

Hollingsworth

27 KID FAM

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THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

Part II Dublin and Southern Ireland Kiddy

CHAPTER 4

The Cranemore branch

Evidence from various sources had pointed clearly to Joseph Kidd, born 1765, died 1839, aged 74, Aghade Register, as being an early progenitor of this line. The dates indicate he was of fifth generation. I could not fill the gap back to the first three generations for a long time.

This Joseph Kidd paid Tithes on 42 acres at Cranemore in 1825. The Church near Cranemore is Kildavin Church. These places are in Co. Carlow, about 2 miles west of Clonagall, which is close to the junction of the Wicklow Wexford Carlow County borders. Joseph's burial 1839 is in the Register of Aghade Kilbride about 3 miles to the north, and he is there described as of Kildreenagh.

Later, his son John (sixth generation 1802-1876 Customs House Register) occupied Kildreenagh. Kildreenagh is some eight miles away to the west near Bagenalstown and Leighlinbridge. John also was of Cranemore when young, presumably before his father went to Kildreenagh. John was subsequently evicted from Kildreenagh, and went to Ballywilliam, a long way south near New Ross. In 1850 Griffiths valuations shew him there with 93 acres, and he died there. (Customs House Register). In 1850 there is no record in Griffiths valuations of a Kidd occupying the Cranemore holding. However, after John's death (his dates are 1802-1876 and he died aged 74 as did his father Joseph) his eldest son William, who married a New Ross girl in 1871, returned to Cranemore, where his family are to this day.

But before I go more fully into Joseph's descendants, I can now, from quite recent information, make a good guess at the two previous missing generations, the fourth and fifth. It will be as well to keep the pedigree chart before one.

The story hinges first on the finding in the Ferns Marriage Licences of a George Kidd marrying a Judith Dockrell in 1753. Now, Judith is not a common name, and it so happens that our Joseph of Cranemore called one of his daughters Judith. Then there is another coincidence in the dates of the three Kidds, William, George and Judith of the Carnew Churchyard Stone already quoted in chapter I, William born 1753, George 1760, Judith 1763. + I had been unable to fit these in before, but now they fit together with Joseph well into being children of George Kidd and Judith Dockrell, married 1753. There are two others, an Alice and a Thomas Kidd who could also on dates have been Judith Dockrell's children. These I deal with in Appendix I to this chapter.



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This gives us then:-

George Kidd 4th generation marries Judith Dockrell 1753,
William Kidd 5th generation born 1753, of Carnew Stone died 1829,
George Kidd 5th generation born 1760, of Carnew Stone died 1825,
Judith Kidd 5th generation born 1763 of Carnew Stone died 1867,
Joseph Kidd 5th generation born 1765 of Cranmore died 1839,

and two other possibles dealt with in Appendix I to this Chapter.

Now the single stone in Carnew commemorating William, George and Judith together suggests that they were 2 bachelor brothers and a sister who had lived together, or closely associated while all three were alive. George, who died first, is described as late of Ballynastraw on the Stone, and in the Carnew Register as of Moyacombe Parish, i.e., the parish in which are Ballynastraw House and cottage.

We have seen from a deed dated 1844, a year before George's death, that the three were practically given Ballynastraw lands (which had apparently been in the hands of a certain James Rainsford* since 1775) by a William Seabrooke. The elder George 4th generation had died in 1812.

On dates then one could quite well assume, and this is my present view, that Judith, ~~née~~ Dockrell, died 1765 (George, her husband, being then 37), and that George then married again, and had the large family I have already dealt with as the Ballyrankin Raheen branch, and that it was in 1775 that he left his Ballynastraw lands, which were acquired by James Rainsford. He moved to Raheen in Kilrush parish. We can only guess what happened to Judith, ~~née~~ Dockrell's children after George's second marriage. I sense there was friction in the family, and that they lived with their mother Judith's people, and that Joseph when he reached manhood eventually came to hold the Cranmore lands and house, which may have been in Judith Dockrell's family.

In 1947, in connexion with an intestacy of a Louise Loughman, daughter of Ann Loughman, née Kidd, and in answer to an advertisement that appeared in the Irish Independent 3rd February of that year, a number of Kidds submitted statements with regard to their descent. These were based not on documentation but on the writer's memory of what he or she knew from hearsay about the past history of their family for three or four generations, i.e., to grand-parents or great-grand-parents. These statements as far as they apply to the Cranmore Kidds are to some extent confused and contradictory when they venture further back than grand-parents (6th generation), that is,

* I have been told that Ballynastraw House is now called Rainsford.

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in the case of the two generations before John Kidd of Cranemore 1802 - 1876 already referred to above. One of these* says he does not know his great-grandfather's name. The other† makes the interesting statement that her great-grandfather was George Kidd who married twice, and that her line was descended from the first wife, and that her grand-father's name was Joseph. Elsewhere this person shows clearly that she knows her grand-father's name was John, so it is clear that what she was intending in the statement underlined is that her great-great-grandfather was George, and her great-grandfather was Joseph, and that her line is descended from George's first wife. This seems good confirmatory evidence of the view I now hold as set out above.

From several sources it is clear that Joseph of Cranemore 1765 - 1839 also married twice, which no doubt has resulted in some of the confusion. For example, the tradition from one source says the children of the first marriage naming them as George and Thomas were "born and bred at Cranemore". It appears likely that Joseph's first wife was a Deborah Hoskins. A Joseph Kidd married a Deborah Hoskins in 1794 (Ferns Ossory, Leighlin M.L.B.s) The George is identifiable, as we shall see, with a George Kidd of Ullard born 1794 died 1853 aged 59 (Aghade Register). Ullard is only about two miles from Cranemore. The other tradition from another branch of the family today is that an ancestor unknown married twice, and that nothing now was known about the other family or what happened to them. This tradition, I now take it, applies to George 1728 - 1812 who married first, Judith Dockerell, and later another wife (name unknown) and so gave rise to the two lines (1) the Cranemore Kidds and (2) the Ballyrankin Raheen, Kilrush Kidds. Joseph's second wife's surname was Collier.

With this introduction I can now proceed to set out Joseph of Cranemore's children (6th generation):

Children of 1st wife, Deborah Hoskins

- (1) George Kidd of Ullard 1794 - 1853. Aghade Register. He is possibly the George Kidd of old Leighlinbridge who married Jane, and had a daughter Eliza baptised 1821 (Motel Register). The death of Jane Kidd is also in the Aghade Register "Jane Kidd of Cranemore buried 9 December 1836 aged 66 (born 1770)". This means that the child baptised in 1821 must have been born when his mother was approaching 50, so it is more likely that this Jane Kidd (1770 - 1836) was originally the Miss Collier, Joseph of Cranemore's second wife and George Kidd of Ullard's mother-in-law. The date of George's birth makes it a plausible assumption that Joseph's first wife's name was Deborah Hoskins who

* A John Kidd of Cranemore 1876 - 1956 (see chart)
 † Harriet Ann Dyer nee Kidd first cousin of the above John Kidd (see chart).

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married a Joseph Kidd in 1794. (Ferns, Ossory & Leighlin Marriage
Licence Bonds).

- (2) Thomas Kidd. On evidence of the John Kidd of Cranemore (1876 - 1956)
one of his grandfather John's (4 below) brothers (born and bred at
Cranemore) and believed to be son of Joseph's first wife born 1796c.

Children of second wife née Collier

- (3) Susan Kidd. She is the woman who, as I have suggested, married
William Seabrooke in 1821. (Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds &
Clonsilla Register) say, born 1798c., and probably daughter of
first wife.
- (4) John Kidd, born 1802, died 1876, aged 74 years (Customs House
Register) witness John Kidd, son, and then of Ballywilliam New
Ross. He is the man dealt with above who was evicted from
Kildreenagh after moving there from Cranemore. One tale that I
heard was that he had a row with his landlord over felling trees.
He married Ann Salter in 1833 (Ferns, Ossory & Leighlin Marriage
Licence Bonds), and she survived him. His descendants are set
out below, seventh generation and onwards.
- (5) Catherine Kidd, born 1803c. This woman married a George Collier in
1828 (Ferns Ossory & Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds). Evidence is
on dates coupled with the name of Collier.
- (6) Abel Kidd, 1807 - 1878. (Customs House Register). I have
corresponded with this man's grandson, also an Abel Kidd, whose
evidence is precise. His grandfather Abel was the first to hold
farm lands in Bohermore and Dunleckny Parishes, near Baganalstown,
and married an Ellen Corrigan in 1838. He did not remember his great-
grandfather's name, but gave some of his great-uncles and aunts
as George, Joseph, John, Judith. We have dealt above with
George and John. Abel's descendants seventh generation and onwards
are set out below.
- (7) Joseph Kidd, of Newtownbarry, born 1811, died 1835, aged 24. Aghade
Register.
- (8) Judith Kidd, born 1815c. Married Abel Collier of Kildreenagh 1840.
(Ferns Ossory & Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds). Note the name
Collier again. Her descendants are set out below. The evidence is
from one of them.

SEVENTH GENERATION AND ONWARDS. "Evicted" John's Line. (1802 - 1876).

This line continues at Cranemore and also at Ballywilliam, near
New Ross. What I have to record is based on information from living

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descendants of John Kidd.

- (1) William, eldest son, returned to Cranemore, born 1839, died 1913. He married Elizabeth Thorpe 27 July 1871, John Kidd presumably his father, was a witness. Elizabeth is recorded as a baker's daughter of New Ross. He had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John again, succeeded to Cranemore, born 1876 died 1956, aged 80, married Margaret Lucas 1920. The other son's name was Joseph. One daughter was named Sarah, and the other's name I do not know. Sarah wrote in answer to the Intestacy advertisement in the Irish Independent in 1947. She said her great-grandfather Kidd (i.e. Joseph) had two sisters, and she thought three brothers, and that he lived at Cranemore. John (1876 - 1956) was succeeded at Cranemore by his son William who married Elwyn Browning in 1936, and had two girls and a boy (1969).
- (2) Next came four boys George, "Tom", "Joe", and Abel, not necessarily
(3) in this order, about which I have little to say. A great-nephew, the
(4) present William of Cranemore, says Joseph and Abel went to America.
(5) A great-niece says they were all unmarried, and some were in the
employment of Pims & Todburn's of Dublin. I think Tom is probably
the Thomas Kidd born 1841 and joined the Royal Irish Constabulary in
1859, stated in their records to be from the Wicklow Wexford borders.
He was a cooper by trade. He died in hospital in 1863.
- (6) John Kidd (same name as his father) born 1854 died 1939, aged 85,
Templeludigan register. He continued at Ballywilliam, near New Ross,
where his father went after the eviction. In 1899 he married a Welsh
woman, and bought a farm in the Rower 1913 - 14. He had children,
eighth generation, as follows:-
 - (a) John William Kidd, Bachelor, born 1899, Templeludigan Register,
and farmed at Ballywilliam.
 - (b) George Kidd had a farm called The Rower, died 1964 (Irish Times),
second son of John Kidd Coole, The Rower.
 - (c) Albert Edward, died young, born 1902, died 1916, Templeludigan
Register.
 - (d) Three daughters, baptisms all in Templeludigan Register,
Harriet Ann born 1899, Kathleen born 1907, Ann Disney born 1911.
Harriet Ann was one of those who wrote in connexion with the
intestacy case, and later corresponded with me.

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- (7) Kate, who became a Mrs. Young; Annie about whom I know nothing,
- (8) and Susan whose marriage to Edward Dalton is in the Templeludigan
- (9) Register 1871 where she is described as daughter of John Kidd of Ballywilliam.

Abel's Line

Abel was succeeded at Bohermore by John Kidd, who married Rebecca Ashmore (no dates) and had six other children

- (1) Joe, who died 1875 (C.H. Register) born 1839, so probably eldest, a railway official when he died.
- (2) Abel,
- (3) George,
- (4) Kate,
- (5) Eliza,
- (6) Ann.

John in turn was followed by his son, another Abel 1880 - 1963, there being again six other children, Joe, John, George, Ann, Elsie and Elisabeth. Finally I believe Abel's son, John again, is now at Bohermore, there being two brothers Victor and William and a sister, Kathleen.

Judith Kidd

She is the last of Joseph Kidd of Cranemore's children. Note the recurrence of the name Judith. She married Abel Collier of Kilreenagh in 1840 (Ferns Ossory & Leighlin Marriage Licence Bonds). On my one visit to Ireland about 1959 I met her great-grandson, the Rev. V. H. Boake (born 1916), then Vicar at Tinately. This town, or village, has not so far been mentioned. It is not far from Shillelagh, and similarly placed on one of the roads crossing the Wicklow Mountains in a north easterly direction from the vale which the Balligland branch inhabited. Judith and Abel Collier had three sons, John, William and Thomas Collier, and a daughter Ann who married John Scanlan of Kilreenagh. They had four sons, William, Edwin, John and Thomas Scanlan, and two daughters, Judith and Caroline (born 1882). Caroline married Harry Boake.

So much then for the Cranemore, Kildavin and Bohermore Line.

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APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER 4.

1. Alice Kidd. She appears both in the Ferns M.L.B.s and the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s. In the former she is spelt Kid, in the latter Kidd. Alice Kidd married John Wilson in 1785. We can reasonably give her a birthdate between William 1753 and George 1760. There is also the statement of one of Joseph's descendants that he had three brothers and two sisters (Intestacy papers of Ann Loughnan).
2. A Thomas Kidd, an all too common name with the Kidds, with his wife Bridget has a son James baptised in 1804, Tullow Parish register. Tullow on the main road north is near enough to Cranmore and Kildavin, about seven miles, and we could have a birthday for Thomas again between 1753 - 1760.*

Another Thomas Kidd appears in Carlow, marrying there a Jane Thorpe in 1817 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s). They had a daughter Marie Amelia, Carlow Register in 1820. This second Thomas seems therefore to have a birth date 1785 - 1790, that is ten or more years before the James above, which would make it all the more likely that the elder Thomas, if he was father of both, was born between 1753 and 1760 and could thus qualify as one of Judith Dockrell's sons 5th generation.

We can follow this trail a little further. The name James is unusual among the Kidds and it is therefore probable that it is the same James, son of Thomas and Bridget who turns up in Griffith's Valuations 1850c. as holding five acres in the Parish of Tully, Townland of Rathbride near the town of Kildare. The jump to Kildare needs some explaining. It is 26 miles north from Tullow and 20 miles from Carlow and not along a main route. Moreover James is not alone near Kildare in 1850. There is also a William Kidd with one acre, Parish of Dunflerth, Townland Kilshanchoe, and a John Kidd with 119 acres in Parish of Ballybracken, Townland of Larch Hill, (who lets off the house to John Loughnan). On dates only, these two, William and John, could also have been sons of Thomas and Bridget, born say in the ten years or so interval between the other two sons.

At this point my reasoning was thrown into confusion and completely off track by this odd fact recorded in Griffiths Valuations that John "let off the house to John Loughnan". I began going into the Intestacy Case of Louisa Loughnan in detail.

* This marriage does not occur in the Ferns Ossory of Leighlin M.L.B.s and from what emerges later, I think took place in Dublin.

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The Intestacy of Louisa Loughnan, The Dublin branch.

On the 3rd of February, 1947, an advertisement appeared in the Irish Independent asking for information about any children of brothers or sisters of an Annie Kidd, believed formerly of Carlow, who died 9th May, 1865, aged 34, born 25.1.1831, wife of John Loughnan and who had brothers, George, John and Thomas. Several Kidds of the Cranmore branch and others sent in information about their descent and it was from some who did that I first heard about the case. One was able to give me the name of the solicitors, Hoey and Denning. On following this up, I found that Hoey and Dennings affairs had been taken over by Milward Jones, Mayne and Knapp, who were kind enough to let me see their files on this case. The information received from various Kidds was interesting and has been referred to later. Here I will now give ancestors and relatives of and other details relating to Ann Loughnan, nee Kidd, as established by these papers and their documentation, as they afford grounds for thinking that the Thomas Kidd who with his wife Bridget baptised a son James in 1804 was not a brother of Joseph of Cranmore as we have been thinking, but came from Dublin and was a grandson of James Kidd, "The Silk Weaver of Dublin".

First in the intestacy papers comes a George Kidd of Russel Place, Dublin, born 1750 - 1, died 1.1.1826, aged 75. Certified extract from burial registers of St. George's Parish by R. T. Kerr. From the same register Mrs Ellen Kidd, widow of George Kidd, buried 19.4.1827, aged 68. Clearly a Dublin Kidd of the 5th generation and so very possibly a son of the Thomas Kidd who married Ann Hopkins in Dublin in 1740 and a possible grandson of James, the Silk Weaver of the 3rd generation (see Chapter 1).

At this stage it is necessary in order to follow the argument to look at the pedigree chart. The solid lines indicating descent and relationship are those established by documentation in the intestacy papers, the dotted lines are my additions. The connexion between the George Kidd family

* I can add some further information about this George 1750 - 1826. He appears in a Dublin directory of 1790 as a printer of 18 Fownes Street (Note William Kidd, son of Sackville Kidd of Athene had set up as a printer in Skinners Row in about 1775). In 1799 George Kidd appears in two deeds (513, 568, 339433 and 522, 227, 432212) as trustee and executor of Gilmore Daviss late of Fownes Street, pawnbroker, but George is now clearly well off, described as of Glasnevin, "gent".

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in Dublin and the Kidd family of Tullow, Carlow and Kildare dealt with above (i.e. Thomas Kidd of Tullow, who with his wife Bridget baptised a child James in 1804 (Tullow Parish Register) and who also from indirect evidence we thought might also be father of (1) A Thomas Kidd of Carlow who married Jane Thorpe in 1817 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s) and baptised a daughter Marie Amelia in 1820 (Carlow Parish Register) (2) A William Kidd who held one acre, Parish of Dunfurth, near Kildare in 1850, who could have been the William Kidd who married Alice Redmond in 1820 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s) and lastly, (3) A John Kidd also near Kildare who held 119 acres in 1850 and let the house to John Loughnan) is somewhat tenuous from the intestacy papers above, but less so in the light of what follows.

It seems that a deed was found by the Valuation Office and Registry of Deeds (date not given) showing a George Kidd assigned portions of certain houses Great Charles Street, Rutland Street and Summer Street, Dublin, to one John Kidd of Melbourne, Australia. The information about this man was received from Australian official documents and a note among the papers says 'The said John was probably a cousin Anne Kidd and George Kidd both of 18 Great Charles Street, Dublin'. As will be seen from the pedigree chart, I make him out to have been a 2nd cousin of Anne', and first cousin of Anne's father, the George Kidd who married Louisa Forster in 1826, who died 10 years later in 1836, at the Great Charles Street house.

However, it is the father of the John Kidd of Melbourne (1821 - 1888 emigrated to Australia aged 17 in 1838,) who interests us most in the present connexion and I have the following additional information from Dublin Directories and the Custom House Register of Deaths. - In the first place John Kidd of Rutland Square, widower, public accountant, died 30.1.1871, aged 73 (born 1798). We can trace his career as follows:- Of Carlow when his son John was born 1821; a customs house officer in 1838 when his son recorded his father's occupation on his immigration to Australia, and his wife was Jane Anne née Thorpe: then the following entries from a series of Dublin Directories note that in the last two he is in a house in Rutland Square 1860 and 1870. I give a guess that this was the house assigned to his son in Melbourne by George and so would date the deed quoted above, as between 1856 and 1860 and the George in question to have been Anne Loughnan's brother.

From Dublin registers:-

John Kidd, agent and accountant of 19 Marlborough Street, Dublin Directory 1840;
Secretary to Dublin and Drogheda Railway Co., 92 Talbot Street, Slaters Trade Directory 1846;
Also in 1846 a John Kidd appears among the nobility, clergy and gentry in Slaters Directory and the Dublin Almanac, described as

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'of Killester';

In 1850, Dublin Directory has him as a Railway Auditor and general
accountant, Chamber 27 Dame Street;

In 1856, Slaters Directory has him as Estate and Assurance agent,
of 57 Granby Row.

In 1860 he is auditor to Dublin Savings Bank, and of 57 Rutland Square,
and in 1870 auditor of Estates and Accountant of Savings Banks again
of 57 Rutland Square.

I can add here that over these years the directories show the Georges
and the Richard, the brother, father and uncle and grandfather of Anne of
the intestacy case, and only one other - a William Kidd in the Pelligrew
and Culton Dublin directory 1838, of
Prospect Cottage, Kingston Hill, who could have been the William shown
as John's brother in the chart. Richard appears in two deeds of 1829.
In the first of which he sells No. 17 Great Charles Street and also No. 35
Upper Rutland Street and in the second No. 19 Great Charles Street.

In the light of the above one thing is curious in that the search
at the time of the intestacy 1943 does not seem to have identified this
John Kidd accountant etc, who was so obviously around Dublin as being the
father of the John who emigrated. He seems well accounted for, a
professional man - probably well off, which would account for the
possibility of his owning the 100 acre holding (probably grassland, just
east of the Curragh) but not occupying the house which was let to
John Loughnan.

There is an interesting fact in that we have now documented a
John Kidd born in Carlow, marrying Jane Anne Thorpe, who has a son John
born 1821; and a Thomas Kidd of Carlow marrying a Jane Thorpe 1817 and
baptising a child Marie Amelia (Carlow Register) in 1820. We could
conceivably have two brothers, marrying two sisters, one named Jane and
the other Jane Anne; or perhaps not quite so easily a man named
Thomas John Kidd, who was generally known as Thomas up to sometime after
1820 and then for a reason, possibly to avoid being confused with the
other Thomas Kidd in Dublin, his second cousin the Wine Merchant, he
started to be known as John Kidd.

