their silver medal.

A “cabin” at the Sailors' Home, Portsmouth, bears this inscription on a brass plate on the door :—

“FREDERICK PERCEVAL TRENCH.

“Presented by Admiral Stephenson and the Officers of H.M.S. ‘Royal Arthur’ in memory of their late Captain.”

H

Maria Georgina, born December 11,
1841.

Elizabeth Jane, born March 15, 1847.

Frances Lydia, born January 20,
1852.

8. *William Richard*, commonly called *William Steuart*,¹ born November 16, 1808 ; married, April 1832, Elizabeth Susanna (who died March 1, 1887), daughter of John Sealy Townsend, a Master in Chancery ; he died August 4, 1872, and was buried at Donaghmoyne, having had issue—

Thomas Weldon, born February 11,
1833 ; died unmarried August 15,
1872.

John Townsend, born February 17,
1834 ; married, first, August 10,
1870, Agnes (died January 8, 1872),
daughter of Herman Merivale, C.B. ;
secondly, April 25, 1874, Leonora,
born January 1, 1851, daughter of
George Cecil Gore Wray, and by her
has issue—

John Steuart, born April 9, 1879.

George Frederick, born January 7,
1881.

Charlotte Violet, born July 14,
1877.

¹ Author of *Realities of Irish Life*, &c.

Leonora Wray, born September 3, 1885.

Anna Maria, born January 30, 1836 ; married December 15, 1862, Lieutenant-General George Neeld Bol-dero, born June 21, 1829, and has issue.

1. *Mary Anne*, born June 1791, died at six weeks old.
2. *Mary Anne*, born November 1, 1793, married, April 1827, Rev. Joseph Chap-man (born October 1793, died December 12, 1875). She died January 9, 1841, leaving issue.
3. *Elizabeth*, born November 21, 1794 ; married, May 11, 1822, to George Adair (died August 2, 1873, in his 89th year), of Bellegrove in the Queen's County ; and died March 21, 1823, leaving one son. She and her husband were buried at Cool-banagher.
4. *Frances*, born April 13, 1796, married, July 22, 1825, Honourable G. F. Pomeroy, who afterwards assumed the name of Colley, and died May 9, 1879. She died March 1, 1871. She was mother to General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, who was killed at Majuba Hill, and other children. She and her husband were both buried at Kill of the Grange.

5. *Emma*, born June 30, 1797 ; died May 24, 1808, of scarlet fever. Buried at Coolbanagher.
6. *Jane*, born October 21, 1800 ; married, November 10, 1823, to Colonel Charles Grimston (died March 21, 1859), of Grimston Garth, Yorkshire (see Burke's "Landed Gentry"), and had issue. She died January 26, 1873, and was buried at Kilnwick, near Beverley.
7. *Helen*, born June 17, 1807 ; married, June 5, 1827, to Richard Townsend of Myross Wood, Co. Cork, who died November 29, 1839. She died March 21, 1874, and was buried at Tallaght, having had issue.

TRENCH OF CANGORT PARK

- IV. *William*, of Cangort Park, born 1769 ; married, June 18, 1798, Sarah Elizabeth Frances Henrietta Ricarda, only child of the Honourable Robert Moore, and granddaughter of Edward, fifth Earl of Drogheda. He died in April 1849, having had—

1. *Frederick FitzWilliam* (Rev.), born March 11, 1799 ; married, February 16, 1835, Louisa Alice, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Ward ; and died December 3, 1869, having had issue—

William Robert, Honorary Canon of Liverpool and Vicar of Kendal, Westmorland, born October 9, 1838 ; married, January 18, 1877, Edith Anne Hamilton (died 189), eldest daughter of Charles Langton, of Liverpool, and has issue—

Frederick Charles, born November 25, 1877.

William Langton, } twins, born No-
Robert Hamilton, } vember 10, 1880.

John Roy, born September 2, 1884.

Louisa Jessie, born May 16, 1879.

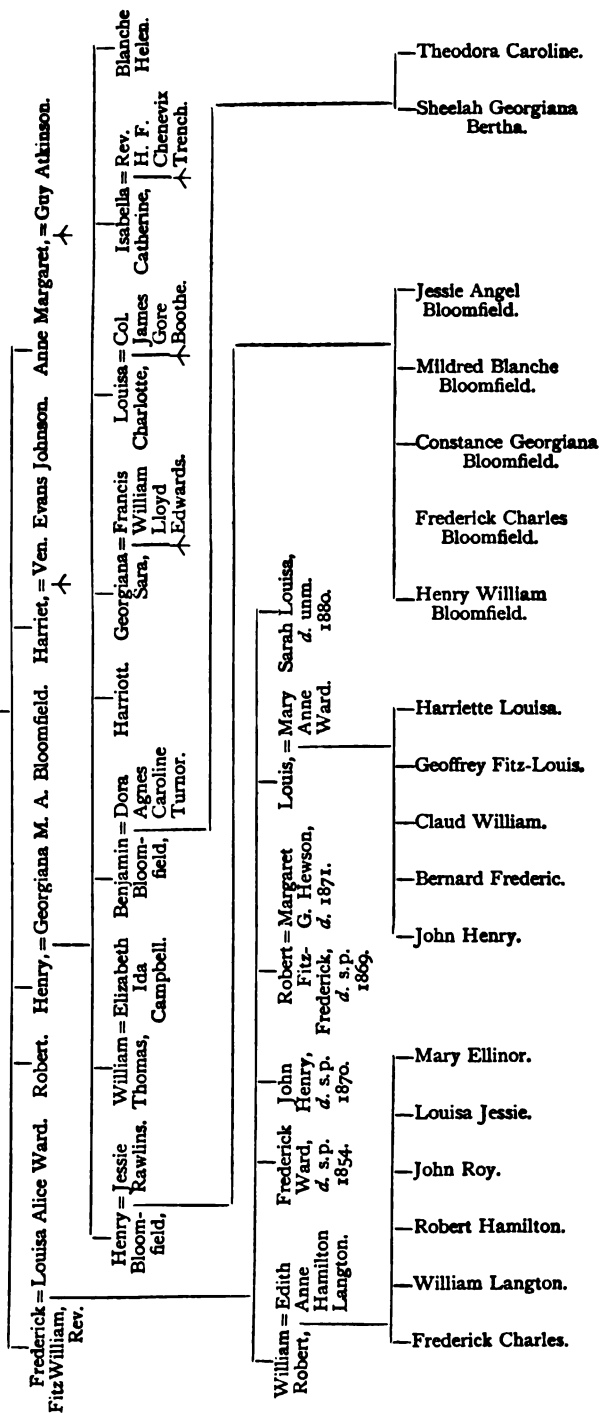
Mary Ellinor, born June 14, 1883.

G.

(Continued from p. .)

1798.

William Trench of Cangort Park, = Sarah Elizabeth Frances Henrietta Moore



Frederick Ward, born May 1, 1840 ;
died January 4, 1854.

John Henry, born March 21, 1842 ;
died December 25, 1870.

Robert FitzFrederick, in Holy Orders,
born November 14, 1843 ; married,
August 28, 1868, Margaret Geraldine,
second daughter of Rev. Francis
Hewson, and died without issue
June 4, 1869. His widow died August
3, 1871.

Louis, born March 21, 1846 ; married,
June 21, 1877, Mary Anne, daughter
of William Robert Ward, and has
issue—

John Henry, born August 4, 1878.

Bernard Frederic, born July 17,
1880.

Claud William, born October 23,
1881.

Geoffrey Fitz-Louis, born October
16, 1885.

Harriette Louisa, born October 3,
1891.

Sarah Louisa, born October 15, 1848 ;
died October 8, 1880.

2. *Robert*.

3. *Henry*, born October 8, 1807 ; married,
October 22, 1836, Georgiana Mary
Amelia, daughter of Lord Bloomfield (she

died January 13, 1893). He died March 7, 1881, having had issue—

Henry Bloomfield, born November 24, 1840; married, August 11, 1870, Jessie, daughter of W. C. F. Rawlins, and has issue—

Henry William Bloomfield, born May 17, 1873.

Frederick Charles Bloomfield, born April 23, 1878.

Constance Georgiana Bloomfield, born August 12, 1871.

Mildred Blanche Bloomfield, born August 16, 1875.

Jessie Angel Bloomfield, born
died May 11,
1889.

William Thomas, of Redwood, County Tipperary, Barrister-at-law, Deputy Lieutenant County Tipperary, High Sheriff King's County, 1885, born September 5, 1843; married, January 10, 1877, Elizabeth Ida, daughter of C. G. Campbell, of Stonefield; unsuccessfully contested King's County, Birr Division (C.), 1892.

Benjamin Bloomfield, born November 28, 1846; married, July 25, 1889, Dora Agnes Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Turnor, of

Stoke Rochfort, Lincolnshire, and has issue—

Sheelah Georgiana Bertha, born May 28, 1890.

Theodora Caroline, born July 17, 1891.

Harriott, born August 24, 1839.

Georgiana Sara, born July 16, 1845 ; married, June 24, 1869, Francis William Lloyd-Edwards, who died January 20, 1890, and has issue.

Louisa Charlotte, born December 4, 1848 ; married, July 20, 1870, Colonel James Gore-Booth (see Burke's "Peerage," "Gore-Booth, Bart."), and has issue.

Isabella Catherine, born October 31, 1850 ; married, January 3, 1883, the Rev. Herbert Francis Chenevix Trench (see *infra*).

Blanche Helen, born June 4, 1852.

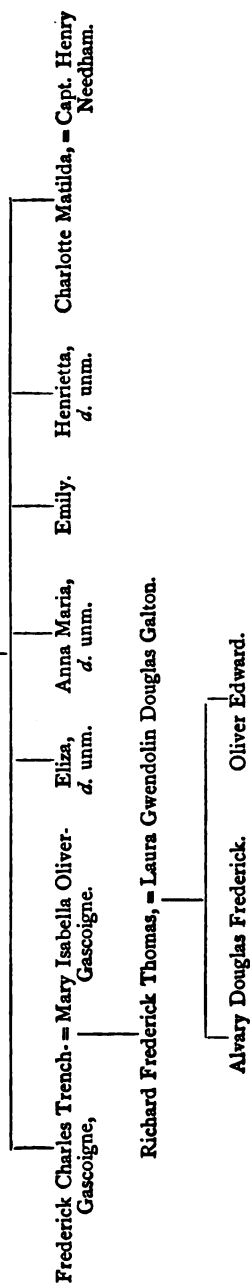
1. *Harriet*, married, April 1832, the Venerable Evans Johnson, Archdeacon of Ferns, and died in October 1840, leaving issue. (He married secondly, July 1842, Mary, daughter of Henry William Armstrong).
2. *Anne Margaret*, married, October 27, 1839, to Guy Atkinson, of Cangort, who died November 28, 1859 ; she died leaving issue.

H.

(Continued from p. .)

1807

Charles Trench, b. 1772, = Anna Maria White.

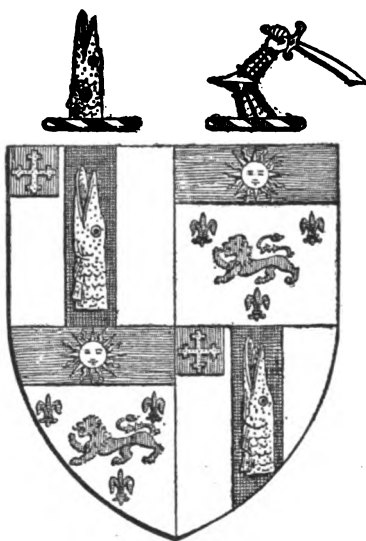


TRENCH-GASCOIGNE

V. *Charles*, born 1772 ; married, November 27, 1807, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Luke White, of Woodlands, County Dublin. Charles Trench, being at that time a subaltern in an English militia regiment, acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis when he went to oppose the French General Humbert after his landing at Killala Bay. The French having surrendered, Charles Trench was sent in charge of the prisoners, who were in such a state of starvation that he had to use the flat of his sword to get them out of the bakers' shops. He afterwards lived at Farmleigh, near Dublin. The Duke of Richmond, when Lord Lieutenant, granted him the privilege of a private entrance from Farmleigh to the Phoenix Park, and the pasturage in the Park of two cows. The Board of Works in vain endeavoured to upset these rights, which are now enjoyed by Lord Iveagh, the present owner of Farmleigh. He died April 6, 1840, leaving issue,

1. *Frederick Charles Trench-Gascoigne*, of Parlington, Yorkshire, Deputy Lieutenant

for West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheriff 1864 and Sheriff of County Limerick 1863), married, January 16, 1850, Mary Isabella, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Oliver-Gascoigne, of Parlington, Yorkshire, and Castle Oliver, County Limerick.



The Gascoignes of Parlington derive their descent from Nicholas Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, brother to Sir William Gascoigne, Chief Justice in the time of Henry IV. Created Baronets of Nova Scotia by Charles

I. The last Baronet, Sir Thomas, died February 11, 1810, and, having no issue surviving, bequeathed his estate to Richard Oliver, of Castle Oliver, who had married his stepdaughter Mary Turner. Richard Oliver Gascoigne died about the year 1815, having had two sons, both of whom died unmarried, and two daughters, of whom the elder, Mary Isabella, married, January 16, 1850, Frederick Charles Trench, who on the birth of his son assumed by royal licence the name and arms of Gascoigne; she died Oct. 22, 1891. The younger, Elizabeth, married, February

10, 1852, Frederick Mason, Baron Ashtown, and died Feb. 22, 1893.

It is much to be regretted that no record has been left to us of the great work done by these two very remarkable ladies on their estate at Clonodfoy, County Limerick, during the great Irish famine. It was not only that they spent every penny that they could get, even selling the collections of many years, sometimes, as it would seem, far below their value, in order to feed the starving people; but they gave ungrudgingly their whole time and labour and thoughts to the same object, and saved many lives. It is to be feared that their self-sacrificing work did not receive the recognition that it deserved at the hands of those whom it was meant to benefit.

Lady Ashtown left Clonodfoy and her share of the estate to her step-grandson, the Honourable William Cosby Trench, Mrs. Trench-Gascoigne's share, including Parlington, passing to her husband, with remainder to her son—

Richard Frederick Thomas, born July 4, 1851, late Captain Royal Horse Guards, now Major Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry (served with Nile expedition, 1884–85, mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, Khedive's Star); married, 1892, Laura Gwendolin Douglas,

daughter of Captain Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., and has issue—

1. *Albany Douglas Frederick*, born 1893.
2. *Oliver Edward*, b. July 9, 1896, died Aug. 14 in same year.
1. *Eliza*, died unmarried 1869.
2. *Anna Maria*, died unmarried, Jan. 19, 1868.
3. *Emily*, born Feb. 22, 1811.
4. *Henrietta*, died unmarried, March 22, 1889
5. *Charlotte Matilda*, married, June 26, 1849, to Captain Henry Needham; and died Oct. 27, 1854.

CHENEVIX TRENCH

- VI. *Richard*, Barrister-at-law, born 1774 ; married, in Paris, March 3, 1803, Melesina (died 1827), widow of Colonel Richard St. George, of Hatley Manor, County Leitrim, daughter of the Rev. Philip Chenevix, and granddaughter and heiress of the Right Rev. Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford.

The Chenevixes, like the Trenches, were French Huguenots. Philippe le Chenevix, born about 1625, came to England with his wife, and obtained letters of naturalisation, dated November 21, 1682. He subsequently came to Ireland, and settled at Portarlinton. Will dated 1697. His French property was confiscated, and bestowed upon his brother-in-law, François Monginot, who with his wife had relapsed to Popery.



His grandson, Richard Chenevix, was Bishop of Waterford, 1745 to 1769. He had been chaplain and secretary to Lord Chesterfield at the Hague,

where his wife had gone as maid of honour to the Princess of Orange.

He lived at one time at Broomfield in the County Wicklow, which afterwards became by purchase the property of his great-grandson, Richard Chenevix Trench, Archbishop of Dublin.

Agnew, in his "Protestant Exiles from France," p. 360, gives the following account of this family:—

"The name of Chenevix is pre-eminent in Huguenot martyrology, through the glorious constancy of Monsieur Paul Chenevix d'Eply. Quick says of him: 'Monsieur Chenevix was a venerable and ancient gentleman, a person of eminent prudence, illustrious for learning and godliness, and Counsellor to the King in the Court of Metz. He persisted faithful to death. He died, and they dragged most inhumanly his dead carcase upon a hurdle, and buried it in a dung-hill. He had a brother, a very reverend minister of the Gospel in this city of London.' A letter dated Metz, October 2, 1686, says: 'Poor M. de Chenevix lies very ill. The curate of the parish was with him to oblige him to confession, but he positively told him that he would not confess himself to any but God, who alone could forgive his sins. Afterwards he was visited by the Archbishop, who would have obliged him to communicate before death, which he also as stiffly refused. The Archbishop acquainted him with the King's orders concerning such who, being sick, refuse to communicate ere they die. He replied that he cared not a rush for them, and that he would never communicate after the popish manner.' Another account adds: 'Neither his

“ ‘character nor his age (he was eighty) were regarded : sentence was given that his corpse should be removed by the executioner. A guard of soldiers were unable to repress such exclamations as, “There goes a man of God.” “He is on his car of triumph.” “His body is in the hands of the executioner, but his soul is with God.” “His body is disfigured with dirt, but his soul is washed in the blood of Christ.”’ His friends fetched his corpse from the dunghill ; they wrapped it in linen, and prepared a grave in a garden : it was borne thither during the night on the shoulders of four men, attended by 400 persons, chiefly females, who, while the corpse was let down into the grave, sang mournfully the 79th Psalm, in which the prophet deplores the desolation of Jerusalem. The brother was Pasteur Philippe Chenevix, of Limay, near Mantes, who married Anne de Bonhers. Their son served in the Guards in London, and was the father of the Right Rev. Richard Chenevix.”

For a full account of Mrs. Richard Trench see her “Remains,” edited by her son, Archbishop Trench. The following unpublished extract from her journal is of interest as indicating a very peculiar custom of the time. Writing of her mother-in-law, she says : “She sent him” [Richard Trench] “to be nursed in an Irish cabin, where two or three of his little predecessors had been *finished*. On his return she consigned him to a distant nursery, where he suffered cold, hunger, and stripes, and she mounted him on a rough coach-horse to ride to a school so far off that his strength failed, and he

“ was taken from compassion into the carriage of a gentleman passing by. She next transferred him to Lady Hutchinson, from whence he went to the Temple; and he has never known in her the character of a mother.” Evidently Mrs. Richard Trench’s indignation was aroused by the sufferings of the boy who was to be her husband, and we may take the cold, hunger, and rough coach-horse with a little reserve. Nor does the putting out to nurse necessarily imply a want of parental affection. The motive was rather an idea that children so brought up were healthier and stronger than those nursed in the lap of luxury, than any wish on the part of the parents to relieve themselves from the cares of a family. It was the custom of the time. The writer has been told by his father that the first language he spoke was Irish, picked up in the County Galway cabin where he was put to nurse. In one way the custom doubtless had the effect of improving the physique of the race, for, as it has been tersely put, “ the strong ones lived.”

Another entry in her journal touches the condition of fagging at the great public schools of the day. Her son Francis Trench, the pride of her heart, had just gone to Harrow, and she writes :—

“ January 23, 1819.—I am under considerable alarm about Francis being night fag. It does not happen to above one boy in twenty, and it is to be regretted that it has fallen upon Francis, whose former delicate health, and the warning given by

“ Astley Cooper do not permit us to expose him
“ to it. Unfortunately Mrs. Leith prevailed on Mr.
“ Trench to let him try it, and though we have now
“ sent to desire that Francis may come home unless
“ it can be dispensed with, I am full of fears as to
“ what may happen in the interval. To act as night
“ fag is neither more or less than to be waiter, foot-
“ man, porter, and messenger to near thirty boys—
“ who pass their evenings in separate studies—in
“ the open air, and have the right to command the
“ service in any way they please of this unfortunate
“ boy from dusk till past ten, and sometimes eleven
“ at night.”