A question for further search is whether this line from James the
Silk Weaver dies out in the male line here. John may have other sons
besides the John who went to Australia who had no male issue. His presumed
brothers Thomas James and William may have had sons and I have not searched
the registers in their neighbourhood around Kildare.

I can record here the following who may or may not be of this line,
from Dublin Directories:-

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REFERENCE ONLY

- 1870 Robert Kidd, 10 The Crescent, Monkstown (South side of Dublin Bay)
- 1880 James B. Kidd, Seedsman, 25 Upper Sackville Street,
- 1880 John Kidd of 21 Frankfort Avenue, Rothgal, Dublin.

It is of some interest to conclude this appendix with what emerges from the search papers about Anne Loughnan and her husband. Anne was only four years old when her mother died and she was 26 when she married John Loughnan. It seems likely that she had lived at the Great Charles Street house first with her father George until he died in 1851 and then with her bachelor brother George, the solicitor's clerk. The marriage with Loughnan 18 June 1857 was clearly a disaster. He was a catholic but they were married in the Protestant Church of St. Georges (see register). The first child Mary Francis was born on 9th of May 1858 and had an R.C. baptism on the 18th May in the R.C. Pro Cathedral Marlborough Street, the parents being at 18 Great Charles Street, the mothers home before marriage. The second child Louisa Mary was born 10 October 1863; the mother Anne died two years later in May 1865. This child was not baptised into the Roman Catholic Church until 7 days after her mother's death. The parents were still at 18 Great George Street or so the record has it. In fact John Loughnan had left his wife and gone to New York before the second child was born. He was picked up dead in the street there on 7 July 1872. The Bureau of Records and statistics, Department of Health, New York City, records that there was an inquest; that death was due to "sunstroke", that he was a labourer and had resided in New York for ten years. This ties in with the fact that his second child was born 10 October 1863, probably after the father had abandoned his wife and gone to U.S.A. I should not be surprised if the house he rented from John Kidd in the country before his marriage was used for weekend bachelor parties of doubtful character.

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APPENDIX II TO CHAPTER 4.

A George Kidd appears at Monart marrying Elizabeth Hawkins (Templeshambo Register) 6.8.1821. An Elizabeth Kidd of Aughathlappa died 31.1.1852, (Killarne Register) undoubtedly George's wife née Hawkins. Is this George identical with the George Kidd 1794 - 1853 'of Ullard' from Register of Aghade, the George Kidd 'born and bred at Parish Cranmore' and son of Joseph of Cranmore by 'his first wife.' If so he died a year after his wife Elizabeth.

However, in this same Aghade register is a Jane Kidd of Cranmore 1770 - 1836 (aged 60). Joseph Kidd of Kildrenagh 1765 - 1839 (his father) and another Joseph Kidd of Newtonbarry who died young aged 24 (1811 - 1835) most likely his brother.

The Jane Kidd 1770 - 1836 poses a problem. She cannot on one reconstruction be a spinster daughter of George Kidd 1728 - 1812 and Judith Dockrell. As Judith we have supposed, died 1765.c. She could be the wife of George Kidd of Ullard who bore him a daughter Eliza baptised (Motel Register) 1821, George then being of Old Leighlinbridge. But in that case he was already in the region of being 50 years old. And further this would dispose of the idea that George Kidd of Ullard is identical with the George Kidd of Monart who married Elizabeth Hawkins in 1821.

I am inclined therefore in the absence of any other alternative visible at present to place this George Kidd of Monart as a son of the second John Kidd of Kilrush* (1766 - 1843) Carnew register. The district of Templeshambo, Templeudigan Monart and Killarne is close to west of the town of Enniscorthy - Enniscorthy lies down the road and river about ten miles from Newtonbarry and Kilrush on the way to Wexford town. The registers there (Templeshambo) record the marriage in 1801 of a Michael Masterman and Anne Kidd, also recorded in the Fern's M.L.B.s. In Chapter 2 we have made this Anne one of the Ballyrankin branch and if George came from Kilrush, equally she could have come from the same district.

George evidently had a son Joseph for there is a Joseph Kidd recorded in Griffiths Valuations of 1850 as holding 65 acres in the Parish of Monart, Townland of Aughathlappa. He married a Mary Whelock in 1847 Customs House Register and Dublin Diocese M.L.B.s, in which he, Joseph, is entered as son of George Kidd, farmer and himself described as a farmer also.

* The first John Kidd of Kilrush was 1737 - 1821 Carnew Register (see also Chart I and Chapter I, page 18).

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When the Rev. Ruddell searched the registers of Killanne, Temple-
shambo and Templeudigan for me he came across the following letter.

1328 Eianola Avenue, The Eianola Apartment Lakeswood O.
(The postmark on the envelope Cleveland Ohio 7 August, 1938)

Dear Sir,

You will do me a great favor if you will kindly send me
the date of my birth and the date when I was baptised, and my
sister Elizabeth and the date of her birth too. She used to go
to Sunday School in your church when she was a little girl.
My father's name was Joseph Kidd and mother's name was Mary Kidd.
They were also cousins of the Hawkins of your church which left
for America in about 1861 (or 1867 P.K.)

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. R. Maile.

P.S. My name was Mary Anne Kidd.

Rev. Ruddell found Elizabeth's baptism, in fact two, as one was
buried eight months later. These and others below are from Killane
Register.

"Elizabeth 22.3.53, daughter of Joseph Kidd, farmer, baptised
privately.

Elizabeth Kidd, 12.11.1853, buried.

Elizabeth 28.3.1856, daughter of Joseph Kidd, farmer, baptised."

Curiously, a 'Marianne' baptised 14.7.59, daughter of Joseph Kidd
farmer, died and was buried 13 months later 27.7.60. At this time Joseph
is shown as of Cairn. The Rev. Ruddell did not find or did not report to
me any entry recording the second Mary Anne of the above letter. There
was however another daughter recorded, Kate (Joseph then being 'of
Monart') but she also died young, born 1863, died 1865. No evidence there
of Joseph having any issue in the male line.

I next record an Alice Kidd whom I provisionally place as a sister of
Joseph's and a daughter of George around whom this appendix centres.
She was a servant in Dublin Castle and a daughter of George Kidd,
farmer, and married Henry Bustard, P.C. of Kingstown, Dublin, at
St. Werburg's Dublin 30.5.1948.

The hypothesis that George of Monart was a son of John of Kilrush
1766 - 1812, then goes as follows:-

By Franklin Kidd, Appleby Cottage, 24 Woodlands Road, St. Shelford,
near Cambridge. CB2 5LW.

3rd generation, George of Athlone identical with George of
Newtonbarry Stone (1683 - 1763) aged 80.

4th, Thomas of Coolroe, married Hannah Clark 1736 who died aged 98.

5th, John of Kilrush 1737 - 1821 aged 84, plus three sisters, all
married one named Mary.

6th, John of Kilrush 1766 - 1843 aged 77.

7th, George of Monart married Elizabeth Hawkins 1821, born say
about 1790 - 1795. Also in this generation a
Thomas Kidd of Kilrush 1793 - 1818 (Carnew Register)

8th, Joseph Kidd, married Mary Whelock 1847

9th, Two surviving daughters one Elizabeth born 1856, and the
other Mary Anne who married a E. R. Maile probably 1849 - 50.

From the date of the letter, 1938, quoted above from Mary Anne née
Kidd, and the probable date of her birth say 1850, she was evidently
at the time of writing a very old woman, possibly nearly ninety.
Her handwriting nevertheless is very firm and clear. One wonders what
motivated the letter. As a speculation I suggest Joseph and his wife
Mary either went with the Hawkins family to U.S.A. circa 1867 or followed
them, and were, clearly by 1938 both dead. It may or may not be significant
that they apparently went to Ohio. This is where children of Thomas
(a hundred,) of Askamore had gone 30 years or so previously.

A final matter for this appendix: - Killane Register records the
following not quite usual entry - a baptism of John (born 9.3.1770)
"son of Mary Kid and Owen Kinshala supposed (or spurious?)". One makes
nothing of this except to be alerted that Kid was a name in those parts
one or perhaps two generations before George Kidd of Monart.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

Part II The Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

CHAPTER 2

The Ballyrankin, Kilrush and Raheen Branch
and Slyguff offshoot

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



THE KIDDS OF IRELANDPart II The Dublin and Southern Ireland KiddsCHAPTER 2

The Ballyrankin, Kilrush and Raheen Branch, stemming from George Kidd of Raheen (1728-1812).

(a) Fourth and fifth generations.

You will recall Joseph Kidd of Raheen who entered into an agreement, on the marriage of Elisabeth Kidd, sixth daughter of George Kidd of Raheen (1728-1812), with William Plummer, her husband, to look after her if she became a widow. This marriage took place in 1809 (Ferna Oasory and Leighton Marriage Licence bonds). It seems likely that this Joseph Kidd of Raheen was George's eldest son. We have the following records of him. Tombstone in Kilrush Churchyard "In memory of Joseph Kidd late of Raheen in this parish died 28 Nov. 1848 aged 81". Will proved 1848. He was born therefore 1767. The tithes records of 1825 show him as holding 9 acres in Raheen and 31 acres in Ballyrankin in the parish of Kilrush. *He could have been the Joseph Kidd who married a Deborah Hoskins in 1794. (Ferna Oasory and Leighton Marriage Licence bonds.) But equally Deborah's husband Joseph could have been the other Joseph of Cranemore, son we think, of George Kidd of Raheen by the first wife Judith Dockrell.

Another stone in Kilrush graveyard reads "In memory of Eleanor Kidd relict of the late John Kidd of Knocknagee died 2 Feb. 1863 aged 90": Also her sister Margaret Kidd of Raheen departed Sept. 17, 1869 aged 82". Eleanor then was born 1773, and her sister 1787 (14 years later).

The Kidd whom Eleanor married, as we shall see later, was of the Corbally branch, and Knocknagee is 5 miles N.E. of Carlow, and about 20 miles N.W. of Raheen, as the crow flies. His name was John, and the marriage is recorded in the Ferna Oasory and Leighton Marriage Licence bonds 1819. Eleanor was therefore 46 when she married, so it is unlikely there were children.

George Kidd of Raheen had I believe at least one other son besides Joseph, a George Kidd. This George Kidd was born 1778, died 1813 aged only 35 (Carnew Register). His birth therefore fell between that of Eleanor 1773 and Margaret 1787. In the Carnew Register of his burial he is described as of Ballyellis. Ballyellis House is about a mile east of Carnew, and 3 miles north of Raheen.

* Joseph Kidd of Raheen signed the tithes book for the Parish Kilrush as Commissioner in 1825.

George Kidd married Elizabeth Staples in 1806 (Ferns Marriage Licence bonds). They had three children, recorded in the Carnw Register as of George and Elizabeth Kidd of Ballyellis. They were:

Margaret baptised 15.12.1808.

John baptised 16.11.1810.

Joseph baptised 26. 2.1813.

I have not traced this family any further.

As regards Joseph's remaining five sisters, I was most interested to find in the Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds four Kidd girls who got married at dates which make it reasonable to suppose they were daughters of George of Raheen (1728-1812), that is assuming they married in their early twenties. They are as follows:-

- (1) Judith Kidd married John Langford 1792.
- (2) Jane Kidd married Thomas Chapman 1799.
- (3) Ann Kidd married Michael Masterman 1801.
- * (4) Harriet Kidd married John Chapman 1805.

Assuming married at 20-25 the corresponding birth dates would be

- (1) 1767-1772
- (2) 1774-1779
- (3) 1776-1781
- (4) 1780-1785.

So we can now list George's children as follows:-

- (1) Joseph b. 1768.
- (2) Judith b. 1770c.
- (3) Eleanor b. 1773.
- (4) Jane b. 1775c.
- (5) Ann. b. 1777c.
- (6) George b. 1778.
- (7) Harriet b. 1780c.
- (8) Elizabeth b. 1782c. "sixth daughter".
- (9) Margaret b. 1787.

George of Raheen's second wife (if she was a second wife) certainly did well, nine children, all reaching maturity, over a period of 20 years.

* A HARRIET KIDD married a Thomas Chapman 1799. This comes from the Ferns Osary and Leighton Marriage Licence bonds as reported to me by Harry Hollingsworth who had a film of the N.S. Index made for him. The Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds from which the four marriages quoted above came, were printed in the Kildare Archaeological Society's Journal Vol. 9 and 10 prior to 1922 when the originals were destroyed in the Four Courts. They came to me via Harry Hollingsworth, who had Xerox copies of the entire index made for him. Obviously a mistake has crept in somewhere.

(b) Sixth Generation.

It seems fairly certain that the following were sons of Joseph of Raheen (1768-1848) aged 80.

(1) John Kidd of Raheen (1805-1885) (aged 78). Kilrush Register and Customs House Register. This man is great grandfather of present holder of Ballyrankin lands. His son, George Kidd, was present at his death. Grant of Administration was to George Kidd 1887. In Griffith's valuations of 1850 John has 53 acres in the townland of Raheen, Parish of Kilrush, and 22 acres in the townlands of Ballyboy, Parish of Ballyearney. He married Margaret Plummer in 1830 (Ferns, Ossory, Leighton M.Ls.) Margaret born 1810, died 1894, aged 84, Kilrush Parish Register. John's Aunt Elizabeth, you will recall, married William Plummer in 1809. If Margaret was Elizabeth's child, she was John's first cousin. There seems to have been a close connexion between this family of Kidds and the Plummer family. There is a second William Plummer, probably also a child of the first William Plummer and Elizabeth, who was born in 1815 and died (a bachelor) in 1866. This man's tombstone in Kilrush reads "Erected in Memory of William Plummer of Ballyrankin died 12 May 1866 aged 51. Also of Joseph Kidd died 27 Oct. 1912. Also his wife Mary Anne Kidd died 29 May 1936". I place this Joseph as one of John's sons.

(2) George Kidd of Slyguff, Co. Carlow. This George moved to Slyguff, but is buried in Kilrush, nevertheless, as also are his wife and later members of the Slyguff Kidds. His birth date 1807 fits well with the belief that he was Joseph of Raheen's (1768-1848) second son. He married Elizabeth Burgess (1822-1864) in 1841 (Ferns, Ossory and Leighton M.L.Bs.), and had a large family, and was a very successful farmer and ran 260 acres altogether in the townland of Slyguff circa 1850. (Griffiths valuations). I shall deal with his descendants later.

(3) One of George of Slyguff's grandchildren has told me that her grandfather had two brothers, a John and a Thomas. The John is well accounted for above. The other Thomas I can only surmise on basis of dates and locality. A Thomas Kidd, labourer, and his wife Susan, baptized a child Margaret, (see Clonagall Register) in 1839.

(4) Among the Ferns, Ossory and Leighton Marriage Licence Bonds which I have only come across recently, through the kind offices of Henry Hollingsworth of Inglewood, California, an American descendant of the Askmore Kidds, hereafter to be dealt with, there is another man, a Joseph Kidd, also two women, a Francis and an Elizabeth Kidd, qualifying on dates only to be children of Joseph of Raheen (1768-1848) and his wife Margaret. The name Francis, I must say, seems out of tune with the rest of christian names used by the Ballyrankin line of Kidds.

We can now list children of Joseph of Raheen (1768-1848) as follows:-

Francis married John Smith 1820. (b. 1795-1800c.) }
Elizabeth married William Spencer 1827. (b. 1802-1807c.) }
Joseph married Elizabeth Warren 1836. (b. 1801-1806c.) }
John married Margaret Plummer 1836. (b. 1805) Died 1883.
Thomas married Susan ...? 1831c.
George married Bessie Burgess 1841. (b. 1807) Died 1865.

(c) The Seventh Generation.

In this line the Seventh Generation is that of the Grandparents, and in some cases Great-grand parents of people now living. I shall therefore give briefly what I have from living relatives as well as from records, and I hope that it may be added to, or corrected, as required. Old John of Raheen's children, John the Tithe Commissioner that is, Sixth generation, were as follows. I have the dates of birth of some, but not others. I make George of Raheen the eldest, as he succeeds to the Raheen farms:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|
| (1) | George of Raheen. | Born 1838c. |
| (2) | John | Born 1840. |
| (3) | Joseph | Born 1842. |
| (4) | William | Born 1843. |
| (5) | Elizabeth | Born 1845c. |
| (6) | Mary | Born 1848c. |
| (7) | Margaret | Born 1850c. |
| (8) | Thomas | Born 1852. |

(1) George Kidd. He may have been John of Raheen's eldest son. George Kidd of Raheen married an Anne Leviston of Boris in 1874. (Kilrush Register), so could easily have been born as early as 1840. His father would have been 69 when George married, and it must have been about then that George took over Raheen. One of his sisters, Elizabeth, is described as "of Raheen and daughter of John Kidd farmer" when she married Joseph Seabrook of Corah, Ballycarney in 1870. Later George left Raheen, and went to some place in Co. Limerick. I think the date was probably about 1890. The reason is that the Kilrush Register records a string of five children of George Kidd and Anne of Raheen "between 1879 and 1887. They are Mary, baptised 1879, Elizabeth baptised 1881, Joseph Robert baptised 1883, Thomas Henry baptised 1885 and Susan Jane baptised 1887. The other thing, George Kidd is recorded in Custom House Register as present at death of his father Joseph (the Commissioner) of Raheen in 1883.

(2) John Kidd. I have little information about this man. He was called "Jack", and went to Australia while still a bachelor.

(3) Joseph Kidd. He seems to have been closely connected with William Plummer (1815-1866) who is described in Customs House Register of Deaths as farmer of Ballyrankin. William Plummer was 27 years his senior. A Kilrush stone (already quoted I think) reads "Erected in memory of William Plummer of Ballyrankin died 12 May 1866 (aged 51). Also Joseph Kidd died 27 Oct. 1912. Also his wife Mary Anne Kidd died 20 May 1936". It looks as if Joseph was regarded by William Plummer almost as a son, and, of course, he was a great nephew of Plummer's mother, and his own mother had been a Miss Margaret Plummer (Ferns Ossory and Leighton Marriage Licence Bonds 1836). Joseph would have been 24 years old when William Plummer died, and I think may have been left Plummer's Ballyrankin land. However, it is clear he did not stay with it, for we find him as a gamekeeper of Coolbawn, the father of a string of children, from 1874 onwards, the baptisms being recorded in the Killanne Register. Coolbawn and Killanne are some distance from Kilrush and Ballyrankin, some 12 miles to S.E. as the crow flies, and Coolbawn House is situated in a large estate or park. His wife's maiden name was Goff. There appears to have been a gun-shot affair in which a poacher was either wounded or killed, and that, as a consequence of this, he left Coolbawn and went to live in Ballymoney, about a mile from the sea, near Gorey. He died there in 1912 aged 70 (Kilrush Register). His wife, Mary Anne, survived him and died in 1936 aged 86 (Kilrush Register). Although buried at Kilrush she is recorded as of Monart West which is back again in the neighbourhood of Killanne and Coolbawn, and so I think Miss Goff must have been a native of those parts.

We may deal here with Joseph's children (8th generation). To distinguish this Joseph, I call him Joseph the gamekeeper, and as his children were born up to a hundred years ago I shall deal with what I know of them here. Apparently the eldest was Margaret, who was born 1874, and died aged 12 in 1886. She is in the Kilrush Register, and described as of Coolbawn, Killanne. The second child, Jane, also died young 1876-1879. The death is in the Customs House Register as of Coolbawn and daughter of a gamekeeper. Present at death was a William Deacon. One of her sisters later married a Mr. Deacon. The third child was a boy, and he was followed by five more boys, six sons in all recorded, and one more daughter, also named Margaret: I list the family here.

Joseph William (Allie) 1879-1964.	Moved to Co. Monaghan, a son in Rhodesia, now presumably an old man.
George 1881 - ?	Went to South of England as poultry farmer.
Thomas 1884 - ?	Married a Miss Godkin, and went to Canada. Has two daughters.

- Joseph 1886 - ? He did not marry, was employed in Cork, and returned to live with his sister Margaret, by then widowed, Mrs. Margaret Deacon at Monart West. He died in 1953. Both his tombstone at Kilrush and Kilrush Register record him as 64. This gives birth date as 1889 which is three years later than the Killanne Register of his birth. Which is right? And why the discrepancy?
- Edward b. 1888. He went to Glasgow, and after his death his widow went to Edinburgh. No issue. Edward Kidd of Glasgow married Elizabeth Alice Willoughby of Gorey in 1920 (Gorey Register).
- Margaret b. 1891. Mrs. Deacon, living at Wilmont, Castlebridge, Co. Wexford, in 1962, then a widow.
- Bartholomew b. ? Known as "Battie". Died 1959. Lived at Bridgend, Glamorgan, Wales. One son, Joseph Geronwy Kidd (must have married a Welsh woman). Gained M.C. in Burmah Second World War. Now (1960 odd) a chemist at Glaxo's. Children, 2 boys and a girl.

(4) William Kidd 1843-1897. He died at the early age (for Kidds) of 55, and may not have had good health. I have it from one source that he, not Joseph, actually inherited the Ballyrankin farm lands from William Plummer. William Plummer died 1866, so William then would have been only 23. Later he gave up farming to keep an hotel in Gorey. In 1880 Slater's Directory gives William Kidd, Esq., Ballyrankin, so he was evidently still at Ballyrankin then. I find him again in Slater's Directory in 1894, and now "William Kidd Hotelkeeper Main Street Gorey". William was buried at Gorey, where a Tombstone reads "In loving memory of William Kidd of Ballyrankin died 7 Jan. 1897 aged 54. Jane Kidd died 1 June 1923 aged 85". I have found no record of any children born to William and Jane Kidd, or as yet of the marriage.