On February 15 occurs this memo. : “ All this was
“ ameliorated by Mrs. Leith’s good sense. The prac-
“ tice of sending night fags into the town, where they
“ went at the risk of breaking their necks in climb-
“ ing over a gate, and were flogged if discovered, is
“ abolished, as is their cleaning candlesticks and
“ keeping candles. It is now divided between four,
“ and will be still further subdivided. In fact it is so
“ divested of all that was dangerous as to leave me
“ without apprehensions. Some say I am fit to
“ bring about a reform in Parliament since I had
“ power to change any part of the established
“ customs of a public school.”

As a child her son Richard wrote in 1819 to his
brother Charles St. George the following curious
account of the precursor, nigh eighty years ago, of
the now ubiquitous bicycle :—

“ Philip has sent you the pictures of some horses
“ which never eat oats. They will go seven or eight
“ miles an hour with an expert rider. On flat ground
“ or down hill they are very easy to ride, but up hill

“they are very laborious. They are called hobby-horses or velocipedes.”

Is it only a fancy, that in this boyish effusion one detects something of the ring of the future great master of English?

In 1873 Richard Trench's descendants assumed, by advertisement, the name and arms of Chenevix, as an addition to that of Trench. He died April 16, 1860, having had issue—

1. *Frederick*, b. 1804, d. 1806.
2. *Francis*, late Rector of Islip, Oxfordshire, born 1805; married, December 16, 1837, Mary Caroline, daughter of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D. (she died March 4, 1886). He died April 3, 1886, just one week after his brother the Archbishop, having had issue—
 - Francis*, born June 1, 1846, died on the 22nd of the same month.
 - Richard William Francis*, born June 2, 1849; died August 12, 1860.
 - Mary Melesina*, born 1848; married, October 11, 1894, the Rev. Thomasin Albert Stoodley.
 - Maria Marcia Fanny*, born 1852; married, January 12, 1875, Captain Frederick Farrar, late Madras Army, and has issue.
3. *Richard Chenevix* (Right Honourable and Most Reverend, D.D., D.C.L., P.C.),

Archbishop of Dublin 1864 to 1884, born September 9, 1807 ; married, June 1, 1832, his cousin, the Honourable Frances Mary Trench (died November 5, 1890), sister of the second Lord Ashtown.

Author, theologian, poet, administrator—as all of these the name of Richard Chenevix Trench will be long remembered wherever the English language is spoken or the Anglican Communion established. But perhaps the most notable characteristic of his mind was its chivalry. He was, in the words of Carlyle applied to his closest friend, Sterling, “A radical “as the name or nickname then went. In other “words, a young ardent soul, looking with joy and “hope into a world which was infinitely beautiful to “him, though overhung with falsities and foul cobwebs “as world never was before.” He had hardly left Cambridge when his whole being was set on fire by the struggle for independence in Spain ; and, acting in conjunction with Sterling and others, he chartered a ship, which he named the “ Frances Mary,” to carry arms and men, himself amongst them, to the assistance of the insurgents. Thwarted in this by the vigilance of the Government, he started under Torrijos with a companion, to lend his sword, if he could lend nothing else, to the cause of freedom. “The possibilities “are,” he wrote on starting, “that we shall both be “hanged ; however, ‘a man that is hanged shall fear “‘no colours, in that he shall see none.’ If we escape “suspension, it is our intention to join the Consti-



THE RIGHT HON. AND MOST REV.
RICHARD CHENEVIX-TRENCH, D.D., P.C.

LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND
BISHOP OF GLENDALOUGH AND KILDARE, PRIMATE OF IRELAND

From a Crayon Drawing by G. Richmond

“tutionalists, and, I hope, will not shame merry “England there.” He arrived with his companions at Gibraltar, but there found, to his deep disappointment, that to go farther would be only to meet certain death to no purpose.

When the famine of 1847 overspread Ireland he raised a large sum of money, and travelled to the extreme West himself to see to its distribution. His letters home at the time seem to imply that others had tried to dissuade him from going, on account of the danger of his catching the “famine fever ;” but he who was ready to risk hanging for the freedom of others was little likely to regard fever where he thought he could be of use. He took the fever, and on this occasion nearly gave his life in the cause of humanity.

In 1857, while he was Dean of Westminster, the agent of his small paternal estate in the County Kildare died, and it became a question of the present writer undertaking the agency. After visiting the estate the latter wrote that he could only do so on the understanding that the first three years’ rents were to be spent upon the estate. This was a heavy blow to a man of comparatively small means, of high position, and who had, as the saying goes, given more than usual hostages to fortune. But he did not hesitate a moment. He came to Ireland to satisfy himself of the need, and at once, and with thanks, gave the necessary authority. The writer well remembers the half-jesting words in which it was

conveyed: "I suppose I must write another book."

At Westminster he inaugurated those nave services in the Abbey which have since become such a marked feature of our Cathedral use. In the more troubled days of his Irish Episcopate, he looked back with a yearning regret to his tranquil time there. Just before his consecration he wrote to his wife: "I am so dispirited about everything, above all "about myself; and it seems to me oftentimes so great "a mistake to have left the little work for which I was "not wholly unfitted, and to have undertaken the "great work for which I feel no fitness in myself." How great a work he little thought then, nor of how it was reserved to him under God, through the restraining force of the veneration he inspired, to save the Church of Ireland when possessed by the madness of revision from making one of those "Shipwrecks of Faith" of which he himself has written.

His thought and work for his Diocese, and, from the time of Disestablishment, even more for the Church of Ireland at large, were unceasing. He never hesitated to travel to the most distant parts of the Dioceses under his care if he thought that his presence there could be of use. He was a princely contributor to the funds of the disendowed Church. Besides subscriptions in various parishes in which he was interested, and donations in special cases, he subscribed £1,000 a year to the General Susten-

tation Fund ; and by his will, dated shortly before his death, he left a sum of several thousand pounds to two trustees (the writer being one of them), to be applied as they might think best for the benefit of the Church he had loved and served so well.

A tradition is current at Cambridge, or at least was so some thirty years ago, that the failure of Richard Chenevix Trench to take the high degree that his subsequent career would lead one to expect, was owing to his having devoted to the nursing of a sick friend the hours which, at a critical time, should have been spent in preparing for his final examinations.

His Notes on the Parables and Miracles have become English classics. Little less so his philological works. The works advertised at the end of his "Letters and Memorials" are twenty-four in number, and this is not exhaustive.

See his "Letters and Memorials," edited by his cousin, the author of "Charles Lowder" (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1888).

He died March 27, 1886, and lies with the mighty dead in Westminster Abbey. His grave was dug near the centre of the nave, which, after centuries of disuse, he had restored to its proper purpose. A memorial slab covers it. He had issue—

Francis William, born March 25, 1833 ;
died January 12, 1841.

Richard, born February 18, 1836 ; died,
unmarried, May 27, 1861.

Frederick Chenevix,
C.M.G., Major-
General late 20th
Hussars, and Mili-
tary Attaché at St.
Petersburg, 1883
to 1886, born Oc-
tober 10, 1837;
married, July 17,
1873, Mary Fre-
derica Blanche,
only daughter of
Charles B. Mul-
ville, late Captain
3rd Dragoon
Guards; and died
Aug. 17, 1894,
leaving issue—

Richard Samuel,
born October
6, 1881.

Julius, born No-
vember 2,
1885.

Marianne Rose,
born Decem-
ber 18, 1874.

Frederica Gwen,
born June 3,
1876.



BRASS IN CHRIST CHURCH
CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN

Frances Melesina, born January 12, 1887.

Charles Chenevix, born January 26, 1839, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, December 19, 1855 ; Chief Instructor of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, 1885-9 ; Colonel on staff commanding Royal Artillery, Thames District, 1889 ; Director of Artillery College, Woolwich, 1890 ; married February 14, 1874, Emily Mary, daughter of General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., and has issue—

Richard Henry, born April 4, 1876.

Charles Godfrey, born December 30, 1877.

Francis Maxwell, born September 23, 1879.

Christopher, born April 14, 1881.

Lawrence, born March 24, 1883.

Ralph, born December 15, 1885.

Alfred, born December 10, 1887.

Emily Maude, born November 8, 1874.

Arthur Julius, born July 5, 1840 ; entered Royal Navy 1854 ; died, unmarried, October 23, 1860.

Philip Chenevix, born August 29, 1843;
died January 7, 1848.

Alfred Chenevix, born November 4,
1849; married, November 27, 1873,
Ella, daughter of James Moore,
of Dalchoolin, County Down.

Rev. Herbert Francis Chenevix, born
December 23, 1850, M.A. Trinity
College, Cambridge, Vicar of Orping-
ton, and Examining Chaplain to the
Bishop of Norwich; married, 1883,
Isabella Catherine, daughter of the
late Henry Trench, of Cangort Park,
and has issue—

Arthur Henry, born April 28,
1884.

Charles Reginald, born March 5,
1888.

Herbert, born May 25, 1892.

Monica Mary, born August 27,
1885; died December 6, 1886.

Margaret Isabella, born July 29,
1889.

Frances Georgina, born February
3, 1891.

Melesina Mary, born at Bursledon, July
3, 1834; married, January 7, 1864
Cholmely Austen-Leigh, of 35 Cado-
gan Square, London, and has issue.

Emily Elizabeth, born January 1842;
died December 4 in same year.

Edith, born September 29, 1844 ; married, August 17, 1882, the Right Rev. Reginald Stephen Copleston, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, and has issue.

Helen Emily, born June 4, 1846 ; married, February 16, 1871, Captain Arthur Blundell George Sandys Hill (see Burke's Peerage under "Downshire"), and has issue.

Frances Harriet, born June 3, 1847.

Rose Julia, born June 4, 1848 ; married, June 8, 1876, Samuel Henry Butcher, son of the late Lord Bishop of Meath.

3. *Philip Charles*, born July 20, 1809 ; died February 9, 1888 ; married, November 21, 1846, Ellen Maria (died August 2, 1872), daughter of Thomas Turner, E.I.C.S., and had issue—

Philip Francis, born June 7, 1849 ; married, April 13, 1882, Frances Angel, daughter of Robert Reeves, and has issue—

Philip Gervais, born October 11, 1886.

Muriel Emily, born December 17, 1882.

Melesina Gladys, born September 11, 1884.

Oonah Frances, born February 1, 1895.

Charles Chenevix, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, born October 31, 1856 ; died July 25, 1891.

George Frederick Chenevix, born June 23, 1859, is Captain Indian Staff Corps.

Richard Bayley Chenevix, born October 23, 1861 ; married, July 16, 1889, Gwendoline, daughter of Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., and has issue—

Hugo, born 1890.

Eric }
Ivor }, twins, born 1892.

Mary Eliza, born December 6, 1847.

Ellen Melesina, born June 4, 1852 ; married, April 1882, Algernon Charles Plumptre Coote (see Coote, Bart.).

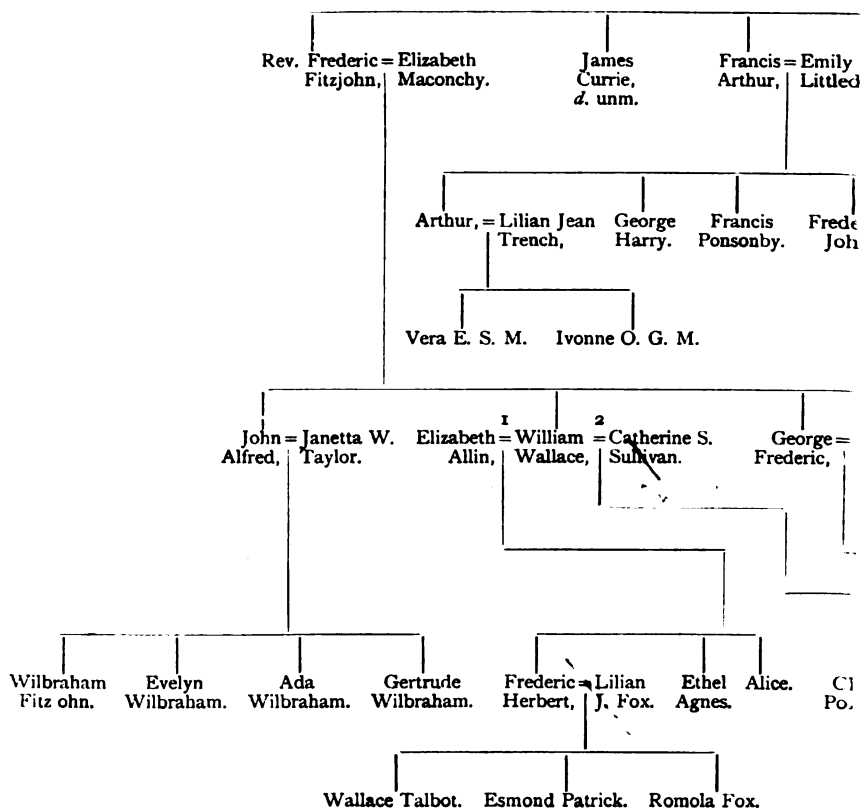
Catherine Louisa Anne, born 1854 ; married November 12, 1872, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bartholomew, Bengal Cavalry.

Melesina Ethel Maude, born 1865 ; married, 1892, Captain Alfred Charles Seton Christopher, Seaforth Highlanders.

4. *William*, born November, 1811 ; died 1828.

1. A daughter, born 1803 ; died an infant.

2. *Elizabeth Melesina*, born 1812 ; died 1816.



JOHN TRENCH

VII. *John*, born 1776 ; died March 20, 1858, and was buried at Woodlawn. He married, July 30, 1807, Jean (died December 26, 1861), daughter of James Currie, M.D., of Liverpool, and had issue—

1. *Frederic Fitz-John*, M.A., Rector of Staplestown, Diocese of Leighlin, born October 10, 1808, baptised at Lea, November 27, 1809 ; married, April 6, 1838, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Maconchy, of Rathmore, County Longford, and died June 25, 1859, leaving issue—

John Alfred, born February 5, 1839 married, May 25, 1866, Janetta Wilbraham, eldest daughter of Wilbraham Taylor, and has issue—

Wilbraham Fitz-John, born February 6, 1873.

Evelyn Wilbraham, born 1871.

Ada Wilbraham, born 1877.

Gertrude Wilbraham, born 1880.

William Wallace, born August 9, 1840 ; died 1883 ; married first, July 14, 1864, Elizabeth French, eldest daughter of

Thomas Allin, of Avoncore, County Cork, by whom (who died March 6, 1867) he had issue—

Frederic Herbert, born November 12, 1865, M.A. Oxon, Fellow of All Souls; married, July 15, 1891, Lilian Isabella, daughter of Robert Fox, of Grove Hill, Falmouth, and has issue—

Wallace Talbot, born May 11, 1892.

Esmond Patrick, born July 14, 1893.

Romola Fox, born ^{April 10} 1895.

Ethel Agnes, } {twins, born
Alice, died 1869, } {March, 1867.

He married secondly, April 21, 1870, Catherine Sabine, third daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Bartholomew James Sullivan, K.C.B., by whom he had—

Claud Pomeroy, born February 5, 1881.

Frances Sarah.

Kathleen Elizabeth.

George Frederic, born August 6, 1841 (A.B. T.C.D.); married, May 25, 1868, Frances Charlotte, daughter of William Talbot Crosbie, of Ard-fert Abbey, County Kerry, and has issue—

Ernest Frederic Crosbie, born August 6, 1869, C.E. ; married, April 3, 1895, Netta Wilbraham, daughter of Herbert Wilbraham Taylor.

George David, born March 6, 1872 ; died November 26, 1877.

Lionel Aimé, died March, 1876.

William Launcelot Crosbie, born July 22, 1881.

Elizabeth Mary, born January 16, 1871 ; married, March 24, 1896, to William Edward Wingfield, Captain R.A.

Ruth Emma, born September 28, 1879.

Emily Olive Victoria, born April 2, 1887.

James Currie, born June 24, 1848 ; married, March 6, 1883, Annie Gertrude, daughter of the late John Haughton, of Ardreich, County Kildare, and has issue—

Frederick Fitz-Currie, born May 31, 1889.

Alfred Lionel, born September, 1894.

Aileen Agnes, born 1891.

Muriel Constance, born February, 1892.

Aimée Feodora, born January, 1896.

Arthur Francis, born November 25, 1849, died June, 1896.

Agnes Deborah, born November 29, 1846 ; married, April 30, 1872, John Chaigneau Colvill, and died November 24, 1895.

Jean Helen Georgiana, born December 28, 1853 ; married May 28, 1874, Herr Emil Moritz Bernus, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

2. *James Currie*, born October 26, 1809 ; died unmarried March 25, 1832.

3. *Francis Arthur*, born January 11, 1816 ; married, January 27, 1848, Emily (died April 7, 1896), youngest daughter of George Littledale ; and died August 14, 1868, having had issue—

Arthur, born March 1851 ; married, December 11, 1883, Lilian Jean Maria, daughter of Rev. John Edmund Trench (see *infra*), and has issue—

Vera Estelle Stefanie Marie-de-las-Mercédès, born March 23, 1885.

Yvonne Gabrielle Olga Marie-Angèle, born August 21, 1887.

George Harry, born October 1852.

Francis Ponsonby, M.D., born 1854.

Frederick John, born January 27, 1856.

Harriet Helena, born December 3, 1849;
married first, March 24, 1870, Major-
General Alfred George Huyshe, C.B.,
who died August 6, 1886; secondly,
in March 1889, to Captain Charles
Sedgfield Donner, R.N., who died
May 1892.

Lucy Alice, born September 20, 1853.

Florence Jean Constance, born Decem-
ber 1857.

Blanche Emily, born November 19,
1858; married, December 1889,
Charles George Buchanan Dunlop,
and has issue.

Harriet Evelyn, born 1862, died July
9, 1862.

4. *Rev. John Edmund*, A.M., born October
6, 1818; died October 15, 1860; married,
April 2, 1856, Anne, daughter of J. Cuff
Gildea, of Cloona Castle, County Mayo,
by whom he had issue—

Frederick John Arthur, Major R.A.,
born February 2, 1857, served in
South African campaign 1879, men-
tioned in despatches, medal with clasp.

Wallace Currie, born 1860, died an
infant.

Lilian Jean Maria, born February 26,

1858, married, December 11, 1883,
her cousin, Arthur Trench (see supra).

1. *Lucy Henrietta*, born August 11, 1813;
married, November 13, 1844, William
Wellesley Pole Pigott, of Kilcavan,
Queen's County, who died June 25, 1886.
She died June 17, 1894, leaving issue.

2. *Sophia Mary*, born January 11, 1821.

- I. *Catherine*, born 1758; married, April 3, 1781,
to the Honourable Ponsonby Moore (died
August 9, 1819), second son of Edward, fifth
Earl of Drogheda, and great-grandfather of the
present Earl of Drogheda. She died in August
1810.

- II. *Mary*, born 1759; married, 1790, to Hugh
Wilson, died 1810, without issue.

- III. *Elizabeth*, born 1760, married, February 4,
1783, to Edmund Armstrong (died December
12, 1827), of Gallen, King's County, and died in
1825 (see Burke's Peerage, "Armstrong,
Bart."), leaving issue.

- IV. *Frances*, deceased.

- V. *Anne*, born 1770; married at Coolbanagher,
May 6, 1810, Rev. Joseph Borrowes, son of Sir
Kildare Borrowes, Bart., of Gilltown, County
Kildare, and died March 20, 1858, leaving
issue, a daughter.

Frederick Trench died 1797, and was suc-
ceeded by his eldest son,



FREDERICK, FIRST BARON ASHTOWN

From a Crayon Drawing at Woodlawn



ASHTOWN

Frederick, first Lord Ashtown, seated at Woodlawn, born September 17, 1755, was educated at the University of Dublin, where he took the degree of A.B. He represented the borough of Portarlington in the Parliament of Ireland till the Union, when by patent at Dublin, dated December 27, 1800, he was created Baron Ashtown of Moate in the County Galway, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of his deceased father. He married, May 25, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Robinson, M.D., and niece of Christopher Robinson, a judge of the Court of King's Bench, but by her, who died 1844 and was buried at Woodlawn, he had no issue.

The family may well wish that the patent bore any other date, as the natural presumption would be that it was, like so many others of the same time, the price at which his vote for the Union was purchased.