(5, 6 and 7) Elizabeth, Mary and Margaret. I only have the record of their marriages, all in the Kilrush Register. Elizabeth was married in 1870, Mary in 1872 and Margaret in 1874. Elizabeth is noted as "of Raheen", the other two as "of Ballyrankin". Elizabeth must have been at Raheen with her father and her brother George who did not marry until 1874. Her father survived until 1883. Thomas (see below) was evidently at Ballyrankin with Mary and Margaret.

Elizabeth married Joseph Seabrook of Corah, Ballycarney; Mary married William Collier of Carlow (?); Margaret married James Wilson farmer of Bamogh.

(8) Thomas Kidd. He married late, aged 47, Elizabeth Wellwood of Ballyrankin, aged only 20, on 24 April 1899 (Kilrush Register). He died in Oct. 1919 at Ballyrankin aged 67. His wife survived him for 32 years, and died aged 72, still of Ballyrankin.

Thomas was succeeded at Ballyrankin by his eldest son John, who died only last year (1971) aged 66. His other children were: Margaret, born 1900, who married a Mr. Hunt; Elizabeth, born 1902, who married a Mr. Dempsey; Mary Anne (Mollie), a nurse, born 1907; William born 1909 who married Eleanor Margaret Pierce who died 1968 and is buried at Kilrush, - they had three children, Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Anne and William Thomas; finally there was a boy Thomas born 1912 who died young and a girl Susan born 1916 who married John Sheil and had offspring, 2 boys and a girl. John Kidd, who succeeded at Ballyrankin, married Caroline Fenton. They had four boys and two girls. The eldest boy, Thomas Carl Patrick Kidd, is now at Ballyrankin farm, and has two young sons.

The Slyguff branch of the Raheen Ballyrankin line.

The first Kidd of Slyguff,² Co. Carlow, was George Kidd, 1807-1865 (sixth generation), and I have concluded (1) from the connexion this family have maintained to this day with Kilrush Parish Church and (2) from a statement by one of his grand-daughters that he had two brothers, one named John and the other Thomas, that he was a younger son of Joseph of Raheen, the Tithe Commissioner (1767-1848).

As we have seen, he was buried in Kilrush graveyard. As to why he moved to Slyguff, it is merely guesswork. His Aunt Eleanor who married John Kidd (of the Corbally line) was living at Knocknages about 5 miles N.E. of Carlow, and I think his wife, Bessie Burgess, was a Carlow woman, whose family were tradesmen, and judging by the large acreage he held circa 1850, 270 acres, she probably had money. Judging by the obvious ability shown by their descendants, she probably also had brains. He married in 1841 (Ferns Ossory and Leighton Marriage Licence Bonds) when Bessie was only 19 years old. The deaths of George and Elizabeth (Bessie) are recorded in the Customs House Register, Dublin, "Elizabeth 27 Feb. 1864 farmers wife of Glenharry Boris, Co. Carlow Joseph Kidd present at death. George Kidd 28 Aug. 1865, farmer widower, of Slyguff Boris Co. Carlow. Joseph Kidd son present at death".

-
1. Much interested in the family history, and to whom I owe many thanks.
 2. Slyguff House is 11 miles south of Carlow on the road running through Leighlinbridge and Baganalstown.

Seventh Generation.

Joseph, who was their eldest son, was only 22 when his mother died, and only 23 when his father, George, died a year later. He inherited the Slyguff property, and also the care of eight younger brothers, who all subsequently had successful careers. It would be interesting to know more of this man. All I can recount from hearsay is that his wife's name was Elizabeth and the names of his children, (1) Anna Kidd, who went to the U.S.A. (2) Elizabeth Kidd, born 1880, (3) George Kidd, of Slyguff House, bachelor, who died in 1961, and who had carried on the farm, and lived with his two spinster sisters, Annie and Sarah.

The other seven sons (I do not know their birth dates) were:

- (2) George Kidd, who held a nearby farm, and, I was told, married a girl called Frances. She had twins. One, Thomas James, carried on with the farm, and died in 1958.* The other, the Rev. Joseph Henry Kidd, did well at Trinity College, Dublin, a Gold Medallist in Mental and Moral Philosophy. He died in 1930, being the Hon. Canon and Proctor in Convocation, Diocese of St. Alban's, England. He was unmarried.
- (3) Rev. Ralph Kidd, at one time of Bandon, Co. Cork, and later a missionary in Lagos, Nigeria. He had a son, Col. Gerald Kidd, who was killed in Hongkong, and a daughter, Frances, who was living in Kenya in 1959.
- (4) Dr. Thomas Kidd, of Rathvilly, who had two sons, Henry and Percy. Henry married and lived in England, no issue. Percy also no issue, went to California.
- (5) Dr. Henry Kidd, of Tullow. He married Elizabeth Malone, of Mount Lucas, Rathvilly. She was born 1855 and died 1927, aged 72. They had three daughters, Mabel, Constance and Norah. Mabel married an Army officer by name of Cantan, who became a Lt. Colonel and was awarded the C.M.G. He was in the D.C. Light Infantry, and was killed in 1916. Mabel Cantan had two sons,

1. This must be doubtful for an Annie Elizabeth, widow of Thomas James Kidd died at her son's residence Glenharry Bagenalstown Sept. 22 1972.

* The farm was carried on by the son, Thomas Roland. There were two other sons, George Kidd and William Henry Kidd. These men now (1972) in their fifties or sixties.

one now a retired Army Colonel, and the other Dr. R. F. Cantan, of Dublin. Constance married the Rector of Tullow, Rev. Jameson, and had a daughter who also married a parson, Rev. J. Nelson, of Staplestown, Co. Carlow. Norah married Philip Pallin of Curragh House.

- (6) John Kidd. This man remained a farmer. Married a Roman Catholic and became one. He had a son, Ralph.⁺
- (7) William Kidd, also a farmer "of Glenharry". Two daughters.
- (8) Nathaniel Kidd (evidently running short of the usual names, - Joseph, George, Thomas, William and John). A doctor, who went to Kansas, U.S.A. and had a son, Adair, also a doctor, but left no issue.
- (9) Frederick Kidd. His birth date as given me by one of his daughters was 1864. This was the year his mother died aged 42. Married at 19 she had had 9 sons, and as I was informed 2 daughters. Frederick became a very well known Veterinary Surgeon. He had three children, Irene, Edith and Victor, all living in 1959. Victor Frederick Kidd, late Provincial Bank, Fermoy, died 24 Aug. 1972.

So ends this account of the Slyguff branch of the Baheen Ballyrankin line.

⁺ Two Ralphs in this family. It is a recurrence of an unusual name. George Kidd, the first of Slyguff had an Aunt Eleanor who married the John Kidd of Knocknagee, as we have seen. This John of the Corbally line had an uncle Ralph Kidd who was killed at the battle of Castlecomer 1798, and his grandfather was also a Ralph.

By Franklin Kidd, Appleby Cottage, 24 Woodlands Road, Gt. Shelford,
near Cambridge. CB2 5LW.

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THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

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Part II The Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidss

CHAPTER 3

The Ballisland Branch

I have suggested in Chapter 1 that this line originated in Wicklow-Wexford with a William Kidd (third generation) who married a Mary Loftus in 1698, and was living at Ballisland in 1728 with family of one son and two daughters, and that this son of unknown name (fourth generation) was the father of the Samuel Kidd of Ballisland of 1740-1812 of the tombstone in the Old Yew Tree graveyard* in Shillelagh (fifth generation). This is, of course, a guess on evidence of dates and locality. Against it is the fact that on my attributions there are no other Kidss who could be Samuel's brothers and sisters. He stands alone in the fifth generation in this line, and this seems unusual as we thus have no male collaterals, either for Samuel himself or his father of unknown name.

Sixth generation.

I have records of the following children of Samuel Kidd 1740-1812

- (1) William Amona Kidd (1780-1842), died aged 62, also of the Tombstone Samuel in the Old Yew Tree Graveyard of Shillelagh. In 1825 tithe records, we find William Kidd with 28 acres in

* "Erected by William Kidd in memory of his father Samuel Kidd of Ballisland, who departed this life 8 June 1812 aged 72 years. Also here lieth the body of George brother of the said William who died 27 Feb. 1828 aged 47 years. And also is interred the remains of said William Kidd who died 9 July 1842 aged 60 years". There is also a record of George Kidd's death Feb. 1828 in the Parish Register of Clonegall Church. Here he is called George Amona Kidd. Apparently his brother William also used this name, Amona, for we find in the register of baptism in Carnew Church, 7.11.1825, John A. of William A. and Anne Kidd".

There are two possibles on dates as brothers of Samuel of Ballisland. These are

- (1) John Kidd of Kilrush 1737-1831, thought more likely to be eldest child of Thomas Kidd of Coolroe who married Hannah Clark in 1736.
- (2) William Kidd of Cashel, who married a Mary and baptised a son Thomas at St. John's Cathedral Cashel Co. Tipperary in 1775, but he has seemed to me more likely to belong to the Corbally and Castlecomer branch on grounds of locality.

By Franklin Kidd, Appleby Cottage, 24 Woodlands Road, Gt. Shelford,
near Cambridge. CB2 5LW.

- 31 -

Townland of lower Ballingate, Parish of Carnew. In Custom House Register of Deaths, Ann Kidd died 1870 aged 85 (Born 1785) of Ballingate Shillelagh, widow of a farmer, witness Benjamin Rathwell, her son-in-law (see below).

- (2) Samuel Kidd, 1785 c - farmer of Ballingate. This comes from the Customs House registration of the marriage of his son Robert Kidd in 1849, which is also recorded in Carnew Register, where we are told that Robert and his wife were both aged 45. Robert, also, is a farmer of Ballingate. His wife's maiden name was Ann Dowde of Money, born 1804. We can only guess the date of Samuel's birth 1780-90. It is curious that no other children of this Samuel except Robert are found. It looks as if there is a gap here to be filled.
- (3) Joseph Kidd, 1780 c - A Joseph Kidd paid tithes on 3 acres in Townland of Coolkenne in the Parish Aghowle in 1825. These places are close by Shillelagh. No other evidence.
- (4) George Amona Kidd, (1781-1828). Again of the stone in the Old Yew Tree Graveyard at Shillelagh. No record of his ever being married.*

Here I bring in two Kidds not so far satisfactorily placed with any branch but born circa 1780. First a Christopher Kidd who married Ann Atkin in 1809. Secondly William Thomas Kidd who married Frances McCormick also in 1809, Ferns Ossory and Leighton Marriage Licence Bonds. This is the only case out of some fifty records prior to 1845 in which two christian names are used. It rather suggests the presence of two William Kidds in the same neighbourhood.

Seventh Generation

Let us first dispose of Robert, Samuel's son. He married late a woman in her forties and may be presumed to have left no issue. That leaves us then with the children of William 'Amona' Kidd (1780-1842) and his wife Ann of whom there are nine.

* A woman who could have been George's wife is an Ann Kidd who, as recorded in the Customs House register, died in April 1867 aged 80 (born 1787) of Money, widow of a farmer. This is almost certainly the Ann Kidd who is recorded in Griffiths valuation 1850 as having one acre at Money. Money is not far from Askamore. A slight connexion might be found in the fact Robert, Samuel's son's wife was a Miss Dowde of Money born 1804. Robert might have got to know her while visiting his uncle's widow at Money.

FRANKLIN KIDD
GREAT BRITAIN

By Franklin Kidd, Appleby Cottage, 24 Woodlands Road, St. Shelford,
near Cambridge. CB2 5JW.

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- (1) Catherine Kidd, b. 1808 or 9. She is recorded in Carnew Register, as baptised by William and Anne Kidd on 16th of November, 1809, and in the Ferns Ossory and Leighton Marriage Licence Bonds there is a marriage of Anna or Catherine Kidd to James Rock in 1837.
- (2) Elizabeth Kidd, born 1809 or 10. There is recorded in the Custom's House Register, Dublin, the death of an Elizabeth Kidd in 1867 aged 57 on 26th of April. Thomas Motherwell was witness of death and Elizabeth is described as a farmers daughter of Ballingate, Shillelagh. If the age is correct, she must have been born in 1809 or early 1810. It seems extremely likely that she was the second child of William and Anne: but if so either the dates are questionable or the first child Catherine was not baptised till a year or so after birth.

There now follows a curious and unexplained gap of ten or so years before the next child of which I have record -

- (3) Samuel Kidd, 1821-1855. His death and burial are recorded in the Clonbegall Register, born 1821 buried 17 Nov, 1855, aged 34 of Brummin. His marriage to a widow Elizabeth Dixon nee Griffin in 1853 two years before he died is in the Customs House Register where he is described as a farmer of Ballingate and his father is given as William Kidd farmer. The witnesses were John Griffin and a George Kidd (see below) undoubtedly his brother.

Before going on to the other six children of William 'Amons' Kidd, it is convenient to deal with Samuel's descendants. He had only the one child (8th generation) name William Kidd (1854-1931). This William Kidd married Sarah Jane Blake of Preban 13 September 1893 (Preban and Moyne Parish Register). He is described as of Drummine Clonbegall. His father's name is entered as Samuel and her father as William Blake. In the same Register we find Sarah Jane Kidd buried 24 May, 1924.

Sarah and William Kidd had two sons that I know of (9th generation), one named Samuel again (grandfather's name), the other William Blake, his mother's surname and his father's christian name. ^{Samuel's} marriage is in the Preban and Moyne register "Samuel William Kidd and Elizabeth Edith Boyd of Drummen 4th Jan. 1922" (or query 32). I do not know whether they had any children.

^{William} William Blake Kidd, I have known by correspondence from about 1959 when he was at the Moyne Post Office and I owe the following information dated 1960 about his children, six boys and four girls, and grandchildren (10th and 11th generations) to him. He married

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Annie J. Dowse in 1928.

- (i) Sylvia Sara Margaret born 5.6.1930, married Gordon Brickaden, one son.
- (ii) William Golding Joseph born 27.10.1931, married 1960 Polly Moore of Co. Cavern and is now living in Dublin (1970).
- (iii) Dorothy Ann born 25.2.1934, married in 1954, four sons living in Co. Kildare.
- (iv) George Samuel born 30.4.1935, about to be married and live in Ballinglen.
- (v) Joseph John born 28.7.1937, on the farm at Ballinglen.
- (vi) Edward James Samuel born 31.12.1941, at sea.
- (vii) Wallace Blake, born 11.1.1944 on the farm.
- (viii) Eva Gertrude born 7.11.1945, at school in Dublin.
- (ix) Margaret born 15.4.1948, at school in Moynes.
- (x) David Robin born 3.12.1949 at school in Moynes.

This is the sort of family my grandfather the Constable in Royal Irish Constabulary had at Killaloe Co. Clare a couple of generations earlier.

I return now to continue with the children (seventh generation) of William 'Amona' and Anne Kidd.

- (4) Sarah Kidd, baptised by William and Anne Kidd 6 July, 1823 (Carnew Register.) Nothing more known of her.
- (5) William Kidd, 1824 - of Ballingate 1824-1888, died aged 64 (Carnew Register): married Eliza Levingstone 25 June 1861 (Kilrush Register). Leased 63 acres (Griffiths valuations) in Townland of Lower Ballingate, in Parish of Carnew 1850. His wife died in 1907 aged 79, so born 1828, and 33 years old when she married.

William and Eliza had five children (eighth generation), whose baptisms are recorded in Carnew (eighth generation) all of Ballingate: (see later 8th and 9th generations).

- (i) Samuel 3.5.1863, (ii) William 28.5.1865, (iii) Anne 16.12.1866, (iv) George 10.6.1869 (died young) (v) George 23.7.1870.

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Again I will insert here what I know of their descendants. The first of the above, Samuel, we know his wife's name was Margaret Ebbs and that they baptised four children between 1900 and 1904 stating themselves to be of Idarigal in the case of the first two and last and of Tombrean (a next door Townland) in the case of the third. Their names were Lydia 3.4.1900, Elizabeth 1.10.1901, William Thomas 11.3.1903, and Thomas 28.4.1904 (9th generation). The only one of these I know more of is William Thomas who was living in 1961 at Ballisland House, Shillelagh. He was born in 1903 (Carnew Register) and married Susan Martha Ebbs of Gorey in 1935 (Gorey and Kilnehue Register). William Thomas Kidd and Susan Martha Kidd registered their children (Kilpipe Register) 1936, 1939 and 1943, but I have no names.

The second William lived at Hillbrook 1865-1924 (Carnew Register) married M. E. Murphy in 1903 being then a farmer of Carnew Parish (Clonegall Register). His widow Mary Bally died in 1903. A son of theirs, named Horace of Hillbrook House, Tinabely died in 1960 and was buried at Carnew.

The third, Anne Kidd married a James Porter and the fourth George Kidd had no issue.

Once more we return now to the children (7th generation) of William 'Amona' Kidd 1780-1842 (6th generation.) The remaining four were as follows -

- (6) John A. Kidd, baptised by William A. Kidd and Anne Kidd, Carnew Register 17.11.1825. It seems certain that the 'A' stands for 'Amona'. Could 'Amona' possibly be a faulty transcription of 'Antony'. Nothing further emerges about this man so far.
- (7) Jane Kidd of Balingate, daughter of William Kidd, farmer, married Benjamin Rathwell in 1850, Carnew Register and Customs House Register. William Kidd witness.
- (8) Anne Kidd of Balingate married William Cooper of Aghowle 1863, Customs House Register, witness George Kidd. It will be recalled that Anne had an uncle Joseph with land at Aghowle.
- (9) George Kidd of Camolin, schoolmaster 1827-1890, aged 63, Carnew Register. I have a fairly full record of this man and his descendants mainly from one of his grandsons, the Reverend George Frederick Kidd. George Kidd was married at Ardamine Church near Gorey 14 September 1859 to Ann Butler of Cronyhorn Carnew parish, described "at present residing in Courtown." He was 32 years and almost certainly by then a

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schoolmaster at Camolin. He and his descendants have been spoken of as the Camolin Kidds, and he is described as of Camolin in the burial register at Carnew. Camolin is about half way between Ferns and Gorey on the main north south road. His wife survived him by 20 years, and died 18 September 1910 aged 75. There is a stone commemorating them both in Carnew Churchyard. One more thing, in 1850 (Griffith's valuations) he held 9 acres at Ballard, Parish of Carnew. Ballard is at Shillelagh. George and Anne had 8 children (eighth generation).

George Kidd of Camolin's eight children (eighth generation)

- (1) Sarah Catherine Kidd (combining the names of two of her aunts, baptised 1860 at Preban Moyne died 1919* Married Samuel Jordan, St. John's Church, Limerick, 3 July 1893. Two girls, (9th generation) Ruby May and Sarah Catherine, both of whom died fairly young, one the year before her mother died, and the other the same year as her mother died.
- (2) William Kidd, born 1862 (Preban and Moyne Register). Emigrated to U.S.A. Two girls and a boy (ninth generation) named Edwin, unmarried, and by now probably an old man.
- (3) Thomas Butler Kidd 1864-1919, baptised Preban and Moyne Register, burial Carnew Register 18 July 1916 and there described as of Dalkey and as 53 years of age. Evidently a man in some trade or profession.
- (4) Anna Maria Kidd, "Annie", Baptised 1865 Tombe Register. Tombe is near Camolin. Anna Kidd of Camolin buried 1910 Carnew Register.
- (5) "Bessie" (Elizabeth) Hester Kidd. Baptised 1866 Tombe Register. Died 1925. (Carnew Register) and lived and taught at Camolin.
- (6) George Kidd, born 1868. Baptised Tombe. Died 1928. Carried on trade as a Gentleman's outfitter in Dublin. Had two sons (ninth generation). (a) Rev. Harold Kidd. In 1957 at Moyne and Preban Parishes. In 1959 at Caversham Vicarage, Leyburn, Yorkshire. Two boys and two girls, (tenth generation):
(b) Walter H. P. Kidd born 1903 and married Hilda, date?
- (7) Margaret, baptised at Tombe.

* I cannot trace origin of this date.

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- (8) Samuel, baptised at Tombe, died 1948. He lived in Limerick, and died in Dublin, and is buried at St. George's Cemetery (now disused). He married Elizabeth Sproute in Limerick. Samuel had two sons and a daughter (9th generation) all baptised in Trinity Church, Limerick. What was his trade or profession?
- (a) The eldest son, George Frederick Kidd, born 1903, entered the Church, and was 14 years as a missionary in Kenya. He married (?) and had a son Brian Kidd, an engineer, and a daughter, Bridget, a teacher (10th generation). When I first corresponded with him he was at Millisle, Co. Down, but then came to England to the living at Collingbourne, Wilts., and is now retired and living at 17 The Waldrons, Thornford, Sherborne, Dorset.

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THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

Part II The Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

Introduction

I have told in Part I how and why I started in 1958 my pursuit of the Kidds of Ireland and some, but not yet all, of what I discovered about the Kidds of the north coming from Scotland. I was trying to trace my grandfather's origins. I had not much to go on. Both my father and my grandfather were Benjamins.

When I was a boy living at Croydon (1897-1904) and later at Tonbridge (1904-1930) my grandparents lived first at Brixton and later at Dulwich and we visited them on occasions. My father used to tell us tales about his adventures as a boy in Ireland. My grandfather died in 1914 and my father in 1916.