To this presumption currency was given by Sir Jonah Barrington, who, in his "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation," broadly states the fact, and professes to give minute details of the negotiation. Sir Jonah's despicable character (for some three years before he wrote the book in question he was, on the petition of both Houses of Parliament, removed from the judicial Bench for embezzling the money of suitors), the unqualified way in which he sets himself to vilify every supporter of the Union, and the element of fiction which is so apparent in all his works deprive his statements of any authority, nor would it be necessary to refer to them here, were it not that they have been accepted and repeated by others without examination.

The latest of these is Mr. Swift McNeill, Q.C., M.P., who in his book called "Titled Corruption," does not hesitate to mention the Cornwallis correspondence, evidently desirous to lead his readers to believe that this correspondence confirms Sir Jonah Barrington's somewhat grotesque description of an alleged conversation, which he admits was carried on in whispers, but the substance of which he pretends to make public. Mr. McNeill is, however, careful not to quote what Lord Cornwallis does say on the subject. He makes a great point of Lord Ashtown having lived for seven years after the publication of the libel without having taken steps to disprove it: the fact being that the only possible means of doing so, namely Lord Cornwallis' secret

correspondence with the Government, was not available till fifty years after Lord Ashtown had been in his grave.

On February 22, 1799, Mr. G. Ponsonby moved an amendment to the address which would have made the clause in question read thus, the words proposed to be added being printed in italics: "for consolidating into one fabric the power and interests of both countries, *maintaining inviolate, however, the birthright of our countrymen as established in 1782 by our Parliament and ratified by his Majesty.*" The former part of this sentence as clearly points to a union as the latter appears to do against it. Taken as a whole, it is not easy to say what its meaning is. Mr. Trench, in what Mr. Lecky describes as an ambiguous and hesitating speech, supported the amendment, but later on in the evening said that he had misunderstood its effect, and should vote against it, thus giving the Government a majority of one. Sir Jonah Barrington (he is the sole authority) states that this change was preceded by a conversation with Mr. Cooke. In those days of bribery the above is ample ground for suspicion, but is no evidence whatever that there was any hope of a peerage held out to Mr. Trench, or any corrupt bargain such as Sir Jonah describes, entered into. On the other hand, we have direct and unsolicited evidence that such was not the case.

The difficulty of proving a negative is proverbial, but happily this has now been done for us. Lord

Cornwallis's correspondence with the English Government, most of the letters marked "Private," and many of them "Most secret and confidential," was published in 1859. In it he lays bare the unsavoury details of his negotiations for the Union, but in none of these does the name of Mr. Trench appear. "I enclose to your Grace," he wrote on June 9, 1800, to the Duke of Portland, "a list of the persons to whom I have ventured to hold out a reasonable expectation that, in consequence of their valuable services in the manner I have alluded to, His Majesty would, in his goodness, raise them to the rank of Peers of Ireland." Then follows the list, with a statement of the services of each, but the name of Frederick Trench is not amongst them. On June 25 Lord Cornwallis wrote to General Ross: "We have this morning received an express from Mr. Cooke, by which I understand that the Cabinet have agreed to confirm all my engagements."

It was not till five months after "all his engagements" had been actually "confirmed" that the name of Frederick Trench first appears in connexion with a peerage in the following letter to the Duke of Portland, marked "Private":—

"Dublin Castle: November 15, 1800.

"My dear Lord,—I have recommended Mr. Toler, who is to succeed Lord Carleton as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Charles Fitzgerald, whose situation Lord Castlereagh has explained to your Grace, for Peerages of this

“kingdom ; and, with great diffidence, I must request that your Grace will endeavour to obtain His Majesty’s permission that I may add one more recommendation for this honour, which will positively be the last that I shall presume to make. The person in whose favour I venture to solicit, is the mother of Mr. Frederick Trench, of Woodlawn, in the County of Galway. That gentleman exerted himself with zeal and weight in our successful attempt to obtain resolutions in favour of the Union in the County of Galway, and he made one or two very able and impressive speeches in support of that measure in the last session of Parliament. If your Grace can obtain this favour for me from His Majesty, you will greatly oblige me, and relieve me from the disagreeable sensation of parting on ungracious terms from an honourable and disinterested friend, who, if he had, like many others, made his bargain, would not now have had occasion to stand in the light of a solicitor. I shall wait for your leave before I shall feel myself at liberty to transmit the recommendation.

“I am, &c.

“CORNWALLIS.”¹

We have thus not only the negative evidence of the absence of Frederick Trench’s name from a list of all those to whom Lord Cornwallis had promised peerages, framed 17 months after the alleged bargain, but the distinct assertion of the latter that no such bargaining had taken place.

It is a notable confirmation of this that in the “Original Red and Black Lists,” reprinted at the

¹ *Cornwallis Correspondence*, vol. iii. p. 303 (John Murray, 1859).

end of Sir Jonah Barrington's book, which purports to give in italics the names of all those who changed sides, and the inducements held out to all who voted for the Union, the name of Frederick Trench is not printed in italics, nor is a peerage mentioned in connexion with him.

His own correspondence at the time appears to indicate that Frederick Trench not only had not bargained for a peerage, as Sir Jonah Barrington asserted that he had, but that he was accused of having actually pledged himself not to accept one if offered, and that the proposal to grant it to his mother instead of to himself had some connexion with the supposed pledge.

"The more I consider the matter," he wrote to his brother Thomas on November 26, "the more I am convinced that were I in any degree pledged against accepting it for myself I should be equally so against accepting the reversion of it by getting it for my mother, and I should consider it a pityful evasion to throw it on her instead of accepting it in the first instance myself. Many reasons have concurred to make me determine on the latter course, and the only reason on the other side was the idea that the feather might be something to some of my brothers.

On the 21st he wrote :—

"As to the public declaration I made, it was simply this, that I was not then an embryo peer, which it is pretty evident was true from my not being in the last batch. As to any private declaration I do not recollect that I ever said I would



WOODLAWN

1895

from a photograph by Hannan, of Loughrea

“ never accept of a peerage, though I may have said
“ very truly that I had not asked for it, and that it
“ was not an object of my ambition.”

It would be idle to deny that Frederick Trench was a supporter of the Union, or that the peerage was granted, as most peerages have been, as a reward for his political services ; but we do contend that the above correspondence proves beyond yea or nay that there had been no corrupt bargain, and that it was not till all such had been satisfied that his claims were laid before the English Cabinet.

Lord Ashtown died May 1, 1840, and was buried at the family burying place at Woodlawn. He was succeeded by his nephew,

Frederick Mason Trench, second Baron, born December 25, 1804 ; married first, August 15, 1831, Harriette Georgiana, youngest daughter of Thomas Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's County, and by her (who died February 25, 1845, and was buried at Woodlawn) he had issue—

I. *Frederick Sydney Charles*, born April 18, 1839 ; married, April 30, 1867, Lady Anne Le Poer Trench, eldest daughter of William Thomas, third Earl of Clancarty. He died March 2, 1879, and was buried at Woodlawn, leaving issue—

1. *Frederick Oliver*, present Peer.
2. *William Cosby*, of Clonodfoy, County Limerick, born January 23, 1869 ; married,

September 7, 1893, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Walter T. N. Shawe-Taylor, Deputy Lieutenant, of Castle Taylor, County Galway, and has issue—

Percy Richard Oliver, born 1894.

Alan Oliver, born June 2, died July 31, 1896.

3. *Sydney*, born 1877.

1. *Charlotte Anne*, born January 13, 1871.

2. *Sarah May*, born August 17, 1873.

II. *Cosby Godolphin*, of Sopwell Hall, born January, 6, 1844, formerly Captain 1st Dragoons, and Major King's County Militia, Deputy Lieutenant for County Tipperary (Sheriff 1886), unsuccessfully contested North Tipperary (L.U.) 1892; married, June 19, 1873, Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., and has issue—

1. *Charles Sadleir Musgrave*, born April 15, 1874.

2. *Edward Cosby*, born May 1, 1881.

3. *Clive Newcome*, born July 7, 1884.

4. *Hubert Roland*, born February 3, 1887.

His Lordship married secondly, February 10, 1852, Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heiress of Richard Oliver Gascoigne of Parlington (see *ante*, p.), Yorkshire. He died September 12, 1880, and was buried at Woodlawn. Will dated July 10, 1879. He was succeeded by his grandson,

Frederick Oliver, third and present Baron, born February 2, 1868, baptised in Kilconnel, Deputy Lieutenant for County Galway; married, January 11, 1894, Violet, youngest daughter of Colonel Robert Ashworth Godolphin Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's County, and has issue—

- I. *Frederick Sydney*, born December 9, 1894.
- I. *Grace Mary*, born May 7, 1896.

L.

(Continued from p. .)

William Trench, = Susanna Segar, of Redcastle in Queen's County.

Richard, Frederick (Rev.), = — Moore. John, Segar, William, Richard, Elizabeth, Susanna, Judith,
d. unm. *d. unm.* *d. unm.* *d. unm.* *d. unm.* *d. unm.* *d. unm.*

Michael Frederick, = Anne Helena, dau. of Patrick Stewart by Mary Heywood his wife.

Sir Frederick William, Rev. Stewart Segar, Mary Elizabeth Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah Helena, = Sir Compton Domville, Bart.
d. unm. *d. unm.* *d. unm.* *d. unm.* *d. unm.*

Frederick Compton Henry, Charles Compton William, = Lady Margaret St. Lawrence. William Compton, = Caroline Meade.
d. unm. *2nd Bart., d. s. p.* *3rd Bart.*

Compton Meade, fourth and present Bart. Mary Adelaide, = Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hutcheson-Poë, C.B. Helen Maude, Evelyn Caroline,
d. unm. *d. unm.* *d. unm.*

Mary Gwendoline, Hugo Compton Domville. Isabel May.
d. unm.

Sir C. Romer, 1st Bt had also by Sarah At Trench his
wife, 3 daughters, Louisa & Emily who d. young &
Anne who m. Sir T. S. Warrington Bt father of the
present Bart.

TRENCH OF HEYWOOD

William Trench, of Ballinakill in Queen's County (born November 15, 1682 ; died September 23, 1729) grand uncle to the first Earl of Clancarty (see supra, p.); married, February 10, 1711, Susanna, only daughter and heiress of Richard Segar, of Redcastle in the Queen's County. He had issue—

- I. *Richard*, born December 5, 1712 ; died August 10, 1717.
 - II. *Rev. Frederick* (T.C.D.), his heir, born September 21, 1715 ; married, — Moore, of Cremorgan, Queen's County ; and died January 20, 1791, leaving one son,
Michael Frederick, of whom hereafter.
 - III. *John*, born November 8, 1716 ; died February 27, 1774.
 - IV. *Segar*, born September 13, 1717, died .
 - V. *William*, born September 6, 1722 ; died December 20, 1769.
 - VI. *Richard*, born April 11, 1724 ; died .
 - I. *Elizabeth*, born September 5, 1714 ; died
 - II. *Susanna*, born April 16, 1720 ; died .
 - III. *Judith*, born September 23, 1725 ; died on the 31st of the same month.
- The Rev. Frederick Trench was succeeded in 1791 by his only son,

Michael Frederick, of Heywood, born May 6, 1746; married Anne Helena, only daughter and heiress (by Mary Heywood, his wife) of Patrick Stewart, of Killymoon, County Tyrone. She was born August 1741, and died July 1831. He died April 1836, having had issue—

- I. *Sir Frederick William Trench*, K.C.H., a General in the army, Aide-de-Camp to King George IV. and William IV., elected M.P. for St. Michael's in 1807, for Dundalk in 1812, for Cambridge in 1819, and he represented Scarborough from 1835 to 1847; he died unmarried December 6, 1859.

Sir Frederick Trench was a man a good deal in advance of his time in some respects. So long ago as 1286 he advocated the formation of what is now known as the Thames Embankment, under the title of "A Quay along the North Bank of the River "Thames." In 1840 a committee took evidence on the subject, and in the following year Sir Frederick published his letter to Lord Duncannon, the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in which he gave plans and sections of the proposed embankment, with estimates of its cost, including an overhead railway, much on the plan of those at present in full operation in Liverpool and elsewhere. This letter was published by John Oliver of Pall Mall in 1841.

- II. *Stewart Segar* (Rev.), Chancellor of Christ Church, Dublin, Rector of Dysart Gallen, otherwise Ballinakill, and afterwards Rector



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK TRENCH, K.C.H.

From a Portrait by Robson

of Silberstown, County Carlow; he died unmarried in 1853.

- I. *Mary Elizabeth Sarah*, died unmarried.
- II. *Anne*, died unmarried.
- III. *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.
- IV. *Sarah Helena*, married, December 7, 1815, *Sir Compton Domville*, Bart., of Templeogue, and Santry Court, County Dublin. She died February 10, 1859, having had issue—
 1. *Frederick Compton Henry*, born 1821; died 1828.
 2. *Charles Compton William*, second Baronet, Honorary Colonel 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, born December 24, 1822; married, June 20, 1861, Lady Margaret St. Lawrence, fourth daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Howth, and died without issue July 10, 1884. He was succeeded by his brother.
 3. *Sir William Compton*, Deputy Lieutenant, born May 20, 1825; died September 20, 1884; married, July 12, 1854, Caroline, sixth daughter of General the Honourable Robert Meade, and had issue—

Compton Meade, present Baronet, a ward of Court, born October 24, 1857.

Mary Adelaide, born June 26, 1855; married, January 21, 1886, Lieu-

tenant-Colonel William Hutcheson-Poë, C.B., D.L., Royal Marines, now of Heywood, and has issue—

Mary Gwendoline, born December 22, 1886 ; died October 23, 1890.

Hugo Compton Domvile, born June 19, 1889.

Isabel May, born July 30, 1893.

Helen Maud, born July 4, 1862 ; died January 10, 1865.

Evelyn Caroline, born March 7, 1864 ; died September 19, 1884.

TRENCH OF CLONFERT

Eyre Trench, third son of Frederick Trench of Garbally and Elizabeth Eyre his wife, and uncle to the first Earl of Clancarty, married in 1768 Charlotte, only child of Keane O'Hara of Dublin, and died 1775, leaving issue an only son,

Frederick Eyre (Rev.), born 1769; married, 1795, Catherine, daughter of Michael Head, of Derry Castle, County Tipperary, and had issue,

I. *John Eyre*, his successor.

II. *William Eyre*, born 1800; died without issue May, 1861.

He died in 1848, and was succeeded by his son,

John Eyre, born 1798; married, 1834, Grace (died January 1889), third daughter of Rev. John Burdett, Rector of Banagher. He died in 1864, having had issue,

I. *Frederick Augustus Eyre*, born 1836, died unmarried 1867.

II. *Charles O'Hara*, the present owner.

I. *Margaret Matilda*, born 1835; died 1874.

II. *Catherine Maria Louisa*, born 1838; died 1871.

III. *Grace Florinda*, born 1840; married, 1862, Arthur Burdett, of Coolfin, King's County; died April 17, 1863, leaving issue.

M.

(Continued from p. .)

Eyre Trench, = Anne Charlotte O'Hara.

Frederick Eyre, = Catherine Head.

John Eyre, = Grace Burdett.

William Eyre,
*d. s. p.*Frederick Augustus
Eyre, *d. unm.*Charles O'Hara, = Elizabeth
St. George.Margaret
Matilda,
*d. unm.*Catherine Maria
Louisa, *d. unm.*

Grace Florinda, = Arthur Burdett.

Charlotte
Henrietta.

John Arthur Burdett.

Charles Frederick.

Grace Eulalie.

Violet Madeline Maude.

Maira Sophia.

IV. *Charlotte Henrietta*, born 1841.

John Eyre Trench was succeeded in 1864 by his eldest son, Frederick Augustus Eyre, who, dying December 1867, was succeeded by his brother, the present owner,

Charles O'Hara Trench, late of the 14th Regiment, born March 19, 1846 ; married, April 14, 1874, Elizabeth Olivia, third daughter of Robert St. George (see St. George, Bart.), and has issue,

- I. *John Arthur Burdett*, born August 21, 1884.
- II. *Charles Frederick*, born July 29, 1885.
 - I. *Grace Eulalie St. George*, born May 13, 1875.
 - II. *Violet Madeline Maude*, born April 2, 1880
- III. *Moiria Sophia*, born November 19, 1882.

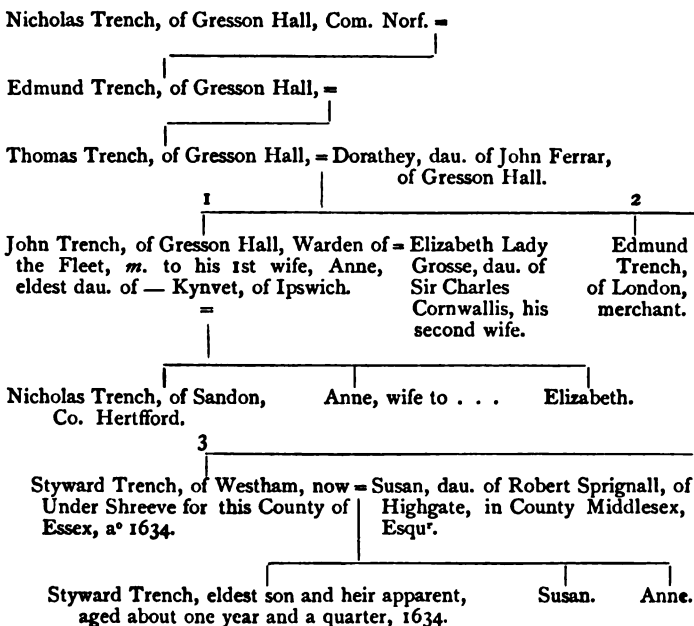
APPENDIX

IN the publications of the Harleian Society, Vol. XIII. (1878) p. 506 (Visitation of Essex, 1634), occurs the following :—

TRENCH

Arms: Paly of six argent and sable, over all a bend or.
(Trench.)

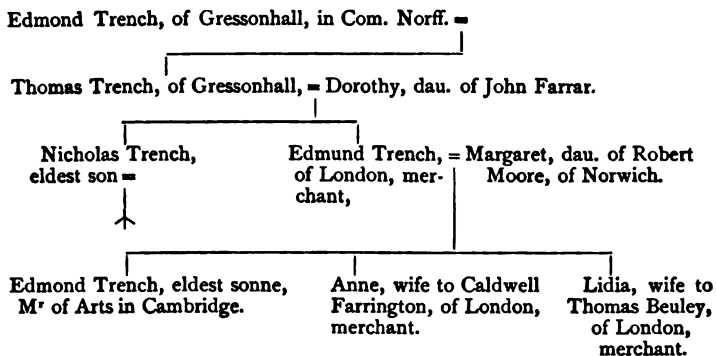
Crest: An arm in armour embowed, holding a sword, all proper. (Trench.)



Same publication, Vol. XVII. (1883) p. 295 (Visitation of London, 1633 to 1635):—

TRENCH.

CANDLEWICK STREET WARD.



EDM. TRENCH.

It would appear from the journal of Edmund Trench quoted below, as also from the entry in "Alumni Oxonienses," both of which mention John as the grandfather of Edmund, that the Edmund mentioned above as second brother of John must rather have been his son. Possibly John had both a brother and a son of the name, and hence the confusion.

A curious little 8vo. book of 109 pages, entitled "Some remarkable passages in the Holy Life and Death of the late Rev. Mr. Edmund Trench, most of them drawn out of his own Diary," London, 1693, is to be occasionally met with. It is dedicated to Sir Thomas Roberts and Mr. Thomas Trench of Hackney, merchant, the one his brother-in-law and the other his brother. It begins with "Some things of those from whom I descended for my imitation and encouragement." From this it appears that his grandfather was Edmund Trench, a younger son of John, a Norfolk gentleman. This grandfather was first a grocer in Norwich, and afterwards a mercer in London, as manager for two brothers named Cock, then as partner; having in the

meantime married the youngest of the three daughters of Mr. Mowre, a citizen of Norwich, the two Cocks having previously married the two other daughters of Mr. Mowre. He died, after having had great losses, aged eighty-three and a half, on June 7, 1658, his wife surviving him almost eleven years, dying March 16, 1668, almost ninety years old.