In 1927 my brother had a letter from my father's youngest brother, by that time in California. Answering a query about grandfather, he wrote "My father never told us anything about himself or his family, though we "all tried many times to get some information on the subject. My mother, "however, used to tell us that he had lived when a boy with an elder sister "in a "very large house"; that this sister was not very nice to him and "that he wanted to run away to sea and eventually did so. He did not like "it, and was afraid to go home, so drifted round the world, until he "eventually joined the Royal Irish Constabulary, where he was in some "official position or other when my mother met him. I understand that "years afterwards she induced him to try to trace his sister, but he "found that she was dead and all trace of her was lost. We ourselves "nor any of our friends or relatives have any other information other "than this."

It was 30 years later after my retirement in 1957 that I began my search. With only this to go on except for a memory that my mother had once told me that "Grandpa" had said to her out of the blue "If you only knew, you would find that you were related to people well known in London". This and the reference, emphasized in quotes to "a very large house" fitted in with the surmise outlined in part I, that he derived from the Keady Kidds of Armagh. There was a Dr Hugh Kidd (1826-1895), in London, in his later life who with his wife, (a second wife younger than himself), was well to do and well known in society. He had been head of a large Dublin Hospital and was, if the surmise made in Part I is correct, grandfather Benjamin's 2nd cousin. My own wife who was at the Grove School in London circa 1905-1910 says there were girls there who claimed to be related to the then widely read author of Social Evolution, Mr Benjamin Kidd, my father.

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Well, however that may be, I got hold fairly soon of the outline record of grandfather Benjamin's career in the R.I.C. and the record of his marriage from Customs House Register in Dublin (Protestant marriages in Ireland had had to be registered from 1845 onwards). In these two documents he left a clear enough trail pointing to his being the son of a farmer, also named Benjamin (marriage certificate), somewhere on the common border of Co Wicklow and Co Wexford (R.I.C. record), which, as I went on to discover, is the heart land of the Kidds of South Ireland. In the registers of Carnew Church in the Parish of Carnew which straddles the borders, I found a far larger number of Kidds, births, marriages and deaths, than anywhere else. The trouble was no Benjamin Kidd was amongst them and no other Benjamin Kidd has turned up anywhere else in the South. If he was so anxious to conceal his origins as he appears to have been can we be certain that the information which he gave to the R.I.C. and in his marriage certificate are correct? In this Part II I shall assume that they are, and you will find when I come to the Askamore branch (Askamore is in the Parish of Carnew) that by exercising my imagination and ingenuity, together with some odd bits of information from members of the Askamore Kidds of today, I have been able to place him tentatively.

I have now collected so much data about the Kidds of Southern Ireland that I felt I should put it together on record. There is necessarily a great deal of speculation with regard to the inter-relationships especially in the earlier generations following the first arrivals. This speculation and the balancing of probabilities on basis of evidence of dates, locality, names, occupations etc., etc., constitutes a main line of interest in the tale.

The Kidds of South Ireland male and female have married people with surnames of English rather than Irish origin and there has been little mixture of blood with the native catholic Irish. There has also been a seep away of Kidds from Ireland to U.S.A., Canada, South Africa, Australia, and back to England or Scotland. Conversion to Catholicism seems to have been rare. And of course there has been the occasional arrival over the years of other Kidds from England or Scotland, especially into Dublin.

My sources of information besides that gained from Kidds still living have been Parish Registers, the State records of births, deaths and marriages, kept in Dublin, tombstones and memorial tablets, records of land valuations deeds of purchase and sale, wills, old directories and newspapers etc. I am sure that further records will be found which will add to, confirm or modify the tale I have fitted together. This includes a good many hundred Kidds over the years from the mid Seventeenth Century. If I can, I shall get my collection of records organised and made available for anyone who may be interested in the future to continue the hunt. There are still a large number of loose ends.

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Finally I think anyone really interested should (1) have a good map to be able to follow the arguments based on locality and (2) make out for themselves in 'family tree' form the whole or the particular parts in which they are most concerned. Incidentally the Kidds of the North, in my account of them, start one generation before those in the South so that for example 2nd generation in the north dates with 1st in the south and so on.

CHAPTER I

The first three generations

→ added

The Kidds of Southern Ireland, as I have detailed in Part I, are only as one in ten compared with those of the North. These in the North clearly originated in Scotland coming as traders and settlers from ports on the Firth of Clyde to ports on the North Antrim coast, and being Presbyterian Protestants. Were those in the South also from Scotland? For a time I thought so.

The earliest Kidd records so far found in the South of Ireland start with two in the register of St. Micham's, Dublin:-

Richard Kidd married Ellen Kelly 10 April 1637

Richard Kidd married Brichett Kelly 5 Nov. 1640.

From these two entries, I assume that Ellen died soon after marriage, and that Richard then married her sister. Also we can assume Richard to have been born 1605 c. I shall call him the first generation of South Ireland Kidds.

On evidence of date alone he could have been son or nephew of the first Kidd recorded in Northern Ireland, Walter Kid merchant of Dunluce, Co. Antrim and burgess of Irevine in Ayrshire, Scotland, whose son James is recorded as having settled in Dunluce, married and had young family there of 8 prior to 1641. Other Kidds also, who were probably sons or relatives of this merchant Walter Kid, settled in North Antrim from Scotland at this time. Walter's dates appear to be 1570c.-1635c.

The name, Richard, however, bothered me. It did not seem in character. Also the fact that the Southern Kidds were Episcopalians. I then found in "The Bax Family" by Bernard Thistlethwaite 1936, a detailed study of a Quaker family originating in a Richardus Kidd of Settle, in Yorkshire, buried at Giggleswick in 1589, born 1530c. His great-grandson, John Kidd, was the original Quaker who "suffered for his Faith". John's descendants are fully recorded, but Thistlethwaite gives only his direct ancestors back to Richardus. They were, his father, William Kidd, baptized Giggleswick 1596, married Catherine Preston 1618; his grandfather Thomas, baptized Giggleswick 1572, married Janeta Forster 1592.

Now John Kidd's second son was a Richard Kidd, and the name Richard occurs in the six following generations. So it is no great assumption to make that among the so far untraced sons and grandsons of Richardus (1530c. - 1589) there were Richards, and that one grandson born 1600c. could have been the Richard who went to Dublin and married the Kelly girls. I believe the Society of Genealogists, London, possess copies of parish registers of Settle and Giggleswick 1568 - 1610. More research is needed into earlier records of Yorkshire Kidds.

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There is more indirect evidence. We shall see the early Kidds of Dublin appear to have been in the clothier's trade. Now, John Kidd the first Quaker was a clothier. One of John's sons was a clothier, and one of his grandsons a weaver, who moved south to Reading, near London. I think we can safely assume that the Kidds of Giggleswick were a family engaged in sheep farming in the Yorkshire hills, and in weaving and trading in woollen fabrics, and that the first Kidd to reach Dublin did so as a trader from the port of Preston. Preston lies at the head of the estuary of the river Ribble, about 35 miles from Settle, which is in the hills near the source of the river. In the early 17th century Liverpool was a small village compared with Preston, which had been granted a Charter as early as 1179.* Woollen weaving was one of its important industries.

The second generation.

The only candidate so far known is Thomas Kid of Dublin (1640c. to 1704). There is a record of an intestacy or inquisition for this Thomas dated 1704. If we assume a normal span of life, this Thomas Kid would have been born about 1640, so that by dates he qualifies as a son of Richard of Dublin above. It seems probable too that he must have been a man of means, and could have been connected with the trade and manufacture of textiles and clothing.

The third generation.

If the above Thomas Kidd had sons, we should expect them to have birth dates about 1670-1680. I have found in records seven, a David Kidd, a James Kidd, two Georges and two Thomass and a William Kidd, all born at about this time. I shall, as we proceed, make a case that possibly the two Georges are the same man, and also the two Thomases. David and James were in Dublin. One George and one Thomas, respectively, of Athlone and Limerick. William, the other Thomas and the other George were close together in the region of the juncture of Co. Carlow, Co. Wicklow and Co. Wexford, and the towns or villages of Carnew, Shillelagh and Clonegall. (See map)

The above five or seven Kidds of the third generation on evidence of date suggest that it is likely that the original Richard had other sons in Dublin of whom no record has so far emerged.+ I shall assume they were

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- * It would be interesting to find out whether Kidds are recorded among the burgesses of Preston.
 - + Among the records examined are St. Marie's Church, Monkstown, Dublin, 1669-1757; St. Peter's and St. Kevin's (one volume) 1669-1761 Dublin; St. Micham's, Dublin, St. Werbrigh; St. Andrews, St. Andoes, St. Anne and St. Brides one volume 1632-1800; St. Catherines 1636-1715; St. John the Evangelist and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, one volume 1677-1880; St. Nicholas Without 1694-1739; Provost Winter's Registers Trinity College, Dublin.

related either as brothers or first cousins. It is advised that the reader at this stage keeps before him Chart No.1. The Kidds of Southern Ireland, first 3 generations. Also the sketch map of the Kidd country around the juncture of the three counties Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow.

(1) David Kidd of Dublin 1670 c. - 1736, 5th Nov. (third generation). What we know of David Kidd comes from Bethams Abstracts of the Wills of David himself (of the City of Dublin, taylor), and later of his daughter Ann. David's will dated 5 Nov. 1736, proved 14 June 1737, left his property to his wife Mary and his daughter Ann. In the register of St. Marie's Church, Monkstown, Dublin, we find that Ann Kid married James Ware (sic) in 1738. James was a widower. For in 1759 Ann Weir (sic), widow of James Weir of Dublin, merchant, dates a will 3rd July 1759, proved 19th Jan. 1760, leaving her property to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Jaffary, and her step-daughter, Mary Weir, and her mother, Mary Kidd.

I think we can deduce from the above that David Kidd left no descendants in the male line, was born 1765 c., married a Mary, and had his daughter, Ann, about 1695-1700, his wife being about 25 when she married (born 1670-1675), and still living in 1759.

Now as to this Mary, wife of David Kidd, Tailor, of Dublin, there is evidence that she could have been the daughter of Francis Brookes, of Clough, Wexford, 'gent'. There is a Townland of Clough, in Parish of Clonmore, Union of Enniscorthy. The evidence is again from Bethams Abstracts of Prerogative Wills (1718) "Francis Brookes, of Clough in Wexford, gent: brothers James and John Brookes; sister Anne White and her sons Francis and John White - sister Mary Kidd. The evidence is not conclusive, and rests on name and dates and locality. It fits with the further picture it unfolds.

(2) James Kidd, of Dublin, 1675 c. - 1744, silk weaver (third generation). What is known about this James derives from an unusual number of Deeds in which he was Grantor preserved in the Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin. In the Grantor index covering the years 1708-1729, there are 21 Kidd entries for Southern Ireland, - 19 of them are James's.* Briefly abstracted they are as follows:-

June 1737. James Kidd silk weaver lets to Patrick Fling yeoman premises for 31 years at £2.4.0.

Mar. 1737. Lets land to Samuel Parke a Chirurgeon of Dublin.

Sept. 1735. Raises £100 on security of property from Rev. Charles Whellingam, Archdeacon of Dublin.

* The two others are (1) the Thomas Kidd of the next paragraph and a John McMahon Kidd, Captain in H.M. 22nd Reg. of Foot, assigning him land in City of Cork.

- May 1738. Assigns property to creditors redeemable for £122, payable May 1739.
- June &
July 1738. Raises £100 on security of properties.
- Nov. 1738. Raises £40 on security of property leases.
- Dec. 1738. Raises £200 on security of property leases, mortgage discharged later.
- Feb. 1738. Lets property for annual rent £5.
- Mar. 1738. Raises £300 on security of properties.
- May 1739. Lets to Henry Sherwin (Goldsmith) property annual rent £40.
- May 1739. Raises £100 on properties. Mortgage discharged following year.
- April 1740. Lets property.
- April 1740. Lets property rent £18.
- May 1740. Assigning land in City (small plots) to the Archdeacon Rev. Charles Whellingham.
- June 1740. Raises £100 on mortgage of several house properties to William Devall 'gent'. James Kidd's son John Kidd one of witnesses of deed (William Devall a public notary).
- Nov. 1740. Assigns lease of house "Sign of the Blew Cross" in which he lived and tennis court to James Picken Gent.
- Nov. 1743. Lets two houses £8.5.0. rent.
- Oct. 1744. (not registered till 1746) Lease of house property at rent of £6.*

* Location of properties.

'House situated Aungier St/York Street, bounded on S. by house belonging to James Kidd, situated in Parish of St. Peters'

'Houses on East side of Water lane and Marrowbone Lane: southside of Aungier St.'

Dwelling house in which James Kidd then lived situated on Eastside of Aungier St. known as the Sign of the Blew Ball, together with backside and tennis court at rear of the town houses which adjoin the said house on the south side.

Houses on North side of Marrowbone Lane.

Property on East side of Kevin's Port.

Glebe on West side of Kevin's Port.

Trades mentioned of those renting etc., Taylor, Goldsmith, Carpenter, Chirurgeon, Silkweaver, Glazier.

What can fairly be deduced from the above is, I think, the following:-
James Kidd of Dublin was born 1670-80. He was brought up to the trade of silkweaving. He married 1710-20 and had one son at least, named John Kidd. From 1737, the date of the proving of the will of David Kidd, the tailor of Dublin City, James owns house and land properties in Dublin, from which he receives in the order of £100 - a year at least from the records surviving, and, as may well be, more from other properties as well. That he raised sums up to £300 - on short term loans secured on these properties. Finally, he died about 1743-5. There is no direct evidence that he was a brother of David, the tailor, son of Thomas (will of 1704), but on general grounds, that is of dates, calling, status and the absence of any other Kidds recorded, it does not seem very unlikely that he in fact was so.

James's son John, appears again I think in the Abstract of a Will dated 17 March 1782, and proved 4 Jan. 1783, that is forty years after he witnessed a deed of his father in 1740. So he must have been by then an old man of say 60-70 years of age. The will is of one James Parkinson of Drumcondra Lane, Dublin, a carpenter, who was also of a good age for he had a great nephew and niece. His property was left to (1) his nephew James Parkinson and his children James Parkinson and Anne.
(2) his sister Elizabeth Connor and her daughter Anne Connor.
(3) his brother John Kidd.

For James Parkinson to have a brother named John, implied to me that James Parkinson's mother lost her husband when her three children (1) James of Mill, (2) his brother, father of nephew and niece Parkinson and (3) his sister Elizabeth Connor, were very young and then married James Kidd the silk weaver by whom she had another son John born 1710-20. The three Parkinson children were born say 1705-1715. It looks also as if the James Parkinson of the will was a childless widower or bachelor and that he and his $\frac{1}{2}$ brother John Kidd must have remained close friends throughout life.

One would presume that a line of Dublin Kidd may have descended from this John (b.1720c.) but I have not yet followed this up intensively. The Dublin picture in which many Kidds appear is more complex than that of the others I attempt to unravel, owing to influx into Dublin of Kidds from elsewhere in Ireland and from England over the years, and I shall not deal with them for the time being.

(3) George Kidd, of Newtownbarry Cemetery (1683-1763). Third generation.
This man and his wife, Eleanor, both died 1st Nov. 1763, each aged 80. Their stone, and that of their son, also George, lies in an old graveyard near Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford. It is I think new evidence discovered and reported to me by Patrick Doyle, stonemason of Coolkenno. "We had to wade through a meadow, sandpits, bracken and barbed wire, and in the middle of a field of barley is the little graveyard all overgrown with nettles and weeds of all kinds". Molly Kidd 3.7.63. It reads: "Underneath lie the bodies of George Kidd and Eleanor his wife; both died 1 Nov. 1763 each aged 80 years."

Also their son George Kidd (fourth generation) late of Ballynastraw who died 12 April 1812 aged 84 years. Their son was therefore born in 1728 when Elenor his mother was 42. The son appears certainly to be the George Kidd of Parish of Kilrush recorded in the burial register of Carnew 11/5/1812 aged 84 (born 1728), and also the George Kidd of Raheen, whose 6th daughter married William Plummer of Ballyrankin. (Marriage Settlement Deed of 1809). The following is an abstract of this Deed. "Marriage Settlement of 3rd April 1809 between

- (1) William Plummer, of Ballyrankin, Co. Wexford, gent., and
- (2) George Kidd, of Raheen, of said County, and Elizabeth Kidd, his sixth daughter, and
- (3) Joseph Kidd, of Raheen, farmer,

whereby William Plummer grants to Joseph Kidd for £50.- the lands of Ballyrankin 179 acres, Joseph being required to pay an annuity of £20.- to Elizabeth if she survives her husband, William Plummer. Witnesses Hercules Atkins Attorney and John Pounden Merchant both of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford."

It seems certain that Joseph was a son of George, and a brother of Elizabeth, and great-grandfather of the late Mr. John Kidd, of Ballyrankin. I shall deal with the later history of this Raheen, Ballyrankin line of Kidds further on.

It is, however, necessary to bring in here the probability that George Kidd of fourth generation, who is described on the Newtownbarry stone as "late of Ballynastraw", in the Carnew Register as of Parish of Kilrush and, on the above Deed, as of Raheen, is identical with a George Kidd who married also a Judith Dockrell in 1753 (Ferns Marriage Bonds). At this date he would have been only 25 years old. By this first marriage it is believed he had four children before Judith died circa 1766, their names being William born 1753, Judith born 1756, George born 1760 and lastly a Joseph Kidd born 1765. This Joseph is the well attested ancestor of the Cranmore and Bohermore lines. Judith, George and William are recorded on a Tombstone in Churchyard of Carnew as follows:-

"Sacred to the memory of George Kidd late of Ballynastraw who died
"1 Aug. 1825 aged 65. Also his brother William Kidd who died
"7 Feb. 1829 aged 76 and Judith Kidd sister of the above named
"George and William who died 8 Feb. 1867 aged 105."*

These three were probably all unmarried. They are referred to in a Deed⁺ dated 1824 (a year before George's death). The parties were:-

* Memorials of the Dead in Ireland. Vol. VII p.103.

+ Deed reference.

- (1) William Seabrooke of Ballynastraw, farmer.
- (2) George Kidd, farmer, and Judith.
- (3) William Kidd of Ballynastraw, farmer.

James Rainsford of Ballynastraw had surrendered a lease dated Nov. 1775 of part of the lands of Ballynestagh (sic) and premises (Ballynastraw?). William Seabrooke now holds lease of 90 acres at £65. per annum on east side of road from Clonegall to Newtownbarry. Agreed that this lease and premises should go to and be enjoyed by William Kidd, George Kidd and Judith Kidd, and the survivor of them, and should revert to said William Seabrooke, George, William and Judith each paying William Seabrooke 10/-d.

Why should William Seabrooke have acted as this Deed suggests to benefit George, William and Judith? It would seem likely that he was the William Seabrooke who married a Susan Kidd in 1820 (Clonegal Reg.) where he is described as of Ballyboy. This marriage is also recorded in the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin Marriage Licence bonds. Susan would have been born circa 1800, and I shall suggest she was one of Joseph's daughters, and niece of George, William and Judith. (See later section on the Cranmore and Bohernabreena lines.)

To go back now to our George Kidd (fourth generation) of Raheen, of Kilrush parish, and "late of Ballynastraw". (1728-1812): I have not traced the name of his second wife. What is interesting and odd is that, if I am correct, he called some of the children of the second wife by the same names as those of the first wife, another Joseph, another Judith and another George. (See later section on the Ballyrankin Kidds.)

Finally, who was the father, the George Kidd born 1763, buried with his wife Elenor both of whom died on the same day and at the same age, 80 years, on 1 Nov. 1763. The conclusion we should come to is that he is identical with the George of Athlone, son or nephew of Thomas Kidd of Dublin will 1704, brother or cousin of David the tailor of Dublin 1670c.-1736; that he set up in a clothiers business in Athlone and was succeeded there by his son Sackville Kidd who became in due course sovereign or mayor of Athlone. The junction of Co. Wicklow, Co. Wexford and Co. Carlow was certainly, as we shall see, the centre of the Kidd clan outside Dublin itself. It was probably strongly protestant at that time. I have found no subsequent records of Kidds in or around Athlone. I think that George after handing on his Athlone business to his son Sackville, either retired to the Newtownbarry neighbourhood or died there while on a visit to his son George or brother (or cousin) William of Ballisland (see later). This William Kidd, (third generation No.7) whom we shall come to was the only one of the seven 3rd generation Kidds, who from firm records appears to have resided in the Wicklow Wexford border country at least from early manhood.

(4) Thomas Kidd, of Ballynastraw, 1675c. - 1740. Third generation.
 We come across this Thomas in two Deeds. In the first dated 1723 Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw, Co. Wexford, gent., purchases in 1723 the leases of varying properties in over a dozen townlands running south down the River Slaney from Clongall. In a later Deed in 1740, his eldest son and heir, William Kidd of Clongall, Clothier, jointly with a co-executor disposes of these same properties. They were both bought (£100.-) from and later resold (£600.-) to a Matthew Derenzi, of Clobemon Hall.

In the Roll of Apprentices, Dublin Company of Goldsmiths, 1653-1752, there appears "1739, John Kidd son of Thomas Kidd of Ballinstraw, Co. Wexford, bound to P. Popkens." We can date Thomas Kidd with fair certainty 1675c. to 1740.

We get the impression of a man of some means, aged 50 to 60, in 1723 buying as an investment or as a speculation land, houses and mill properties on a large scale, and living himself in a good house in close reach of his various properties. There is a Ballynastraw House and a Ballynastraw Cottage marked on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1841 in townland of Ballynastraw, Parish of Moyacombe, Co. Wexford, which is situated at the juncture of the three counties, Wexford, Wicklow and Carlow. There is a Clobemon Hall, in the townland of Clobemon, six miles down the River Slaney from Ballynastraw. Clongall lies just over the border in Co. Carlow, about a mile north of Ballynastraw House.