"Of their children four only attained to years of discretion, whereof two daughters were married to Caldwell Farrington and Tho. Bewley of London, Merchants; "'both happy before I was born,' as was likewise the "younger son, dying about eighteen."

Edmund, the eldest son, was born July 8, 1608. In his eighteenth year he went to Sidney Colledge in Cambridge—had some troublesome disease in youth—after taking his M.A. he study'd Physic in Paris and took the degree of Doctor at Bourges. When he returned to England he married Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Middlemore, Merchant of London, August 14, 1639—she being then past the middle of her seventeenth (born January 24, 1622), he entered on his thirty-second year—Samuel Middlemore's youngest daughter, Susan, was afterwards the wife of "sincere and humble Dr. Roger Drake."

Edmund Trench, the father, had in all six sons, besides one still-born, and three daughters; only three children were living when he died. He was much inclined to discourse on spiritual matters with his patients, but found it had a bad effect—as they always thought they must be going to die if the doctor talked thus, and so his remedies were apt to lose their effect. He seems to have been a very good man. In 1665, in the time of the plague, they went to Dr. Drake's at Burnham, two miles short of Maidenhead. The fire of London caused him to remove first to a house near Stepney, and soon after to another near Crouched Friars. He died, Friday, December 31, 1669.

Edmund, his son, was born October 6, 1643. "I was "born with a great wound in my head, suppos'd by a blow "of a great boss'd Bible, as my Mother came out of church."

"During my tender years I was my Parents' immediate care "in London and Hackney"—remembers quarrelling with his next brother Samuel, "whom I shou'd have born with considering his woful affliction by the King's evil."—"Towards the end of my fifteenth year, I was sent to Cambridge with Mr. Samuel Jacomb, and by him plac'd in "Queens' Colledge." In 1660, he migrated to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and "proceeded Batchelor before that year expired." After nearly two years at Oxford he left, and seven months after was sent to Leyden to study physic. Here he lodged, together with a friend, in a Dutch Papists house, where the friend, who was in mental affliction through sorrow for sin, "with long agonies and plenty of "Tears and cries," evidently became so noisy that the Papists took notice of it, and "charg'd our religion as uncomfortable." He returned to England in 1664, living with his parents, except during the plague. In 1668 they went to Crouched Friars, and remained there till his father died. Of his father, he writes: "He left, besides myself, "dear brother Thomas, born April 14, 1648. The youngest "sister Sarah also survived, born May 23. May we see "her New-born; may I do my Duty to promote it."

He records his marriage on Tuesday, October 5, 1675, at Glastenbury Chapel to Bridget Roberts, daughter of Sir Howland Roberts, third Bart.

On November 20, 1684, there is an entry that, "our "sixth son was Baptised, and named Thomas by Mr. "Monkton, our minister at Brenchley."

In October 1685 he speaks of his children: "I have "two now likely to live."

In 1686 Mr. Samuel Barton, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, married his sister Sarah.

"April 26, 1686, our younger child Thomas died."

"Nov. 8, [1686]. Our seventh son was Baptiz'd and "named Edmund."

"July 25, 1688, his mother, brother and other dear "relations and friends were living at Hackney."

"He died March 30, 1688.

From "Alumni Oxonienses." Early Series.

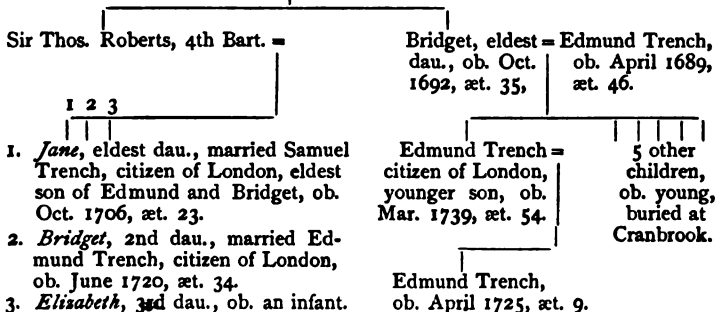
- "Trench, Edmund, of Norwich (s. Edmund, s. John),
 "D. Med. of Bourges University, 1638 ; incorporated
 "April 14, 1648 ; father of the next named, see Fasti
 "ii. 110."
- "Trench, Edmund, doctoris fil. Magdalen Hall, matric.
 "February 14, 1660-1. B.A. Feb. 21, 1660-1. Origin-
 "ally of Queens' Coll. Cambridge ; admitted to Mer-
 "chant Taylors' school 1656 (1 s. Edmund D. Med.) ;
 "born in All Hallows Staining, October 6, 1643 ; a
 "nonconformist divine at Glastenbury, Kent, 1675-83 ;
 "at Brenchley 1684-8 ; and at Cranbrook, 1688 ; where
 "he died March 30, 1689. See Calamy, ii. 449, and
 "Robinson, i. 230."

*From "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," New Series,
 vol. 4, p. 390.*

- "Register of Mr. Dugard's private school, 1661-1662
 "(communicated by Rev. Charles J. Robinson, West
 "Hackney Rectory, N. Names marked with an
 "asterisk are of boys who were at Merchant Taylors'
 "school, and about whom information may in some
 "cases be found in Mr. Robinson's annotated
 "Registers of that school)."
- "128. Thomas Trench,* third son of Edmund, M.D., b.
 "in All Hallows Stayning, April 14, 1648."

*From "Berry's County Genealogies," Kent, p. 178, under
 "Roberts."*

Sir Howland Roberts, 3rd = Bridget, dau. of Sir Robert Joceline, Bart., of
 Bart., ob. Nov. 1661, æt. 27, | Hide Hall, co. Herts., ob. 1707, æt. 81.



From "Register of Christ Church, Newgate Street"
(*Harl. Soc. Pub.*)

"Marriages :—

"1710. March 13, Edmund Trench of St. Antholin's
"London, and Bridget Roberts of the same Par., by lic.,
"by Sam^l. Barton, S.T.P. Vicar."

"1712. May 12, Samuel Trench, of St. Pancrass,
"London, and Susannah Hillersden, of Elstor, in Beds., by
"lic., by Dr. Barton."

*Copied from the remains of the tomb of Thomas Trench in
old Hackney Churchyard, September 8, 1896.*

On a slab which formed the top of the altar tomb—
now placed upright against the east wall of the old tower
(all that now remains of the church) on the right hand
side of the door by which you enter the tower :

The arms of Trench of Norfolk impaling a chevron
between three crescents. Below is this inscription :

HERE LYES INTER'D THE BODY OF
THOMAS TRENCH ESQ^r
WHO DIED Y^r 10TH OF DE^{CEMBER} 1699
AGED 51 YEARS
AND NEAR THIS PLACE LIES (*sic*)
REBEKAH & THOMAS TRENCH
TWO OF HIS CHILDREN WHO BOTH
DIED VERY YOUNG
HERE ALSO LYES Y^r BODY OF
ELIZABETH DAUGHTER OF
THOMAS TRENCH ESQ^r & LATE
WIFE OF JOHN FARRINGTON WHO
DIED NOV^r 4TH 1725 ÆT. 35

On the left hand side of the door there is a slab which
apparently formed one end of the tomb, and on it :

HIS ELDEST DAUGHTER MARY
WAS MARRIED AN^o 1702
TO RI : CHISWELL ESQ^r OF DEBDEN IN ESSEX
WHERE SHE WAS BURIED AN^o 1726 ÆT. 43
THE ISSUE SHE LEFT BY HIM
WHO ARE NOW SURVIVING WITH HIM
AN^o 1737 ARE (*viz.*)
RICHARD & TRENCH=ELIZABETH & MARY
SAID R. C. ESQ^r DIED AN^o 1751 ÆT. 78

Copied from the "Parish Register of Hackney."

- "Mary the dau. of Mr. Thomas Trench by Elizabeth
"his wife, was baptized y^e 15 of Nov^r 1684."
"Rebecca the dau. of M^r. Thomas Trench by Elizabeth
"his wife was bap. y^e 6th of Nov. 1686."
"Thomas the son of M^r. Thomas Trench by Elizabeth
"his wife was bap^t y^e 24 of May 1688."
"Elizabeth the dau. of M^r. Thomas Trench by Eliza-
"beth his wife was bapt. y^e 10th of Sept. 1689."
"Rebecca the 4th dau. of M^r. Thomas Trench by
"Elizabeth his wife was born 14th & bapt. 28th of
"Feb. 1692."
"Thomas Trench a child was buried 13 Sept. 1688."
"Rebecca Trench a child was buried 13 Dec. 1688."
"Thomas Trench was buried 22 Dec. 1699."

From Lysons' "Environs of London" (p. 754).

TOTTENHAM, MANOR OF DUCKETTS.

"The heirs of Sir Edward Scott sold the manor about
"the year 1673 to Dr. Edmund Trench. This estate is
"now divided into two shares, the greater of which is the
"property of Thomas Berney, Esq., of Norfolk; the other
"belonged to the late Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell,
"Esq., whose maternal grandfather, Richard Chiswell, Esq.
"married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Trench,
"Esq."

[N.B.—The date of the purchase cannot be correct, as
Dr. E. T. died in 1669.]

From "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica" (New Series, I. 348).

In the pedigree of Cooke of Kingsthorpe occurs the
following:—

"Peter John Fremeaux, = "Susannah, younger
"born Nov. 2, 1742, at "daughter of John Berney,
"Smyrna, married at Bath "of Beacon Ash, Norfolk
"Dec. 20, 1774; died "(see Burke's 'Landed

" March 28, 1784 ; buried " ' Gentry ') by his first wife,
" at Kingsthorpe." " Susan, daughter and heir-
" ess of Samuel Trench ; died
" October 25, sole (*sic*) 1797,
" aged 51 ; buried at Kings-
" thorpe."

[N.B.—The word " sole,"
I suppose, should come be-
fore the word heiress, but
stands as I have copied it.]

The above extracts appear all to refer to the family of Trench of Gressonhall in Norfolk. As the aforesaid Nicholas, Styward junior, and Edmund, all living about 1634, were great-great-grandsons to Nicholas, of Gressonhall, this would imply that Nicholas was settled at Gressonhall very early in the sixteenth century, long before Frederick de la Tranche immigrated. They were therefore in all probability descendants of La Tranche de la Roche in Gascony, mentioned by Richard, Earl of Clancarty, as having been "settled at an early period in England" (see p.).

An effort to compile a genealogy of the Trenches of Gressonhall from the above materials brought out several discrepancies, which made it impossible to do more than put a probable table together. As there could be no certainty, and as this family, though probably from the same stock, are certainly not descendants of Frederick de la Tranche, the Huguenot refugee, it was thought better to omit it.

On August 5, 1896, the *Irish Times* had the following :

" TRENCH—At his residence, Albert Road, Kings-
" town, Michael Trench, beloved father of Alfred J. Trench,
" 10 Florence Street, S.C.R., City, to the inexpressible grief
" of his sorrowing wife and family. Immaculate Heart of
" Mary, pray for him."

An application to Mr. A. J. Trench produced the follow-
ing reply :

"I now give you all possible information I could possibly find out connected with my family. My father's great-grandfather was Colonel Trench, of Heywood, Queen's Co. He had one son and one daughter. His son married a Miss Woods, and changed his religion with her, she being a Roman Catholic; in consequence of which his father cut him off. He had four sons: John, Edward, Thomas, and James. John was my grandfather; all the other sons died rather early in life. Some way or other, the family became poor; my grandfather, when dying, had but a small property to leave behind him. He had one son and two daughters, Michael the son being my father. There is only one daughter living now—Miss Trench, who is very old. It was from her I got all this information, she being the only living relation of the family I know of. My father died, leaving three daughters and myself, the only son. He left no property or money. I was partly reared by a gentleman, Mr. C. H. Gratten Emerson, of Henrietta Place, Dalkey, who I am at present a companion to; he is a very old man, and lives here with me in my house, along with a couple of gentlemen boarders.

"I am twenty-five years of age, and not married. If there is any more information I can give you, I shall be most happy.

Yours truly,

"ALF. J. TRENCH."

Thos. Cooke Trench, Esq.

In reply to a further application, asking for Christian names and dates, Mr. A. J. Trench wrote:

"I received your letter last evening, and to-day made it my business to call on my aunt. She cannot tell me the Christian name of Col. Trench, but his son's name was John. She tells me to-day that he (John) had three daughters—Ellen, Kate, and Mary—along with the four sons. My grandfather John was his eldest son. Thomas died unmarried; Edward married, and had two sons, and went abroad; James also went abroad. She cannot remember any dates, but she is very positive that Miss Trench of Heywood never married. She says there can be no mistake as to the family from which she sprung.

"My father was about seventy-eight years when he died,
"and very reticent as to his family connections; that
"accounts for me knowing so little about my family.

"Yours truly,

"ALFRED JOHN TRENCH."

Thomas Cooke Trench, Esq., J.P.

In the *Daily Express* of August 22, 1896, appeared the following announcement:—

"TRENCH—August 20, 1896, at 8 St. James's Avenue,
"Clonliffe Road, Esther, the dearly beloved wife of Mr.
"Marcus Trench, and eldest daughter of the late John
"Nalty, Esq., of this city, and Curranstown, Arklow, Co.
"Wicklow, aged sixty years, She died in full reliance on
"the Saviour. 'Them also which sleep in Jesus will God
"bring with Him.' Funeral this (Saturday) morning at
"9.20, for Mount Jerome. Australian and American papers
"please copy."

Mr. Marcus Trench being applied to for information
replied as follows:

18 Lower Exchange St., Dublin: Aug. 26, 1896.

"DEAR SIR,—I write this to let you know what I was
"told by my mother and cousin, Miss Mary Trench, about
"our great-grandfather, who was a son of the house at Gar-
"bally: that he was a cornet in the 5th Green Horse; that
"he went to Scotland to fight Prince Charlie, and was killed
"at the battle of Culloden; that his servant brought his
"body to Ireland, and he was buried at Garbally; that he
"had married a Galway lady, and had one son, who was
"taken into the house by the then head to be educated &c.
"His name was Thomas, I believe, and in course of time
"became my grandfather. He was a revenue officer, and
"rose to be a surveyor of revenue, and was at one time
"stationed at, I think, Rush, Co. Dublin. He had at least
"four children, two sons and two daughters. His sons'
"names were John and William, who in time became
"revenue officers. William was my father.

"If you wish to know more, please call at the above
"address.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"MARCUS TRENCH."

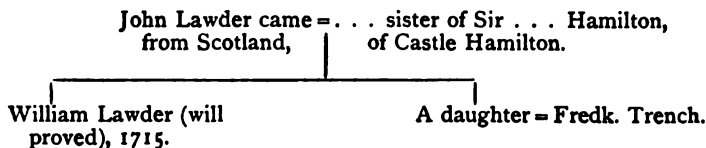
Note by Compiler.

I am unable to identify either the cornet in the 5th Green Horse, mentioned above, nor yet any Colonel Trench of Heywood, who had one son and one daughter only; but I have no doubt whatever, both from the tone of the above letters, and from personal communication, of the *bond fides* of the writers. Possibly further research may prove in both cases that there is only some slight inaccuracy.—T. C. T.

The remainder of the appendix consists of entries connected with the name, but in which with few exceptions it was found impossible to identify the persons referred to even with probability.

From "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica" (Vol. IV. 278).

Pedigree of the Lawder family in Ireland :—



*From "Index Inquisitionum post mortem Tempore Jacobi I." (Sir Thos. Phillipps).
22 Jac. I.*

"Pars. 2, 115. Nk. Trenche—Thos. mil.

[N.B.—"Nk." stands for Norfolk.—E. D. H. This the only mention of the name in these Inquisitions.]

From "The Genealogist," W. D. Selby, Vol. IV. 85.

"Index to Chancery Proceedings, James I.

"Bundle A. 8—40. Abdy *contra* Trench."

From "The Genealogist," K. W. Murray, Vol. VII. 169.

"Weddings at St. Saviour's, Southwark :—

"1616. July 21, William Gates and Marye Trench, with
"licence."

*EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OF
HARLEIAN SOCIETY*

Vol. X. p. 283. Burials in Westminster Abbey : August 23, 1715, Samuel Barton, D.D., Prebendary of this Church, in the S. Cross ; he married, February 18, 1685-6, Sarah, third and youngest daughter of Edmond Trench, of All Hallows, Staining, London, M.D.

P. 393. December 16, 1758, Mrs. Jane Wowen, in the S. Cross, only dau. of above Samuel Barton by his wife Sarah, dau. of Edward (*sic*) Trench.

Vol. XII. p. 267. Caldwell farrington, of London, merchant ; married Anne, dau. of Edmond Trench, of London, merchant.

Vol. XXIV. p. 27. Marriage Licences of Canterbury : February 20, 1632-3, Henry Plummer, Barber Chirurgeon, married Anne Trench, Spr. 24, dau. of one Trench, late of city of Norwich, gent., married at Hodsdon or Ware, Herts.

P. 134. September 16, 1675, Edmund Trench, of Hadley, Middlesex, 32, married Bridget Roberts at Glassenbury Chapel or Brenchley, Kent.

Vol. XXVI. p. 6. Marriage licences granted by Bishop of London : October 14, 1611, Thomas Trenche, of Kensington, Middlesex, Parish Clerk, married Blanche Howell.

P. 132. December 4, 1623, James Trench, of St. Michael, Queenhithe, London, Ironmonger, to Bridget Warner.

P. 189. July 30, 1627, Thomas Thompson to Elizabeth Trench, of Hackney, aged 18, daughter of John Trench, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, deceased.

Vol. XXVIII. p. 167. Visitation of Shropshire (1623). Downton, of Broughton and Alderton. Ellena married Thomas ap Edward de Trenche.

Vol. XXX. p. 156. Marriage allegations in Registry

of Vicar-General of Archbishop of Canterbury :
January 10, 1683-4, Thomas Trench, of St. Mary,
Aldermanbury, 33, married Elizabeth Thompson,
widow, 22.

P. 300. Same, June 22, 1687, William Trench,
of Mid. Temple, London, 25, married Martha
Burdett, 24.

Vol. XXXII. Visitation of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, and
1613. "Fincham." Catherine, daughter of John
Fincham, living in 1621, married Thomas Trench,
of Tilney, in Norfolk.

Vol. XXXVI. p. 242. Allegations for marriage
licences in Hampshire. August 23, 1783. Richard
Steele, of Gosport, mariner, to Sarah Trench, of
Gosport, 21.

A list of the landowners of England and Wales, pre-
sented by command of Her Majesty to both Houses of
Parliament in 1873, discloses the unexpected fact that
there is in those countries but one landowner of the name
of Trench. He is James Trench, of Northampton, and
owns 40 acres 1 rood 23 poles, valued at 107*l.* 6*s.* An
application to him for information produced the following
reply :—

"Northampton : May 21, 1896.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter, May 19, I fear I can give
"very little information on the subject you write about.
"My ancestor, I believe, came from Ireland about four
"generations back. I have heard my father, who was born
"in 1796, say that he had an uncle, who was a quarter-
"master, and lived at Woolwich, where I think he died.
"My grandfather, who died in 1810, was named Gascoyne
"Trench, and this appears to have been a family name.
"Perhaps this may be intelligible to you. I believe for
"some years he held a post in the Inland Revenue Service.
"I know of nothing else that I think would be of service
"to you.

"Yours truly,

JAMES TRENCH."

From Irish Record Office.

MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS.

Diocese of Kildare.

"Catherine Trench and Patrick Clarke, 1844. Bond
"for £1,000 signed by Patrick Clarke and Richard Butler,
"apparently educated men, on marriage of the former with
"Catherine Trench, of Portarlinton, and parish of Geas-
"hill."

No record of their having been married in Geashill.

Prerogative Wills, 1791.

Reverend William Trench, late minister of Finoagh,
in Co. Tipperary. He mentions his wife Anne and a
married daughter, also Anne.

*From "The Genealogist," G. W. Marshall, 1877,
Vol. I. 279.*

Notes on the surname of Bowdler, a pedigree in which
occurs :—

Thomas Bowdler = Cath. d. of — Brown.

Elizabeth, uxor. Richard Trench.

[No date, but the son of her first cousin *ætat.* 49 in 1663.]

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