On dates, and on the Dublin and clothier connexion, it is reasonable to believe that Thomas Kidd came from the Dublin family, and was a brother of the David Kidd and James Kidd, of Dublin, dealt with above. It seems also very likely that Thomas of Ballynastraw was a relative of the George Kidd dealt with above, whose son was described on a tombstone as "late of Ballynastraw".

Of Thomas's son William, the tailor of Clongall, I have been unable to find any other record besides that mentioned above. I am inclined to think that he remained unmarried or died young, but of this more later.

Thomas's younger son, John, apprenticed to the Company of Goldsmiths, appears likely to be the John Kidd of Kilcombe, of whom we know through the record of the death of his widow in the Tombe (Camolin) Parish Register "1800 4 April burial of Mary Kidd widow of John Kidd of Kilcombe at Camolin aged 70". Kilcombe is not marked on the Bartholomew's $\frac{1}{2}$ to the mile maps of Ireland obtained about 1958, which I have used for the most part in this study. But in an earlier map of 1841 entitled The Townland Survey of the Co. of Wexford a Kilcombe church ruins and graveyard to the West of it is shown $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Camolin and 2 miles South of Askamore. I cannot find Tombe on my maps. I had the extracts from the Tombe (Camolin) parish registers from the Dean of Ferns in 1960. I wonder does the old graveyard of Kilcombe Church and the ruins still exist? There could well be Kidd graves there.

John of Kilcombe appears to have had several daughters. We may conveniently recount what there is to tell about them here. Tombe, Camolin and Ferns are on the main road east of the Wicklow mountains to Dublin. Ferns, once the capital of the Kingdom of Leinster, was a Cathedral town, the seat of a bishop. John, trained as a goldsmith, must have found some employment there, and was probably not a farmer. Presuming him ten years older than his wife, he would have been born c.1720. His daughters we think were the following:-

An Elizabeth Kidd of Tombe (born 1765) married Francis Smith of Tombe in 1788.

A Mary Kidd of Kilcombe (born 1766) married Solomon Doyle of Tombe in 1789.

These are from the Tombe Register. From the Ferns and Kilbride Register we have four baptisms between 1786 and 1796, a William, an Elizabeth, a Henry and a John, children of William Richardson and Mary Jane née Kidd. Also six children between 1791 and 1807 born to Henry Seabrook and his wife née White Kidd. These children were successively John, William, White a girl, Henry, Antony and Richard. The William Seabrook was born 1792, and would seem to be certainly the William Seabrook who later married Susan Kidd in 1820, and deeded land to George, William and Judith in 1824, as we have seen above.

Mary Jane and White Kidd would thus appear to have been born 1768c. and 1770c. and qualify as two more daughters of John of Kilcombe and his wife Mary (1730 to 1800).

What of this curious name White. The obvious suggestion is that Mary, John's widow, was a Miss Mary White. Now refer back to the will of Francis Brookes gent of Clough, Co. Wexford dated 1718 which I have already quoted as suggesting that his sister Mary Kidd née Brookes was David Kidd's wife. The Will mentions another sister of Francis Brookes, Anne White and her two sons, Francis and John White. I now suggest that Mary White, wife of John Kidd of Kilcombe was a sister of these two White boys. This would make her a niece by marriage of David Kidd.

(5) George Kidd, of Athlone, 1680c.-1745c or (1683-1763). (Third generation) We come now to the George Kidd of Athlone. He is recorded on a stone put up by his grandson, a Thomas Kidd, in the Church in Athlone, Co. Westmeath (Mem. of the Dead in Ireland Vol. 11). This reads as follows:- "Here lie the bodies of George Kidd, his wife and three of their children. As a mark of his filial affection Thomas Kidd erected this stone to preserve the memory of his father, Sackville Kidd, son to the above George, who also lies here interred with six of his children. He died on the 12th of October 1780 in the 63rd year of his age".

A thing which first attracts notice in the above is the curious Christian name of Sackville. He was a man of note. Three other records of him have been found. Lists of Freeholders (Dublin Genealogical Office Mss 443) gives Roscommon circa 1780 Saquil (sic) Kidd of Athlone, valuation £10. Index to Hibernian Chronicle 1769-1775, marriages Feb. 28, 1774, Sackville Kidd, Vice-Sovereign of Athlone, to Elizabeth Waller wid. of Thos. of Athlone. This clearly must have been a second marriage at the age of 57. Finally the Dublin Directory of 1780, under magistrates of chief towns, lists Saquille (sic) Kidd, Dec. 1779, Sovereign of Athlone. It may be noted at this stage that I have not so far found any other earlier or later records of Kidds in or around Athlone, which is situated at the strategic crossing of the Shannon river, more or less in the centre of Ireland.

We can date the George Kidd, Sackville's father, from the above inscription as born 1683c., mar. 1710c. Sackville was born 1717. Why was he christened Sackville? (If he was so christened). I turned my attention then to the Sackville family, and found at once a curious coincidence of dates. George Sackville (1st Viscount) 3rd son of Lionel Cranfield Sackville, 1st Duke of Dorset, was born on 26th Jan. 1716. He had a long and distinguished career (see Encyclopaedia Britannica 11th Edition), but I need only quote here one relevant passage. "In 1749 he was transferred to the cavalry, receiving the Colonelcy of the 7th (3rd) Irish Horse (Carabineers). With this Office he combined those of First Secretary to his father, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Irish Secretary of War; and a seat in each of the two Houses of Commons at Westminster and Dublin, winning at the same time the repute of being "the gayest man in Ireland except his father". He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Dublin. More must be available about his father: whether he had estates in Ireland, and if so, where. I doubt, however, whether George Kidd would have christened a son of his Sackville without there being some personal and close link somewhere. As there is no evidence that I know of connecting the Sackvilles with Athlone, I am inclined to think father George Kidd was born in Dublin, son of Thomas Kidd (Will 1704), and was engaged in some branch of the fashionable clothier's trade there in 1717 when his son Sackville was born and christened: that it was when his family was still young, say 1730c., that he set up business in Athlone, where his son Sackville followed on and clearly did well, since we find Sackville there as Vice-Sovereign in 1774, and occupying a good class dwelling. As we shall see later Sackville was, I think, a second Christian name which he used for prestige purposes in his business life, and that he had another name by which he was known in his family.

Athlone is not a large town (population 6,517 in 1901), but derives its importance from the fact that from earliest days it was as a military post, controlling the crossing of the River Shannon river. A castle and bridge were built in 1210. As the key to Connaught it was the seat of the Presidency of Connaught under Elizabeth, and withstood siege in 1641

rebellion. In 1690 and 1691 it sustained two sieges. In the first, it was held for James II. In the second, lost to forces of William III under a Dutch Commander, Jodert de Ginkell, who became Earl of Athlone, the title lasting in his line until 1844. In 1797 very large fortifications were built on the northern side of the river.

The hypothesis is reasonable, I think, that both George and Sackville of Athlone followed the trade, or business, of a high class military and gents' clothier in the more or less settled and prosperous period 1730 to 1780 when Sackville died.

We now come to the question as to whether George of Athlone could possibly be identical with the George of the Newtownbarry Stone who died on the same day as his wife, and was of the same age as her, on 1 Nov. 1763. At this time Sackville was 45, and his mother and father 84. They could both have died as the result of an ailment contracted on a visit to the Newtownbarry district in winter. The visit would have been to their youngest son George of Raheen, then 35 years old, who had set up as a business man or farmer in this neighbourhood because of the presence of relatives there, William the tailor of Clonegall (his father Thomas of Ballynastraw now dead), and as we shall see later, most probably a Kidd of Ballisland, son of the William Kidd of Ballisland of third generation.

An alternative reconstruction would be that George and Elenor of the Newtownbarry Stone moved from Athlone to Ballynastraw soon after the death of his brother Thomas of Ballynastraw in 1740. Sackville would at that time have been only 22 or so, and their younger son George only 12. Sackville would seem to have been a little young at that date to take on the Athlone business, but it is quite a possibility as his father was still in the background, and there could well have been an experienced assistant staff.

(6) Thomas Kidd of Limerick, born 1650 to 1680c. (Third generation). There is a well authenticated Peter Kidd, clothier and Freeman of Limerick in 1747 (Freeman Rolls), from whom can be traced with certainty the descent of a large Kidd family with many distinguished members. Peter's death is recorded in the Dublin Hibernian Journal of Wednesday, 29th February 1792 "died at Limerick Mr. Peter Kidd, formerly an eminent clothier". His wife was Honora Kean. The will of Thomas Kean, of Dublin, dated 21st Oct. 1767, proved 5th Feb. 1768, mentioned his sister Honora Kean, wife of Peter Kidd, and her eldest son, Michael Kidd, and her younger son, Edmond Kidd. (Betham's Abstracts of Prerogative Wills). Peter and Honora had a large family, and many of the children died young. Their burials and baptisms are in the Register of St. John's Church, Limerick, from 1743 to 1767. We can, from the above, date Peter's birth as 1715c.

Peter could thus very reasonably be a son of George of Athlone or another of the third generation Kidds, but for another piece of evidence. "There are earlier entries of Kyds or Kidds in the same Register (St. John's, Limerick) dating from 1713 Margaret wife of Thomas Kidd."* So states Mrs. Dorothy McColl, last surviving child (by second wife) of Joseph Kidd born 1824, died 1916, son of Thomas Kean Kidd 1780-1850 (St. John's Register, Limerick), corn merchant, son of Edmund Kidd, Solicitor, of Limerick (1753-1838) St. John's Register, who is mentioned as the younger son of Honora Kean and Peter Kidd in the Will referred to above. From this it appears that at about the time of Peter's birth, a Margaret Kidd, wife of a Thomas Kidd, died and was buried in Limerick, and that the husband, Thomas, was living at that date. We can only estimate Thomas's birth within wide limits, say 1650-1680.

It is possible to identify this Thomas of Limerick with the Thomas of Ballynastraw, as follows:-

David Kidd was a high class tailor of Dublin, succeeded to his father's business (Thomas of Dublin, Will 1704). David's brothers, George and Thomas, both in clothier trade, both moved out of Dublin, George setting up at Athlone, as above suggested, and Thomas in Limerick, as clothiers. Both did well in the relatively settled period following William III's accession (1689). In due course, Thomas between age of 30 and 40 married Margaret, who died at the birth of Peter in 1713. Thomas remained in business in Limerick for another 10 years. In 1723 he retired, and moved to Wexford, choosing Wexford through the fact of his brother's wife Mary's family being of Wexford.* He bought property, married a second wife, and settled down as a 'gent'. Meantime, he kept some interest in the Limerick business with a view to putting one of his sons into it. William, his eldest, and Peter were apprenticed in the clothiers' trade in Dublin. Eventually, William the eldest is a clothier at Clonegall, and Peter a clothier in Limerick, as we know from the records. On this interpretation, John, son of Thomas of Ballynastraw, apprenticed goldsmith in Dublin 1739 would have to be a son by a second wife whom Thomas married either before or after he bought the properties in Wexford. This second wife could be the Kathren Kidd who died 1724. Patrick Doyle told me he had found an old underground flag-stone in Carnew Churchyard with the inscription "Here lieth the body of Kathren Kidd.....April 1724". There were words he could not decipher.

* A recent search of the Register has failed to reveal this entry. It could easily have been a gravestone inscription, especially as, if it was a Register entry, why not include it when noting the others? A search of gravestones St. John's, Limerick, is indicated.

+ Also a William Kidd, a brother or cousin, at Ballisland.

(7) William Kidd. (Third generation) This Kidd (the last of the third generation so far found) appears in the Ferne Marriage Licence Bonds in 1695 as marrying a Mary Loftus. This record associates him geographically with the George Kidd of the Newtownbarry Cemetery and the Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw, and dates his birth approximately 1660-70. It looks, moreover, as if this William Kidd may have been the first of the Kidds to settle on the Wicklow-Wexford border.

Recently, through Mr. Harry Hollingsworth, I have been told of an MS 6054 in National Library, Dublin, among the FitzWilliam papers. These contain rent rolls, leases, etc., of an estate at Carnew and Shillelagh (The Demesne of Coalattin Park) in Co. Wicklow and Co. Wexford dated 1728.* The entry of interest is "Willm. Kid, his wife, one son and 2 daughters subtenant of Thomas Goodison chief tenant in townland of Ballyisland" p.95.

Will'm Kid's son could, from what we know, have been of any age up to 30 or more, living at home and unmarried, and William Kid, of Ballyisland (sic) therefore could have married about 1700. I conclude that he is in fact identical with the William Kidd who married Mary Loftus in 1698. Another interesting fact is that in these records of 1728 we find in a neighbouring townland a Valentine Loftus with a wife, six sons and a daughter, which suggests that this Valentine Loftus may well have been Mary Loftus's brother.

William Kidd, then, who we may describe as of Ballyisland (born 1670c. died 1740c.) was of the third generation, and his son of unknown name of the fourth generation. This so far unnamed man seems undoubtedly to have been the father of a Samuel Kidd of Ballialand born 1740, as recorded on one of the oldest gravestones in the Old Yew Tree graveyard at Shillelagh. I quote this as I had it from Patrick Doyle, stonemason, of Coolkenna "Erected by William Kidd in memory of his father Samuel Kidd of Ballialand, who departed this life 8 June 1842 aged 72 years. Also here lieth the body of George brother of the said William, who died 27 Feb. 1828 aged 47 years. And also is interred the remains of said William Kidd who died 9 July 1842 aged 60 years". There is also a record of George Kidd's death Feb. 1828 in the Parish Register of Clonegall Church. Here he is called George Amona Kidd. Apparently his brother William also used the name Amona, as witnessed by a Register of Baptism in Carnew Church. "7.11.1825 John A. of William A... and Anne Kidd". Samuel then was born in 1740, William his son in 1782, George, also his son, in 1781. I shall return to this when dealing later with the Ballialand line of Kidds from the fourth generation onwards. There must be some reason or significance in the use of the Christian name 'Amona' but I don't get it myself.

* "His lordship had imagined that he had settled among Protestant colony in Shillelagh and gave the inhabitants bargains that they could live comfortably upon" the agent in his report.

One is naturally prompted at this stage to ask who this first William Kidd of Ballisland was, and how connected with the other Kidds of the third generation who seem to congregate in this district around Shillelagh, Carnew and Clonegall on the border of Counties Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow. His marriage in 1698 is the earliest of definite Kidd records in this district so far. Had he come from Dublin? was he a son or nephew of 2nd generation Thomas Kidd of Dublin Will dated 1704? Was he a farmer or in some business or trade? I would plump for his having been connected with estate management after being born and brought up in Dublin.

Besides the son of unknown name, believed to be the father of Samuel of Ballisland 1740-1812, William of the third generation who married Mary Loftus in 1698 could also be the father of a Thomas Kidd of Coolroe 4th generation. But there is another conjecture which I prefer to the effect that Thomas of Coolroe was another son of George Kidd of the Newtownbarry stone and I shall return to this in dealing with the Ardsmore branch later. Anyhow, what we know of Thomas of Coolroe is as follows:-

In a Deed* registered 12 Nov. 1750, Caesar Colclough of Tintern, Co. Wexford, leases to Thomas Kidd of Coolroe, Co. Wexford, gent., all that part of Tintern (about 30 acres) commonly called the Little Grove, to his heirs and assigns, for the lives of himself and his wife Hannah and of Thomas Derenzy, son of Matthew Derenzy of Clobemon, Co. Wexford.

In the register of Tintern, "1805 May 7th at Owenduff Mrs. Hannah Kidd of Coolroe (died or was buried) aged 98".

Thomas Kidd married Hannah Clarke 1736, as recorded in the Ferns Marriage licences.+ I would suppose him therefore to have been born 1705-10c.

The locality Tintern, notable for the historic Tintern Abbey, separates him considerably from the main group of Kidds round about the juncture of the Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow County borders. Tintern is on the south coast some 30 miles from Newtonbarry as the crow flies, and a good deal further by road. Thirty acres seems to imply his occupation to have been that of a farmer. He may have gone to Tintern because it was his wife's home county. Anyhow he had money, and was not a labourer. The year after he married Hannah a John Kidd was born (1737), whose death in 1821 aged 84 as recorded in the Carnew register where he is stated to be of Kilrush. As Thomas Kidd marries Hannah Clarke 1736, and John Kidd of Kilrush born 1737, it seems more than likely that this John of Kilrush was the son of Thomas of Coolroe and of Tintern, and that on reaching manhood he had returned to his father's native stamping ground, and this may well have been through the influence of the Derenzy family of Clobemon, which is near Kilrush. It was a Matthew Derenzy

* 143/214/96635 Deed reference.

+ Printed in the Kildare Archaeological Society's Journal Vols. 9 & 10. Originals destroyed by the fire in the Four Courts, Dublin, in 1922.

of Clobemon Hall who sold the string of properties to Thomas of Ballynastraw in 1720.

There are three girl Kidds who could have been John of Coolroe's daughters, their marriages being recorded in the Ferns Marriage Licence already referred to. They are:

Elenor Kidd*	married	Bartholomew Goff	1764 (b.1739c.)
Mary Kidd	"	John Graham	1767 (b.1742c.)
Ann Kidd	"	Robert Sells	1771 (b.1746c.)

One must state, however, that these three, or some of them, could on dates equally well be daughters of William the tailor of Clonegall.

I have not been able to make out that John of Kilrush to be the forefather of any line of Kidds, though it is just possible on dates that he could be the originator of the Slyguff (near Carlow) Kidds via a second John Kidd of Kilrush (born 1766 died 1843 aged 77, Carnew Register). The Slyguff Kidds certainly regard Kilrush as their ancestral Parish. But more of that later.

Summary of Third Generation Kidds.

A summary of the information we have about these seven Kidds living in the last quarter of the 1600s, and the first half of the 1700s may now be made.

- (a) David 1665c. - 1736. Tailor of Dublin. His daughter Anne married Dublin merchant. No sons.
- (b) James 1675c. - 1744. Silkweaver of Dublin. His son John also lived in Dublin. A Thomas Kidd who married Ann Hopkins 1746, (Register of St. Peter and of St. Kevin's, Dublin), probably also a son of James.
- (c) George 1683 - 1763. Gravestone near Ballinastraw, Co. Wexford. First known ancestor of Ballyrankin Kidds. Son, George of Raheen (1728-1812).
- (d) Thomas 1675c. - 1740. Invested in properties near Ballynastraw, Co. Wexford, 1723. Eldest son was William, a clothier of Clonegall. A younger son, John, was apprenticed to goldsmiths, Dublin, 1739.

* The name Elenor (spelling rather variable) is one of the clues pointing to Thomas of Coolroe being a son of the George and Elenor of the Newtownbarry stone.

- (e) George 1680c. - ? His son, Sackville Kidd, was merchant of Athlone, and became Sovereign (Mayor) of Athlone. Very possibly a clothier. Possibly identical with (c).
- (f) Thomas 1665c. - ? Of Limerick, and probably father of Peter Kidd, an eminent clothier of Limerick. Could be same man as (d).
- (g) William 1670c. - ? Of Ballisland near Shillelagh: married Mary Loftus in 1695. (Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds).

It seems likely that all these Kidds were originally townsmen in trade or business. Two of them had sons who were clothiers. Of the others, one was a tailor, and another a silkweaver. I think it is acceptable to conclude that they were all of the same family originating in Dublin and related, either as brother or cousin.

On the other hand, it is quite possible that further evidence of early Kidds born before 1700, may crop up either in or near Athlone or the town of Wexford, the Parish registers of which go back to this date, and have not yet been combed or further afield. I think the theory that Thomas of Ballynastraw is identical with the Thomas of Limerick, husband of Margaret who died in 1713, is well grounded. The other theory that George of the Newtownbarry stone is identical with George of Athlone is perhaps more tenuous. I shall return to this when dealing with the identity of the Thomas Kidd who erected the stone in Athlone Church, and I shall be looking for reasons why he may not have known that his grandfather George, and grandmother Elenor, were not in fact in the family grave, as I am supposing, but at Newtownbarry.

The Fourth Generation and onwards.

After the fourth generation from Richard of Dublin 1610c.-1670c. we begin to distinguish between the main branches or families of the Kidds of Southern Ireland, which will be dealt with in the following chapters. Seven distinct lines of Kidds can be distinguished and there will also be a few fragments of family trees which I have been unable to connect with any of these seven lines. The seven main branches are as follows:

(1) The Ballyrankin, Kilrush, Raheen Branch. These centre on Kilrush Church, Co. Wexford. These stem from the George and Elenor of the Newtownbarry stone and George may be identical with the George of Athlone. The Slyguff Kidds of Co. Carlow are most probably an offshoot of this branch in the sixth generation.

(2) The Ballisland Branch, stemming from the William, who married Mary Loftus in 1695. This branch seems to have centred upon Shillelagh Co. Wicklow and to have spread north eastwards up the valley which runs over into the Vale of Avoca.

(3) The Cranemore, Kildavin Branch, stemming from a first marriage of Newtownbarry George's son George "late of Ballynastraw" to a Judith Dockrell in 1753. They used the Kildavin Church. Cranemore are just over the border in Co. Carlow.

(4) The Askamore Branch, which has been thought to derive from Thomas of Ballynastraw and his eldest son and heir, William the tailor of Clonegall. This branch is outstanding in the matter of longevity. Locality (Askamore and Clonegall) and occupation support the above attribution. Longevity suggests another equally possible one dates, namely that the Askamore Kidds stem from George of Newtownbarry stone, via Thomas of Coolroe and his wife Hannah who reached the age of 98.

(5) The Corbally and Castlecomes Branch. While the other branches seem to spread out from the focal point of Ballynastraw, Clonegall and Carnew at the juncture of the three counties, Wicklow, Wexford and Carlow, the Corbally branch centre is away beyond Carlow in Co. Leix. Its connexion with the Wicklow and Wexford branches will be shown later.

(6) The Limerick Branch. The descendents of Peter 'the eminent clothier' of 4th generation are well documented. His father is believed to be a Thomas Kidd who originated in Dublin and I think, retired to Ballynastraw on the Wicklow Wexford border.

(7) The Dublin Kidds. I have not been able to trace a line which I could call the Dublin branch, successors to the John (4th generation son of James (3rd generation). There are however a good many records of Kidds many of which can be connected with a good deal of probability into scraps of family trees. But it is in the nature of things that we should expect Kidds to appear in Dublin over the years coming from elsewhere in Ireland, England and Scotland, as well as in the reverse direction.

6

THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

PART II.

THE DUBLIN AND SOUTH IRELAND KIDDS

Appendix to Chapter I.

In the pedigree chart attached to this chapter, I have attributed to Sackville Kidd a possible second son, in addition to the Thomas Kidd who erected the stone in St. Mary's Church in Athlone - namely a William Kidd, all I know of whom was that his wife was named Mary and that in 1775, 15 August, they had a child baptised Thomas at St. John's Cathedral, Co. Tipperary. My thought had been that Sackville's sons were town bred and trained in some profession or trade in pursuit of which they had left Athlone. I have recently had some new evidence which makes it more likely that indeed Sackville did have a son William.

The following I had indirectly from Mr English of the Old Athlone Society - an extract from "The Athlone Independent" of October 21, 1835.

"We beg leave to correct an error which the writer of a paragraph in the "Worker" of Saturday last has fallen into, stating that the late Mr William T Kidd was an Englishman and the first publisher of the "Westmeath Journal". His father was the person who first established that paper more than 60 years ago, and continued the proprietorship of it until 12 or 14 years since. The elder Mr Kidd was born in Athlone and apprenticed to Mr Potts of 'Saunders News Letter' in or about the year 1757. He afterwards established a paper called "The City Journal" at 29 Skinners Row, Dublin, which however he soon gave up and then commenced "The Westmeath Journal". (The Westmeath Journal was in 1822 published in Mullingar)."

Skinners Row rang a bell and I found I had a reference to two children, age two, named Kidd, buried 24 May 1777 and 16 March 1779, the first a girl, the second a boy, children of William Kidd of Skinners Row, Dublin (Reg of St Werburghs). So it seems clear that the father referred to above in the extract from the Athlone Independent was also named William.

I found also that I had a reference to a William Kidd of Dublin and Mullingar in two deeds, in the first of which 1783 he is called a printer and in the second 1812 'agent'. I also found I had a reference to the will of a William Kidd indicating that he died in 1821.

The note I have of the first of the above deeds is as follows -
"Dated 15 August 1783 (No. 551, 518, 237755" Deeds Office Dublin).

Chancery deed of Kevin, Parker and Gason, to which William Kidd of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, printer, and Christian Kidd otherwise Parker his wife, daughter of Thomas Parker late of Coon, Co. Tipperary gent, deceased were one of the parties". It is a pity I have not now a fuller note of contents of this deed. That William's wife came from Tipperary is interesting in that our William's wife Mary above baptised a son Thomas in the Cathedral at Cashel Tipperary in 1775. This is the right date for the first child that died in Skinners Row, Dublin, but the wife has a different name, but an odd one 'Christian'. It could well be that her name was Mary Christian Parker or Christian Mary Parker. Note that one of the solicitors is a Parker and could be a brother. The name Coon rings another bell. A place called Coon (or Coan), but in the adjacent county of Kilkenny, is where a Thomas Kidd, who I believe was the Thomas who erected the stone in St Mary's Athlone in memory of Sackville his father, settled in 1780 after Sackville's death in that year. (See Chapter on the Corbally and Castle-corner branch) Lastly from this deed it appears that William had left Skinners Row by 1783, and set up in Mullingar. I should say that he came into funds on the death of his father Sackville and started the Westmeath Journal about that time.

By the time of the second deed (No. 644, 443, 444584) in March 1812, he is obviously a man of some standing and means. My abstract reads "Release of 21 March 1812 between (1) William Kidd of Mullingar, Co. Westmeath gent, and (2) The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard - reciting that William in Trinity term 1811 obtained a judgement in H.M. Court of Kings Bench for £2000 debts besides costs" and declaring "that William now releases the estate of George, Earl of Granard in the Co. Lootrim from said payment and that the Earl of Granard agrees to render his estates in Co. Westmeath liable for the same. Witnesses Thomas Armstrong of Dublin, Solicitor, and Michael Ross of Mullingar, Yeoman."

Now as regards the son William Thomas Kidd who followed his father as owner of the Westmeath Journal, I have a record of his death 3 October 1835, will proved 1837. He was only 52, i.e. born 1783, the date of the first deed above quoted. He was entered as of Clogheroon, near Killarney, Co. Kerry, late of Mullingar Co. Westmeath. Apparently also he had acquired the title of Captain (using it I expect as a prestige symbol as his grandfather probably did with the name Sackville).

To conclude this appendix to date (November 1972) here are two other items again through Mr English of the Old Athlone Society.

(1) Sackville it turns out was a periwigg maker thus confirming my guess that he was in the high class clothing trade. Deed 632, in the Deeds volume of The Burgess Records of Athlone in the Athlone Library Date not given me.

(2) George Kidd (the father of Sackville) ^{and his wife} held a Devonish Court and a garden in 1719: so he was in Athlone at least 10 years earlier than I estimated: However in 1719 George was 36, if he is really the George of the Newtownbarry Stone. Sackville of course was born in 1717.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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THE KIDDS OF IRELAND.

Part II Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

Chapter IV THE ASKAMORE BRANCH

Askamore, as the map shows, is in Wexford, across the border from Carnew, which is in Wicklow. The Parish of Carnew, however, includes Askamore, as it covers parts of both counties. The man who is pivotal in this tale of the Askamore Kidds is Thomas Kidd (fifth generation), who lived to be a hundred years old (1750-1850). I have got to speaking of him in the Welsh habit as Thomas-a-Hundred.

Very early in my search for my grandfather's origins, I came across the record* of a stone in Carnew Churchyard which I have since seen myself, and which reads "This tomb was erected by Thomas Kidd in memory of his daughter Susanna Kidd who died 17th of Jan. 1813 aged 14. Also of his wife Susannah Kidd who died 9 Jan. 1824 aged 64. Also the above named Thomas Kidd, late of Askamore, who died 21 Mar. 1850 aged 100 years, and also his son Samuel Kidd who died 8 Feb. 1853 aged 25 years."

We now know that Samuel's mother was a Jane Katherine Dunbar, whom Thomas married in Dublin in 1826 she being 37 and Thomas 76.

All these four deaths appear in the Register of Carnew Church. The wife is entered as Susan, the daughter of Susanna. Incidentally, I must mention here that Carnew Registers contain by far the greatest number of Kidd entries of any Parish anywhere in Southern Ireland.+

That was my starting point. I was particularly interested because in the Royal Irish Constabulary records the county of origin of my grandfather, Benjamin Kidd, is given as Wicklow/Wexford, which points directly to his having come from the Parish of Carnew.

* Quoted on the Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland Vol. VII p. 203.

+ Baptisms, forty, from 1808-1904; marriages, twelve, from 1812-1849; burials thirty 1812-1925; confirmations, six, all in 1822. Most, if not all of these entries have eventually been "placed" in the jigsaw, if I may call it so, of family trees, on actual documentary evidence, or on suppositions based on name date and locality. I should here also like to record how difficult it is to be certain nothing has been missed. Three different people at different times, one being myself, have been through these Carnew Registers to pick out Kidd entries. On each occasion new ones emerged, but also on each occasion a few were overlooked.

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Later I found that Thomas-a-Hundred had a brother Joseph. This Joseph married (Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds) in 1790 Ann Poole. I have no record of the date of Thomas-a-Hundred's marriage to Susanna but she was a sister of Ann Poole. The Pooles were in the hatters trade, and Joseph is recorded by his descendants as "a maker of beaver hats".

The following extract from "The Poole Family" compiled from John Poole's memoirs by his daughter, Edith Poole Moore, is of major importance. It shows that Thomas-a-Hundred and Joseph were brothers and had a sister who married, but it does not record her name or her husband's name, only that her family went to America in 1831.

"The earliest ancestor of the Poole family of whom anything is known lived in Gorey,* Wexford County, Ireland, at the time of the Rebellion in 1798. It is not known for certain what his name was, but John Poole once said he thought it was George. This was George Poole the First, as we will call him, and all his descendants were Protestants.

During the times when neighbour was suspicious of neighbour, according to religious faith, he was captured by a party of Catholics from the mountains, who made preparation to bind him on a cart loaded with straw, and burn him. One of his Catholic neighbours interceded for his life, by telling what a good man he was and how he, though a Protestant, had helped build the Catholic Church by furnishing the straw to thatch it. This interference of a Catholic neighbour is said to have saved his life."

George Poole (I) had several children; George (II) (1774-1860), who married Susan Gour and from whom the present Poole family is descended..... Also, Mrs Thomas Kidd, whose children came to America and settled in or near Cincinnati in 1831.Ann, another daughter of George Poole I married Joseph Kidd, brother of Thomas Kidd, and came to Canada with a large family in the year 1824. (This Joseph is elsewhere recorded as 'a maker of beaver hats'.)

George Poole II, mentioned above, settled in Cincinnati in 1832, where he followed the hatter's trade. He had five children: John, Susan and Ann, George III, and William, all born in Ireland. The two daughters, Susan and Ann, came to Cincinnati when girls in 1831 with the family of a sister of Thomas and Joseph Kidd.

* Gorey is on a main north-south road nine miles east of Carnew, which also runs through Ferns.

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William Poole, brother of the above mentioned Susan, came to America in 1824 with his aunt and her husband, Joseph Kidd. Joseph Kidd paid William's passage to America. They took passage in the sailing vessel "Maria" in April 1824 and were twice shipwrecked. They finally arrived at Quebec on August 1st of that year, and got to Toronto in May 1825."

It is desirable here to deal more with sister of Thomas and Joseph; whose family apparently (according to the Poole records) came to Cincinnati in 1831. In the reconstruction of the first 5 generations (Chart 1 Chapter 1), the full discussion of which as regards parents and grandparents of Thomas-a-Hundred and his brother Joseph follows in this chapter, it appears that they may have had three sisters, Eleanor who married Bartholomew Goff in 1764, Mary who married John Graham in 1767 and Ann who married Robert Sells in 1771. The children of any one of these would by 1831 have been well passed middle age with families of their own, but I suppose might in the Poole records still be 'the family of a sister of Thomas and Joseph Kidd.'

It should be stated here, anticipating, that of Thomas-a-Hundred's three sons by Susannah Poole, the eldest Thomas emigrated to New York in 1829 - the year after Jane Dunbar's first born Samuel arrived on the scene. He later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. John, the miller did the same in 1831, travelling to Cincinnati via Canada, and with all his children, Jane Dunbar having by this date had two sons and a daughter, probably to everybody's surprise, as Thomas-a-Hundred was 76 when he married her. George the middle son however stayed on at Askmore till 1839 or 40 all his children being baptised at Carnew except the last in 1841. Lucy Hollingsworth Kidd who was baptised at Kiltennel on the coast a long way from Askmore, the parents being then of Ballymoney, farmers. Earlier that year George's eldest son aged 17 died and was buried at Carnew. Finally in 1850, after the famine, Thomas-a-Hundred died whereupon George and all his family went to America too. Samuel, Jane Dunbar's eldest, inherited all the Askmore lands at the age of 22. I think from the facts we can deduce that there was little love lost between Susannah's children and Jane Dunbar and her children and that Jane Dunbar's advent started the exodus to U.S.A.

The question as to origin of Askmore Kidds

Now we know from the stone that Thomas of Askmore was born 1750. Who was his father? For a long time it seemed almost certain on the basis of (1) dates, (2) locality, (3) trade, that his father must be the William Kidd of Clonegall, tailor, who in 1740 inherited all these properties in the neighbourhood from his father Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw and immediately sold them back to the person - a Matthew Derenzi - from whom his father had bought them in 1720 (Chapter 1). We have dated this William, with question marks, 1710 - 1775. Unfortunately, nothing at all more has so far come to light regarding him.

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On the other hand a good deal of new information has accumulated. On dates and locality Thomas and Joseph could be brothers of Samuel Kidd of Ballisland 1740 - 1812. Also on the ground that this Samuel (see Chapter 2) so far stands alone while we might have expected to find some record of brothers or sisters. Secondly, there is Thomas of Coolroe (dates of birth and death only within limits) who married Hannah Clarke in 1736, who died a widow in 1805 aged 98. For long all I had known of this Thomas was that his wife's name was Hannah and that he acquired 30 acres "part of Tintern" in 1750. "For the lives of himself, his wife and Thomas Deranzi of Globemon Hall". When I found later the date of his marriage, I was able to trace John of Kilrush, another lone figure, born within a year of this marriage as the first child of Thomas and Hannah followed by three girls whose marriage dates fitted and also found no place elsewhere, namely Elenor, Mary and Ann (see Chapter 1). The name Elenor, points to Thomas being another son of George and Elenor of the Newtownbarry stone which I think I have been the first to record.

Finally therefore on the basis of the recurrence of old age⁺ and viewing it as to some extent as an inherited tendency I decided that I would abandon the idea of Thomas and Joseph being sons of William of Clonegall (tailor) and include them among the children of Thomas of Coolroe and Hannah Clarke. The date of Joseph's birth is uncertain, as we shall see, but on various considerations I now think he was born before Thomas of Askamore, in 1745 - 8. Hannah would have been fortytwo at the time of Thomas of Askamore birth in 1750.

In making the above judgement I have considered a statement by one of Joseph's great grandsons in Canada who had written me that one of Joseph's 'brothers' was William of Clonegall and his father Thomas of Ballynastraw (impossible on dates). This, I now believe, was not based on family tradition but, as in my case, on the discovery by someone of the record of Thomas's purchase of properties and their subsequent resale by his 'eldest son and heir', William, a tailor, of Clonegall.

It may be noted that the new hypothesis still provides in some measure for Joseph being in the business of 'making beaver hats', for according to it his grandfather George of Athlone and of the Newtownbarry Stone, was a tailor and his uncle Sackville of Athlone is now known to have been a perivig maker (see Appendix to Chapter I). So it was quite natural that he should have been apprenticed by his father with the Boobis of Gorey.

+ Elaborated in detail later.

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One last point on this subject. Through my correspondent Mr Harry Holingsworth, - a man connected by marriage with the Askmore line, I learned that Thomas did not acquire his Askmore lands before and as late as 1804, when he was aged 54, his eldest son 18 and, Hannah within months of her death at the age of 98.

He was however at Askmore during the troubles of 1798 for in the 1798 Compensation Claims Index Co. Wexford Vol. 10, p. 2405: "Suffering Loyalists claims admitted (p. 2237) Thomas Kidd, Askmore Carnew - Cattle, meal and furniture, Feb. 21, 1799".

A Joseph Kidd is also mentioned, of Doneshall, Carnew, "House and goods burned, March 23, 1799", claim admitted, and I think this must have been Thomas-a-Hundred's brother Joseph. This piece of evidence has come my way only recently. One would like to be able to trace Doneshall. It might lead to something which would settle the uncertainty as to parents of Joseph and Thomas-a-Hundred.

Finally also a George Kidd of Monart Templeshambo Parish, Claim admitted 1798 for Cash, hats, wool and household goods. Once again a pointer to someone in the trades of Tailor or Hatter. Monart is a mile or so east of Baniscorthy (see further reference to this George Kidd in Chapter 4, Appendix 2.

Evidence for the possibility that Thomas-a-Hundred was my grandfather Benjamin's grandfather.

We return then to Thomas-a-Hundred, about whom a good deal is now known. A lease dated 25 of Aug. 1804 shows Thomas of Askmore, gent., then aged 54, acquiring from Richard Frissell of Dublin all that part of the lands of Askmore lately held by Richard Bookey, Esq. The Water Mill and Mill-lands to hold for life of himself, of Susannah Kidd his wife, and also of John Kidd aged 18 years, George Kidd aged 12 years, and Thomas Kidd the younger aged about 9 years, all sons of the above Thomas and Susannah. From this I date Thomas-a-Hundred's marriage with Susannah as approximately 1785, he being then aged 35.

Twenty one years later the tithe records of 1825 show, Thomas Kidd Askmore 134 acres; John Kidd Askmore 22 acres and mill-land 18 acres, and Thomas and John Kidd Killenahane, 30 acres. We must anticipate here and say that two years after the death of Susanna, Thomas-a-Hundred's wife, in 1824, he married again at the age of 76 Jane Katherine Dunbar (Marriage Licence Dublin Diocese 1826), and by her he had three children, the last born when he was 81 years old. They were -

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- (1) Samuel Kidd of Askamore born 1828 died 1853 aged 25 as the result of a horse accident (Carnew Reg.). In 1950 at the time of the Griffiths Land Valuation, it is Samuel Kidd who holds 249 acres in Askamore, and 40 acres in Killanahane, both in Carnew Parish. Clearly he has inherited, and Thomas-a-Hundred had increased his holding from the 174 acres of 1825.
- (2) Thomas Kidd of Askamore born 1829 (Carnew Reg.). This man married Margaret Keegan of Carnew at St. Mark's in Dublin 25/1/1856. He took on the land at Askamore, but his health was not good, and in 1873 he and his family moved to Courtown on the coast near Corey. He died in 1874 aged 45, and was buried at Carnew (Carnew Reg.). His widow Margaret survived him, and married again to a Mr. Mills Williams of Hollyfort.
- (3) Jane Kidd 1831 (Carnew Reg.). This lady first lived with her brother Thomas's family, then, late in life, married William Semple of Bagenalstown, and after he died went to live with her niece, one of Thomas's daughters, then a Mrs. Rickerby at Courtown.

I first had the history of Jane Dunbar's three children by old Thomas-a-Hundred from some of her great grandchildren, especially Mrs. Mary Ann Holmes, nee Rickerby, daughter of Margaret Rickerby mentioned above, great-grand-daughter of Jane Dunbar and Thomas-a-Hundred: and Violet and Kitty Kidd, daughters of William Kidd, youngest son of the last Thomas of Askamore, and also great grandchildren of Jane and Thomas-a-Hundred. I have inserted it here before dealing with Thomas-a-Hundred's family by Susanna Poole because certain tales I had from them have led me to surmise that Thomas-a-Hundred might have married a wife before Susannah, but that she had died after bearing a son called Benjamin circa 1780 - 85, who was in fact my grandfather's father.

One of the tales was as follows: Answering my question as to whether she recalled ever hearing of a Benjamin Kidd, Mary Ann Holmes wrote 17 Sep. 1961: "My great-sunt Jane Semple, nee Kidd, who lived at my home in Ireland with us for some time after the death of her husband William, used to tell us a story of a little Benny - I do not know if his surname was Kidd - but either my grandmother (or great-grandmother) was his as well. The story is that the grandmother who liked her cup of afternoon tea very much, did not believe in it for children. But Benny did. He would be sent out to play while Granny had her tea. Benny would put his head round the door and say "Granny, if you were Benny and I was Granny, I would say 'Come in Benny and have a cup of tea'. Those were the days when tea was very expensive, and not so commonly used as it is to-day. I have often thought of this story through my life, and told it to my children."

ORANGE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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It seems to me to say something for the incident and character of the actors that this tale has been handed down for already something like 120 years. I take it to be a tale of Aunt Jane's childhood, when she too was a small girl running around Askmore circa 1840 - 45, and that her mother, Jane Dunbar, Thomas-a-Hundred's last wife, is the tea drinker. Jane Dunbar was Mrs. Ann Holmes' great-grandmother. How could she also be Benny's grandmother (or great-grandmother)? In the tale he calls her "Granny".

Jane Seiple was born 1831, my Grandfather Benjamin Kidd in 1832. Say they were about the same age, say about ten at the time of the incident in the tale, 1842. Jane Dunbar was then 53 (born 1789 died 1859). And I dare say the boy calling her "Granny" was part of the cheeky humour of his act, and this would not be at all out of "Kidd" character as I know it in myself, and knew it in my father. As I reconstruct it, Thomas-a-Hundred was little Benny's grandfather via a first wife, and her son, whose name was also Benjamin, and who was a farmer as my grandfather recorded in his marriage certificate (Customs House Reg.) in 1658. "Granny" Dunbar was his "step" grandmother, and the other children's mother.

Dovetailing with the above is a positive piece of evidence. This is the record of a woman Kidd who does not fit clearly with any of the other Kidd families, and who fits to being my grandfather's mother, wife of a presumed Benjamin Kidd, son of Thomas-a-Hundred by a presumed first wife. The Customs House Registers record the death of an Ann Kidd of Money, widow of a farmer in 1867, aged 80 (born 1787). In Griffiths Valuations 1850 Ann Kidd appears as holding one acre in Townland of Money, Parish of Carnw. It seems clear she must have been a widow already in 1850, when my grandfather joined the R.I.C. Also, Money is adjacent to Askmore.

In checking this presumption carefully with dates I got the following, and it holds together:-

1780. Thomas-a-Hundred 30 years old married a local girl who dies soon after bearing a child say in 1782-3, who was called Benjamin. The Ann, later of Money, whom this boy was to marry was born 1787. The first marriage of Thomas-a-Hundred was long before he first acquired land at Askmore. It is too early for record in most of the existing local parish registers. We are not certain where Thomas lived at that time either.
- 1784-6 Thomas-a-Hundred marries Susanna Poole. No record of this marriage. Again too early for parish records. Benjamin, child of first marriage, is a problem. He must at first have been taken either by the girl's parents or by Thomas's. Susanna may have taken him on when she married Thomas. Anyhow, he was more or less of an age, only little older, than Susanna's own children as they grew up.

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- The disturbed period of Rebellion and Civil War follows 1790 - 1800.

- 1804 Thomas, described as of Askmore "gent."; acquires considerable land in Askmore. Age now 54, and his eldest son John aged 18. Our presumed Benjamin 20 or so, and his relations with his mother-in-law and brothers-in-law a bit difficult.
- 1810-11 John, Thomas-a-Hundred's son (see later) marries Alice Lee (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L. Bonds) aged 24-25.
- 1824 Thomas-a-Hundred 2nd wife Susanna dies. John now 38.
- 1825 The tithe records - showing father Thomas with 134 acres, John with the mill-lands and total of 40 acres: I shall call him now "John, the Miller"; and John and Thomas* jointly, 30 acres.
- 1826 In December Thomas-a-Hundred married his 3rd wife, Jane Dunbar. No record of this marriage in Carnew Reg., only in Dublin Diocesan M.L. Bonds.
- 1827 The presumed Benjamin (Senior), son of first marriage, married Ann. This could have been at Shellelagh, and too early for the surviving parish records there, as also for baptisms of children, namely my grandfather's elder sister and my grandfather himself born 1831-2. By then Old Thomas was then 81, Ann 44, Jane Dunbar 42, Samuel, her first, born or expected.
- 1829 Thomas youngest son of Thomas-a-Hundred emigrates with wife and young son.
- 1832 Big changes occur. John the Miller and family emigrate to U.S.A. Thomas his brother, with his family, had done so three years earlier. The other son, George, who already has five children, the eldest 8, remains, presumably in charge of Askmore lands. Benjamin Kidd, Senior, still no where appears in any record. Either he died about that time, too early for parish records at Shellelagh, or went to U.S.A. with either Thomas or John and their families.
- 1840 Something happens which leads to George giving up Askmore, and moving to a farm of his own at Ballymoney. Old Thomas, now 90, Jane Dunbar 51, Samuel 12, Benjamin Kidd, junior, 8 or so.

* A discrepancy here as Thomas is recorded as arriving in New York in 1824.

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1845 - 48 Irish famine years.

1850 Thomas-a-Hundred dies. Land at Askamore now in Samuel's name (Griffiths Valuations). Ann Kidd (widow) established on one acre at Money nearby. Benjamin Kidd (junior) joins R.I.C. aged 18 gives his County of origin as Wicklow/Wexford, his previous occupation as servant. Is recommended by a J.P. of Wexford.

So much for the reconstruction, which among other things provides a background which could account for my grandfather being so cagey about his family origins. An account of Susanna Poole's family and the emigration will be given later. Also of Joseph's and his family, who went to Canada 1824. But now to return to the second of the two tales which gives some grounds for belief that Thomas-a-Hundred had three wives. Mrs Violet Kidd in March 1960 wrote that she had heard I was seeking information of the Kidd family: "My father (a William Kidd), a son of Thomas Kidd the last occupant of Askamore, and grandson of Thomas-a-Hundred by Jane Dunbar, told me that his grandfather was married (I think) three times." Later, when I got to know her and her sister, Kitty Kidd, personally, I gathered that their father used often to tease them about not getting married by saying "What's wrong with the Kidd women, the Kidd men manage it. Look at my grandfather. He married three times". So I too think it must have been three times, for a mere twice would not have been enough to make a memorable and scoring point.

Lastly now the scrap of evidence that the real first wife's name was Collier. One of Thomas-a-Hundred's granddaughters in America, Alice Kidd Armstrong, - wrote on 'a copy' of a letter sent by her parents John and Alice from America to a Mrs Burland in Ireland "My Grandpa Kidd, Thomas the father of John Kidd married Susannah Collier for his first wife and Jane Dunbar for his second wife". My comment, Alice Kidd was talking about her Irish grandparents whom she could just possibly vaguely remember. She was seven when her parents emigrated (possibly 8 as I have two dates for her birth or baptism 21.12.1824 Carnew Register and 21.12.1823 Family Bible). What she could later have known about her Grandfather's marriages was undoubtedly mainly hearsay. Let us assume that this conjecture is correct and that Thomas-a-Hundred did marry a first wife who died soon after bearing a son Benjamin (my great grandfather) and now add the further assumption that she was a Miss Collier (and possibly even a Miss Susanna Collier). Note his cousin Joseph of Kildermagh (Gransmore branch) married a Collier and two of this man's children married Colliers. The recurrence of the name Collier at this period in connection with the Kidds suggests the families were well known to each other.

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Now it seems to me probable that up to that time that Thomas-a-hundred married Jane Dunbar in 1826 at the age of 76, Susannah Poole was the second wife and often spoken of as such in the family, and the maiden name of the short lived first wife Susan? Collier? was known but of course not so well especially to Susannah Poole's children. I think as I have said that there was not much love lost between Susannah Poole's children and Jane Dunbar, who with her children displaced them, and it was she that became later in the family tradition the almost hated second wife. So there was a confusion in Alice Kidd Armstrong's mind. Her own grandmother's Christian name she gets correct, Susannah, but her maiden surname gets transferred with that of the real first wife, i.e. Collier.

I had the information re Alice Kidd's note on a copy of a letter sent by her parents to Mrs Burland in Ireland from Harry Hollingsworth. Quote "This statement about Susannah Collier really puzzles me, was she a widow nee Poole? How did Alice get this mixed up - or did she?".

To summarise then this tentative reconstruction:-

Fifth generation	Thomas Kidd of Askmore 1750 - 1850 by a first wife, supposed, has son, Benjamin.
Sixth generation	Benjamin Kidd, farmer, named in my grandfather's Marriage Certificate. May have married Ann. No other record yet found.
Seventh generation	Benjamin Kidd my grandfather 1831 - 1914 (aged 84) states his father's name was Benjamin. Occupation, farmer.
Eighth generation	Benjamin Kidd my father. 3 other boys and 6 girls, two live to over 90.
Ninth generation	Self and two brothers. Franklin, John Coome, and Rolf Coome. Two now (1973) over 80.
Tenth generation	John Franklin, son of John Coome and a daughter.
Eleventh generation	John Christopher William, son of John Franklin and daughter.

Joseph's age and life before his emigration in 1824.

At this point it is relevant to ask what Thomas and Joseph were doing and where they were in the thirty or more years of adult life before they

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appear on the stage, - Joseph at the battle of Scullabogue 1798 and Thomas buying his properties all at Askmore 1804. As a sheer speculation against the above reconstruction, Joseph after learning his trade with the Pooles in Gorey now set up as a hatter on his own in one of the urban centres, and lost his base in the destruction caused by the rebels in 1798. Thomas on the other hand was succeeding his father at Coolros on the 30 acres of land there "all that part of Tintern commonly called the 'Little Grove'." It may have been there that he married the first wife, who died after the birth of my great-grandfather, Benjamin, and I can't say my search in that neighbourhood has been as thorough as around Carnew. Records of baptisms of the children of both Thomas and some of Joseph are missing, and could still crop up, but the Carnew Registers as I recall do not commence before about 1800 that is just after the troubles of 1798-1800; the first Kidd baptism at Carnew is that of Joseph and Ann's child Susanna 18th July 1808, followed by Elizabeth 1811, and Eleanor 1814.

As the family tradition tells us Joseph was present at the battle of Scullabogue in the troubles of 1798, then aged 50. Scullabogue is just south of the road from Wexford to New Ross. Scullabogue House was the scene of a massacre of Protestants by the Irish Catholic insurgents in 1798. An experience of the family at that time is still recalled. Mrs Ruth Mulholland states, "My grandmother, Ann was the baby at the time of the struggle with the Roman Catholics before the family moved north. Everybody thought the baby should be killed for fear of her crying when they hid under the hay in a stack - that is everybody but the mother!" This move to 'the north' after 1798 is also part of the family tradition. In one account specifically to Antrim, which seems inherently unlikely I think Joseph was practising his business as a maker of Beaver Hats in one of the places sacked and burnt, and that his move to the north could have been to Athlone, and that it was at Athlone that the eldest son George remained till after the famine practising as a Clothier or shopkeeper of some kind. There were probably still family connections in Athlone according to my reconstruction to which we shall be returning when dealing with the Corbally branch or line. Then, too George when he also went to Canada, settled and opened a general store at a place called Athlone in Canada, which must have been founded by a person or persons from Athlone, possibly even by himself. It would be interesting to search in Athlone (Ireland) for any records of a Joseph Kidd and a George Kidd there among the tradesmen of the town at the appropriate times.

With the above we have somehow to combine the undoubted fact of the three baptisms 1808, 1811, and 1814 at Carnew, and the later confirmations there in 1822 (see below). They seem to indicate that Joseph's family returned to the Carnew neighbourhood in 1808 or soon after.* By the time of the emigration 1824

* His eldest sons Thomas and George then 18 and 16 years old could have been left in Athlone apprenticed to a practicing Clothier or shopkeeper of some kind. Joseph and Ann had 5 children from 1790-1798, then none for 10 years and then the three baptised at Carnew 1808-1814. This might be explained if he left his wife and went alone to Athlone.

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George was 32 and he remained in Ireland until 1848 (the famine) and his children were all born in Ireland, as I think, in Athlone. Now George married a Catholic woman, date unknown, but did not himself become Catholic. This would explain absence of any records of baptisms. He seems to have been confirmed at age of 30 at Carnew which is in itself odd; but falls in with the family tradition that he was a determined Protestant and religious and that his sons also were Protestant although his wife was Catholic.

There is one more hint of a link with Athlone. When the Rev. James wrote me first, he sent in addition to his own family's record in Canada, full details of another family of Kidds who emigrated a year or so before Joseph, and whom I had traced by various references to have originated from the first George Kidd of Athlone born 1680 o. This family was that of Andrew Kidd (see later chapter on the Corbally and Castlacomer branch). They settled in the same region as that to which Joseph subsequently went.

It is well established that Joseph and his family with exception of his son George born in 1792 went to Canada in 1824, to a place called Gananoque. I want now to discuss the question of Joseph's birth date, his age at the time he emigrated. My information about the emigration and the Canadian branch derives, as I have said from the Rev. James Henry Kidd who died in 1963 aged 93, and from one of his daughters T. Marjorie Kidd of Woodbridge, Ontario.

Some time after Joseph's death in Canada his son John erected a stone in a graveyard near Toronto reading "Erected by John Kidd in memory of Joseph Kidd who died September 3 (or 13) 1825 aged 60". My correspondent, Miss Marjorie Kidd, says there is some doubt about the figures on the stone, and that in the case of photographs I have the figures were blacked to bring them out. However, taking them as they are it means he was born 1765 (fifteen years after his brother Thomas): that he married aged 25, while his brother married Susannah at 45: that he emigrated when aged 59 and died in Canada a year or two later.

An alternative reading of the above inscription could be "died 1828 aged 80". That would make him the elder brother, born 1748, 2 years before Thomas-a-Hundred. It also accords with statements by the Rev. James that he bought the 1000 acres in 1827 (in one letter) or 1828 in another letter. This would mean that he emigrated with his children, the eldest being a Thomas aged 34, when he was already a very old man of 76. One family tale is that Joseph used to wander round his new property in a state of bewilderment.

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As I piece the tale together from various sources, the family first settled at Gananoque on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, at the east end of Lake Ontario and about half way between Montreal and Toronto. That was in 1824. Thomas the eldest son was 34 and married: John the other son unmarried.

Thomas set up at once in trade of some sort in Gananoque and remained there. He had been apprentice to a trade in Athlone in Ireland. Incidentally, here, he had four sons; Joseph, William who moved to Manitoba, and Henry and John who remained at Gananoque. John died in 1906 and Henry in 1913 aged 85.

John, not yet married urged his father to buy land. This he eventually did, a thousand acres, in 1827 or 1828, but in Simcoe County, near Lake Simcoe, 150 miles further west, to the north of Toronto. Joseph was then an old man, and died soon after and while as I have been told with the family of one of his married daughters in Toronto (then called Muddy York) and was buried there. His wife nee Ann Poole, survived him. John inherited the 1,000 acres and got married about 1830, and eventually divided it equally between four of his sons and died aged 97.

Both Thomas (Captain) and John were at the battle of Windmill. I don't know what or when this was. There is a Windmill Bay at the north end of Lake Chaplain, just on the border of Canada and U.S.A. about 40 miles South of Montreal. I have heard that in 1837 a few French Canadians in Quebec (Lower Canada as it was then called) led by a Louis Joseph Papineau took up arms with the idea of establishing a French Republic on the St. Lawrence.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS-A-HUNDRED AND SUSANNA POOLE (Sixth Generation).

As we have seen, I now believe Susanna Poole to have been Thomas-a-Hundred's second wife. Susanna was born 1760 and died 1824 aged 64. (Carnew Register). She was ten years younger than Thomas. No record so far found of their marriage.* The children of this marriage dispersed after Thomas's third marriage to Jane Dunbar in 1826 (Dublin Diocese M.L.B.s). Two of the sons, John and Thomas Kidd, with their wives and young children went to U.S.A. The third son, George Kidd, remained for a time at Aghamore helping with the farm for his father. Old Thomas-a-Hundred was already 76 when he married his third wife. A long series of George's children were baptised at Carnew, and then between 1838 and 1841 he moved to Ballymoney, near the coast, where his last child, Lucy Hollingsworth Kidd, was born and baptised (Kiltennel Register). Eventually George too with his family went to U.S.A. circa 1850, i.e. about the time of old Thomas-a-Hundred's death.

* The earliest records I was able to find in Carnew Registers were marriage, 1812, burial 1812, baptisms 1808.

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The following is the full list of Susanna Poole's children as I now have it. (6th generation). In respect to old age, one reached 90 and another 85.

- (1) John Kidd, the Miller, born 1786 (family records/great-granddaughter's evidence). He married Alice Lee Barndown in 1810 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s). He emigrated to U.S.A. via the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes in 1831 with his wife and eleven children (what a handful), the youngest being born on the way out, two of the girls dying on the journey. He settled at Columbus, Ohio (about 14 miles from Cincinnati, the Capital of the State), where he built his own log house. An account of his journey out is most interesting as recorded by one of his family, probably his eldest daughter Susan, who was 18 years old in 1831, and died two years later. I include it as Appendix 1. The subsequent history of this large family in the U.S.A. has been very fully worked out by Miss Anne Catherine Kidd* born 1901, with whom I have corresponded. Also by others. Sufficient here to record the full list of his children (seventh generation). He died 1 July 1858 aged 72, Headstone in Headley's Cemetery, Blacklick, Ohio.
- (2) Elizabeth Kidd (Born 1787 o. died Sept. 14 1876 aged 90. U.S.A. family records). She married in Ireland Richard Smith, a Presbyterian Minister 13.2.1812 (John Kidd witness, Carnew Register). Later, when her husband died, she followed her brothers to U.S.A. and settled in Cincinnati. Her eldest son, William Smith, had preceded her, and Richard, the younger son, went with his mother in 1841. Richard became famous as editor and owner of newspapers.
- (3) George Kidd (as above) born 1791 died 1862, aged 71 (family records). George married Martha Hollingsworth 5 June 1823 (Ballycarnew Register). Ballycarnew is four or five miles south of Gorey, and is where the Hollingsworths lived. The marriage is also among the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s. Martha was born 1797 and died in U.S.A. 1866 aged 69. (Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Family Plot purchased 1862, i.e., on the occasion of George's death).
- (4) Mary Kidd. I have the record of a Mary Kidd of the parish of Kilcombe marrying a Mathias Edwards 23.3.1820 at Carnew, witness, George Kidd and William Edwards. There is no later record of this family, for example whether they emigrated or stayed in Ireland. The date of Mary's birth is an estimated 1793-4. That Mary is recorded as of Kilcombe is a little puzzling.

* In 1970 of Little Towers Apartment 201, Fourth and Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202, U.S.A.

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- (5) Thomas Kidd born 1795c. He died May 30, 1880, in New Richmond, Ohio, aged 85. (Family records). This makes him born 1795. He was "about 9 years old" at the time old Thomas-a-Hundred purchased the Askamore lands in 1804, which also makes him born 1795. In 1818 a Joseph Kidd was baptised at Carnew by Thomas Kidd and Eliza Pierce, who must have died, or the child* was illegitimate for on the 10th December 1825 Thomas Kidd married Alice Ralph at Carnew, witnesses being David Ralph, Thomas Walker and David Walker. He was the first to emigrate, and we have a record of his arrival on the "Anna Maria" / landing in New York 30 June 1829, stating his age as 30, with his wife Alice aged 28 and son Edwin aged 3. Later, he moved to Ohio and the neighbourhood of Cincinnati. Two of his sons were subsequently associated with Richard Smith and his newspapers in Cincinnati.
- (6) The next child was the Susanna of the Carnew Tombstone who died in 1813. She was born in 1799.
- (7) Then we come to Rachel. The date of her birth, possibly between Thomas and Susanna, but could be after Susanna. Her mother was 40 in 1800 at about the time Rachel was born. Rachel was confirmed in Carnew Church in 1822, with five others. This is the only record of any confirmation I found in the Registers. It is therefore unique and worth giving in full as two were children of Thomas-a-Hundred, and the other four of his brother Joseph the Hatter, who later went to Canada with his family, and to whom we shall come presently. This confirmation also suggests there was an eighth child of Thomas-a-Hundred and Susannah, named Ann.
- (8) Ann Kidd.

The set of unusually recorded Confirmations in Carnew Register

1822	Rachel Kidd of Askamore
1822	Ann Kidd of Askamore
1822	George Kidd of Ballanoean (probably Ballynancoram, a Townland)
1822	Mary Kidd of Ballanoean (probably Ballynancoram, a Townland)
1822	John Kidd of Ballanoean (probably Ballynancoram, a Townland)
1822	Susan Kidd of Carnew.

* This Joseph Kidd later married a Mary Williams on 12 Dec. 1847, John Pierce being a witness (presumably Eliza Pierce's brother, uncle or father). Presumably Mary died on the birth of her first child for we find burial of Mary Kidd 1st Oct. 1848 in Carnew Register where she is described as of Askamore aged 27.

/ Was this the same vessel that brought Joseph Kidd and his wife Ann (nee Poole) to Quebec in 1824 as already stated?

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It is certain that George, Mary and John were Joseph's children as we shall see when I come to give an account of Joseph's family and descendants. There was a daughter of Joseph's named Susanna. She was baptised by Joseph and Anne Kidd⁺ in 1808 at Carnew, stated to be of "Ballywancros", Carnew, probably again the Townland of Ballynacoream. Susan, or Susannah, therefore, a child of Joseph's and 14 years old in 1822. George, on the other hand, the eldest of Joseph's children was born 1792, and would therefore have been 30 years old, and John born 1798, would have been 24 years old. There must have been some reason for confirmation at that age.

There are two other of Joseph and Anne's children in the Register of Baptisms at Carnew, Elizabeth 1811, eleven years old in 1822; and Eleanor 1814; eight years old in 1822. (Note again the name Eleanor). These two were evidently too young for confirmation in 1822. This leaves Ann of Askmore, and it would seem that she must have been a daughter of Thomas-a-Hundred. In 1825 an Ann Kidd married John Graham (Carnew Register) witness Thomas Walker and J. S. Graham. However, Joseph also had a daughter Ann who married a Sam Armstrong in Canada, and whose descendants are known. Joseph and his family, with the exception of the eldest George, went to Canada in 1824, a year before Ann of Askmore's marriage to John Graham. So it seems certain that we must add No. 8 Ann born about 1800 to the list of Thomas-a-Hundred's children.

It seems to me that Thomas-a-Hundred and Joseph the Hatter must have been fairly close friends. They married Poole sisters, Susanna and Ann, and each had a Susanna and an Ann among their children. I was in correspondence with a great-grandson (now dead) of Joseph, the Rev. James Henry Kidd, born 1871, died 1964, aged 93, and later with his daughter Margery Kidd, who notes that it is a family characteristic that they tend to be religious. A grandson of Joseph's eldest son George (who married a Roman Catholic), became Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario (1931-1950). The uniquely recorded confirmation of children of Thomas-a-Hundred and Joseph the Hatter are probably in some way related to Joseph's intended emigration which is believed by his descendants to have taken place in 1824. Joseph as I read it was a very religious man. Rachel and Ann of Askmore incidentally were both in their twenties. The men of Thomas's family, on the other hand, George, John and Thomas, all well over twenty, and could not, I suggest, be persuaded to be "confirmed" with children.

+ The earliest baptism I found in the registers.

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Thomas-a-Hundred's and Susanna Poole's Grandchildren. (Seventh Generation).

(a) John the Miller's and Alice Lee's children all born in Ireland, except the youngest, were:

- (1) Susan, baptised 1813 (Carnew Register and Family Bible), died 1833 or 1835, and buried at Headley's Corner, the name of the place where John first settled, then known as Ovid, and near Columbus, Ohio.
- (2) Thomas, born October 1814, Family Bible, died 1885, aged 71. One son who died young.
- (3) Hannah. She died at Cleveland before family reached its destination on the way out.
- (4) Antony, born 1817, Family Bible: travelled to U.S.A. to join the rest of the family after they had settled at Headley's Corner: died 1887 aged 70 in San Francisco.
- (5) John born 1820, Family Bible.
- (6) Catherine born 1821, Family Bible: died 1870? She married a William Herd and was the grandmother of Mrs Alice Marion Norton, one of my correspondents.
- (7) Alice Lee, baptised 21.12.1824 (Carnew Register) and Family Bible. Married Sempie Robert Armstrong.
- (8) Thomas Edwin baptised 1825 by John and Alice Kidd (Carnew Register). This is a second Thomas. Miss A. Catherine Kidd in her account of Thomas-a-Hundred's U.S.A. descendants makes no mention of him. Incidentally she says, re the first Thomas above "Thomas owned a large plantation, and naturally was very bitter about the destruction of it during the Civil War 1861 - 5. Their mansion (used as a hospital) was burnt".
- (9) William baptised 10.3.1825 (Carnew Register) Born 10.3.1826 Family Bible; obviously "the latter right", died 1894; sons Paul, Homer and Perry: wife Margaret Englehart.
- (10) James baptised 27.7.1828 (Carnew Register): born 7.2.1828, Family Bible. Died on the voyage out near Niagara 1831.
- (11) Hannah born 28.2.1831; a baby on voyage out. Married William Vandegriff: died 1863, aged 33.

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near Cambridge. CB2 5LW.

- (12) Lastly Samuel, the only child born in U.S.A.; born 1835, died aged 66; Grandfather of my correspondent A. Catherine Kidd of Little Towers, 4th Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202. She has a brother, living in 1970, Walter Herbert Kidd, born 1907, of 3601 Greenway, Carrollton Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland, 21218.

(b) George Kidd and Martha Hollingsworth's children, all born in Ireland.
Two lived to be 80.

- (1) Thomas Kidd of Askamore, buried 3.3.1841 (Carnew Register) aged 17. Therefore born 1824. A Stone at Carnew reads "Erected by George Kidd of Ballymoney in memory of his son Thomas Kidd died 28.2.1841, aged 16" (note discrepancy).
- (2) Eliza Kidd baptised Carnew 25.8.1825. Married George Savage, Kiltannel Register, 1848. She and her husband evidently went to U.S.A., probably with the others. They had one child, Lillie S. Lane, married to John A. Lane. She died in 1929 aged 75 in California, but is buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.
- (3) William Hollingsworth Kidd. Baptised Carnew 1828, died 1891.
- (4) Susannah Kidd, baptised Carnew 1829. Married Edward Thomas Hollingsworth; died 1905.
- (5) Martha Kidd, baptised Carnew 1832, died 1913, aged 81, spinster, buried Cincinnati.
- (6) Henry Kidd, born 1833, died 1862, Cincinnati. No issue.
- (7) George Kidd: baptised Carnew 1835, died 1901, Cincinnati. No issue.
- (8) John Samuel Kidd: baptised Carnew 1839. Parents now described as of Cronyhorn and Askamore. By the next child they had moved to Ballymoney. Cronyhorn House is some miles from Askamore and to the north of Carnew. Died in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1902.
- (9) Lucy Hollingsworth Kidd: baptised 1841 Kiltannel Register: parents now of Ballymoney and still "farmers". Married John Honeywell Watson: died 1921 aged 80 at Cincinnati, where she moved after the death of her husband in Chicago in 1906.

(c) Thomas Kidd and Alice Ralph's children.

Thomas Kidd, as we have seen, preceded the others to U.S.A., and landed in New York in 1829, with his wife and eldest son born in Ireland in 1826, and named:-

- (1) Edwin Kidd: I have not found his baptismal Register. He died in 1905. His wife was Mary Ebersole, and Catherine Kidd, my correspondent, records a grandson, William A. Kidd, born 1901.

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- OCCBS REFERENCE ONLY
- (2) Sae Kidd: born 1829.
 - (3) Henry R. Kidd: born 1831 or 1832.
 - (4) Pinkham Kidd: born 1833, died 1855, single.
 - (5) Bessie B. Kidd: born 1835, died 1910, single.
 - (6) Wilmont Ralph Kidd: born 1837, died 1916, three sons,
but no male Kidd descendants known.
 - (7) Alice R. Kidd: born 1840, probably died single.
 - (8) Walter Kidd: born 1844.

Thomas-a-Hundred, therefore, had 31 grandchildren at least through his marriage with Susannah Poole. By his later wife, Jane Dunbar, he had seven, as we shall see. And if you count my grandfather and his elder sister, that makes a round total of 40 grandchildren. Joseph, his brother in Canada, managed 30 or more.

Children of Thomas-a-Hundred of Askamore by last wife, Jane Dunbar,
Sixth generation.

Thomas was already 76 when he married Jane Dunbar in 1826. Nevertheless, he had three children by her.

Samuel Kidd born 4 Jan. 1828, died 1853 (Carnew Register). A tragedy occurred when this man was 25. He was killed in a horse accident. This was three years after his father's death in 1850, and he had come into possession of all the Askamore lands. It seems to me likely that it was Jane Dunbar and her three children, a second son Thomas Kidd, born 1829 (Carnew Register), and a daughter Jane Kidd, baptised 1831, Carnew Register (old Thomas then 81 years old) that precipitated the mass emigration to U.S.A. of Susannah Poole's children. The Thomas of that family, remember, led the way landing in New York in 1829.

After Samuel's death, the second son Thomas carried on at Askamore. He married Margaret Keegan of Carnew at St. Marks in Dublin, 25 Jan. 1856. (Marriage Licence Bonds). His standing must have been that of a very well to do large farmer. St. Marks was very likely where his mother Jane Dunbar had married old Thomas (Dublin Marriage Licence Bonds), and she was still alive. She died in 1859 aged 70 (Carnew Register). Her second name by the way was Katherine - Jane Katherine Dunbar. Between 1856 and 1872 Thomas and Margaret Keegan had seven children. In 1873 Thomas, then 44, left Askamore and moved to Courtown on the coast where he died a year later, in 1874. There seems little doubt that he gave up Askamore for reasons of health. He was buried at Carnew. Thereafter his widow Margaret married a Mr Mills Williams of Hollyfort, Gorey, and survived him, dying in 1922. The administration of Thomas's Will was granted to Margaret Williams of Anagh, Hollyfort,* Gorey in 1879. This was five years after Thomas's death. There must have been some reason for this delay. I guess that Mr Mills Williams was a farmer at Anagh, for Margaret's youngest son, and also his son in succession were farmers at Anagh.

* Hollyfort about 3 miles N.W. of Gorey and Anagh or Annagh two miles further.

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The seven children of Thomas Kidd and Margaret Keegan (seventh generation) were as follows:- (Two lived to be 80).

- (1) Margaret, born 1856, died 1904; married John Rickerby of Ballinagarry near Annagh. Their children were, I think, baptised at Kilpipe Church. The family moved to Courtown in 1891. One of them was Mary Ann Rickerby born 1889. She married Mr Holmes and in 1961 was living at Kilbride, Long Crendon, Aylesbury. She is the person who gave me the tale told by her great-aunt Jane about the "Little Benny" at Askamore, who I have argued may have been my grandfather.
- (2) Jane, born 1858, married Antony Keegan of Hollyfort (probably a relative of her mother) in 1888. Jane and Antony had two daughters, both of whom I have been in correspondence with, Mrs Kathleen of Doherty, of Gorey, and Nurse Ester Keegan, retired, of 37 The Brook, Enniskillen.
- (3) Catherine, born 1860, died young.
- (4) Samuel Robert, born 1861, died 1924. He went to South Africa. His wife's name probably Windgrove. They had six children. Norah Kidd, who became a Nun in South Africa. Graham Windgrove Dunbar Kidd, killed in first World War, a Scottish Regiment. Kathleen Windgrove Kidd (Mrs Tedder), husband living 1960c. Daphne Nyman, a widow at about this date. Esmond Kidd.
- (5) Thomas; born 1863. Thomas Kidd and Mary baptised a son Michael 1884 (Gorey Register). He first kept a shop in Arklow, a town on the coast, and then went to Australia: died about 1945, (aged over 80).
- (6) Martha, born 1869, died aged 2 years.
- (7) William Kidd of Lower Annagh, born 1872, just before family left Askamore, and was baptised at Gorey (Gorey Register). He died in 1953 aged 81 (Gorey Register). He married Annie Harris in 1902 (Gorey Register), who died in 1948 (Gorey Register). This William's son was also a William, and he succeeded his father at Annagh, born 1904 (Gorey Register), and has only recently (1972) died. He was married, I think to a Roman Catholic. William of Annagh's other two children were girls, born 1905 and 1912, Kathleen Margaret and Annie Violet, 16 Charleston Avenue, Rathmines, Dublin. These are they who recalled their father having spoken of Old man Thomas-a-Hundred as having married three times. Kathleen Margaret died in 1972.

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Askmore Kidds - Canadian Branch, Joseph's descendants.

Sixth generation.

There were three sons,

- (1) George (1792 - 1887) aged 95.
- (2) Thomas (1790 -)
- (3) John (1798 - 1895) aged 97.

and five daughters,

Susanna (baptised 1808 Carnew)

Mary, married Gilmore, say born 1794.

Elizabeth (baptised 1811 Carnew) married Henry Morris¹

Eleanor (baptised 1814 Carnew) married a Mr Bell son of Rev. Parker Bell

Ann, married Sam Armstrong - a baby at the time of the battle of
Scullabogue 1798.

- (1) George Kidd 1792 - 1887, died aged 95; married a Roman Catholic,
but did not become one himself, nor did all his children;
emigrated after the Irish famine 1848 - 50, settled in Athlone
and opened a general store. (I have not found where Athlone,
Canada, is). For descendants see below:-
George Kidd had three sons and three daughters (seventh generation)

- (a) Joseph Kidd, who operated salt wells at Seaforth with
brother Thomas.
- (b) Thomas Kidd, 1830 - 1917, died aged 87: "in Government
employ in village of Dublin".
- (c) John Kidd, 1835 - 1891, succeeded his father in the general
store at Athlone, married a Miss Murphy.
- (d) The three daughters were Ann Murphy, Ellen Morrow and
Mary Keho.

No further record, except of John's children (eighth
generation), one of whom was the afore mentioned
John Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario,
1931 - 1950, and lived to be 85. There were four other
boys and two girls. The three boys were George Kidd, a
lumberman; Cornelius, who carried on the store, and
Joseph, a prominent artist 1871 - 1958 (died aged 87).

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- (2) Thomas Kidd (Born 1790) of Gananoque. Gananoque is on the north shore of St. Lawrence River near its exit from Lake Ontario. Married, and had four sons. He was a Captain in the Battle of Windmill. Two of his sons, Joseph Kidd and William Kidd, moved west to Manitoba; two, Henry Kidd and John Kidd, remained at Gananoque. Henry died in 1913 aged 85, John in 1906 aged 70. Nothing further of this line.
- (3) John Kidd, born 1798, died 1895, aged 97. Married Jane Morris. Also an Officer in Battle of Windmill. Inherited the 2000 acres his father purchased in Simcoe County. Note Simcoe is not anywhere near Gananoque. It lies some 50 miles north of Toronto at the other end of Lake Ontario. Evidently Joseph after first settling at Gananoque prospected around a bit before buying his 2000 acres. The family tradition is that he never quite got over the size of his property. John had a large family: six sons and four daughters. He divided his 2000 acres between four of his sons, and at some stage went to live at Monomills, which is near Lake Simcoe to the west. He also kept a store. For John's descendants, seventh generation and on, see below. He was the great-grandfather of my correspondent Margery Kidd.
John Kidd's children (seventh generation)
- (a) John Kidd, born 1833, married Ellen Little, seven sons and five daughters (eighth generation).
- (b) George Kidd, born 1832-1884. Nothing further known.
- (c) Thomas Kidd, born 1834-1907. One daughter; nothing further known.
- (d) Joseph Kidd, born 1836-1904. Married Alice Wright. Father of Rev. James and seven others, three boys, see below, (eighth generation).
- (e) Henry Kidd, born 1836-1887. Married Eliza Wright (1841-1904). (Eleven children, one illegitimate, eighth generation, three boys)*
- (f) William Kidd, born 1842- Married Sarah Stephenson. Seven children (5 boys). Eighth generation. Two of the daughters, Mary Jane and Elizabeth (1847-1938) married respectively Tim Chambers (1) and a Dr Lawrence (2); and Mr John Atkin.

Children (eighth generation) of Joseph Kidd 1836-1904 and Alice Wright.

This family is fairly fully recorded through information from one of his grand-daughters, Margery, daughter of the Rev. James aforementioned, who also wrote me.

* Two of these boys, a Joseph Kidd and a James Kidd lived to be 90, James only dying in 1969.

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There were four sons, as follows:-

- (a) Rev. James Henry Kidd (1871-1964), died aged 93, married Katherine Ingram McLean. They had four sons and four daughters all of whom went to Toronto University. (Ninth Generation).
- (b) John Kidd 1859-1886, married a Miss Mumford, and they had a son. (Ninth Generation).
- (c) Joseph Elijah Kidd 1869-1943. He had two sons and a daughter. (Ninth generation). The sons were both farmers.
- (d) George Thomas Kidd 1867 - One daughter known.
- (e) Alice Ann Kidd, 1861-1937, aged 76, married a Mr Moore. Their children (Ninth generation) were: Edna Moore, who started public health nursing in Ontario and was an Hon.L.L.D; Ella Moore a teacher married Mr Nettleton; Harold Moore, a banker.
- (f) Jane Eliza Kidd 1863-1926, married a Mr Bower, their children (Ninth generation) were Ethel married Jackson, Alice, Verna and a son Moreland Bower, head of a dental firm.
- (g) Margaret Kidd 1865- married a Mr Wilson: children (Ninth generation) Cecil Wilson, killed 1914-18 war, Kenneth died young, Harold, in police, Hyacinthe, a teacher, married Mr Frisby.
- (h) Mary Elizabeth Kidd 1867-1871, died young.

Children (eight generation) of John Kidd and Ellen Little:
seven sons and five daughters.

- (a) William James Kidd, a farmer, daughters teachers.
- (b) John Thomas Kidd, a teacher; 3 girls and 1 boy, Clive Kidd, an engineer (ninth generation)
- (c) Francis George Kidd 1867-1955 (aged 88) farmer.
- (d) Joseph Henry Kidd, a farmer.
- (e) Andrew Richard Kidd, teacher; daughters.
- (f) Arthur Kidd,
- (g) Sibbald Kidd, a farmer.

Children (eighth generation of Henry Kidd and Eliza Wright:

- (a) Joseph Kidd died in 1951 aged 90.
- (b) John Henry Kidd 1874 -
- (c) James Kidd died 1969 aged 90.

Children (eighth generation) of William Kidd and Sarah Stephenson:
five sons and two daughters.

- (a) John Kidd, a rich Apple grower.
- (b) George Kidd, a Garage proprietor.
- (c) Johnson Kidd, a teacher.
- (d) Fred Kidd.
- (e) Oscar Kidd, - living in 1971 and must be well over 80.

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Summary of recurrence of old age according to my scheme of relationships of
the early Kidds.

I will take as criterion of old age, 80 years or above. In the third generation George of the Newtownbarry stone and his wife also both reached 80 years.

One of their sons, also George (fourth generation) reached the age of 84. He married twice. By the first wife he had a daughter Judith (fifth generation) who lived to be 103 or 105. By his second wife, his eldest son Joseph lived to the age of 80; one daughter Margaret was 84 when she died and another, Eleanor 90 years.

Another of their sons, Ralph Sackville Kidd, though he himself died 'young' 62 had a son Thomas of Corbally who lived to be 96. (fifth generation).

Another Thomas of Coolroe (age at death unknown) married a woman who lived to be 98. These were the originators of the Askamore Branch dealt with in this chapter. They were also parents of John of Kilrush (fifth generation) who was 84 when he died, Thomas of Askamore 100 years, and Joseph 'The Hatter' 80 years.

Take now Josephs descendants. One son 95, another 97 (sixth generation). In the seventh generation one 85, one 87, and one 89. In the eighth generation one 85, one 87, two 88's, an 89, two 90's and finally one 93.

Then take Thomas-a-Hundred's descendants - one of Susannah Poole's daughters, Elizabeth, (sixth generation) reached 90 and a son Thomas 85 years. Nothing in following generations as far as I know. Jane Dunbar had two grandchildren who reached 80 (seventh generation). In my own line, my grandfather (seventh generation) 84. Next generation two 90's, and an 85, which brings us to the current generation with one 80 and two 83's living today, October, 1973.

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APPENDIX I

TO

CHAPTER IV THE LSLMORE BRANCH

(Probably written by Susan - M.H. Words in brackets inserted where letter illegible)

My dear Mrs. Burland,

It is useless for me to mention the joy we feel when we receive a letter from our friends, as we have received 4 at present, the 1st from our Uncle Henry, the next from Anthony to father, another from Mr Burland, the last from Anthony to Thomas and we understand by our last letter received, they received all of ours.

I will endeavour to answer a few requests in your letter, but as you requested of me when leaving Ireland to let you know everything that would (be of interest) from that time until I would write to you, I will commence at the beginning of our journey and will go on through until this time as well as my relation will allow.

When we got on shipboard everything appeared strange and disagreeable, and so there were many things to be done that were disagreeable. It is very inconvenient to bring a baby, not altogether for the sickness, but the washing. If any of my female friends come to America they must put on a (brave) face, but though it might not be as bad with them as it was with me on account of all our party being sick and lazy. Mrs Stern was pretty well, but the baby kept Mother employed.

I was sometimes very sick myself but I thought it was like the cabin boy with me. I asked him one day if he were ever sick. The answer was - it was as good for him to be sick as well for he had as much to do when sick as well.

Mr Murphy was very good on shipboard. He would do anything. You would be surprised to know what the men would do there. May (or Mary) Kenney could tell a great deal about the trip. Any person that is coming may bring almost anything they can make use of at home. We made pancakes, potatoes, puddings and on board. In those you would have everything that is necessary except milk. Mr and father brought their goats but they did not live long. Also there can be fresh meat nearly all the way. The Captain had fresh meat tied up in the "rigger". There could be food brought, I think, in a but not very handy. I saw some salt fowl on board, when they were cooked, they were good. Meaty tongues and hams are excellent, but they can bring anything of salt meat they like best and

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it can be made very fresh by tying it with a long cord to the ship so it will hang in the water, but they must watch it. Cheese is also very good, vegetables likewise - turnips, parsnips and others of that kind can be brought. Our oatmeal bread was good. It was the right thickness and baked first the right way. Any other kind of bread, I think, would not stand long, for our wheat bread we could not make use of after a week. Biscuit will stand as long as you please, but we did not make much use of ours. We sold it in Montreal to a Captain of a steam boat. You may not be afraid of bringing too much provisions. It is likely there will be a rapid market on board. We sold pork or anything you would have to dispose of. Coming the latter end of the passage there are a great many will get out of provisions. It is likely they will steal if opportunity will permit sooner than buy, so people want to be very careful. Our tubs and boxes were very well. They were strong and had good locks. We lost nothing. You must have everything marked in some way or other or they would be claimed by another person. Our potatoes stood very well. We brought them in There were black apples. We sold some of them in Montreal. For drink, porter is excellent and the raspberry vinegar that Mr Marick gave us was beautiful. Wine, I believe, is very useful. People get so weak with the sickness. Port, I think is best, but I believe anything that is good on land is good there. Any kind of pickles or preserves are excellent. Your jam was super excellent. We have the and I hope it will for a long time. Whisky is not much use to a family except they are fond of it. The greatest use it is - the sailors are very fond of it, and it might be of service to give them a little sometimes. It will make them be more careful about your luggage. It is the first mate that gives out the water and if he is fond of whisky it will be well to give him a glass now and then and he will be sure to give you the best water and not be exact in measuring; likewise the cook - he will let you cook in thecabin. They must not be made tipsy or the Captain will be angry and the ship in danger. It is useful for me to mention the complement of water was allowed to each person and the way we used it best as Father mentioned it in his last letter, likewise the goodness of the Captain. He was not a religious man I think by his outward appearance for he used to (swear) but there were a great many popists on board. They would assemble every day together and go through the forms of prayer. There were not many Protestants on board besides our party. It would be hard to get meat cooked for they would turn your can over.

You can have (all) kinds of amusements if you have this inclination and the weather will permit. There was a dance on deck every day the weather permitted and different kinds of music. Any person that would take delight in this kind of amusement might have them and many others. I am sorry to say that and Sa acted very foolishly on shipboard. She would not be advised by any person what was for her good.

It is well not to use anything in the delf line on board that will sure to be broken. It would be well for any emigrant if you they could get

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Mr and Kenney to peck for them. There have not been any of
our articles broken on shipboard.

I do not remember anything else very particular that occurred on
shipboard. If there is anything else that you would like to know that I
have forgotten to mention you must enquire of me in your letter and I will
try to give you as much information as I can. With the exception of
..... we were sometime in doubts of his recovery, likewise the death of
Mrs 's baby. Our party was not very agreeable among themselves. It
was fortunate for our side there were so many of us in a family. We filled
up two beds, one underneath the other, besides James who had his bed in the
..... Also we were talking about wearing clothes longer than on land but
if a person could, they would want to change them twice for the once.
And if there is any of my friends who intend coming out I would be glad
they would write to me, and ask me every particular that I have left out,
I will endeavour to give all the information I can.

ORANGE COUNTY
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY