

LYNCH FAMILY  
OF ENGLAND  
AND IRELAND

Page 3, OCCGS Library Additions, October, 1983

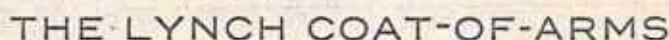
OBITUARIES Continued

San Diego County, CA

Barbara A. Fant, Reg. 11 Oct. 1983

Kathryn Stone Black





OSCAR LYNCH.

FROM HARDEMAN'S HISTORY GALWAY  
PAGE 17. DATE 1820.

miserable extremity of subsisting on the common herbage of the field, he was finally victorious. His prince, amongst other rewards of his valor, presented him with the Trefoil on a Field of Azure for his arms and the Lynx, the sharpest sighted of all animals, for his crest; the former in allusion to the extremity to which he was drawn for subsistence during the siege, and the latter to his foresight and vigilance; and, as a testimonial of his fidelity, he also received the motto, SEMPER FIDELIS, which arms, crest and motto are borne by the Lynch family to this day. Their mansion house occupied the extensive square on which the present lower citadel or shamble barrack stands."

The following couplet, written in the 10th century, shows that the Lynch family was an old and famous one even at that remote period:

*Hic Lynchoarum bona prima ab origine notas,  
Diversas stirpes nobilis ecce domus.*

## TRANSLATION.

*From one proud stock, for ages known to fame,  
These different branches of the Lynches came.*

Charlemagne, I. E., Charles the Great, King of the Franks, 768-814, and Roman Emperor, 800-814, from whom the Lynch family is descended, was the greatest of French Kings, having reigned at different times over nearly all of continental Europe as well as Great Britain and Ireland. He was a descendant, through a line of kings, from St. Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, 582-640, which justifies the claim that the Lynch family is the oldest in the world.

## OUR FAMILY TREE

MARRIED

[illegible]



*File Ireland - my under Walter Lynch - Va. copy to Lynn to Henry*

"Lynch Record" gives two origins of Lynches that do not conflict. The one written in 1815 and is from Journal of the Galway Archaeological Society V8, says the Galway Lynches are originally German, from the city of Lintz the capital of upper Austria from which city the name Lynch is probably derived. They claim their descent from Linceus the friend of Eneas and who accompanied him when he fled from Troy and ultimately from Charlemagne through his younger son, whose descendants intermarried with most of the Royal Families of Europe, etc."

"The other origin of Lynches is from the old Irish names being anglicized to Lynch. These came from old Irish clans in Ireland when names such as Loingseach, Lóingsech, Longseach, O'Loinsigh, etc, were changed to Lynch. There were O'Lynches in Ireland before the Normans came." "The foreign origin of the O'Lynches has been assumed for so long that it is now difficult to reconstruct their family history."

Above from Miss Velma Smith to Katharine Brownell, April 21, 1965

"Lynch Record" by Elizabeth C. Lynch, New York, 1925--sketches of men of Lynch name, 16th to 20th century.

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D.A.R. Magazine, January 1962: "One source of information I have says that the Austrian Lynches went to England and later some of their descendants lived in Scotland a while before going to Ireland." Velma Lynch to K. Brownell

.....

The Irish in the American Revolution and Their Early Influence in the Colonies by James Haltigan, 1908

Pgs. 108-109: Thomas Lynch, the founder of the South Carolina family of that name, came to America from Galway early in the 18th century. Having some relatives in Austria, who had risen to distinction in that country, he paid them a visit before leaving Europe, and then sailed direct to America from Austria. Because of this fact many so-called historians have stated that the Lynches were of Austrian descent. This is only another instance of the reckless statements resorted to in order to leave the name of Ireland out of the record. But the very stupidity of such assertions brand them as false, and no one but a prejudiced fool would undertake to make them.

...

See my copy under "Walter Lynch-Virginia" re the Austrian descent: "The Lynch Family" by Walter M. Lynch, 27 Ohio Ave., Charleston, W.Va., April 1, 1940, pgs. 1, 2.

Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas on Lombard Street, Galway, which dates from about 1320.

### St. Nicholas' Church in Galway, Ireland

"...in St. Nicholas' the sexton is a boon. Without him one would miss a good many of the significances of the place. Not that there is not a great deal of public and accessible history in the stones of the building. In so far as it is the mortuary of the Tribes, for instance, he who runs may read. Everybody knows how, soon after Galway was walled in about 1270, it was settled in by a number of exclusive families and came to be called after them the City of the Tribes. The names of the tribes, Norman, Welsh and Saxon in origin for the most part, are immortalised in the unmusical and unimaginative rhyme--

Athy  
Blake  
Bodkin  
Browne  
Deane  
Darcy  
LYNCH  
Joyce  
Kirwan  
Martin  
Morris  
Sherrett  
French

Here in this bare old church is a house of monuments to these long-since Irishised families. Then you can see for yourself, even without the presence of the sexton, with his running commentary of "the antiquaries say." But, rich as they are, these are not the secret treasures of the church. Of all the tombs which the sexton points out to the stranger, the most interesting to me are the flagged graves let into the floor, where the dead business-men of a more bustling Galway are buried with the emblems of their trade or of the Resurrection--scissors and boots and crowing cocks--carved on the stones. For most of these you have to look under the mats where, on Sundays, the feet of the infrequent worshippers tread."

The one world-famous man whose bones lie in the Church of St. Nicholas was not an old Irishman, but a new Irishman, and his memory lives not because he was a great trader but because he slew his son. This was Mayor James Lynch Fitzstephen, a commercial prince of the 15th century, by whose labours trade and hospitality were greatly increased between Galway and Spain. He would probably have lived unknown to history if he himself had not made the voyage to Spain and brought back with him a young Spanish gentleman, the son of one of his hosts, on a visit to Ireland. Lynch had a son of his own, impulsive and riotous. Between the latter and the Spaniard a jealous quarrel broke out about some woman, and it ended with the young Lynch giving a stab to his rival, so that he died. He at once surrendered to justice, and his father was the magistrate who tried him and sentenced him to death, in spite of the prayers of the townspeople, who seem to have liked the young man well. Nor was this the whole of the elder's iron righteousness; for, when no one could be found in Galway to carry out the sentence, Lynch hanged the boy with his own hand. On the wall which encloses the churchyard, a stone marks the spot there this ancient piece of justice was done. It is aptly carved with a death's-head and crossbones, and under these the motto: "Remember Deathe, Vaniti of Vaniti. And all Is But Vaniti." If you let the sexton take you up to the bell-tower and show you Galway and its streets from that

height, you will as likely as not get the impression that you are looking out upon a city where the very houses are death's-heads." (Rambles in Ireland by Robert Lynd, Boston, Dana Estes & Company, 1912, Copyright in the British Empire of Mills & Boon Ltd., London, 1912, Printed by Morrison & Gibb Ltd., Edinburgh.) (Pgs. 19-22) (See photograph from book of "Lynch's House, Galway" by Lawrence, which I removed from book, since the book was mine.--K. Brownell)



LYNCH'S HOUSE, GALWAY.

Lawrence.



Harry Sain

Best view of  
Lynch's Castle, Galway.  
667 Ireland

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With my compliments.

for

Robert J. O'Kelly

1967.





# General Information

# Ireland

*Lynch Castle*  
HOLIDAY INFORMATION  
FOLDER NO. 8

## HOW TO GET THERE

### TRANSPORT

Galway is well served by rail and bus services from all parts of Ireland.

**Bus service.** Galway-Salthill.

From Galway to Aran by C.I.E. Motor Vessel, sailing two or three days a week. Extra sailings on bank holidays and during the holiday season. Current timetables should always be consulted. The boat lands at Inishmore only. Landings on the other islands are made by currach.

**Air.** Chartered craft may land at Oranmore Aerodrome, 6 miles (controlled by Galway Corporation). Maximum—Rapid class.

### DISTANCES FROM GALWAY

Dublin 135 m.; Cork 128 m.; Rosslare 173 m.; Belfast 197 m.; Aran Islands (Kilronan) 30 m.; Salthill 1 m.; Clifden 49 m.; Cong 26 m.; Leenane 40 m.; Lisdoonvarna 41 m.; Maam Cross 27 m.; Oughterard 17 m.; Recess 36 m.; Spiddal 12 m.; Tuam 21 m.

### POST OFFICES

General Post Office, Galway, Eglinton St.; Upper Salthill; Sub-Offices at Dominick St., Taylor's Hill, Newcastle. On the islands at Kilronan, Kilmurvey, Baile an Mhothaigh and Inisheer.

### BANKS

Bank of Ireland, Eyre St., Galway; Munster and Leinster Shop St., Galway; National, Eyre Square; Provincial, Eyre Square. There are no banks on the islands.

### CHURCHES

There are Catholic Churches on the islands at Kilronan and Oghill on Inishmore, and on the other two islands. Galway — Catholic, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian, Methodist. Salthill — Catholic.

### MAPS

Ordnance Survey 1 in. sheet No. 105—Galway and District. O.S. 1 in. sheet No. 14. 1 in. sheet No. 3.

### INFORMATION OFFICES

For information on Irish holidays generally, write, 'phone or call to the IRISH TOURIST OFFICE, DUBLIN 1, 14 Upper O'Connell St., 'phone 44718/19/10. Irish Branch Offices at Cork, Belfast, Derry, Killarney, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, and other centres.

### ACCOMMODATION

Prospective visitors to Ireland should consult the "Official Guide" to registered premises issued by Bord Fáilte Éireann (Irish Tourist Board). Available from all Irish Tourist Offices.

The Early Closing Day in Galway is Thursday.

IRISH TOURIST OFFICE, GALWAY—Eglinton Street.  
Phone 2679.

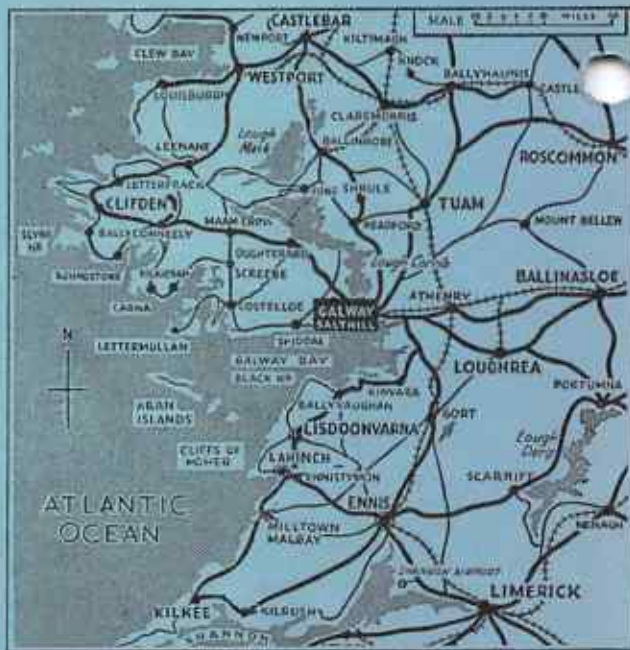
Published by Bord Fáilte Éireann (Irish Tourist Board) and printed in the Republic of Ireland by Dakota Ltd., Dublin.  
8/63/75.

# GALWAY SALTHILL and THE ARAN ISLANDS

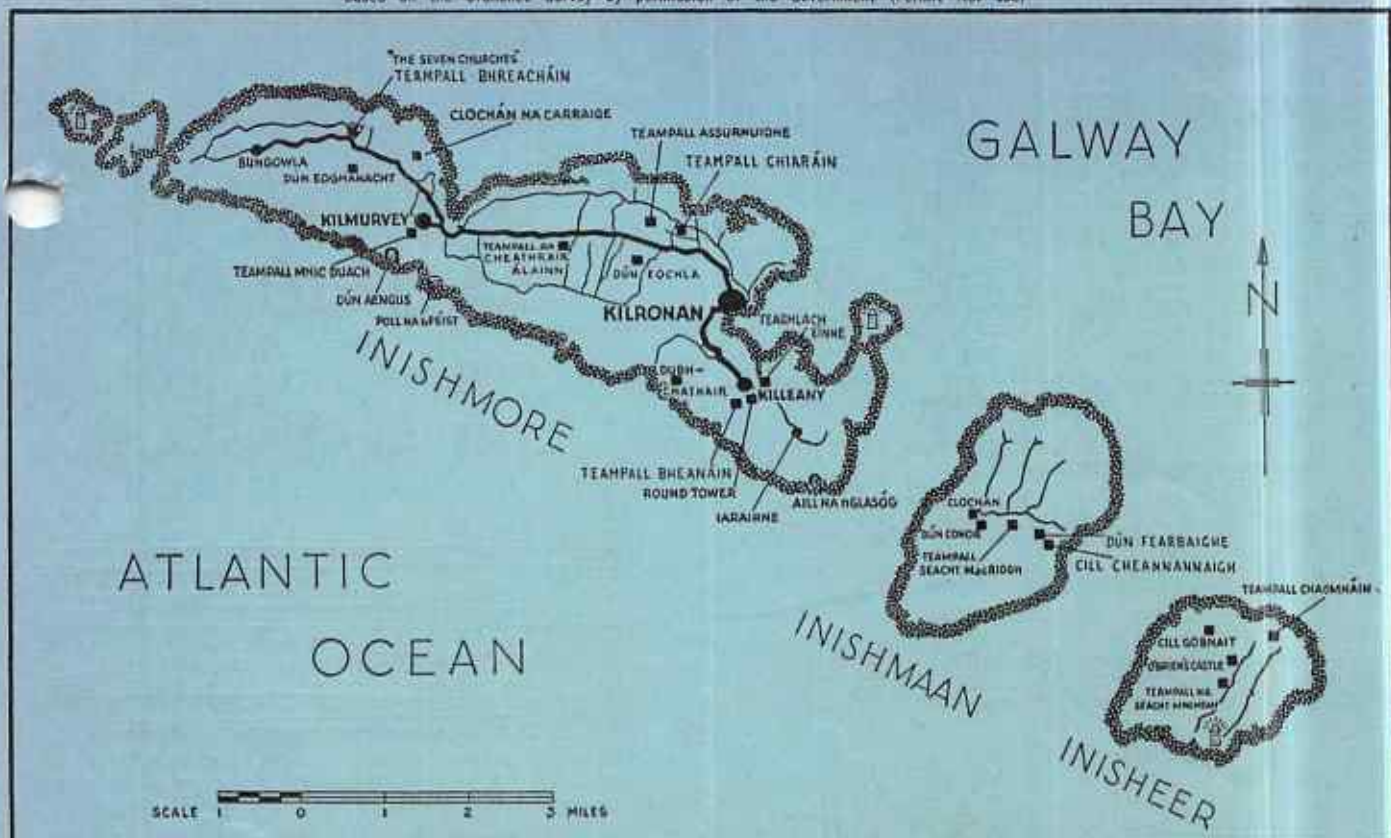
Galway (Gaillimh: Gaileamh's Place), is the capital of Western Ireland, and doorway to the scenic beauty of the west. On the fringe of the Connemara Gaeltacht, where the ancient language and customs of Ireland are still preserved, the English-speaking world meets the older native culture of the Gael. With a population of 21,316 the city is a progressive business centre with numerous relics of her medieval heyday, when her merchant princes traded with Spain, thus making the "Cite of the Tribes" one of the most important ports in these islands.

Salthill, a suburb of Galway, stretches westwards from the city along the shore of Galway Bay. It is one of the most popular of Irish holiday resorts.

The Aran Islands lie some thirty miles offshore from Galway. These remarkable islands are fully described within.







## THE ARAN ISLANDS

Thirty miles out to sea from Galway lie the three Aran Islands, home of the sturdy and colourful fisher-folk whom J. M. Synge immortalised in "Riders to the Sea" and "The Aran Islands." The life of this remarkable community has also been portrayed in the memorable poem, "Man of Aran."

The three islands—Inishmore (7,635 acres), Inishmaan (2,252 acres) and Inisheer (1,400 acres)—are rugged and barren in character. Through unremitting toil the islanders—using sand and seaweed—have "made" the soil which provides sustenance for their livestock. From these meagre acres and the surrounding sea they wrest their livelihood. The fishermen use currachs—boats constructed of laths and tarred canvas.

Striking and picturesque in appearance, the islanders preserve many of the ancient Gaelic traits. Their everyday language is Gaelic, and their songs and stories enshrine much of Ireland's ancient folklore and culture. The islanders spin and weave their own clothing; almost every man wears a *bawneen* (a white homespun coat of wonderful durability), and many wear the variegated woollen belt or *crios*. For footwear they use the pampootie, a shoe without a heel and made of rough hide. Kilronan, on Inishmore, is the "capital" of the islands and the terminus of the steamboat service from Galway.

On the Aran Islands are to be seen a number of ancient stone forts, the most impressive of which is the great Dun Aengus on Inishmore. In plan it is semi-circular, resting on the edge of a perpendicular cliff which rises 300 feet above the ocean. Dun Aengus is supposed to have been originally circular, the other half having fallen long years ago into the waters below. The fort now consists of an inner court 150 feet in diameter surrounded by a

wall 20 feet high and 18 feet thick at its base. Outside the great wall is another rampart with its accompanying *chevaux de frise*, 30 feet wide and about 4 feet high, formed by sharp-pointed stones set closely together. Surrounding this is yet another rampart of which little now remains.

Dun Eoghannacht, near Kilronan, is built on a ridge overlooking Templebreacan. Dun Eochla is of small size, and in excellent preservation, near the village of Oghil.

Dubhcathair (or Dooceaher), on the southern cliffs of Inishmore, about two miles west of Killeany, is another remarkable structure. It is believed to be the oldest of the Aran forts. On Inishmaan, crowning the central highest point of the island, is Dun Conor, which is the finest specimen of a stone fort remaining in Ireland.

Clochan na Carraige, the only perfect clochan, or ancient stone dwelling, is on Inishmore.

Teampall Bhreachain (the Church of St. Breacan) on Inishmore dates from the eighth century; and Teampall Mhic Duach at Kilmurvey is another early structure. Nearer Kilronan is Teampall an Cheathair Alainn, "the Church of the Heavenly Four"—Saints Fursey, Conall, Berchan and Brendan of Birr.

Teampall Chiarain, the Monastery of St. Ciaran, is about half-way between Oghil and Kilronan. Teaghlaigh Einne, the house of St. Enda, is near the village of Killeany.

Teampall Bheanain is also at Killeany. The church is probably the smallest in the world, its internal dimensions are 10 ft. 9 ins. by 7 ft. but its height is 15 feet.

Among the antiquities of Inishmaan is the little early oratory of Kilcannanagh. Inisheer has two ancient churches—Teampall Chaomhain and St. Gobnait's—and some remains of Teampall na Seacht n-Inghean, or "the Church of the Seven Daughters."



# Historic Galway

The site of Galway has been identified with that of Magnata or Nagnata, mentioned by Ptolemy in 2 A.D. The flourishing Anglo-Norman colony of Galway gave birth to the "Tribes of Galway." These families included the Blakes, Bodkins, Brownes, D'Arcys, Ffrenches, Kirwans, Joyces, Lynches, Morrisises, Martins and Skerrets.

The settlers of Galway guarded themselves strictly by law against intercourse with the natives. A bye-law of 1518 enacted "that neither O nor Mac shall strutte ne swagger thro' the streets of Galway." The natives, however, often successfully raided the city, and at one time the West Gate bore the inscription "From the fury of the O'Flahertys good Lord deliver us."

The first charter of incorporation was granted by Richard II, and confirmed in successive reigns down to that of Charles II.

The centuries of trading with Spain introduced an Iberian influence which can still be traced in the people, dress and architecture.

The City was long famed as an educational centre and had in the sixteenth century the most renowned classical school in the country.

Among the most famous of Galway's many scholars was John Lynch, c. 1599 to c. 1673, who as Archdeacon of Tuam wrote *Cambrensis Eversus* as a reply to Giraldus Cambrensis. He also translated Keating's *History of Ireland* into Latin. Another eminent figure was Roderick O'Flaherty, 1629—1718, who wrote *Ogygia*, a remarkable topographical work. Richard Kirwan, 1733—1812, attained fame as a scientist.

# SALTHILL

Salthill stretches west from the city along the shore of Galway Bay. Its natural advantages and up-to-date holiday amenities make it one of the leading Irish seaside resorts. The fine promenade commands good views in all directions. Southwards rise the blue hills of Clare, and away to the south-west lie the Aran Islands, guarding the entrance to the bay.

## BATHING

There is good bathing on the extensive sandy beach at all stages of the tide, and a swimming pool for ladies and children is situated about midway along the promenade. At Blackrock, at the west end of the promenade, is the men's bathing place, where diving boards are erected. Life Guards are on duty at both bathing places. Swimming galas are held at intervals during the season.

## GOLF

The fine 18-hole championship course of Galway Golf Club adjoins the promenade at Salthill. It provides the golfer with a delightful variety of shots. The course record (amateur and professional) is 68. Various competitions and Open Weeks are held. There is Sunday play. Special terms are available to visitors for periods of one week or longer. Light meals are available at the clubhouse.

## TENNIS

Galway Tennis Club grounds, Salthill, are open to visitors. Other entertainments include the Amusements Park, Dancing (two ballrooms), and a Cinema.

# SPORT & ENTERTAINMENT

## BOATING

Motor boats are available for trips on Lough Corrib, and rowing boats can be hired. Visitors may become temporary members of boat clubs in the city. Currachs may be hired on the islands. There is a Water Skiing Club in Salthill.

## FISHING

**Fresh Water.** The Corrib is one of the most famous rivers for salmon fishing in the country. The river flows through the city from Lough Corrib, some 5½ miles away. One can fish from below the weir in the town. The salmon average 13 to 14 lb. Grilse average 6 to 7 lb. Applications for copy of the prospectus and rules to: D. Barber, Weir House, Galway. The Irish Land Commission and Mr. William Neilan own fishings of about a half mile each on the Kilcolgan river, and there are a number of riparian owners. Fishing for salmon, trout, pike, perch, rudd, bream and char, is free on Lough Corrib. The Clare-Galway river holds salmon and large brown trout. West of Galway there are numerous small streams and lakes all holding brown trout. The fishing on Lough Shure on Inishmore Island is free. June, July and August are the best months.

**Sea fishing.** Boats and men are available for some fair fishing on Galway Bay. Pollack, mackerel (plentiful in season), conger, sea bream and tope may be caught.

Galway Bay Anglers' Club arrange fishing trips on Galway Bay—£1 per person per day. Boat leaves Galway docks at 11 a.m., returning 7 p.m. (week-days). Fishing gear can be hired at time of booking:—Salthill Rentals, Forster Park, Salthill.

Around the Aran Islands there is excellent fishing, carried on mainly from currachs, for cod, pollack, sharks and many other kinds of fish.

## RACING

The three-day fixture at Galway, at the end of July or beginning of August, is one of the most popular sporting and social events of the year.

## THEATRE

Plays in the Irish language are produced at Taibhdhearc na Gaillimhe, Middle Street, Galway.

## CINEMAS

Estoria, Lower Salthill; Savoy, Eglinton Street; Town Hall, Courthouse Avenue.

## TOURS

All the famous beauty spots of Connemara may be conveniently visited from Galway. These are some examples:

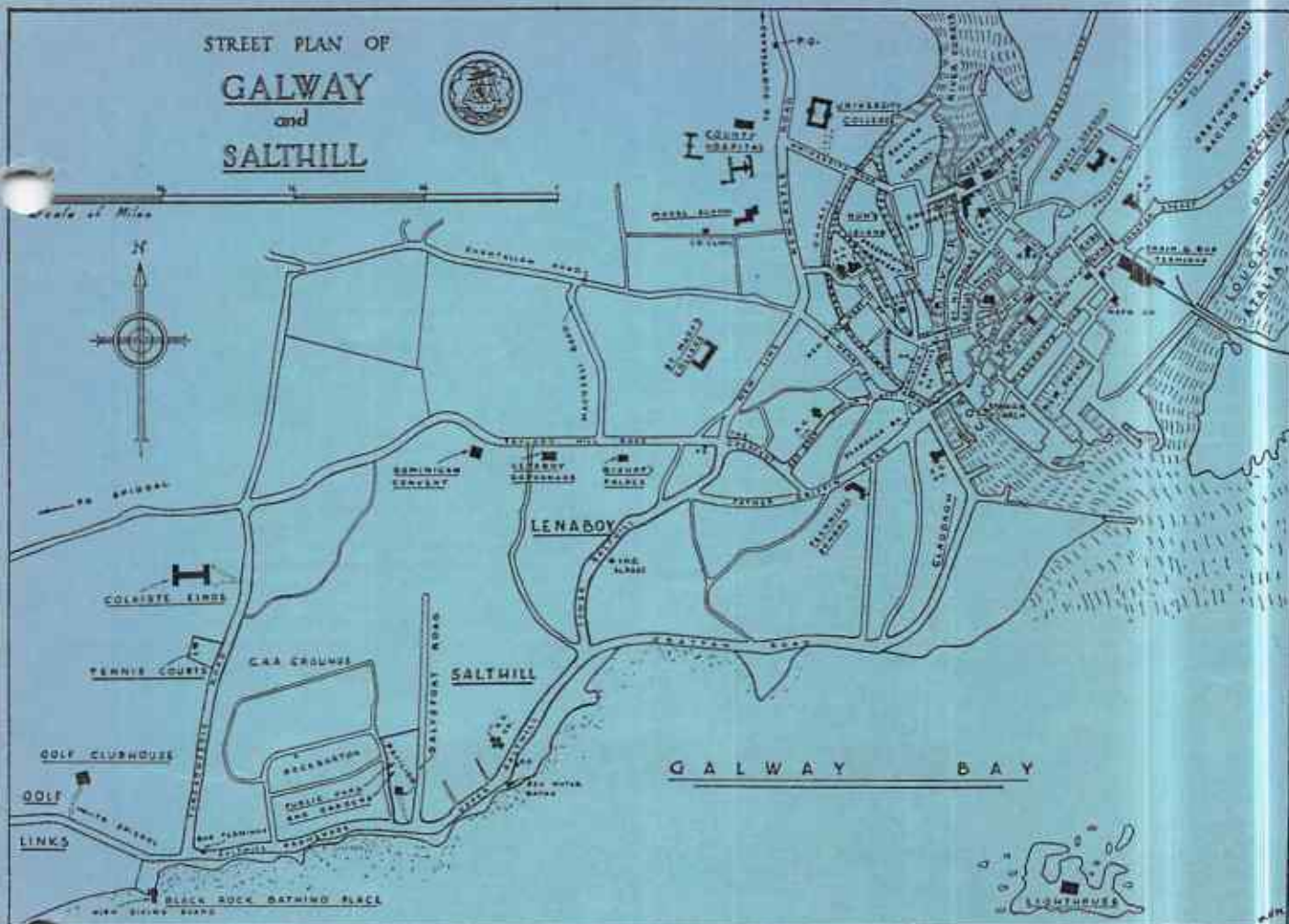
1. Spiddal, Costelloe, Screebe and Maam Cross, returning via Oughterard (64 miles).
2. Cong via Headford, returning via Maam Cross (72 miles).

## COACH TOURS

The following tours are operated by C.I.E. (Ireland's Transport Company) from Galway (Railway Station) during the season.

1. Tour of Connemara.
2. Cliffs of Moher and Atlantic Coast.
3. Leenane and Achill Island.
4. Maam Valley and Cong.
5. Killaloe and Lough Derg (combined Cruise and Motor Coach Tour).
6. Lough Mask, Croagh Patrick and Aasleagh Falls.





## What to see in Galway

- \* The Church of St. Nicholas, founded by the Normans in 1320 A.D., is situated in Lombard Street. It incorporates the work of different periods and is remarkable because the aisles are wider than the nave. According to tradition, Columbus prayed here together with Rice de Culvey, a Galway sailor who accompanied him on his voyage from the old world.

The O'Conaire Monument in Eyre Square is the work of Albert Power, R.H.A., and commemorates the great Gaelic writer, Padric O'Conaire.

- \* The Browne Doorway in Eyre Square is a relic of Spanish influence.

The Spanish Arch, and the Spanish Parade which was a favourite promenade of the Spanish merchants.

- \* Lynch's Castle (now a bank), is a fine old mansion once the residence of the Lynch family. The building dates from 1320 but has been much restored.

- \* The Lynch Memorial near the Church of St. Nicholas on the old gaol site is a built-up Gothic door having a black marble stone set in the wall with the inscription:—

\* This memorial of the stern and unbending justice of the Chief Magistrate of this city, James Lynch FitzStephen, elected Mayor 1493, who condemned and executed his own guilty son, Walter, on this spot.

The Father Tom Burke Memorial stands at the corner of Grattan Road and Father Griffin Road. Father Burke, born in Galway in 1830, was a famous Dominican preacher and patriot.

The Liam Mellows Memorial stands at the north-east corner of Eyre Square.

- \* The Claddagh, said to be the oldest fishing village in Ireland, is near the foreshore on the Salthill side of the river. This was the Irish town when Galway was Norman-held. It had its own administration and once a population of 8,000. The Claddagh Ring of gold in the shape of two hands clasping a heart was an heirloom passing from mother to daughter. The old cottages have been replaced by modern dwelling houses.

The Corrib salmon may be seen lying on the river bed just below the weir.

## *A Galway Junior Chamber of Commerce Publication*

No. 22

LYNCH'S CASTLE in Shop Street in Galway City is the best surviving example of the many fine stone tower houses which the Galway merchant families built for themselves from the 16th century onwards.

These were burgher houses rather than castles, on the style of houses built for themselves by the merchants of Bristol. Though Lynch's Castle originally had a steep pitched roof and stepped parapets common in Irish tower houses or castles.

The building which is now occupied by the Munster and Leinster Bank has many fine carved details. There are coats of arms of Henry VII of England and of the Lynch family on the Shop Street facade and of the Kildare Fitzgeralds around the corner in Abbeygate St. The windows have intricately carved hood moulds with proliferating floral tendrils. The modern carving on doors and archways occasioned by the Castle's adaption as a bank is energetic and quite in keeping with the older work and having the four provinces coat of arms.

Unique features are the gargoyles which alternate with the tongue shaped corbels under the parapet. Gargoyles are rarely found on Irish buildings though there are similar ones to be found in Galway on the South aisle of St. Nicholas's church nearby.

The name of Lynch is most popularly associated with the story of James Fitz Stephen Lynch, Mayor of Galway in 1493 who is reputed to have executed his own son who was convicted of murder.

Modern authorities hold the story to be legendary, though a house in Market Street, beside St. Nicholas's Church has a plaque inserted in it in the 19th century commemorating the deed.

The use of Lynch's Castle as a bank is quite in accord with its original purposes. As a merchant house the ground floor was probably used as a warehouse opening out on the street. The second and third storeys were occupied by living-rooms and bedrooms, and built on to the tower was the great hall with a timbered roof at the end of which was situated the kitchen.

(Courtesy of Irish Press)

Sponsored by Galway Junior Chamber of  
Commerce



Gardenfield, Glan, Hillsbrook and Woodfield, in the County of Galway; and Dalgin, in the County of Mayo, are the principal of the name.

*Arms.* Argent, a chevron, between three shelldrakes, sable, beaked and legged, gules. *Crest.* A shelldrake close, sable, beaked and legged, gules. *Motto.* J' aim mon Dieu, mon Roi et mon Pais.

## Lynch.

This is one of the most ancient, and, until the middle of the seventeenth century, was one of the most leading families in Galway. In the old volume of pedigrees, preserved in the Heralds office, it appears, that, "William le Petit, came to Ireland, in 1185, with Sir Hugh de Lacy, who granted him, by his charter, Macherithirnar, &c. (now the barony of Macherydernan, in the County of Westmeath,) except the Lough and Town of Dysart; that they were palatine barons of Molingare, and that William le Petit, had a son, Nicholas," who was ancestor to the family of Lynch of Galway." William, (or according to other accounts,) John de Lynch, was the first settler of the name in Galway, he was married to the daughter and sole heiress of William de Mareschall, and, it is stated, that the eldest branch of the family, was called Mareschall, until the male line became extinct. During the greatest part of the 15, 16 and 17th centuries, they possessed the principal authority within the town. Dominick Lynch Fitz John, commonly called Dominick *dubh*, in 1484 solicited and procured the charter of Richard III. under which he caused his brother, Pierce, to be elected first Mayor, and was himself the second. His son Stephen, at the same time, sued out and obtained the bull of Innocent VIII. which established

Leighcarrowroe, &c. which he vested in Marcus Blake, Nicholas Lynch Fitz Jonakin, and John Ffrench Fitz Peter, of Galway, merchants, as trustees for his son, Clement Kirwan.—*Inq.*

The latter, who was the great grand father of the late Richard Kirwan, Esq. built, in 1648, the castle of Cregg, in the County of Galway; which was the last edifice of that description, erected for the purposes of defence, in this part of Ireland.

"Some members of this family use the motto, "God's providence is our inheritance."

"Randal le Petyt and Adam le Petyt, resided in Connaught, in 1270, and Jordan de Exon was then Sheriff.—*Rot. Pip. No. 4.*

"Tradition, and some documents in possession of members of this family, differ materially from the above account. These state that they were originally from the City of Lintz, the capital of upper Austria, from which, they suppose the name to have been derived; and, that they claim descent from Charlemagne, the youngest son of the Emperor of that name. That Sir Hugo de Lylich, a general under William the Conqueror, came to England

with that monarch, in whose estimation he stood very high, and from whom he received considerable favours. That the first of the name, who came to Ireland, was Andrew de Lynch, to whom Henry II. gave large possessions, in the vicinity of Castleknock near Dublin. That his youngest son, John Lynch, who was married to the daughter of William de Mareschall, was the first of the name who settled, about the year 1261, in Galway, and that from him all the Galway Lynches are descended. They also state, that the Lynches obtained their armorial bearings from the following circumstance, one of their name and family, being governor of Lintz, (long before the invasion of England by the Conqueror,) defended that city with unexampled fortitude, against a powerful enemy; and though from the uncommon length of the siege, all their provisions were consumed, and the garrison reduced to the miserable extremity of subsisting on the common herbage of the fields, he was finally victorious. His prince, amongst other rewards of his valour, presented him with the trefoil on a field azure, for his arms, and the Lynx, the sharpest sighted of all animals, for his crest, the former, in allusion to the extremity to

very original - agree with  
Harry and Tom, May 25, 1965 from K. Brownell

Coats of Arms-Lynch

✓ "Irish Families, Their Names, Arms & Origins" by Edward MacLysaght, Dublin, Ireland, 1957, pg. <sup>213</sup>214, Plate XIX.

✓ "Heraldry and You" by J. A. Reynolds, Thomas Nelson & Sons, N.Y., 1961, pg. 63-Lynch-Azure, a chevron between 3 trefoils or (blue background, gold bar, 3 gold clover leaves)

\* Understand "Burke's Coat of Arms", or whatever the title, is the best. Similar book to Burke's Peerage, but re Arms.

To K. Brownell from Velma Smith--Media Research Bureau--her source:

The coat-of-arms granted to the Lynches in antiquity and confirmed to Symon Lynche in 1572 (together with the supporters added in 1771) is described as follows:

Arms. "Quarterly one and four sable, three lynxes rampant argent, two and three quarterly, one and four, or, two bars guler, in chief three torteaux, two and three sable, a crescent or."

Crest. "On a ducal crown or a lynx passant proper."

Supporters. "On each side, a lynx proper."

Motto. "Major tento praesentibus aequius."

Many of the Lynches of Galway have used the Coat-of-Arms described thus:

Arms. "Azure, a chevron between three trefoils slipped or."

Crest. "A lynx, passant cowarded argent."

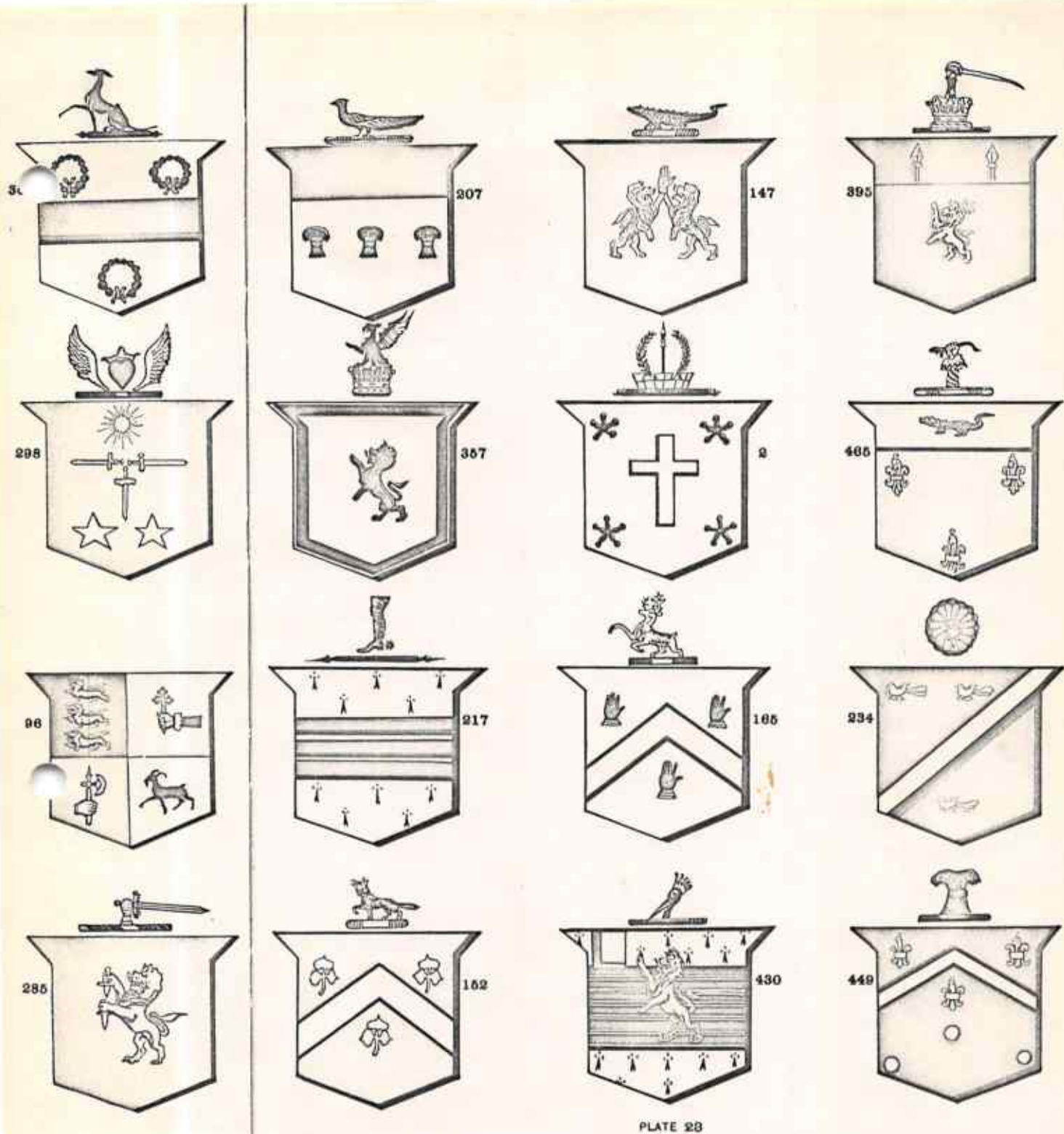
Motto. "Sempre fidelis."

.....

✓ See sheet, Lynch Coat-of-Arms, and Historical Sketch of the Lynch Family, from Hardeman's History Galway, pg. 17, date 1820-submitted by Oscar Lynch. K. Brownell received from Mrs. John N. Kuzmic of Kansas City, Missouri. She is a descendent of Robert Lynch b. 1800, and Hugh Lynch b. 1772.

.....





Your Irish Coats-of-Arms by Paul Murtaugh, 1960

Plate 23, No. 152 -- LYNCH

Colors: Shield, blue; flowers, yellow;  white; fox, blue with white collar

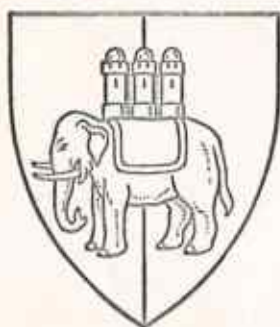


ed), when it is face with no neck, e.g. *Sable, three bucks' heads caboshed argent*—Cavendish (185).

Stag's antlers are called attires, and if they are of a different tincture from the body the animal is said to be attired of such tincture. Attires of a stag are sometimes found as a charge. Each prong of an antler is called a tine. With respect to the hoofs, the stag is said to be unguled.



185. CAVENDISH



186. CITY OF COVENTRY



187. WARWICKSHIRE

#### OTHER BEASTS

Any beast may be found in heraldry, and including those of infrequent appearance not only in arms but also in crests and supporters, the variety of animals actually used is large. Only a few, however, are common, and in some cases the head is a more frequent charge than the whole animal. As will be seen from the examples in the following list of common beasts, an allusion to the family name has in many cases led to the adoption of a particular animal as a charge. The terms descriptive of attitude (rampant, passant, statant, etc.) already given in the section on lions, are applicable to other beasts unless some special term is indicated; and when it is necessary to specify various parts in the blazon, they are said to be langued (of the tongue), armed (of horns, tusks and claws), and unguled or hoofed.

The LEOPARD, as has been shown, in ancient heraldry meant a lion passant guardant, but in modern heraldry it is found as a separate charge, and is drawn true to nature as in the arms of Nyasaland (403). The leopard's face, like the lion's face, is affronté, and may be jessant-de-lis (438). A leopard's head may be in profile or affronté; if the latter, it differs from the leopard's face because it shows part of the neck.

The TIGER, when drawn true to nature, is termed a Bengal tiger. This is to distinguish it from the heraldic tiger (sometimes spelt tyger), which is dealt with under "Monsters." Tasmanian tigers are the supporters of Tasmania (402).

The PANTHER also has heraldic characteristics which place it among the monsters.

The CAT is usually blazoned as a wild cat, mountain cat, or cat-a-mountain, and is depicted as tabby unless otherwise stated. It appears in the arms of Catt, Catton, Keats, and Tibbet. Care must be taken to distinguish from the general term "cat" those animals of the cat family which form separate charges in heraldry, e.g. the LYNX, borne by the family of Lynch and the crest of the City of Coventry (186).

The BEAR is common in heraldry, and is borne as a canting charge by FitzUrse, Beresford, Barnard, Barham, etc. If he is muzzled, or collared and chained, this must be noted in the blazon. The bear and ragged staff was famous as the badge of the Earls of Warwick, and is now a charge in the arms of the Warwickshire County Council: *Gules, a bear argent muzzled of the first, collared and chained or, supporting a ragged staff argent; on a chief gold, three cross crosslets of the field* (187).

A bear's head, whether coupé or erased, takes two forms; in the English fashion the coup or erasure is carried out horizontally at the bottom of the neck, while in the Scottish fashion the head is coupé or erased close, i.e. vertically immediately behind the ears, no portion of the neck being shown, e.g. *Azure, three bears' heads coupé close argent, muzzled gules*—Forbes (Plate III). Bears' legs and paws are occasionally found as charges.

The ELEPHANT may be found alone, e.g. *Gules, an elephant passant argent armed or*—Elphinston; or with a castle on his back: *Per pale gules and vert, an elephant statant and on his back a castle triple-towered and domed, both or*—City of Coventry (186). Elephants' heads occur as charges, as in the arms of the Marquess Camden.

The CAMEL is an occasional charge, found naturally in the arms of



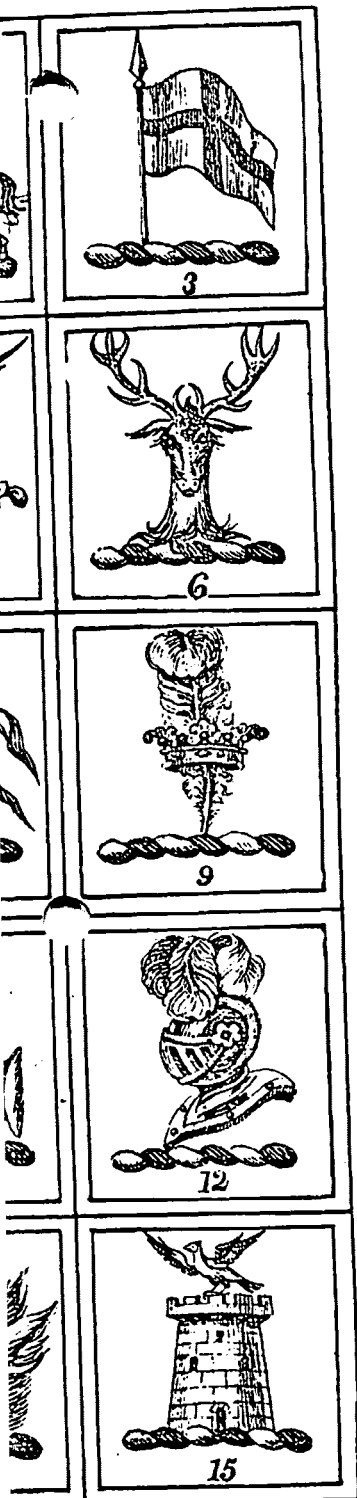
a ducal coronet, a dolphin, *Pl. 94, cr. 14.*  
 of a ducal coronet, or, a dexter arm, armoured and leaved, *Pl. 1.*  
 a swan, ppr., on head a crescent. *Pl. 122, cr. 13, (crescent).*  
 a hand, vested, holding a staff. *Pl. 34, cr. 3.*  
 of a ducal coronet, a dexter arm, in armour, embowed, supporting a shield, affrontée. *Pl. 6, same plate; head, pl. 66.*  
 hand, gauntleted, az., holding a hilt and pommel, or. *Pl. 1.*  
 arms, in armour, embowed, and buckled. *Pl. 64, cr. 11, (same plate).*  
 a long cross, gu. *Latitia Pl. 7, cr. 13, (rose, pl. 141).*  
 and Suss., out of a mural coronet, lion, rampant, az., between two lions. *Pl. 120, cr. 14, (mullet, same plate).*  
 plate, an eagle, displayed, sa. *(plate, pl. 141).*  
 TRELL, Devons. and Somers., ar., bristled, or, charged on a rose, gold. *Pl. 48, cr. 14,*  
 a spear, or, embued, gu., sa. *Pl. 40, cr. 3.*  
 the sea, a rock, ppr. *Pl. 91,*  
 a dexter hand holding up a shield, all ppr. *Pl. 41, cr. 7.*  
 an otter, (passant), in mouth a shield. *Pl. 74, cr. 13.*  
 a demi-moor, in armour, ppr., between two branches of laurel, temples a wreath, ar. and gu., issuant, embattled, gold. *Pl. 1.*  
 a fish, in mouth a fish, ppr.  
 s. and Devons., out of a ducal coronet, a plume of five feathers, ar., (without charge).  
 a dexter arm, in armour, in both ppr. *Pl. 2, cr. 8.*  
 between two branches of a hand holding a scroll of paper. *Pl. 86, cr. 5.*  
 rampant, gu. *Pl. 67, cr. 5.*  
 an arm, in armour, in hand. *Pl. 2, cr. 8.*  
 a tiger's head, erased, gu., hatched, or. *Pl. 94, cr. 10.*  
 erect, erect on tail. *Pl. 119,*  
 a dexter arm, embowed, in both ppr. *Pl. 34, cr. 7.*  
 a boar's head, ar., erased at mouth a spear, or, headed, of 11, cr. 9.  
 a wolf, rampant, supporting pale, point downward, or, *Pl. 10, cr. 3, (arrow, pl. 22,*

LUXFORD, a boar's head, coupé, or. *Pl. 48, cr. 2.*  
 LUXMOORE, or LUXMORE, Eng., a sea-lion, rampant, ppr. *Pl. 25, cr. 12.*  
 LUXMORE, The Rev. CHARLES-THOMAS-CORTYN-DON, of Witherdon, Devons., a battle-axe. *Scuris fecit securum. Pl. 14, cr. 8.*  
 LYAL, or LYALL, Sco., a swallow, volant, ppr. *Sedulo et honeste. Pl. 40, cr. 4.*  
 LYBB, Oxon., a naked arm, erect, in hand an oak-branch, fructed, all ppr. *Pl. 47, cr. 13, (branch, pl. 32, cr. 13).*  
 LYBBE, an arm, in armour, ppr., in hand a spear of three points. *Pl. 44, cr. 9, (spear, pl. 12, cr. 3).*  
 LYBBE, Oxon., a dexter arm, in mail, supporting a halberd, ppr. *Pl. 121, cr. 14, (arm, pl. 120, cr. 11).*  
 Lychfield, an arm, embowed, vested, ar., in hand, ppr., a bow, or, strung, gu. *Pl. 51, cr. 5.*  
 Lychfield, Salop, a boar's head, coupé, az. *Pl. 48, cr. 2.*  
 Lychford, Surr., a leopard's head, per pale, ar. and sa., between wings, counterchanged. *Pl. 66, cr. 14, (wings, pl. 17, cr. 3).*  
 LYDAL, or LYDDALL, Berks. and Oxon., out of a mural coronet, chequy, or and az., a heron's head, erased, gold, in beak a scroll, with motto—*Et patribus et posteritate. Pl. 40, cr. 8.*  
 LYDCOTTE, Bucks., Northamp., and Surr., on a ducal coronet, a boar's head, coupé, all or. *Pl. 102, cr. 14.*  
 LYDELL, Bart., Eng., a lion, rampant, ducally crowned. *Pl. 98, cr. 1.*  
 LYDELL, a lion, rampant, ar., ducally crowned, or. *Pl. 98, cr. 1.*  
 LYDE, Eng., a stag's head, erased, erminois. *Non sibi. Pl. 66, cr. 9.*  
 LYDE, Herts., a buck's head, erased, erminois. *Non sibi. Pl. 66, cr. 9.*  
 LYDOWN, Eng., an anchor, in pale, environed with a serpent. *Pl. 35, cr. 14.*  
 LYE, Eng., an antelope's head, ar., armed, or, and collared, gu. *Pl. 24, cr. 7.*  
 LYE, Herts. and Wilts., an eagle, displayed, ar., beaked and legged, gu. *Pl. 48, cr. 11.*  
 LYELL, Sir CHARLES, Knt., of Kinnordy, Angus, in hand, in armour, a sword, ppr., hilt and pommel, or. *Forti non ignaro. Pl. 125, cr. 5.*  
 LYELL, or LYLE, Sco., in dexter hand, a (sword), erect, ppr. *Forti non ignaro. Pl. 23, cr. 15.*  
 LYELL, Sco., same crest. *Tutela. Pl. 125, cr. 5.*  
 LYELL, of Kennordy, a dexter hand, gauntleted, holding a broadsword, all ppr. *Forti non ignaro. Pl. 125, cr. 5.*  
 LYELL, Sco., a swallow volant, ppr. *Sedulo et honeste tutela. Pl. 40, cr. 4.*  
 LYELL, Sco., a unicorn's head, erased. *At all times God me defend. Pl. 67, cr. 1.*  
 LYFIELD, Eng., a bull's head, cabossed, ar., gutté, sa. *Pl. 111, cr. 6.*  
 LYFIELD, Surr., a bull's head, cabossed, ar., charged with three guttes, sa. *Pl. 111, cr. 6.*  
 LYFORD, Eng., a fox's head, erased, or. *Pl. 71, cr. 4.*  
 LYGOINS, a greyhound, sejant, ppr. *Pl. 66, cr. 16.*  
 LYGON, a savage's head, affrontée, coupé at shoulders. *Ex fide fortis. Pl. 19, cr. 1.*  
 LYLE, DE, a cock, or, crested, gu. *An I may. Pl. 67, cr. 14.*

LYLE, Sco., a cock. *An I may. Pl. 67, cr. 14.*  
 LYNESFY, or LYNESY, Eng., a demi-bear, rampant, sa. *Pl. 104, cr. 10.*  
 LYNACRE, or LYNAKER, Eng., a greyhound's head, erased, ar. *Pl. 89, cr. 2.*  
 LYNAM, Iri., a demi-savage, brandishing a scimitar, ppr. *Pl. 82, cr. 2.*  
 LYNAN, Eng., a rose, charged with a thistle. *Pl. 73, cr. 6.*  
 LYNCH, on a ducal coronet, or, a lynx, passant, gardant, ar. *Pl. 122, cr. 14, (coronet, same plate, cr. 8).*  
 LYNCH, Midlx., a lynx, passant, (gardant), ppr. *Pl. 122, cr. 14.*  
 LYNCH, Hauts., a fox, (salient), ppr. *Pl. 126, cr. 5.*  
 LYNCH, Iri., a fox, passant, az., (collared), or. *Pl. 126, cr. 5.*  
 LYNCH, Iri., two ears of wheat, in saltier, ppr. *Pl. 9, cr. 8.*  
 LYNCH, NICHOLAS, Esq., of Barna, co. Galway, a lynx, passant, gardant, ppr. *Semper fidelis. Pl. 122, cr. 14.*  
 LYNDEGREEN, out of a foreign coronet, a sprig. *Pl. 93, cr. 3, (foreign coronets, pl. 142).*  
 LYNDEHURST, Baron (Copley), a dexter arm, in armour, embowed, ppr., charged with an escallop, or, encircled above wrist with a wreath of laurel, vert, in gauntlet a dagger, ppr., hilt and pommel, gold. *Ultra pergere. Pl. 21, cr. 4, (escallop, pl. 141).*  
 LYNDON, Eng., five arrows, one in pale, and four in saltier, banded and buckled, ppr. *Pl. 54, cr. 15.*  
 LYNDON, Iri., a sea-dragon, flying, gorged with a mural coronet, or.  
 LYNDOWN, Eng., on a pillar, a man's heart. *Pl. 122, cr. 4.*  
 LYNDSEY, Eng., an ostrich, in mouth a key. *Pl. 64, cr. 3, (without coronet; key, pl. 9, cr. 12).*  
 LYNDSEY, Sco., amidst flames, a heart, transfixed by a dart, all ppr. *Faith and hope. Pl. 40, cr. 1.*  
 LYNDSEY, a demi-bear, rampant, sa. *Pl. 104, cr. 10.*  
 LYNDSEY, Lond., an eagle, displayed, sa., beaked and legged, or, on breast a cross patée, gold. *Pl. 48, cr. 11, (cross, pl. 141).*  
 LYNDSEY, Norf., a unicorn, (sejant, regardant), ar., armed, hooped, maned, and ducally gorged, or. *Pl. 106, cr. 3.*  
 LYNDWOOD, a fleur-de-lis, per pale, ar. and sa. *Pl. 68, cr. 12.*  
 LYNE, Hauts, Cornw., and Suss., a griffin's head, erased, sa. *Pl. 48, cr. 6.*  
 LYNECAR, or LYNEGAR, Iri., on a mount, a stag, all ppr., charged with a trefoil. *Pl. 50, cr. 6, (trefoil, pl. 141).*  
 LYNEDOCHE, Baron, (Graham), an eagle, or. *Candide et secure. Pl. 7, cr. 11.*  
 LYNES, Eng., an elephant's head, erased, purp. *Pl. 68, cr. 4.*  
 LYNES, in front of a fleur-de-lis, ar., a lion, rampant, gu. *Pl. 67, cr. 5, (fleur-de-lis, pl. 141).*  
 LYNARD, and LYNCHARD, Northamp., a lion, sejant, gardant, sa., in dexter a key, in pale, or. *Pl. 113, cr. 8, (key, pl. 54, cr. 12).*  
 LYNARD, and LYNCHARD, Northamp., a lion's gamb, erased and erect, ar., holding three roses, gu., stalked and leaved, vert. *Pl. 86, cr. 15.*

Fairbairn's Crests of the Leading Families in Great Britain & Ireland  
 and their kindred in other lands by James Fairbairn, Baltimore Genealogical  
 Publishing Co., 1963  
 See Plate 122, Cr 14 & 8 (2 places on plate 122)  
 See Plate 126, Cr 5  
 See Plate 9, Cr 8 (Wheat)

# PLATE 9.

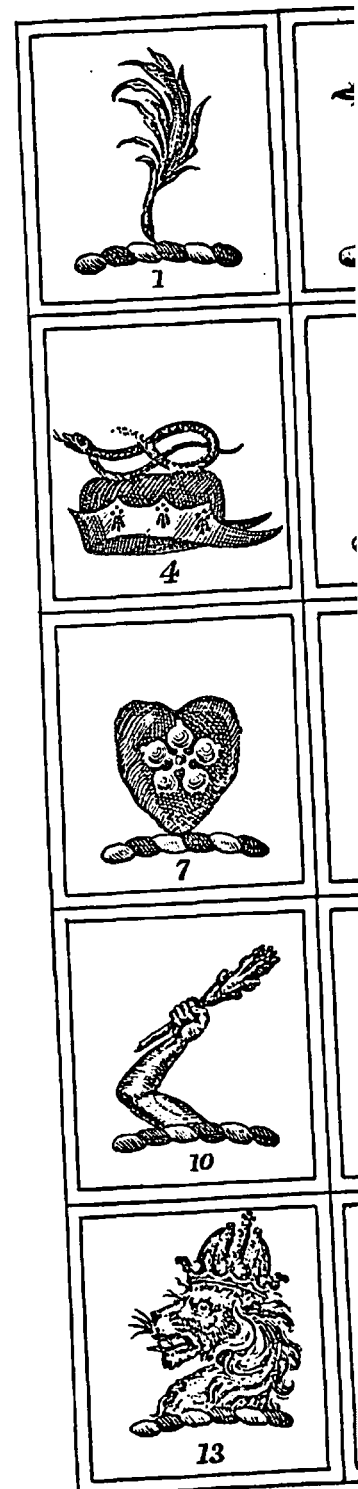
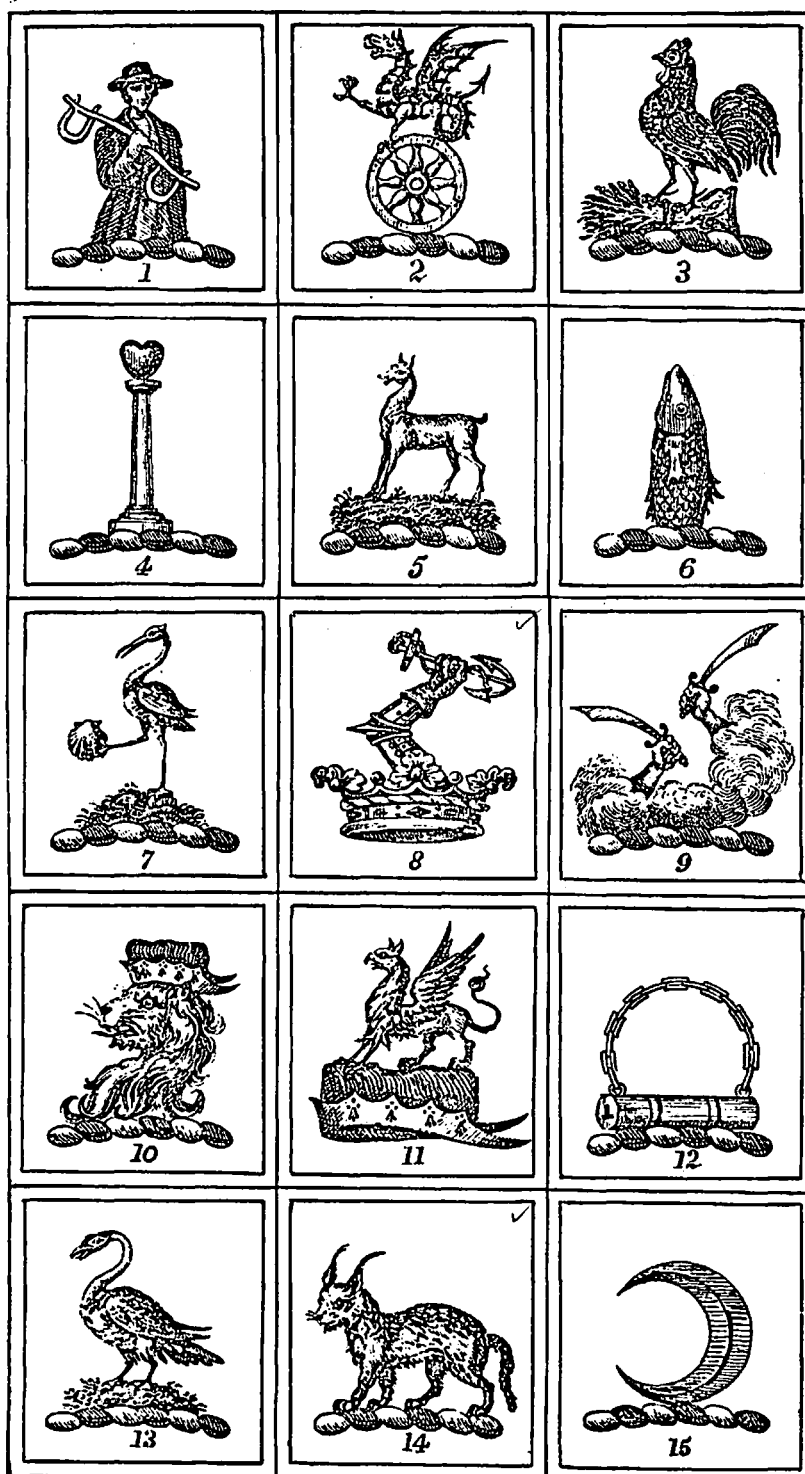




Don't  
take

notes

PLATE 122.



64

PLATE 126.





✓ Your Irish Coats-of-Arms by Paul Murtaugh, 1960

Pg. 87: Index

Lynch: App. B; Pl. 23, No. 152 (I have photostat of this plate.)

Lynch-Blosse: See Lynch

— O'Lynch (ehan)

Lynchehaun: See Lynch

Lynchy: App. A. pg. 15: Surnames common in Britain which are used as  
anglicized forms of gaelic Irish surnam

(See Lindsay, pg. 18: Lindsay-(MacClintock, Lynchy, O'Lynn)

Pg. 19: Gaelic Irish surnames which are also found outside of Ireland

Irish + Scotch - Irish Ancestral Research Vol II, Biographies + Family  
from by Margaret Dickson Falley, (Mrs Humphreys has)

Lynch, acct of Lynch fam + memorable Events of Town of  
Galway by John Lynch, <sup>Galway, VIII</sup> pp 76-93 .1913-1914

Lynch, Pedigree of Lynch of Lavalley, County Galway,  
by Martin J. Blake <sup>Galway, I</sup> (val. 10) pp 66-69 1917-1918

Lynch Genl. Memoranda Relating to the family of Lynch  
London 1883 (Museum Library, Chicago, Ill. has)

Lynch Lynch Record, cont. biograph sketches of men of name  
of Lynch 16<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> cent by Elizabeth C Lynch N.Y. 1925  
*Miss Valma Smith has copy*

Manuscripts in Public Record Office of Ireland

Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records in Ireland

55<sup>th</sup> (1928)

56<sup>th</sup> 1931

57 1938

58 1951

Published  
catalogue  
of the records

Lynch family history 55<sup>th</sup> p. 145 (1928)

56<sup>th</sup> p. 68 (1931)

57<sup>th</sup> p. 57 (1938)

Lynch family of Newtown Co Mayo, deeds + misc.

papers 1656-1917 (58<sup>th</sup> p. 39 (1951))

Some book Tol I Repositories + Records

Lynch & state Papers - <sup>not family</sup> Estates of Newtown, Co Mayo - + valuation of estates 1845

List of householders in Aron not having farms 1838-39

Rentals, relating to Martin estate County Galway 1829-1857

58<sup>th</sup> Report p. 39 (1951)

Martin  
estate  
Galway,  
Ireland

I have family  
chart 1967

I have  
some notes  
on this



✓ Irish + Scotch - Irish Ancestral Research by Margaret Weston Talley  
1961 (belongs to Mrs Humphrey O'Leary), Vol 3

167 Unpublished family books

pg Monographs in Public Record Office of Ireland, Four Courts, Dublin  
Mr. Desmond Coffey is Asst Deputy Keeper of Records + in charge of the office  
Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records in Ireland

collections  
saved from  
fire of 1922

- 55<sup>th</sup> = 1928 Reports
- 56<sup>th</sup> = 1931 "
- 57<sup>th</sup> = 1936 "
- 58<sup>th</sup> = 1951 "

Bristow

Bristow - see Connally

pg 186 \* Lynch: Lynch family history 55<sup>th</sup> pg 14  
56<sup>th</sup> pg 68  
57<sup>th</sup> pg 57

Co Mayo

\* Surname has been reported as a subject for study of a family history  
pg 186 - Lynch: Lynch family of Newton, Co Mayo: deeds + misc. papers,  
1656-1917 (58<sup>th</sup>, p. 39) (see pg 614)

3

Books of Compiled Family History + Genealogy -

pg 19 Lynch - Genealogical Memoranda Relating to Family of Lynch, London, 1883  
(entire book see pgs 4-15, inc) I copied pgs 3, 5, 8, 12-15

Have seen

pg 19 Lynch - Lynch Record containing biographical sketches of many of name  
Lynch, 16<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> cent. by Elizabeth C. Lynch, New York, 1925 (National  
Library of Ireland, Kildare St., Dublin)

Haggerty

pg O'Haggerty - O'Haggerty Pedigree (French descent of Denis O'Haggerty of  
Cherry Hill, Brookfield Co., Donegal) 1622-1926 by J. Haggerty,  
Esq., Cohasset, Mass. U.S.A.

pg 34 - Published Collections of Pedigrees, Genealogies + Family History

pg 36 Lynch - Feudal Dignities

\* pg 41 Biographical Succession Lists (of the Irish Clergy) Early Catholic  
+ established Church of Ireland - (Henry Cotton, Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae: The  
succession of Prelates + Members of the Cathedral Bodies in Ireland. 5 vols +  
supplement, Dublin, 1847-1875.  
\* (see parallel list pg 41 + 42 -



pg 63 - Family Index to Periodicals -

pg 63 Lynch - Pedigree of Lynch of Lavalley, County Galway, by Martin J. ~~Blake~~ BLAKE (S) Vol. 10. pp 66-69 1917-1918.

pg 234 - Emigration -

Can copy beside below

Irish Passenger  
List 1863  
see date ↑

New Eng. Hist + Gen. Reg. Vols 60  
61  
62  
66

Rev Edward Stewart - Fasti of American Presby. Church - Ministers  
(136 of Irish Origin - in America) Presby Hist Soc 1943

Same Book V. 1 (1962) Irish & S. Ancestral Research by Falley -

Co Mayo

pg 614 - Lynch estate papers - Lynch family estate of Newton, County Mayo, Rensale, etc., relating to Martin estate, County Galway, 1829-1857 - 58<sup>th</sup> Report, p 39 (See pg 186)

Martin

pg 614 Martin Estate Papers - See Lynch

Terry

pg 646, 647 - Pedigree + Papers of James Terry, of Limerick, Athlone Herald at Court of James II in France (1690-1725) Together with other Pedigrees, + Naturalisations from MSS. d'Hozier + other sources in France - by Charles E. LART, Exeter 1938.

(\*) List of Irish who followed James II into France after his defeat by Wm III in 1690 -

(\*) ~~Lynch~~ includes branch of Lynch family - in Vol I -

pg 249

Irish colonists who came to America in 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> cent with names of property from members of families which had dropped paper - first record of a marriage by a minister is Dec 1675

OK for other

pg 265 - Records of Church of Ireland - (Bridgibank Papers - O'Hearns)



American Origins by L. G. Pine 1960 (see Scotland for balance of reference)

write: for name + address of a clergyman in a parish  
The Editor (Send posty to cover cost) International Posty Coupon

Ireland ↓

Thom's Directory of Ireland, Alex. Thom & Co., Ltd, Crow Street, Dublin  
(re Catholic records)

(re entry in one of Catholic registers - write to priest of the parish -

Dublin has some Roman Catholic church records going back nearly 200 yrs (+ <sup>also</sup> some of the larger towns)

1960  
- 200  
1760

Elsewhere, as far as villages + small towns are concerned, very few registers date before 1800 -

1829 - before emancipation of Catholics in British Isles in 1829, keeping of records by Catholics was frowned upon -

P.R.O. (Pg 122)

Parishes - Diocese  
(original reg) Dublin  
(extracts) Dublin  
( " ) "  
(copy of reg) "  
" "  
"

Parish  
Bagginacath  
St. Andrews  
St. Kevins  
Cloughran  
Crumlin  
St. Paul

Irish Genealogical Research Society

Rev. M. Wallman, Secty + archivist - 1960

has printed list of Irish wills which gives names of testators -

Oak Hill, Belstead Road

Ipswich, Suffolk  
England

has card  
index of  
birth,  
marriages  
+ deaths  
from 1764  
to 1815 -  
+ 1759 + 1760

XX pg 174 - Some Irish families left Ireland in troubled period after 1689 + took service with European powers in their armies  
Some Irish served in Irish brigades in service of France.





**CLIFDEN.** typical of Galway's many coastal villages, is sheltered from Atlantic gales by rocky hills which keep it, say

residents, "from taking off like a satellite." Good food, fine whisky, and excellent fishing are this region's specialties.

# Galway and the Aran Isles

Want to see a full-dress ball in honor of oysters? Pastureland made from sand and seaweed? The home of a mayor who condemned and executed his own son? You can, in this bonny, turbulent, still-medieval region in the west of Ireland.

BY THOMAS J. FLEMING

When, in the course of current events, the atomic fitters finally get you and taxes look more inevitable and more unendurable than death, here is a recipe guaranteed to restore sanity and even give you a taste of something most Americans only read about—peace of mind. Take one overnight bag, add it to a five-hour ride on an Irish International Airlines 707 jet and a two-hour drive from the banks of the River Shannon—and you are in Galway, gateway to Ireland's west country, where the people and the land seem designed to soothe the soul and relax the body.

More and more Americans are discovering the values of this relatively (from the tourist viewpoint) unknown treasure

on Europe's front doorstep. Shortly after we arrived, we met a young American diplomat who had just completed a motor tour of the continent. It had been one of the worst tourist seasons in history, he said. Americans were so scarce, innkeepers were wondering if they were saving their money for the first economy rocket to the moon. "The only place where you could find enough Americans to make a crowd," he said, "was in west London and western Ireland."

Even the Irish themselves will readily admit that the "west" is special. Some of the more cantankerous will even claim that it is the only "real Ireland" left. The rest has been usurped by British and American folkways. Only in the west—

and in a few special lectures in Dublin—can you hear "Irish," the original Gaelic tongue spoken as it was in the centuries before writers began to give dates to history. Only in the west do some of the Irish folk customs—the dances and tall tales of fairies and pookahs—still thrive in the cottages and pubs. Only in the west, though this is hard to believe, is that most lethal (and illegal) of all Irish drinks, poteen, still brewed in its fierce purity.

## Keeper of the Gate

But this is only a hint of what the west has to offer. Let us begin with Galway City, where my host Brian Collins may, without exaggeration, be called the



keeper of the western gate. Collins is an Ulsterman, from the north of Ireland, but he has presided over the Great Southern Hotel on Galway's green city square with an urbanity that has awed and eventually endeared him to the more turbulent westerners. Under his unrelenting eye, the hotel has modernized itself into a two-telephones-in-every-suite citadel of comfort and prompt service rare in Ireland outside of Dublin. Collins is fired by a vision of western Ireland and its satellite islands as the foremost tourist attraction of the western world. "Nature has given us everything that a man could ask for," he says. "All we need to do is supply a few of the extras—like warm beds and good meals."

### The Normans Invade

Galway City itself, while not exactly a work of nature, is not without human interest. It is an ancient town, mentioned as flourishing by the historian Ptolemy in 2 A.D. In the Middle Ages it was taken over by the Normans under Richard de Burgo (1235) and became a colony of these warlike conquerors of both Saxon England and Celtic Ireland. Its Norman settler families later became known as the "Tribes of Galway," and if your name is Blake, Bodkin, Browne, D'Arcy, Deane, Kirwan, Joyce, Lynch, Morris, Martin, or Skerret, you can number yourself among their noble descendants. They tried, pretty much in vain, to guard themselves against the native Irish by passing laws such as the statute of 1518, which declared: "Neither O nor Mac shall strutte ne swaggere through the streets of Galway." Such legalisms made no impression on the fierce clansmen of the west, however, and they made a number of successful raids on the city. The urban Galwaymen sank to the point where they carved on their western gate: "This Gate was erected to protect us from the ferocious O Flaherties."

Wandering through Galway town or its environs, you will be struck by flashing Latin eyes, jet-black hair, and faintly Latin faces on both men and women. This is by no means surprising. For many years Galway was a major Spanish trading center. There is a tradition that Columbus stopped in Galway to pray in the Collegiate Church of Saint Nicholas on Lombard Street, which dates from about 1320. It is a little hard to believe; an authentic Galwayman, Rice de Culvey, did accompany the Great Navigator on his historic voyage, but I somehow doubt that Columbus sailed from Cadiz to Galway to pick him up.

The year after Columbus reached the New World, there occurred in Galway an event which can still start a conversation in any pub in town. The Mayor of the city, James Lynch Fitz Stephen, condemned his own son, Walter, to death.

Quarreling over a girl, young Lynch had murdered a Spanish lad named Gomez who was staying in Galway as a guest of the Mayor. No one would perform the sentence of death on Walter, so the stern father, ignoring the threats of an armed mob, put the noose around his offspring's neck himself. The town commemorates the awful event with a tablet set in a wall near St. Nicholas Church.

The present Mayor of Galway, the Honorable Fintan Coogan, is not nearly as bloodthirsty as his predecessor. A smiling, ruddy-faced, barrel-chested man, he visited New York last year to preside at the St. Patrick's Day Parade.

Mayor Coogan is in opposition to the current Irish government. He explains his native love of political combat with the story of the Irishman who was shipwrecked on an unknown coast. "Do you have a Parliament here?" he said to the Samaritan who helped him up the beach.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Well I'm against it," belligerently declared the Irishman.

"Four to one he was from Galway," adds Mayor Coogan.

The Salmon Weir Bridge supplies the Galway visitor with one of the city's most memorable sights. During the spawning season, the river is literally choked with fish as thousands and thousands of sea trout and salmon fight to get up the stream which connects directly with Loch Corrib, Ireland's second largest lake. It is a foretaste of Galway as a fisherman's paradise.

On the first Saturday after the first high tide in September, Galway goes slightly gaga over oysters. The Mayor and distinguished visitors assemble at the little village of Clarinbridge. A pretty colleen selected as Queen of the occasion is crowned, and sails out with the Mayor of Galway, and hauls up the first oysters of the season. All hands then retire to Burke's pub, where there are oysters by the thousands, and Guinness ale is supplied free by the brewery. After a suitable interval, those who are still on their feet proceed to a full-dress ball at the Great Southern Hotel.

### "The Country Comes to Town"

Galway City retains some throwbacks to its ancient ways. There are more than a few narrow, winding side streets which retain a distinctly medieval flavor. But if you want your best glimpse of Galway City as it was in bygone times, go down to St. Nicholas Church on a Saturday, when, as Mayor Coogan puts it, "the country comes to town." There before the ancient Norman edifice, haggling over the price of a pound of potatoes or a young pig, are the faces and the voices that confronted the Lynches and the Kirwans of old.

These countrymen, many of whom

speak English slowly and poorly, remind us that Galway City is only a gate, and it is time to get moving along the coast road, on the rim of Galway Bay, where the sun has gone down so often in popular song. South of the city a local joker, perhaps intending to be helpful as well, has erected a sign which announces "You can see the sun go down here." Sunsets are by no means the only attraction on the bay. It is a magnificent body of water, bounded on the west by the long bare hills of County Clare. A mile or so out of Galway, to the north, is Salthill, Ireland's Atlantic City, with a lovely promenade along the wind-whipped water, a profusion of resort hotels, an eighteen-hole golf course, and excellent summer swimming.

A half-hour on the coast road past Salthill and you are in a world which Columbus himself would have given the Nina or the Pinta to see: Connemara. This is the true west of Ireland, a land of bog and barren hillside, with thatched-roofed cottages beside roads where no car will pass either way for an hour at a time. (But the roads are amazingly good, and currently being widened to three lanes.) Great heaps of brown peat cut from the bogs stand by the roadside, waiting for trucks to cart them away to Newmarket where Ireland converts this unique fuel into electricity.

### Land of Harsh Reality

From Galway City to the east, the county is largely rich grazing land on a base of limestone and the countryside is that startling green for which the Emerald Isle is justly famous. But to the west, in Connemara, all the rules are off, even Irish ones. Topsoil is practically nonexistent, and bare granite, slate, and quartz are exposed to the eye with rare results.

Almost immediately you feel you are entering another country of the spirit. Everywhere, stone greets the eye—miles and miles of "hedges," as the Irish call them, made out of large and small rocks, and hillsides where sheep and sturdy little Connemara ponies crop grass growing in patches between great sheets of rock. But most awesome are the mountains which the Irish call the Twelve Bens. Utterly devoid of trees and almost every other kind of vegetation, they loom up from the desolate moorland almost vertically into the clouds rolling in off the Atlantic, stark brooding sentinels which seem to have been fashioned by forgotten gods. Their rounded tops emphasize their immense age, and from the coast road they lure the eye inland. One drives toward them through a wilderness of small and large lakes, set like brilliant jewels in the middle of the dark bog. Then the road swings due west, toward the sea, and you are driving in the very shadow of these magnificent old giants. One mo-



# Galway and the Aran Isles (continued)

ment you are in rain, and the next in brilliant sunshine, and the next in rain again, as storms sweep down from their shrouded domes. Then sun again, and you catch the colors of these rocky faces, purple and brown and gray and dark green in the shifting, sun-and-shadow afternoon. We stopped the car, and got out to stare up at the bare massive face of Bencorr, second highest of the group. Words which the poet William Butler Yeats, himself a man of the west, wrote for his epitaph leaped into my mind, and for the first time I think I really understood them:

"Cast a cold eye  
On life, on death,  
Horseman, Pass by."

Connemara banishes the trivial. Only essentials endure.

Among Irish essentials, good food, good drink, and good fishing rank high, and that is one reason why no traveler to Connemara should omit Ballynahinch Castle from his journey: now owned by an American syndicate that operates it as a hotel. This grand country house stands in the shadow of Benlettery, on a river crowded with trout and salmon, surrounded by thirty thousand acres of protected hunting land, equally crowded with grouse, woodcock, wild goose, and pheasant. Originally, the castle was a country seat of the Martins. The most famous of the family, and a man whose stories are still legion among the locals, is "Humanity Dick" (also known as Hair-Trigger Dick) Martin, a renowned duelist and a founder of the R.S.P.C.A.

In 1925, the castle was sold to Maharaja Ranji Singh, an Indian prince. "Ranji," as he was known to the Irish, was an object of great pity in Connemara. Although he was in fact a celibate, he was credited with having no fewer than one hundred wives. "Sure," said the sages of nearby Ballinafad and Toombeola, "the poor creature could never have a minute's peace with so many women on his hands." To make matters worse, Ranji reputedly did not believe in God, but worshiped a cow. But he was a great employer of local labor, so no one held this against him.

A few miles from Ballynahinch is Clifden, a pleasant town on the Atlantic with some magnificent coastal scenery. The coast road, from Clifden to Galway, is, in fact, one of the most memorable drives I have ever taken, winding along sheer cliff faces above jagged, sparkling bays, past little villages crouched against the leeward side of the hills, because, in the words of one local, "if they built a house on the windward side, it'd take off like one of them sputniks."

Moorland, mountain, cliffs, and castles are only the beginning of Galway's attractions. Down the center of the county, dividing Connemara from the grassy

east, rolls beautiful Loch Corrib, sixty-eight square miles of brilliant water, a veritable inland sea of Great Lakes proportions to a country Ireland's size. There are boats for hire, and a summer could easily be spent exploring the innumerable islands. According to the natives, "there's one [island] for every day of the year, and one left over."

## Reservations Are Hard to Get

At the head of Loch Corrib, on the border between Galway and Mayo, stands Ashford Castle, one of the most attractive hotels in the world. Unlike Ballynahinch, which is more mansion than castle, Ashford looks like the real thing, with plenty of towers and battlements. But it is young as castles go, having been built in 1884 by Lord Ardilaun of the Guinness family. It is now operated as a sumptuous hotel and reservations are as hard to come by as they are for the Ritz in Paris. From its windows, Ashford commands a superb view of the great lake and, in turn, it is a photographer's dream from a boat on the water. The trees and shrubs were all carefully selected by the noble builder to enhance the fairy-castle effect, and the blending of tones and colors, in every season, is one of Ashford's special glories.

Loch Corrib has a number of interesting caves through which flow dark underground rivers. All of them have lyrical names—Ballymaglancy, Horse Discovery, The Leprechaun's Mill (where it isn't water you hear at all, but the little people grinding away at their corn).

Galway abounds in ruined castles and abbeys. To the east, around Gort, there is Ballylee Castle, an ancient tower where the poet Yeats lived for many years, and Coole Park, the immense country estate of Lady Augusta Gregory, the patroness of the Irish literary renaissance who helped to create the Abbey Theater. Both can be visited. Coole, with its majestic trees, is unforgettable. On the massive copper beech by the gate are carved the initials of a dozen great names in English literature: Yeats, Shaw, Synge, O'Casey, John Masefield.

If fox hunting interests you, east Galway is famous for it as well. The Galway Blazers are one of the best known of Ireland's thirty-two foxhound packs. They got their name on the day they celebrated a rousing chase by burning the local inn to the ground. For many years, only Galwaymen were admitted to the hunt, and even they had to have special qualifications:

"To hunt the fox and fight gamecocks,  
In punch to drink the Solway.

With debts galore and fun far more  
Och! that's the man for Galway."

Now, however, visitors from overseas are welcomed, and for a modest investment can savor the special thrill of jumping

the stone hedges which are the county's trade-mark.

But the climax to any visit to Galway lies thirty miles off its picturesque coast—the Aran Islands. Here, a unique race of people has scraped a living from bare rock and cruel sea for over two thousand years. The Araners are said to be descended from the Firbolgs, who were driven out of Ireland by the invading Celts. Three times a week a motorship leaves Galway to bring supplies to the islanders; this is the only way a visitor can get to Aran. On the first two of the three islands, the boat lies offshore, and the stranger watches with unbelieving eyes while the Aranmen shove off through the wild surf across the heaving seas in their ancient currachs—long, narrow boats rowed by teams of two and three men. They are identical with boats their ancestors sailed before the time of Christ, except that today the outer skin is tarred canvas instead of hide, and it is fastened with copper nails instead of horsehair. Into these fragile craft, where a single misstep can drive a fatal hole through the bottom, they lower bags of cement and drums of fuel oil. Passengers, too, step into them as casually as a New Yorker boards a taxi. On the boat going out, I sat and talked with one old woman, who wore the traditional black shawl around her head and the brilliant red skirt with which the islanders relieve the monotony of their gray rock landscape. She spoke English with great difficulty. Most of the Araners speak nothing but Gaelic in their own homes. She told me she was a grandmother many times over, but had never seen her grandchildren. "Why not?" I said.

## Courage Has Many Faces

"My oldest girl lives in New York, and my son is in Boston," she said. "They want me to come visit them, but I haven't the courage for the journey."

With that she said good-by to me, and stepped off into a waiting currach. I watched, openmouthed, as she vanished behind a mountain of cold Atlantic water, then reappeared, utterly composed, on the crest of the next swell.

I talked at length with a young Aranman, who was going out to visit his parents for a week on Inishmaan, the second largest island. He was a student at a technical school in London. "I had the devil's own time the first two years in school," he said, "trying to learn the English."

"A week out here," he added gloomily, "and I'll have trouble getting back to it. Everytime I come back from London I notice how much slower time moves Ireland—and then I get to Aran, where time stands still."

Like most of the younger generation, he was leaving Aran for the attractions



of the twentieth century, and made no apologies for it. "If it wasn't for the tourists," he said, "there wouldn't be a man left in the islands."

Galwaymen told me that the young Araners have left in droves during the last decade, but that very few of them have settled on the Irish mainland. They much prefer to emigrate to America, where they form closely knit colonies as clan-nish as the world of the island, but with central heating and hot water and two cars in their garages. "There are more Aran Islanders in Boston than there are on Aran," one Dubliner told me. Another mainlander told me of approaching an old Aranman who was pulling flax with his bare hands. Here, if ever, would seem to be a fellow still living in the dawn of history. But the oldster turned out to be an ex-islander over on a seventeen-day excursion fare, who had a job building atomic submarines in Connecticut.

Few visitors stay on the two smaller islands, because on them Gaelic is spoken almost exclusively, you need an interpreter to find a bed, and the only way to land is through the surf on a currach. The largest island, Inishmore, has a pier, however, and four or five hotels. Running water is not the rule, and oil lamps and candles light your sitting rooms. But a two- or three-day stopover on Aran is worth the minor inconveniences.

From the sea, the islands look incredibly barren—and on land the impression is only intensified. Acre upon acre of gray rock, so bare it makes Connemara look lush, greet the eye. Where cattle graze or a man farms a patch of ground, the soil was, literally, created over laborious dec-

ades by mixing sand and seaweed. Most of the time, it is like touring the landscape of the moon. There are only about a dozen cars on the island, and most of the traveling is done by bike or "jarvey," four-passenger horse cart. To visitors, the islanders are at first reserved and even taciturn. But along the road there was a constant exchange of Gaelic greetings with our cheerful guide, Jimmy Mullin. And on Sunday night, in the local schoolhouse, there is a "ciedlh" (cay-lee) where, with the help of some good Irish whisky and a fiddler, the islanders unbend for hours of Celtic dancing and singing.

Araners are famous for their distinctive dress—the thick, knitted sweaters are a particularly popular buy. Each family has its own distinctive design—supposedly, to enable them to identify a man's body if he is lost at sea. Their trousers and straight, open coats are also made of thick, homespun wool. Around their waists, they wear brightly woven belts which have a certain similarity to American-Indian art, and on their feet they wear "pampooties"—slippers of raw cowhide over thick wool socks.

### As Life Was . . . and Is

There are dozens of antiquities on Aran—circular Celtic churches which date from the fifth century when St. Enda brought Christianity to this fierce race of seafarers; tiny huts of the early Irish hermit saints, who emigrated to these bleak islands to practice their incredible austerities. But the most interesting ruin is Dun Aengus—a mighty fort on a sea cliff, about three miles inland from the

main village of Kilronan. Archeologists estimate it to be about eighteen hundred years old. Visiting it is a stirring experience. You ride toward it across a landscape of barren rock, while the single doorway in the circular wall confronts you against the gray horizon, like an ominous eye. Inside there are three walls and you can conjure up the vision of the island men, manning these ramparts of broken stone against savage invaders, while their women and children cowered within the inner circle, and the sea roared against the cliff wall beneath them. There was no retreat for the defenders of Dun Aengus.

### A Gaelic Farewell

You leave Aran with regret. Like Connemara, it is one of the unique places on this earth, a landscape and a people you know you can never see again, unless you return to it and it alone. But regret is soon soothed by the sunset beauties of Galway Bay, which the hollow music of the popular song can only suggest. On the left, the Bens of Connemara raise their ancient heads to the Atlantic wind. On the right, the islands lie in the dwindling light, long slabs of rock on which men have proven their capacity to endure. Your mind is filled for a moment with the traditional farewell your Irish friends have translated for you from the wonderfully musical Gaelic:

"May the blessings of God be on you on road and on ridge, on sea and on land, on flood and on mountain in all the Kingdoms of the world."

To which the traveler to Galway and Aran can only say: "Amen." THE END



**A UNIQUE RACE.** Araners live remote from the rest of Ireland, farming a bare existence from storm-swept islands,

fishing from same type of boat their ancestors used. Group above leaves Mass, wearing "pampooties"—cowhide slippers.

*Lynch*

COPIED FROM: The Famous Cities of Ireland  
By Stephen Gwynn, 1915

GALWAY --- Walls and fortifications built in 1270. From this period dates the coming of families famous in Galway annals, the Blakes, The Bodkins, the Joyces, the Lynches, the Martins.

All the settlers were English and they were under the protection of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, then the most powerful potentate in Ireland.

In 1320 the people of Galway founded the church of St. Nicholas which has ever since been the most remarkable object in the city.

Edmund Lynch, Fitzstephen, built in 1342 the great west bridge by which the main street still reaches the Island. He was called Eamonn na Tuaine, Edmund of the Tuns, from the greatness of his wine trade.

In 1493 James Lynch, Fitzstephen, was elected mayor, and seeing that the interests of Galway lay in establishing the best possible relations with Spain, he himself went on a voyage there and was entertained at Cadiz by Gomez, a wealthy merchant. To consolidate the bond, Lynch proposes that his host's son should accompany him back to Galway and there become his guest. So it was done and the Gomez lived in the mayor's house on the best terms with Lynch's son, a youth of his own age, till the ancient cause of discord intervened.

Walter Lynch was paying his addresses to a young girl whom he only knew by her baptismal name of Agnes, and the father of Agnes, a merchant also, spoke Spanish and was delighted to encourage the visits of young Gomez to his house. It seemed to Lynch that the daughter as well as the father welcomed Gomez too willingly; and in a passion of jealousy he attacked Gomez, stabbed him, and threw his body into the sea and then fled for shelter to the woods near the town. By morning he had already determined to give himself up when he saw armed townsmen approaching, with the mayor, his own father, at their head.

The mayor of Galway was no petty magistrate, -- life and death lay in his sentence.

His wife and daughters saw him conduct his son, a bound captive, to the prison which was at the very door of their house. They saw him pass that door next day to take his place on the seat of justice, where there was no need to labor proof, for the deed was confessed; and they saw him come back, having passed his verdict. It was no common murder; the law of hospitality had been outraged, and the murdered man was in a sense a public guest; the honor of the whole town was involved.

James Lynch had gone to Spain to advance the interests of Galway. He had brought back the Spanish lad to cement commercial ties with friendship, and this was the end. Then began entreaty and when entreaty failed,



it was the turn of threats. The mother, a Blake, went to her own people, made them raise their faction to effect a rescue and to intimidate when they could not persuade. As the father accompanied his son from the prison, a mob surrounded the escort; the men gave way, but the mayor led his prisoner upstairs from the street and brought him out into full view of the crowd, which now threatened his own death. Undismayed, there in the sight of all, he himself did the duty to which no other man in the town would put his hand. Then he stood for a few minutes awaiting what might happen to himself; but that fell courage had stupefied all beholders. He went back into his own house unmolested; never, it is said, to be seen outside its doors again.

The memorial slab, with death's head and cross bones in black marble, erected by some descendant Lynch six generations later, in 1624, at the spot of the execution, was not needed to keep alive the memory of so tragic a justice. Yet by a strange irony, public remembrance has perverted the very essence of that deed. The word, "Lynch Law", derived from this event, has become the byword for brutal and summary vengeance administered without respect of the law by the mob.

In 1659 Dominick Lynch wrote to the Privy Council, "Even they of the best houses, the brothers of the Earl of Clanrickard, yea, and one of his own uncles, and he a Bishop, can neither speak nor understand in any manner anything of

their Prince's language, which every man ought to learn and must speak before he can be admitted to any office within the Corporation."

In 1615, one Alexander Lynch had a school containing no less than 1200 scholars. Even more famous was Lynch's own son, John Lynch, who wrote with cumbrous erudition a refutation of Giraldus, called "Cambrensis Eversus". John Lynch ended his days as Arch Bishop of Lournain.

After the Cromwellian conquest little more is heard of the old "tribes of Galway", as merchants, as citizens, as corporators.

A famous old proverb is, "Proud as a Galway merchant."

One of these portes-cocheres, which gave to Galway the look of an old continental town, may be seen set up in Eyre Square. The date of its construction is inscribed in it, 1629, built for a Brown who had married a Lynch.

Lynch's castle still stands in the main street, a lonely fragment of old grandeur; it is stately still on the outside, but it is long since a Lynch of the old stock lived there. The only connection with the old families exists in the person of a Lynch. Mr. Lynch of Barns has for very many years occupied the chair of the Harbor Board, and that is where the pulse of the town's distinctive life should be most plainly felt.

*noted  
as the  
5th Lynch  
1629  
Lynch  
Barns  
1850*



Copied from: The Famous Cities of Ireland by Stephen Gwynn,  
1915

(The above is a copy of notes taken by E. I. R.  
Jennings, in England, during the month of June, 1918,  
while serving with the American forces abroad.

Sent me by Mrs. Lillian Biggers Covington, of  
Culpeper, and copied by me, March 1, 1919.

Mrs. John Strother Covington, Culpeper, Virginia).

Juliet Fauntleroy

Irish Families, Their Names, Arms &  
Origins by Edward MacLysaght  
Hodges Figgis & Co, Ltd.

Dublin 1957

R 929, 2415, M166

Pg 213- ~~Lynch~~ family I have copy Pg 213-214

Lynch's castle built in 1320 - near Galway

Domenech Lynch

Lynch Blouse

→ Thomas Lynch (1749-1779) son, signer of Dec. of Indep. of  
Irish family, there had been 3 generations in America

Gen. Isadore Lynch joined Rev army (Furchsman)

Patrick (Patience) Lynch (1824-1886) so of wealthy Irish  
merchant in British reg.

Pg 30

31

37

49 I have

65 I have

178

\* (213) I have copy

244

245

308

325 - Bibliography

Map Ant. Cla. Cork, (Tip)

Tip Plate XIX

ch. Blase 214 I have copy

306

Lynch's arms are

azure a chevron  
between 3 trefoils  
slight or  
crest: a lynx passant  
azure collared or

Lynch. Genealogical  
relating to family of  
Lynch, London 1883

Lynch - Lynch & Co.

Biographical vol. - ✓

→ Lynch 16th & 20th

by E.C. Lynch, NY 1925

Lynch - Act of Lynch  
family ✓ memorable

events of the town  
of Galway by

John Lynch, Galway VIII



Lynch

~~Wester~~ - <sup>County</sup> Leinster - Westmeath - Lynch

pg

pg 49 - Lynch one of 14 Tribes of Galway - no record

exists for Galway prior to the date of Anglo-Norman

pg 64-65 - <sup>Brown</sup> Brown family, settled themselves in Galway

by intermarriage ~~to~~ with its leading families, the  
Lynches -

pg 213-214 O'Lynch (see my negative copy)

Good  
copy

*Irish Families by Edward Mac Lysaght,  
Dublin by Hodges Figgis & Co, Ltd, 1957*

pg 213-214 - re Lynchs -

pg 213 - The Norman family of Lynch, though far less numerous than their Gaelic namesakes, have been ~~so~~ more prominent on acct of their predominance in the affairs of Galway <sup>city</sup> ~~city~~, when they were the most influential of the "~~Irish~~ Tribes". In the 170 yrs which elapsed bet 1484, when Domerick Lynch procured the city's charter from Richard III, + 1654, when Catholics were debarred from civic offices, no less than 84 mayors of Galway were of the family of Lynch - Domerick's son, Stephen, was <sup>VIII</sup> in turn respon for obtaining from Pope Innocent 8 the Bull which setled that unique ecclesiastical evolution - the Wardenship of Galway. Many of the Wardens were Lynches -

(In Galway)  
Nearby is Lynch's Castle which was built in 1320 -

pg 214 - After the coming of the Normans, The <sup>LEYNS</sup> ~~Leyns~~ (Lynch) family was first settled in Meath, where Lynch's Knock, the site of a battle in 1647, perpetuates their occupation - It was a branch of this family that migrated to Galway in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. The arms illust. Plate XIX are those of the Lynches of Galway. Branches of this family have been prominent among the modern landowners in Co. Galway under the hyphenated names Lynch-Bloss + Bloss-Lynch.



(Same book see front)

pg 214 - The Gaelic Lynches, formerly often called O' Lynch, comprise a number of quite distinct & independent septs, most of which were submerged or sunk after the Anglo-Norman invasion but whose descendants are still to be found in their several places of origin. The Thomond sept produced Clare - born Patrick Lynch (1757-1818), linguist & Gaelic scholar - etc -

pg 214 Patrick (Patricius) Lynch (1824-1886), "son of a wealthy Irish merchant" who first saw service in the British navy, has been described as "the foremost Chelsea naval hero".



## LYNCH.

It must be emphasized at once that the name Lynch, which is among the hundred commonest surnames in Ireland, is of dual origin. Lynch is used as the anglicized form of the native Gaelic name Ó Loingsigh, and also of the Norman de Lench.

The Norman family of Lynch, though far less numerous than their Gaelic namesakes, have been more prominent on account of their predominance in the affairs of Galway city, where they were the most influential of the " Tribes ". In the hundred and seventy years which elapsed between 1484, when Dominick Lynch procured the city's charter from Richard III, and 1654, when Catholics were debarred from civic offices, no less than eighty-four mayors of Galway were of the family of Lynch. Dominick's son, Stephen Lynch, was in turn responsible for obtaining from Pope Innocent VIII the Bull which established that unique ecclesiastical institution, the Wardenship of Galway. Many of the Wardens were Lynches. The Galway family also produced a number of distinguished ecclesiastics, the most famous of whom were Most Rev. John Lynch (1599-1673), the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*; the centenarian Archbishop of Tuam, Most Rev. James Lynch (1609-1713), who despite persecution and imprisonment continued to administer his diocese; Rev. Richard Lynch, D.D. (1611-1676), the author of many works in Spanish; and Rev. Dominick Lynch (d. 1697), the Dominican philosopher. Of all the Galway Lynches the one most likely to be remembered by any visitor to that city is James Lynch, the stern mayor who in 1493 felt it his duty to hang his own son for an offence for which the penalty was death: the spot where this event took place, known as the gate of the Old Jail, with its tragic inscription, is still pointed out and the story retold. It should be noted, however, that some modern Galway historians have suggested that this story may be apocryphal. Nearby is Lynch's Castle which was built in 1320.

## 213

After the coming of the Normans, the Leyns (Lynch) family was first settled in Meath, where Lynch's Knock, the site of a battle in 1647, perpetuates their occupation. It was a branch of this family that migrated to Galway in the early fifteenth century. The arms illustrated in Plate XIX are those of the Lynches of Galway. Branches of this family have been prominent among the modern landowners in Co. Galway under the hyphenated names Lynch-Blosse and Blosse-Lynch.

The Gaelic Lynches, formerly often called O'Lynch, comprise a number of quite distinct and independent septs, most of which were submerged as such after the Anglo-Norman invasion but whose descendants are still to be found in their several places of origin. The Thomond sept produced Clare-born Patrick Lynch (1757-1818), linguist and Gaelic scholar. The Sligo sept has Alan O'Lynch, noted Dominican Prior of Killaloe (1411), to its credit. From that of Breffny came Dr. John Joseph Lynch (1816-1888), Bishop of Toronto, the first Catholic ecclesiastical dignitary to attend a British royal levée since the time of James II. Col. Charles Lynch (1736-1796), from whose name the American word to lynch, or "lynch law," was coined, was son of another Charles Lynch, scion of the northern sept whose head in early mediaeval times was chief of Dalriada. The Lynches of Co. Donegal are properly Mac Loingseacháin (Lynchehaun); those, Ó Loingsigh (or Lynch), now numerous in Cork, Kerry and Limerick, probably stem from the septs of the name located in Corea Laidhe and in Owey. Thomas Lynch (1749-1779), the youngest of the signatories of the American Declaration of Independence, was of an Irish family which had then been three generations in America. Count John Baptist Lynch, a peer of France, was grandson of an officer who went to that country with James II: he lost all in the French Revolution but later recovered some of his property. General Isidore Lynch, who joined the revolutionary army, had a distinguished military career in the French service. Patrick (Patricio) Lynch (1824-1886), "son of a wealthy Irish merchant," who first saw service in the British navy, has been described as "the foremost Chilean naval hero." Finally we may mention Hannah Lynch (1862-1904), a leading figure in the Ladies' Land League.

Arms illustrated on Plate XIX. (214)



Ó LORRÓ—*I—O Liddle, Luddy*; older form Ó Laro: 'des. of Laro:ro' (mighty); the name of an old West Cork family, who were followers of O'Leary. It still survives in Co. Cork and in South Tipperary, but is very rare.

Ó LOINGSEACÁIN—*I—O Lynseghane, Lynchahaun, Lynchahan, Lynchehan, (Lynch)*; 'des. of Loingseacáin' (dim. of Loingseac); the name (1) of a family of the Cinel Eoghain in Ulster, who are descended from Loingseac, King of Ireland, and were seated in the present county of Donegal; also called mac Loingseacáin and Ó Loingris, q.v.; and (2) of a family of the Ui Fiachrach, formerly seated in Co. Sligo. It is now almost always angl. Lynch.

Ó LOINGRIS—*I—O Lynchy, O Lynche, O Lense, Linchey, Linchy, Lynchy, Lynch, Lindsay, (Lindsay)*; 'des. of Loingseac' (det. of Loingseac, a fleet, i.e. having, or belonging to, a fleet or navy); the name of several distinct families in different parts of Ireland, as: (1) Ó Loingris of Dalradia, once a very important family. In the 11th century, they were chiefs of Dalradia, in the present counties of Antrim and Down, and are frequently mentioned in the Annals. They were dispossessed at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ulster, but are still numerous in Antrim and Down. (2) Ó Loingris of Owey, also a family of note in early times. Before the Anglo-Norman invasion, they were chiefs of Uaithne-thire, now the barony of Owey in Tipperary, but were afterwards dispossessed by the O'Mulryans. (3) Ó Loingris of Breifne, a strong clan, who were chiefs of Cinel Racaic, and are still numerous in Co. Cavan. (4) Ó Loingris of Thomond, a Dalcassian family, still numerous in Clare and Limerick. (5) Ó Loingris of Cork, a branch of the Corca Lanighe, who were originally seated in West Cork. (6) Ó Loingris of Sligo, a branch of the Ui Fiachrach. (7) Ó Loingris of Meath. Ó Loingris is often a shortened form of Ó Loingseacáin (q.v.), especially in Donegal, Mayo,

and Cork. In Co. Galway, it is sometimes metathesised to Ó Lompreis, q.v. Lynch is now one of the commonest of Irish surnames, and, as might be expected, is found in every part of Ireland.

Ó LOINN—*I—O Linn, O Linne, O Lint, O Linn, Linn, Linn, Lind, (Lindsay)*; 'des. of Flann' (ruddy); a var., owing to the aspiration of the initial p, of Ó Flann, q.v.; the name of a famous Ulster family who, from about the middle of the 11th until towards the latter part of the 14th century, were chiefs of Ui Tairne, a district comprised in the baronies of Upper and Lower Toome, in Co. Antrim, and are frequently mentioned in the Annals. In the year 1177, they defeated John de Courcy when he advanced into their territory, and for two centuries longer they continued to maintain their independence. After the year 1368 they disappear from history. The name, according to O'Donovan, is sometimes angl. Lindsay.

Ó LOINSCIS—*I—Linskey, Lyskey*; a metathesised form, in Co. Galway, of Ó Loingris, q.v.

Ó LOINGSEACÁIN—*I—O Largin, Lerkinan, Larkinan, Larkin, Largin, (Lardner)*. This surname is at present in use in Clare and Galway, angl. Lerkinan and Larkin in the former county, and Lardner in the latter. It is clearly to be identified with Ó Laignen, the name of a family who, in early times, were chiefs of Oriel. O'Dugan writes:—

"To lordship entitled by right,  
Is Ó Laignen full king of Oriel."

The family seems to have long since disappeared from Oriel, and is now, so far as I know, represented only in Clare and Galway, and even there by only a few scattered families.

Ó LOISTE—*I—O Laitie, (Leslie, Lesley)*; also Ó Laitie; a rare Donegal surname, now always angl. Leslie or Lesley.

Ó LOMÁIN—*I—O Loman, O Lyman, Loman, Lomand, Lomond, Lemon, Lemmon*; 'des. of Lomán' (dim. of

Irish Names & Surnames by Rev. Patrick Woulfe, Priest of Diocese of Limerick, Dublin, M. H. Gill & Sons, Ltd., 1923

(1760-1820) The King mentioned in Will of Sir Thomas Lynch of Esher, Surrey, Kent, England "My wife and dau. my office at Jamaica to be continued in account of the great debt the king owes me," dated Aug. 30, 1681 ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ must have been Charles who reigned 1649-1685

Notes +  
Irish Surnames by Rev. Patrick Woulfe  
Priest of Diocese of Limerick, Dublin, M. H. Gill  
& Sons, Ltd., 1923

of Lynch-Lynch  
Lynch

Tommas

1735  
1681  
54

Emsua, at Armagh. That the O'Lawlors were a family of note in Ultonia in the 9th and 10th centuries would appear from the following notices collected from the Irish Annals:—

A.D. 904.—Bee O'Lawlor, lord of Dal-Araidhe, died.

A.D. 912.—Fíathuladh, or Fíathradh O'Lawlor, was slain in a domestic feud.

A.D. 930.—Loingsaech O'Lawlor, king of Ulidia, died.

A.D. 1080.—Donn O'Lawlor, lord of Fournagh, was killed in a domestic feud.

A branch of the Uldian family removed into Leix, the country of their correlatives the O'Mores, in the Queen's County, in very early times, and these became possessed of considerable landed property, which they held down to the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641. There are several respectable families of the O'Lawlors in Tipperary, Queen's County, and Kildare, at the present day, and one of its chief representatives is Denis Shino Lawlor, Esq., J. P. Kerry.

#### O'LYNCH (CLAN CIONGA).

The O'Lynches of Ultonia are a family of the Dal-Araidhe of Ulidia, springing from Fiacha Aruidhe of the race of Conal Cearmach, and are designated by O'Dagan.

"The O'Loingaidhs of the haughty champions."

These O'Lynches are to be distinguished from the O'Lynches of Mayo and Sligo, chiefs of Corcagh, the descendants of Fiachra, son of Eochy-Moyvone, monarch of Ireland; and from the O'Lynches of Owny-Tiro, on the borders of Tipperary, the descendants of Lynch Fitz Lynch, son of Eochy, son of Con, of the race of Core M'Ughaidh, according to Cathan O'Duinin, in his valuable poem on the inauguration of Tadhg O'Donoghue of Lough Lene.

the order; Ross Roe, the father of Fergus M'Boy; the celebrated Cuchullin, the Cathullin of M'Ferson's Osean; Celtar of the Conflicts; Leary the Valiant; and Camroech, son of Conor; all more or less connected with the palatial residence at Emania, and with this famous order were red-haired, and hence, perhaps, the designation Red Branch or Tribe.

#### The "O'Lynches," Chiefs of Dal-Araidhe.

Donogh, slain A.D. 1003.

Donal, slain, 1065.

Fitz-Lynch, slain, 1077.

Fiachas, died 1113.

Donogh, died 1114.

Hugh, died 1130.

Donal, slain 1141.

Fitz-Lynch, slain, 1156.

Fitz-Lynch, 1166.

Donal, slain 1165.

#### O'MANION or MANNION or MANNING

##### (CLAN CIONGA)

The O'Mainins, or O'Mannions, or Mannings, as the name is sometimes Anglicised, deduce their descent from Sodhan Saibhuidhe, i.e. of the "yellow heel," son of Fiacha Aruidhe, a quo Dal-Araidhe, in the province of Ulster. This Sodhan settled in the country forming the now barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway, in the third century, and gave name to the families and lands subsequently known as the six Sodhans or Soghans, the head chief of which was O'Mannion. There is no pedigree of the race of Sodhan preserved by the Irish Genealogists, nor can we ascertain with any degree of accuracy the exact extent of their possessions. The castle of Clohair or Clogher, was the principal residence of the head of the family under notice until about A.D. 1352, when O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Many, dispossessed the then "O'Mainin," who removed to Menlagh, in the parish of Killascobe, which continued to be the residence of the chiefs of the sept down to the middle of the 17th century, when their castle of Menlagh O'Mainin was dismantled by the parliamentary army. Here they founded a religious establishment of some sort, the site of which is marked by the present chapel of Menlagh, or Menla, or Minlow. Very few notices of this family are preserved by the annalists. In A.D. 1135, the Hy-Many and the O'Mainins were defeated by the Siol-Murray. In 1352 the O'Mannion was hanged by O'Reilly; and in 1377 O'Mannion chief of Sodhan, was slain in the battle fought at Roscommon. For interesting notices of this family and their possessions in the 16th and 17th centuries the reader is referred to the "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many" a tract of the Book of Leacan, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society by the late Dr. O'Donovan.



Irish Family History, Part I

A History of the Clanna-Roy, or Rudricans, descendants of Roderick the Great, Monarch of Ireland compiled from ancient records by Richard F. Connelly, Forming Part I of "Irish Family History", Dublin, Ireland, 1864  
Pgs. 32 and 33 (Los Angeles Main Library)

(Copied from a clipping loaned me in 1926  
by Mrs. Mary S. Ware)

From "The Pilot", Norfolk, Virginia, January 11, 1868.  
Copied by Juliet Fauntleroy, March, 1926.

Records of Irish-American Patriotism,  
New Series, Number Ninety-eight.

New York, December 28, 1867.

To the Editor of The Pilot.

#### THE LYNCHES OF IRELAND

are not all of the same origin. Most of them, especially in the West, spring from an Anglo-Irish root, first planted, contemporaneously with the invasion by the English, at Knock, of Knock Lynch, County Meath, Ireland; whence a younger shoot was transferred to Galway, where it ultimately grew into a very vigorous genealogical stock, which became famous in the history of the island. Of this sept was the celebrated Mayor of Galway, also Dr. John Lynch, author of the great work, "Cambresis Eversus", recently reprinted by the Celtic Society. The Galway Lynches had chief authority in the town of Galway for several centuries. They were all Catholics.

Another and wholly distinct sept of the Lynches of Ireland anciently held sway in the barony of Raphoe, County Donegal. This sept was of what is called in America, generally derisively, "the old Irish", and was originally known by the name of Mag Ioing-Seachain, which, according to Dr.



John O'donovan, "is now anglicised Lynch, though the family is always called by their ancient name by the natives of Ireland." Their seat was at Gleanumbinne, now Glenfinn, in the parish of Kiltcevoge, or Kiltcevoge, to the west of Stranorlar.

A third and equally distinctive "old Irish tribe" of Lynches was anciently located in the barony of Owey, between Dularra and Uaithne-Cliacht and Oweybeg, County Tipperary. This tribe formerly bore the name of O'Loingsigh. "The families of O'Loingsigh and MacGeach were dispossessed by the O'Briens at an early period, and the Leinster family of O'Mulryan, now Ryan, of the race of Cathair Mor, established in their place. Patrick Lynch, of Carrick-on-Suir, author of the Life of St. Patrick, and of various other works of considerable merit, was of this family, as he was wont to boast, and not of the English Lynches of Galway."

#### THE LYNCHES OF VIRGINIA

whose common ancestor, Charles Lynch, emigrated in his boyhood from Ulster, early in the last century, to Virginia, sprang from the Mag Loingseachains, of Donegal, of whom mention has already been made.

Charles Lynch is said to have abandoned his native place because of some punishment received by him at a country school. He availed himself of a vessel, then on the eve of sailing for North America, to flee from his old home and to

seek a new one in a new world. He had hardly got out of the port of starting when, repenting of his rashness, in thus abandoning home and friends, he "actually plunged into the sea, and made for the land. He was, however, taken up and the vessel resumed her course." His first years in America were years of severe toil and privation. He eventually acquired considerable means, however, and secured for himself a large tract of land on the James River, Virginia, in view of the Peaks of Otter. He established his home at Chestnut Hill, a mile or so below Lynchburg, and married into a wealthy family of the name of Clark or Clarke, a name subsequently borne by two distinguished army officers - General George Rogers Clark, "the Hannibal of the West", who died in Kentucky, February 13, 1808, aged 66 years, and General William Clarke, Governor of the territory of Missouri, who died in St. Louis, September 1, 1838.

Mr. Lynch soon acquired prominence in his district, as a man of capacity and enterprise. Without his knowledge, it is said, he was elected to represent the counties of Campbell and Bedford in the Colonial House of Burgesses, which then sat in Williamsburg. Soon after his death, on the division of his property, his son John became heir to the spot on which stands Lynchburg, and by him it was vested in the hands of trustees, to be laid off in lots for the erection of a town.



See "Lynch" pgs 15-18  
"Brown" pg 12, 13, 19

# A HISTORY OF



# GALWAY

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# GALWAY



THIS TOUR has been designed to bring you gracefully, as it were, down the avenue of time, providing a glimpse into the past, the present and, possibly, the future of one of Ireland's loveliest cities. Few centres in this country or elsewhere have been so lavishly endowed by nature as Galway, often referred to as "The City of the Tumbling Waters."

## INTRODUCTION

BOUNDED on one side by the North Atlantic with its Gulf Stream, the City is astride the River Corrib and its hinterland to the north includes a majestic panorama of mountain, valley and lake. Lough Corrib, whose waters rush through the city, forming the river of the same name, is an angler's paradise, fast becoming one of Europe's most renowned trout fisheries. To the west lies Salthill, a beautiful seaside resort, and further on, Connemara, where Gaelic is still the spoken language of the people—a rugged land of rocky mountains, twinkling lakes beneath swiftly changing cloud formations. Galway, once known as the "Citie of the Tribes," after its 14 ruling families, is also one of Ireland's most historic cities, with a proud and unique heritage. The Fourteen Tribes of Galway were: Athy, Blake, Bodkin, Browne, D'Arcy, Deane, Ffont, Ffrench, Joyce, Kirwan, Martin, Lynch, Morris and Skerritt. Traces of the city's greatness will be readily discernible as one walks along some of the winding narrow streets.

THE TOUR begins at Eyre Square, the city's major public park, which has an unusual and interesting historical background. The park was presented to "the town and Corporation of the city" in 1710 by the then Mayor, Edward Eyre, after whose family it has since been named. The minute of the Corporation record of the meeting of May 12 in that year referring to the presentation is as follows: "The necessity and advantages to the Town and Corporation of having a spacious entrance open and unbuilt before William's gate (from which the present Williamsgate Street gets its name) leading to the last suburbs and Boher-more (the "big road") having been this day presented in Council, Alderman Edward Eyre (whose father in 1670 obtained a lease of said ground with several other parcels) declared that he would agree to grant a piece of ground containing about 30 perches for that purpose; in consideration of which the Corporation (himself being Mayor) on the 19th of May following, extended the term of his lease to life, renewable for ever."


As far back as 1630 the park, then a square green plot outside the east gate was set apart for the purpose of public amusement and recreation. It was then enclosed by wooden railings and handsomely planted with ash trees. At a later date it was known as Merrick Square, called after a certain General Merrick, who was Governor of Galway in the early 19th century.

## Old Galway




THE first stage of the tour is through what has come to be known as "Old Galway," the Port, the mouth of the Corrib and on to the famed Claddagh Village. Points of interest en route to the port are: the present National Bank, on the site of which there was before 1315 a Priory of the Knights Templars; the tiny centuries-old





Methodist Church in Victoria Place and the Gas Works, which once supplied the entire city with light and power. It will be noticed that the area is dominated by tall warehouse buildings. Known as Merchants' Road, the street marks the site of the old city wall. The merchant princes of the 14th and 15th centuries resided in nearby Middle Street. The wealth and prosperity of those times were derived mainly from the thriving sea trade with Italy and France in the 13th century and with Spain in the 14th and 15th centuries. The docks on the left are comparatively modern and within the near future are to be further developed by an improvement scheme which will allow larger ships to use the inner dock. At present the port is used by ships of many nations. Leaving the modern dock area, a gleaming white building will be noted at the eastern end of the dock—this is one of the most up-to-date concerns of its kind in Europe: a fish-processing station. Here fish are cleaned, filleted, frozen and packed. Immediately at the turn towards the River Corrib is the mud dock, once known as the Eyre dock, which formed part of the olden-day port, where boats were beached for repairs.



On a hillside behind the fish station is the city's oldest cemetery, Forthill, which as its name suggests, was once fortified. It was the site of the original Augustinian Friary founded in 1508 on what was then known as Abbey Hill. In January of 1598 the Northern Irish, led by Hugh Ruadh O'Donnell, surrounded the town and demanded victuals and other necessities for his men. When the request was denied, O'Donnell assembled his army at Forthill but was forced to retreat. The hill was fortified in 1600 because of the fear of a Spanish invasion, and hence its name. The island with the

lighthouse near the harbour entrance, Mutton Island, was also fortified and in 1652 surrendered to Sir Charles Coote's forces. During the reign of Queen Ann in 1701, it was again fortified and had a castle.



## LONG WALK

TRAVELLING down the east bank of the Corrib, where the river tumbles into the sea, one comes to the Long Walk, an area rich in historic associations. Centuries ago the great sailing vessels of Italy, France and Spain came up the Corrib and berthed at the Long Walk to unload their cargoes of wine, silk and other products of the East. In the evening time the Spanish grandees and their ladies indulged in a favourite pastime, a stroll along the Long Walk.

For a short period early each summer the netting of Salmon takes place from a special floating base near the centre of the river, providing a fascinating spectacle, particularly for those who have never seen King Salmon being hauled in ignominiously and his sturdy fight for life. Across the river is the renowned Claddagh and to the left, at the mouth of the river, Nimmo's Pier, an old landmark for the sailing ships.



## SPANISH ARCH

NEXT item of interest is the Spanish Arch, under which one travels to cross Wolfe Tone bridge. Tradition has woven numerous romantic tales around this structure,



possibly the most photographed object in the city. Centuries ago in Galway there was considerable festivity associated with the great feasts of Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, May Day, St. John's or Midsummer Eve and Corpus Christi. Originally, it was a tradition during the celebrations for May Day and St. John's or Midsummer Eve, that nobody could travel in a coach under the Spanish Arch unless they had been born in Galway. Those who were not, had to get out of the coach and walk, making a silent wish as they passed under the arch. The coachman had to dismount and lead the horse. Today, even after hundreds of years, we still have that tradition. During the festival of St. John, the youths and maidens gathered round the Bonfire, which was usually in the Square outside the Spanish Arch and danced merrily into the night. The Arch takes its name from the Spanish associations and the proximity of Long Walk, but the most authentic version of its origin appears to be that it is simply one of the few remaining portions of the giant wall which encircled the town in the 12th century. In recent years, the Arch has been strengthened and the building adjoining it was renovated by the distinguished sculptress and writer, Mrs. Clare Sheridan, a first cousin of Sir Winston Churchill. She brought numerous *objets d'art* to her studio and extended a patio on top of the arch, where she also stored samples of medieval stone-work in danger of being lost from old buildings falling into decay.

The area immediately in front of the Archway was a busy fishmarket in the past. The bridge spanning the Corrib at this point is named after Wolfe Tone, the famous Irish patriot. O'Brien's Bridge, up river, marks the site of the first bridge across the Corrib many centuries

ago. The small bridge spans the Eglinton Canal. The Statue directly facing the bridge commemorates a son of Galway, Fr. Tom Burke, the Dominican who won world fame as a preacher and patriot. He was born in 1830. ■



## THE CLADDAGH

THE TOUR now enters a district with a romantic and picturesque background. This is the Claddagh, where time stood still for many centuries. Nothing remains of the delightful cluster of neat white-washed houses which formed the village of the past. The Claddagh was a fishing village which is believed to have existed on the banks of the Corrib before history was recorded. It was outside the city walls and was peopled by a proud, sturdy race, who won a hard-earned livelihood from the Atlantic, going out daily in their boats known as hookers, a variation of a large heavy sailing boat unequalled for strength. In 1790 there was a fleet of over 250 of these craft, and we know that as late as 1820 over 3,000 people lived in the Claddagh. The village elected its own "King" and had its own rules and customs. Among the latter was the use of a distinctive ring, The Claddagh Ring (joined hands clasping a human heart). It is renowned now as the really great Galway Souvenir and is supplied not only as a ring, but in various forms of Jewellery, *i.e.*, Cuff Links, Tie Pins, Brooches, etc. Stephen Faller Limited of Williamsgate Street will be only too happy to supply you with a copy of the History of the Claddagh Ring. This firm has acquired a reputation of being the largest sellers of Claddagh Rings and Claddagh jewellery in Ireland. The Claddagh was never dominated by the town and even today their descendants have maintained a seafaring tradition. Sons of the Claddagh are to be found all over



the high seas sailing under the flags of many nations. The womenfolk were famed for their embroidery and knitting. The Church is that of the Dominican Fathers, who came to Galway about 1488.

On the seaward side of the road is South Park, low-lying ground which has been turned into a public park with playing fields. It is also proposed that the promenade at Salthill and the Grattan Road should be extended along South Park which would give the resort the longest seaside promenade in Ireland. And so to the Grattan, a fine sea road built last century by workers who were paid the princely sum of 10d. a day for their labours and consequently this road was known in the past as "The Tenpenny Road." The adjoining beach is ideal for children, as there is no great depth at any stage of the tide.



## SALTHILL

THE TOUR now approaches Salthill proper, one of the nation's most attractive seaside resorts with five Grade A Hotels. Altogether, Galway and Salthill have seven Grade A Hotels and first-class Hotel accommodation for 1,000 guests. Many other grades of Hotels are also available, together with large numbers of guest houses, and there is a total estimated accommodation for 5,000 guests. Every possible amenity for the holidaymaker is provided in Salthill—bathing, dancing, golfing, boating, sun-bathing, tennis, etc. The promenade is one of the finest of its kind and a favourite walking place even in winter. The Clare Hills across Galway Bay, the Aran Islands, 30 miles out to sea, and the hills of Connemara on the north side, frame Galway Bay with a spectacular and unforgettable beauty. At sunset, it is a scene to be remembered. The resort is dominated by the beautiful

Church of Christ the King, erected in 1936. A remarkable possession of the Church is a sculpture of the Crucifixion by Mrs. Clare Sheridan.

In recent times Salthill has become the premier holiday resort of the country and its fame has spread far overseas. Each summer increasing numbers of visitors from many lands are finding their way there and all have paid warm tribute to the amenities of the resort. Its development has been rapid and ambitious—thirty years ago it was more or less open country with a few private houses. It is now regarded as the most up-to-date resort in the country. The bathing facilities are unique and the resort rejoices in an enviable safety record. The men's bathing place is especially attractive with its magnificent diving tower and shelter accommodation, while the ladies are also well catered for. New developments are undertaken every year and the most recent of these schemes will provide parking space for 300 or more cars. The golf links is recognised as a championship course, while the facilities for other outdoor sports and indoor entertainments are equally attractive. The sea angler has a wonderful natural reservoir of large fish in the famous bay, while at times during the season the "amateur" angler can try his hand with a home-made line and bait for the annual mackerel season, fishing from the foreshore.

The tour returns to central Galway via Lower Salthill and the north side of the city. Lower Salthill is really a link between the resort and the city and was built up in stages over the years. It contains many fine hotels. Heading due north, the tour enters St. Mary's Road, having passed through the tree-lined cross-roads of Nile Lodge. The large building on the left of St. Mary's Road is the Galway Diocesan College for boys. Next item of outstanding interest is the gigantic Regional Hospital on the left, one of the most up-to-date in Europe,



constructed by funds raised by the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes, and serving the whole western area. It incorporates the very latest developments in medical science.



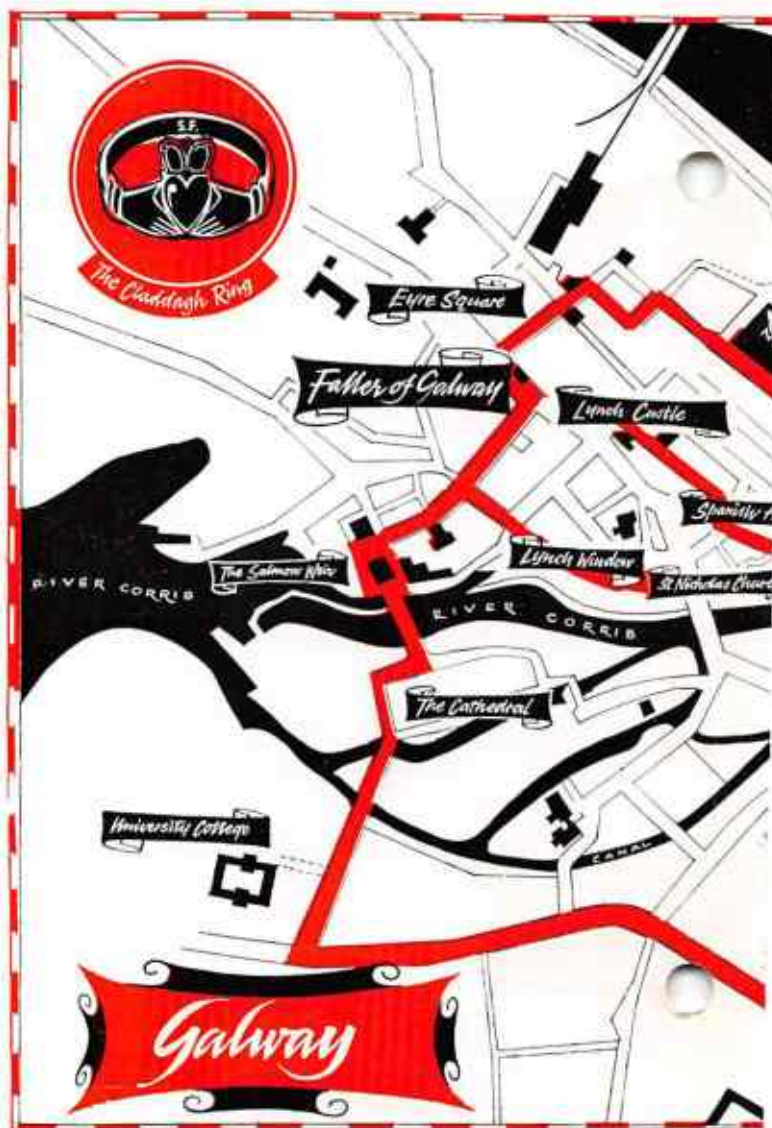
## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

AS THE TOUR turns down beside the tree-lined road, it approaches one of the city's most notable buildings, the University College. As an educational centre, Galway was well known as far back as the Middle Ages; it was particularly noted for its classical learning and over 1,200 students from all parts of the country attended its free school in 1615 when it was suppressed by James I. The University was founded as a Queen's College in 1845 and opened to students in 1849. Since then it has grown in fame and as a Constituent College of the National University of Ireland (the change-over took place in 1900), it has become famed as a centre of Irish learning. The building itself is Tudor-Gothic and among many items of interest in its library are the minutes of Galway Corporation from 1485-1818 and a map of the city made in 1640. The present-day Student Roll is approximately 1,000.



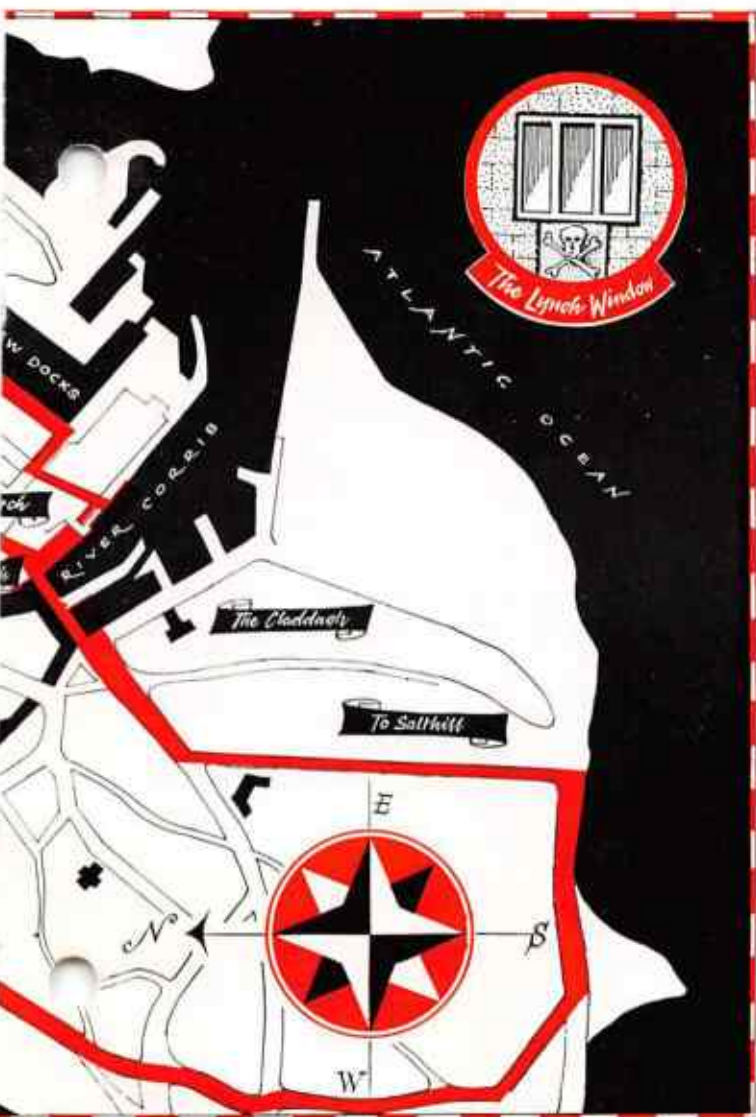
## CATHEDRAL

ONCE again the tour crosses the Eglinton Canal, the first bridge over the waterway as it leaves the River Corrib. Beggars' Bridge spans a mill race and then we



The red line denotes the





Suggested tour of Galway

are at the great walls of what was formerly the county and city gaol. The gaol buildings have been demolished and soon the walls will disappear to make way for the city's first Catholic Cathedral which is being erected at a cost of £600,000. The Cathedral will be the city's most dramatic structure and will incorporate the very best in traditional cathedral building. It will be in the shape of a cross with a giant dome as a centrepiece above the main altar which will be of strikingly simple design. The design of the whole building has been influenced by the classical tradition of Galway architecture at the period of the city's greatest prosperity in the 17th century and in particular by its ancient Spanish affiliations. The external and internal walls will be of Galway limestone and the main portal containing three massive doors will be to the north. An innovation will be the Mothers' Chapel, which will be soundproof behind a glass partition so that mothers may bring their infants without fear of disturbing the congregation. The Cathedral will accommodate 2,000 people seated and 3,000 altogether. It will be 300 feet long and 150 feet wide and will contain a number of chapels. When completed it will be imposing and spectacular. The parish of Galway, with some adjacent parishes, was established as a Wardenship in 1485. In 1831 it was raised to the rank of a bishopric: in 1883 it was joined to the ancient dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora.

Before leaving for the United States early this year (1960) His Lordship the Bishop of Galway, Most Rev. Dr. Browne, released to the press the following interesting letter dated 20th September, 1785:

To all Worthy and pious Christians of the Town of Galway.

The Petition of the Trustees representing the Roman Catholic Church of the City of New York, Established and incorporated by Authority of the Honourable Legislature of the said State.

Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioners desirous of propagating their



religion in this City (which until the late Revolution was not allowed) did immediately after their incorporation purchase a lott of ground for the purpose of erecting a decent church thereon, and have been at considerable other expense in forwarding the undertaking; but notwithstanding the encouragement and contributions of their members and citizens in general, who it is well known have suffered and been much distressed by the late War, they find to their great sorrow that without aid and assistance of well disposed Christians abroad, they cannot accomplish their enterprize. The funds and resources left being inadequate thereto.

We therefore earnestly beseech the benevolent Christians of the Town and County of Galway to assist us with their charity and kind donations, thereby enabling us to complete the church to the honour and Glory of God and as in duty bound, the congregation will ever pray.

Dom.... Lynch  
Joze Boca Silvar  
Denis McReady  
Henry Duffin  
Andrew Morris  
Gibben Bourke.



## THE SALMON WEIR

NOW THE TOUR reaches one of its most scenic points, the Salmon Weir bridge. For many years no visitor to the city ever fails to enjoy the spectacle of hundreds of salmon lying beneath the bridge awaiting their turn to go up to the Lough Corrib spawning beds. On the south side of the bridge are large wooden containers for

trapping and storing eels. Both the Salmon and Eel from this river are sought as delicacies in many European capitals. The bridge was built in 1819.



## RIVER CORRIB

MOVING through riverside, the tour takes in a pleasant nook from which can be seen the broad expanse of the river. A favourite boating area, the river flows from the beautiful Lough Corrib, one of the country's largest lakes, which is dotted with 365 islands, one for every day of the year. Turning back towards the centre of the city, the Courthouse on the right, which was opened on April the 1st, 1815, stands on the site of the ancient and venerated Franciscan Abbey. The first Franciscan Church was established in Galway about 1280. On the left is the Town Hall, used in former times as headquarters of the local administration. The handsomely adorned Franciscan Church is the next building of note before one turns off the main street to venture into one of the most old-fashioned sections of the city. The Franciscan Friary was established by Sir William de Burgh and its adjoining cemetery contains the burial places of many of the most famous and powerful families of the province. Just before the turn-off, one can spot in the distance what looks like a derelict section of Wall. This is in fact quite an historic object, being one of the best preserved portions of town fortifications left in the country. The wall was built around the 14th century as a fortification and stood intact for several centuries. This remaining piece is known as the Lion's Tower.



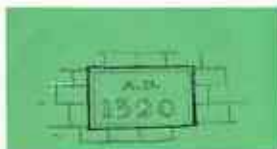
## LYNCH WINDOW

DOWN the narrow streets, the visitor's attention is drawn to stone carvings over doorways and windows. These are remnants of a traditional craftsmanship. The tour now approaches one of the historical highlights of the whole journey. On the left stands the world-famous Lynch Window. It has underneath a death's head and cross-bones erected in 1624 to commemorate an astonishing incident which gave to the English language the word "Lynching." The inscription outlines its meaning—"from this window the city's then chief magistrate, James Lynch Fitzstephen, who was Mayor in 1493, executed his own son, Walter, who was convicted of murder." The amazing story of that event is worth repeating. Walter Lynch Fitzstephen at 19 years of age or thereabouts, was gifted with great charm of manner and outstanding athletic qualities, as a result of which he was held in very special public esteem. His father returned from a trip to Spain with the son of a Spanish friend to spend a year or so in this country. The Spaniard, Gomez, was much the same age as Walter and soon the two were fast friends and close companions, although Gomez appears to have been a quiet, reserved youth. At that time Walter was in love with a local girl named Agnes of striking beauty and grace. The trio were prominent at all social gatherings and it was at one of these that the great tragedy began. For some unaccountable reason Walter got the impression that Agnes was taking a more than usual interest in Gomez and became wildly jealous. The lovers quarrelled and Walter left the gathering in a violent state of mind which had not subsided the following night. He was in the vicinity of Agnes' home when he saw a strange man leave the house and on a sudden impulse gave chase. The man became frightened and ran blindly towards a lonely and deserted



part of the town where Walter, by now demented with jealousy, plunged a small sword into his heart and threw him into the river. By then he had recognised the murdered man as his close friend, Gomez, and he knew that Gomez was a frequent visitor to Agnes' home because the girl's father was learning Spanish. Overcome with remorse, he awaited the dawn, determined to admit his guilt. This he did in person to a large posse of police and militia led by his father the Mayor,, who by right was also the magistrate holding the power of life and death.

The distraught father lodged his son in prison, close to his ancestral home and prepared for the trial. Every effort was made by the public and family relatives to dissuade the father from his duty. Walter pleaded guilty and the death sentence was passed. The official executioner refused to carry out the sentence. The great concourse, clamouring for their favourite's release, became suddenly overawed and hushed as the Mayor, determined that justice be done, embraced and then hanged his own son. The crowd, who called for the death of the Mayor, melted away completely without another word as the impact of the terrible scene struck home. The father, according to the records, later died of grief, and Agnes and her family lived in seclusion for the remainder of their lives—the family resided near what is now Lombard Street, and to this day the adjoining laneway is called Deadman's Lane. The Lynch family were one of the most ancient and until the middle of the 17th century, one of the most powerful families in Galway. They came to Ireland in 1185.



## ST. NICHOLAS' COLLEGIATE CHURCH

IMMEDIATELY behind the Lynch Window is St. Nicholas' Church. It was the parish Church of Galway dedicated

to St. Nicholas of Myra, the patron saint of mariners. Portion of it dates back to the 12th century, or even earlier. In 1485, at the request of the citizens, Pope Innocent VIII established in it a collegiate chapter of a warden and eight vicars for the solemn celebration of the sacred liturgy. Hence, it is still called the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas. It was one of the largest parish churches in Ireland in the medieval period. The edifice incorporates the work of different periods and is remarkable for its triple nave, a feature unique in ecclesiastical architecture. Legend has it that Columbus attended Mass in this building before setting forth on his epic voyage leading to the discovery of the New World. The tradition is strengthened by the fact that a Galwayman, Richard de Culvey, did accompany Columbus on his voyage of discovery.

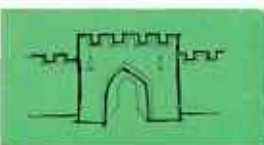
On the right, in front of the Collegiate Church, is the new Central Boys' School, one of the most advanced architecturally in the country. The tour is now nearing the final stages, entering the main shopping centre. This is named Shop Street for the simple reason that it was in this street that the first shops in the city were opened.



## LYNCH CASTLE

ON THE LEFT, in the exact centre of the main street is Lynch's Castle, once the residence of the Lynch family, one of the 14 tribes of Galway. The original building dates from 1320 and is the finest example of its type surviving. The character of the present building is that of the very latest Gothic line of Henry VIII, whose arms form a part of the ornaments. In style it is thoroughly Irish as is shown by the set-off in the dripstone, the tongue-shaped corbel and the interlaced ornaments.

popularly called Runic. It is now the home of the local branch of the Munster & Leinster Bank. On this street, too, will be noticed, particularly on the right-hand side, splendid examples of stone carving displaying magnificent craftsmanship preserved on the walls of a number of buildings. Off the main street, to the right, is St. Nicholas' Catholic Church, on the walls of which may be observed the crests of many of the Galway tribes or families which claimed the exclusive right of membership of the Corporation.



## WILLIAMSGATE STREET

THE NARROW end of the shopping centre is approaching—this was the main entrance to the city of old, as it still is today. *You now enter Williamsgate Street and on the left you will notice the Jewellery Store of Stephen Faller Limited, famed suppliers of the Claddagh Ring and through whose courtesy this booklet has been produced. The firm of Faller was established in 1879 at 28 Dominick Street, moving to Williamsgate Street in 1898. In 1940 the premises were greatly enlarged. The end of the World War II saw their stocks low, as supplies had been strictly on quota. These stocks were not only replaced but increased over the years by 500%. Into their repair workshop went the most modern equipment. The comfort of their clients was not neglected and only recently they have laid a beautiful new rubber floor. In addition, their optical department has been completely redecorated and modernised. To the visitor they are perhaps most famous as suppliers of top-grade souvenir goods, in particular the famous Claddagh Ring. They also export, free of duty, to the U.S. such products as Royal Doulton Tableware and figures. Much interesting literature is available free of charge from this firm. Included is a four-colour cover*



*souvenir catalogue, Royal Doulton Collectors' Figure Book, Choosing Your Tableware, Histories of the Claddagh Ring, Tara Brooch, Cross of Cong, Ardagh Chalice, etc., etc. For the U.S. visitor it should be noted that this firm honour Hilton Carte Blanche and American Express Credit Cards.*



## EYRE SQUARE

THE LAST two items of special interest in relation to Galway's past are at Eyre Square Park on the right—the noble Browne Gateway, a fine example of Renaissance work, and immediately behind it, the statue of Pádraic O'Conaire, a famous writer in Gaelic. The monument standing at the top of the Square commemorates one of the leaders of the 1916 Rebellion, which gave Ireland its freedom—Liam Mellowes.

And so to journey's end, a journey which should provide those who make it with a storehouse of enchanted memories—memories of a city with a distinctive atmosphere springing from its storied origin and holding promise of future growth.



## *History of the Claddagh Ring*

THE use of joined hands to denote friendship and the human heart to denote charity is common enough in forms of art which use highly conventionalised symbolism. In heraldry, for example, the devices occur frequently as crests. These two motifs, however, have been effectively combined in the beautiful emblem we know as the Claddagh ring. In most cases the heart supported by the two hands in the Claddagh ring is found crowned, and although this particular style is most definitely the Claddagh ring and nothing else, rings of this general type, known as fidelity rings, are not excessively uncommon.

It is thought that the earliest maker of the Claddagh ring was a Galway goldsmith named Joyes, or Joyce, who learned the craft of goldsmithing in a rather romantic way. He was taken from his home as a youth by Algerian pirates, and spent many years in captivity in Tunis. There he acquired skill as an artificer in precious metals. When William III came to the throne of England in 1689, he concluded an agreement whereby all his subjects who were held in captivity by the Moors were to be allowed to return to their homes. Joyce's dusky master had become so attached to him that he attempted to keep the Galwayman by offering him his most beautiful daughter as his bride. This offer, however, Joyce refused, and returned to his homeland to follow his career.

Several examples of his ecclesiastical works are in existence. He flourished as a worker in gold and silver in Galway up to about 1730, and unless the Claddagh ring was a pure invention on his part, we must assume that the emblem we now associate with the Claddagh enjoys an antiquity of some three hundred years.

No particular reason can be advanced as to why the quaint village of the Claddagh should be held to have almost a proprietary interest in these rings—they are found to have been worn the whole way across the Galway County—but certain it is that by the middle of the nineteenth century they were more popular than elsewhere. They were kept as heirlooms with great pride, and passed from mother to daughter. They were used as wedding rings, and the Claddagh folk were prepared to stint themselves to make money to purchase good examples.

The Claddagh village has now finally disappeared, but up to about 160 years ago, it was a highly self-contained community, with something approaching local autonomy. There was an elected "mayor" who controlled their activities, and their fishing fleet—their main source of income. He alone was allowed to use white sails on his hooker, and he had the rare distinction of flying a flag.

Rings like our Claddagh ring have been worn in Brittany and in Spain, but it would hardly be scientific to assume from the fact that the emblem embodies some primitive Celtic archetype. Gaelic literature throws no light on the mystery of the emblem's origin.

It is pleasant to know that so pretty and so distinctive a custom is being carried on in our own day, even though the quaint and primitive village giving its name to the ring has been replaced by trim and utilitarian cottages.

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Census of Ireland ca 1659-Poll Money Ordinances (1660-1661) edited  
by Seamus Pender, Dublin, Ireland

*See  
entry (1661)*



DUBLIN CITY (Holiday Information Folder No. 30, 1966) (IRISH FREE STATE)

In 1169 Anglo-Normans invaded the country and made Dublin the center of their conquest. Henry II (King of England 1154-1189 (b. 1133;d. 1189) held court there in 1172 and granted the city as a colony to the citizens of Bristol. Dublin saw the coming of the Elizabethan adventurers, sided with the Royalists against Cromwell and with James II against William of Orange.

Per Liam Browne, on Irish Parliament staff, 8/20/67, in Dublin, Ireland, Oldest Catholic Church--oldest parish church--founded by Normans shortly after their arrival in city. St. Audoen's Church, High Street (off Cornmarket), Dublin

Oldest Catholic cemetery: Glasnevin on the north side

Other cemeteries: Dean's Grange on south side (mixed Catholic & Protestant)

Mount Jerome--mixed cemetery--Catholic & Protestant

✓ History of Galway, issued by Stephen Faller Limited, Galway, Ireland

1, 12,  
Lynches mentioned pgs./13, 15-18

Pg. 1: Galway, once known as "Citie of the Tribes," after its 14 ruling families, ...14 tribes of Galway were Lynch

Pg. 12, 13: Letter Sept. 20, 1785, to all worthy and pious christians of Town of Galway; Petition of Trustees representing the Roman Catholic Church of City of New York, asking for funds to build catholic church in New York City...Dom....Lynch

Pg. 15, 16: Lynch Window, underneath a death's head and cross-bones erected in 1624 to commemorate incident which gave to English language the word "Lynching". From this window the city's then chief magistrate, James Lynch Fitzstephen, who was Mayor in 1493, executed his own son, Walter, who was convicted of murder." Walter Lynch Fitzstephen was 19 years old. Father died of grief--family resided near what is now Lombard St., and to this day the adjoining laneway is called Deadman's Lane. Lynch family were one of most ancient and until the middle of the 17th century (1650?), one of the most powerful families in Galway. They came to Ireland in 1185. *See Lynch of Lavally chate*

Pg. 17, 18: Lynch's Castle: Once residence of the Lynch family, one of the 14 tribes of Galway. Original building dates from 1320 and is finest example of its type surviving. Character of the present building is that of very latest Gothic line of Henry VIII (1216-1272)(b. 1202 at Winchester; d. 1272), whose arms form a part of the ornaments. Now home of local branch of the Munster & Leinster Bank.

Pg. 16: Immediately behind the Lynch Window is St. Nicholas's Church. It was the parish Church of Galway. 1485 established a collegiate charpter of a warden and 8 vicars, hence called Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas. On walls are crests of many of the Galway tribes or families which claimed exclusive right of membership of the Corporation.

Book and made  
Genealogical  
(Copied by H. Brownell Newberry Lib, Chicago, Ill.)  
Memorial to family of Lynch (Newberry Lib)  
Chicago, Ill.

2

pg 12 - 15 -

Wells of	Year
Wm Lynche	1480
Thomas Lynche	1482
John Lynche	1487
Angustine Lynche	1490
(Wm Lynche	1520

Wm Lynche in well of Arme Culpeper (1524?)

Simon Lynche 1573 (see granted Arme/Culpeper - 1572) - (my pg 1)  
(Simon Lynche 1587 - of Christ Church parish, Newgate St, London)

John Lynche of Whiteparish, Co Wilts, 1607

Wm Lynche 1617 -

Wm Lyn 1618/19 -

Nathaniel Lynche of Newbury, Berks, haberdasher will doc  
12 May 1621 - proved 5 July 1621 - by Mary Lynche, relict  
my father Wm Lynche - my son Nathaniel Lynche -  
father-in-law Gifford Foster & Henr Hawkins, overseers -

Nathaniel Lynche of London July 26 1637 -  
has brothers - Simon

Wm

Therophilus

sister

Sara ~~Hester~~ Masters

Janeer Lynche of Whiteparish, Co Wilts, 1639

brother - Samuel -

others - not copied



# RESEARCH WORK CHART

Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State

HUSBAND

Name Nathaniel Linch of Newbury, Berks, haberdasher (Eng.)

References: Genealogical Memoranda

Marriage Information:

Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Relating to the Family of Lynch

Death by July 5, 1621

Mitchell & Hughes, 140 Wardour

Will Information: Made May 12, 1621

Burial \_\_\_\_\_

St. W., London, 1833, pg.12-15

Proved July 5, 1621

Married \_\_\_\_\_

(Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill)

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Military Service:

Marriages \_\_\_\_\_

Father William Linch

Mother \_\_\_\_\_

WIFE

Name Mary Foster

Misc. Information:

Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Death \_\_\_\_\_

Burial \_\_\_\_\_

Compiler of Record:

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Father Griffin Foster

Mother \_\_\_\_\_

No Child	Sex M-F	Children: Given names, top space Surname in bottom space.	Birth Date: County	City State	Death Date: County	City State	Married to: given names Surname	Marriage Date: County	City State
1.		<u>Nathaniel Linch</u>							
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.		<u>Nathaniel Linch of Newbury, Berks, haberdasher, will dated May 12, 1621; proved July 5, 1621 by Mary Linch, relict; my father Wm. Linche; my son, Nathaniel Lynch; father-in-law Griffin Foster and Hug Hawkins, overseers</u>							
11.									
12.									

Note: List children in the order of their birth. Do not ditto names or dates. Use separate chart for each marriage of husband, wife, or child. Give references in detail. A mark placed within the small square on any one line will indicate that there is information on this individual to be found else-

where within the record; a child to be found as a parent, an individual shown here as a parent to be found as a child, or, a mark within the square may indicate that there is information on the other side of this same work chart.

# RESEARCH WORK CHART

Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State

HUSBAND

WIFE

Name	References: <b>Genealogical Memoranda</b>	Marriage Information:
Birth	<b>Relating to the Family of Lynch</b>	
Death	<b>Mitchell &amp; Hughes, 140 Wardour</b>	Will Information:
Burial	<b>St. W., London, 1883, pg. 12-15</b>	
Married		Military Service:
Other		
Marriages		
Father		
Mother		
Name		
Birth	Misc. Information:	
Death		
Burial		Compiler of Record:
Other		
Marriages		
Father		
Mother		

No. Child	Sex M-F	Children: Given names, top space Surname in bottom space.	Birth Date: County	City State	Death Date: County	City State	Married to: given names Surname	Marriage Date: County	City State
1.		Nathaniel Linch of London, July 26, 1637							
2.		Simon Linch							
3.		William Linch							
4.		Theophilus							
5.		Sara							
6.							Masters		
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.		Nathaniel Linch of London, July 26, 1637, has brothers: Simon, Wm., Theophilus; sister Sara Masters							
11.									
12.									

Note: List children in the order of their birth. Do not ditto names or dates. Use separate chart for each marriage of husband, wife, or child. Give references in detail. A mark placed within the small square on any one line will indicate that there is information on this individual to be found else-

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Book and notes

Genealogical Memoranda relating to the family of Lynch (Pembury)

(Pg 1)

~~Lynch family 1883~~

London, Mitchell & Hughes, 140 W Ardour St, W 1883

pp (4-5 incl) is all of book

(Lynch of Staple in County of Kent)

pg 5 Registers - Staple

pg 3

Wm Lynch of Grove in ye = Judith, da of — <sup>Bishop of London</sup> Aylmer\*  
p'ish of Staple in com. Kent (John Aylmer, Bishop of London,  
died at Fulham June 5, buried in St Paul's Cathedral  
on June 26 1594.)

Appended

John Lynch of Grove = Grace, da of Tho. <sup>BWM</sup>Bremfield of  
V demore in com. Sussex, Ar

John Lynch of Groves, g<sup>r</sup>, 1663 -

X Confirmation of Arms + Grant of Crest to Symon Lynche of Staple 1572  
(Corcy)

Grand Head  
in John Lynch

pg 5 Nov. 12, 1710 <sup>A</sup>Heed (son of John Lynch, Esq + Sarah his wife)  
pg 5 - Sarah (dow of Thomas Head of Rochester, <sup>Went</sup> Esq) & wife of John Lynch  
of GROVES Esq., by who she had 17 children - 11 of who survived

See  
genealogy  
sheet  
all copy

1. Sarah
2. Rebecca
3. Judith
4. John
5. Ann
6. George
7. Katharine
8. ELIZABETH

9. Thomas
10. Richard
11. Heed

she died Nov 18, 1710 -



# RESEARCH WORK CHART

Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State

HUSBAND	Name	References: <u>Genealogical Memoranda</u>	Marriage Information:
	Birth	<u>Relating to Family of Lynch,</u>	
	Death	<u>Mitchell &amp; Hughes, 140 Wardour</u>	Will Information:
	Burial	<u>St., W., London, Eng., 1883, pg.</u>	
	Married	<u>3 &amp; 15</u>	Military Service:
	Other Marriages	<u>(Newberry Lib., Chicago, Ill.)</u>	
	Father		
WIFE	Mother		
	Name		
	Birth		
	Death	Misc. Information:	
	Burial		
	Other Marriages		Compiler of Record:
	Father		
Mother			

No Child	Sex M-F	Children: Given names, top space Surname in bottom space.	Birth Date: County	City State	Death Date: County	City State	Married to: given names Surname	Marriage Date: County	City State
1.		<u>William Lynch of Grove,</u> <u>Staple parish, comm (Kent Co.)</u>					<u>Married 1894</u> <u>Judeth Aylmer,</u> <u>dan of John Aylmer, Bishop of London</u>		
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									

Note: List children in the order of their birth. Do not ditto names or dates. Use separate chart for each marriage of husband, wife, or child. Give references in detail. A mark placed within the small square on any one line will indicate that there is information on this individual to be found else-

where within the record: a child to be found as a parent, an individual shown here as a parent to be found as a child, or, a mark within the square may indicate that there is information on the other side of this same work chart.

This is No. 2 in a series of charts known as  
the O-KAY system of record making. No. 1 is  
a Progenitor Chart, No. 3, Family History Chart.

# LYNCH OF STAPLE IN COUNTY KENT

## RESEARCH WORK CHART

Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State

HUSBAND

Name William Lynch of Grove, Staple Parish, Kent Co., Eng.  
Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Death \_\_\_\_\_  
Burial \_\_\_\_\_  
Married \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Marriages \_\_\_\_\_  
Father \_\_\_\_\_  
Mother \_\_\_\_\_

References: Genealogical Memoranda  
Relating to Family of Lynch,  
Mitchell & Hughes, 140 Wardour  
St., W., London, Eng. 1883, pg.  
3 & 15  
(Newberry Lib., Chicago, Ill.)

Marriage Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Sw Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Military Service: \_\_\_\_\_

WIFE

Name Judeth Aylmer

Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Death \_\_\_\_\_  
Burial \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Marriages \_\_\_\_\_

Misc. Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Compiler of Record: \_\_\_\_\_

\*John Aylmer, Bishop of London, who was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 26 1594; died June 5, 1594.

Mother

No Child	Sex M-F	Children: Given names, top space Surname in bottom space.	Birth Date: County	City State	Death Date: County	City State	Married to: given names Surname	Marriage Date: County	City State
1.		<u>John Lynch of Grove (?)</u>	<u>father of Sir Thomas Lynch - see below ?</u>				<u>Grace Brumfield**</u>		
2.		<u>Aylmer Lynch</u>							
3.		<u>Uncle to Sir Thomas Lynch of Eng &amp; Jamaica</u>							
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.		<u>(Note: Will of Sir Thomas Lynch of England and Jamaica, dated August 30, 1681, mentions his uncle, Aylmer Lynch)</u>							
11.		<u>*Judeth, da. of John Aylmer, Bishop of London, died at Fulham, June 5, 1594</u>					<u>buried in St. Paul's Cathedral</u>		
12.		<u>** John Lynch of Grove, son of Wm. and Judeth(Aylmer)Lynch, m. Grace, da. of Tho. Brumfield of Vdimore in Com. Susssex, Ar.</u>							

Note: List children in the order of their birth. Do not ditto names or dates. Use separate chart for each marriage of husband, wife, or child. Give references in detail. A mark placed within the small square on any one line will indicate that there is information on this individual to be found else-

where within the record: a child to be found as a parent, an individual shown here as a parent to be found as a child, or, a mark within the square may indicate that there is information on the other side of this same work chart.

# RESEARCH WORK CHART

Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State

*Shirley of Kent in 1717*

*England?*

HUSBAND

WIFE

No Child

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

\* 7.

8.

9.

10.

pg 5 11.

12.

Name *John Lynch of GROVES, parish of St. Peter in Co. of Kent,*  
Birth *(1652-1733)*  
Death  
Burial  
Married *1690*  
Other Marriages  
Father *(John Lynch of Grove?)*  
Mother *(Grace Beumfield of Vidmar in Sussex Co., England?)*

References: *Genealogical Memoranda relating to the family of Lynch (Hawthorn Library in Chicago, Ill) Vol 3, 5, 8 London Mitchell & Hughes 140 Wardour St. W. 1883 Lynch Families of the South, 328, 328, 329, 311*  
Misc-Information: *from Visitation of Kent 1663-65, pgs 46, 49, Berry's Kentish Pedigree, Virginia Magazine XLV, 341, XLV, 11, 118, History of Carolina Co. Va. by T. B. Campbell 1954 pgs 70-72, 330, 345, 346, 356, 357, 362, 434, 472,*

Marriage Information:  
Will Information:  
Military Service:

Name *Sarah Head*  
Birth  
Death *Nov. 18, 1710*  
Burial  
Other Marriages  
Father *Francis Head of Rochester, Kent, England*  
Mother *Sarah ENT (dow of George ENT)*

Ref. *Wm. Mary Quarterly, 2d Ser, Vol 4, pg 88 (pg 224 Ref. Pedigree)*  
Misc-Information: *from Visitation of Kent 1663-65, pgs 46, 49, Berry's Kentish Pedigree, Virginia Magazine XLV, 341, XLV, 11, 118, History of Carolina Co. Va. by T. B. Campbell 1954 pgs 70-72, 330, 345, 346, 356, 357, 362, 434, 472,*

Compiler of Record:

Children: Given names, top space  
Surname in bottom space.  
Birth Date: County City State  
Death Date: County City State  
Married to: given names Surname Marriage Date: County City State

1. *Sarah Lynch*  
2. *Rebecca*  
3. *Judith*  
4. *John (1691-1760) Dean of Canterbury*  
5. *Anne*  
6. *George*  
\* 7. *Nathaniel*  
8. *GRATIAN*  
9. *Francis*  
10. *Richard*  
pg 5 11. *Head Lynch (1700-1743) baptised Nov 12, 1712 at Newmyer, Apple, Kent Co., England to Carolina Co., Va in 1734*  
12. *Head Lynch emigrated to Virginia with powerful backing of Family influence (Caroline Co., Va)*

Married to: given names Surname Marriage Date: County City State  
*Woke (dow of an archbishop)*  
*Prudence*

Marriage Date: County City State

Note: List children in the order of their birth. Do not ditto names or dates. Use separate chart for each marriage of husband, wife, or child. Give references in detail. A mark placed within the small square on any one line will indicate that there is information on this individual to be found else-

where within the record: a child to be found as a parent, an individual shown here as a parent to be found as a child, or, a mark within the square may indicate that there is information on the other side of this same work chart.



This is No. 2 in a series of charts known as  
the O-KAY system of record making. No. 1 is  
a Progenitor Chart, No. 3, Family History Chart.

Copyright—1958—E. Kay Kirkham,  
911 Marine Street, Santa Monica, California, U.S.A.

Head of Lynch - Adventurers & FAVORITE of the King (which King? See I returned 1714-1727 - Geo II 1727-1760)  
RESEARCH WORK CHART

Head seems to be in:  
Hanover, Caroline, Bedford  
+ Orange Co, Va - + had land patents

Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State

HUSBAND

Name Head of Lynch Bapt. 1712, Henrico Co, England  
Birth 1700 England  
Death 1743 ? Caroline Co, Va?  
Burial \_\_\_\_\_  
Married \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Marriages \_\_\_\_\_  
Father John Lynch (1652-1733)  
Mother Sarah Head

References: History of Caroline Co, Va  
by T. E. Campbell, 1954, pp 90-92.

Marriage Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Will Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Military Service: \_\_\_\_\_

WIFE

Name Prudence pg 307 Henrico Co  
Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Death \_\_\_\_\_  
Burial \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
Marriages \_\_\_\_\_  
Father \_\_\_\_\_  
Mother \_\_\_\_\_

Misc. Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Compiler of Record: \_\_\_\_\_

No Child	Sex M-F	Children: Given names, top space Surname in bottom space.	Birth Date: County	City State	Death Date: County	City State	Married to: given names Surname	Marriage Date: County	City State
1.		<u>? James Head Lynch</u>					<u>Frances (Fanny)</u> <u>Maupers (per Census 9/4/70)</u>		
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									

Note: List children in the order of their birth. Do not ditto names or dates. Use separate chart for each marriage of husband, wife, or child. Give references in detail. A mark placed within the small square on any one line will indicate that there is information on this individual to be found else-

where within the record: a child to be found as a parent, an individual shown here as a parent to be found as a child, or, a mark within the square may indicate that there is information on the other side of this same work chart.

JOHN LYNCH (1652-1733) of Groves, Parish of Staple, in Co. Kent, England

Genealogical Memoranda Relating to the Family of Lynch, Mitchell & Hughes, London, 1883

Pg. 5: Nov. 12, 1710 Head Lynch, son of John Lynch, Esq. and Sarah, his wife  
(date Nov. 12, 1710 refers to what?) Head supposed to be born 1700;  
d. 1743 (or 34?)

Pg. 8: Sarah, daughter of Francis Head of Rochester, Esq., and wife of John Lynch of Groves, Esq., by whom she had 19 children; 11 of whom survived her, viz: Sarah, Rebecca, Judeth, John, Ann, Geo, Katharine, Gratian, Frances, Richard, HEAD

(See other pgs. in this book (my pencil notes and pgs typed re possible ancestors of above.)

Lynch Families of the Southern States by L. D. Hines, 1966

Pg. 301: Excerpt from letter from Robert Rolland Smith, 130 Jennie Drive, Concord, Calif., April 14, 1957

"John Lynch (1652-1733) of Groves Kent, a country gentleman, Sheriff of Kent in 1717; m. 1690, a granddaughter of Sir Richard Head, Bat. M.P. A younger son, Head Lynch (1700-1743) emigrated to Virginia with a powerful backing of the family influence. Head Lynch was duly appointed Postmaster General, replacing Spotswood, dec'd. The granddaughter referred to above was Sarah Head, dau. of Francis Head (1641-?) and Sarah Ent (dau. of Geo.) Besides Head Lynch, we also show another son, John Lynch (1697-1760), Dean of Canterbury, who married Wake, dau. of an Archbishop."

From E. Powell

(1700-1743)

HEAD LYNCH/(seems to be in Caroline, Goochland, Bedford, Orange, Hanover Cos., Va.  
A History of  
/Caroline County, Virginia by T. E. Campbell, Richmond, Va., 1954

Pg. 90: Head Lynch here 1734 (several pgs on Head)--See Xerox copies 90,91,92

Pg. 330: Head Lynch slave owner, 1734-2 slaves registered

Pg. 346: Head Lynch died <sup>1743</sup> ~~1734~~, (book says 1734; should be 1743) adventurer and FAVORITE OF THE KING-- app'td  
Pg. 345: magistrate by Sir Wm. Gooch in 1734--died in office (1743). Magistrates  
most influential men in the country; they all served until they died  
unless stated otherwise.

Pg. 356-357 Head Lynch sheriff 1738 (possibly a son of Head above)

Pg. 369 Head Lynch, Capt. of Militia 1740

Pg. 434 Head Lynch, St. Margaret's Parish, 1738, Vesteryman (Gabriel Throckmorton  
served in 1762 (re Throckmorton/Tutt genealogy)

\*Pg. 472 Head Lynch deceased, Prudence Lynch, Exec. 1743

✓ Pg. <sup>413</sup> James Head Lynch license for tavern 1774-1781 in St. Margarets Parish, /  
Caroline Co., Va., probably/ White Chimneys

\*In Mrs. E. Powell's notes immediately after this line, she says Estates & Admrs.  
Downers, Morgans, Strothers, Slaughters also given. These names later found  
together. (My Cornelius Lynch m. Catharine Downer) See Hist Caroline Co, Va map 1730-1781  
Downer's Bridge

Pa. Archives, Ser. 3, V. 8, pg. 438 and 439

Pg. 438: Head Lynch, Aug. 30, 1742. Deputing Head Lynch, Esq. as Post Master  
General of U.S. Gov. Wm. Gooch, His Majesty's Lt. Gov. & Commander  
in Chief of the colony and Dominion of Va., proclamation 8/30/1742  
at Williamsburg, Va.

Pg. 439: Lord Lovell's commission to Head Lynch re Post Master General, Sept.  
16, 1742

Lynch Family; manuscript file; Sons of Revolution, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Library (Sept.)

① Sgt. Head Lynch, member of Va. Militia/1758 of Bedford Co., Va. (formerly  
Albemarle & Luenburg Cos.) (See below pg. 309, Hines book)

Pedigrees from Visitation of Kent 1663-68, pgs. 46, 49; Berry's Kentish  
Pedigrees, Virginia Magazine XIV, pg. 341; XV, pgs 11, 118; Some Emigrants  
to Virginia, 2nd Edition, enlarged, by W. G. Standard, The Bell & Book  
Stationery Co., Richmond, Va., 1915

John Lynch of Groves in Staple, Kent married Sarah Head, dau. of Francis  
Head, Esq. of Rochester, Kent.

Head Lynch bapt. Nov. 12, 1712 at Staple, Kent. Head Lynch in Caroline Co.,  
Va. 1739, son of John Lynch.  
<sup>34</sup> - 1734 per Caroline Co. Va

Lynch Families of the Southern States by Lois D. Hines, 1966

Head Lynch, pgs. 224, 248, 301, 307, 309, 311

Pgs. 224; duplication

Pg. 248: Orange Co., Va.: Head Lynch was head of the Court in 1739 when  
an Inventory was sworn before him.

Pg. 301: See "John Lynch of Groves Kent" sheet; Head Lynch (1700-1743) emig.to Va

Pg. 307: A History of Caroline Co., Va. by T. E. Campbell, Richmond, Va.,  
1954. This book can be consulted about information on Head Lynch, James  
Head Lynch and Prudence Lynch. See pgs. copied above: 90,330,346,356-357,  
369,412,434,472

? Pg. 311: Public Service Claims: Virginia 1782, Head Lynch, Hanover Co, Va.

② Pg. 309: Head Lynch, sergeant, Bedford Co., Va. Militia Sept. 1758 (See above)



of spending his spare time in racing horses, he devoted it to business ventures. Many of these ventures ended in failures, and although, due to generosity of royal governors, he became one of the largest landlords in Virginia, he ended his days in debt.

The stern side of his nature was clearly indicated when his son, John, stole a horse to race and he agreed with the court that the boy must have fifteen lashes on his bare back at the public whipping post, as punishment for this crime.

## 7. HEAD LYNCH

Curbing the troublesome homesteaders and tradesmen did not end the owners of the larger crown grants troubles in Caroline. Two other elements kept them from running things entirely as they wished. One of these elements was Head Lynch, a royal favorite, who settled in the county in 1734, and the other dissenters from the Established Church.

Why Head Lynch came to Caroline is a mystery. He had powerful friends at the British royal court, and a speaking acquaintanceship, at least, with King George II. Men with his background rarely migrated to the raw American colonies; and the few who came, such as Lord Fairfax, usually crossed the ocean to take up huge crown grants and to develop their new domain. Lynch had such a grant. It was in the Valley of Virginia, at the time a part of Spotsylvania. But he did not go there to live. Instead he established his residence on lands he bought from Francis Allen, Paul Pigg and others in lower St. Margaret's and Drysdale parishes.

When Lynch reached Caroline, officials from colony to county level, treated him with deference. Gooch made him a magistrate in 1735 and in 1737, sheriff. At first he was unassuming enough, modestly going about his official duties. In 1736 he persuaded the court to authorize a road leading along the southside of the Mattaponi to Aylett's warehouse, and personally supervised the building of a bridge over Boot Swamp, connecting Caroline with King William County.

It was not until 1741 that he began to throw his weight

around and show his true colors. That year the collector of customs and chief naval officer for the York River basin died and Governor Gooch promptly appointed his son, William Gooch, Jr., to that position, which was one of the most lucrative public posts in the colony. Lynch made no effort locally to get this job when the vacancy occurred but as soon as ships had time to take a letter to England and bring back a reply he showed up in Williamsburg with a commission signed by the Duke of Newcastle, the chief privy councillor of King George, which empowered him to take over the office and to draw the accrued pay.

This threw the government of the colony into a quandary. Gooch, who was a money grabber and sought to squeeze the last shilling out of the public revenue to increase his family's wealth, refused to remove his son. Lynch laid his claim before the Governor's Council and that body split five to five. This deadlock held until Lynch contacted London and had more pressure exerted. Then the opposition crumbled. Gooch and his councillors were afraid to go against the expressed will of the King. Lynch became Collector of Customs and Chief Naval Officer of the York River basin. This was the most important position a resident of Caroline held in the colony until the Revolution.

Another post with much less pay and prominence which Head Lynch got because he was a royal favorite had a more far-reaching effect on the development of Caroline County. This was the job as the county's first postmaster. In 1737 the crown made Alexander Spotswood, who regained favor at court after George II and Caroline came to the throne, postmaster general of all England's American colonies. Spotswood was an efficient man and in time set up an overland mail route, with regular deliveries, from Boston, Mass. to Charleston, S. C. To expedite the movement of mail he established a general postoffice in each colony with a branch postoffice in each county along the way.

From New Post in Spotsylvania, the general postoffice for Virginia, the mail moved southward along the routes of Virginia Highway 2 and U. S. 301 (1953) to Needwood Forest, where it veered to the east to cross the Pamunkey at Norman's

Ferry and reach Williamsburg over the Peninsula Road. As soon as this route was established Head Lynch used his connections in court circles to secure the appointment as postmaster in Caroline County and the contract to carry the mail from New Post to Norman's Ferry. The notation that he is commissioned postmaster and an account of his qualification for office is recorded in the Order Books of Caroline Court in 1742 in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court in Bowling Green. The best evidence indicates that he set up the first post-office for Caroline at Needwood Tavern, which was located near his home, and in which he had an interest.

Although postage rates were high and mail went collect the revenues derived from the service were small, because the costs of transportation were high and the public wrote few letters. But in spite of this drawback the franchise to carry mail and the office of postmaster were classed political plums in the early days of the postal system. Head Lynch and his associates saw the chance to increase vastly the income derived from this source by carrying passengers for pay, along with the mail. They initiated plans which led to the setting up of the celebrated stage route which crossed Caroline County for almost one hundred years, and until the building of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Lynch, however, did not live to develop the stage line. He died in 1734 and his wife, Prudence, administered his estate. His sons were infants and entirely too young to handle the ventures which he had begun.

#### 8. THE DISSENTERS

After Head Lynch died no one else with pull at court showed up in Caroline to disturb the entrenched families during the rest of Gooch's rule, but dissenters from the Established Church of the colony became increasingly troublesome.

The Quakers were the first of the local dissenters. They showed interest in the region to be included in Caroline County as early as the second decade of the eighteenth century, when

Alexander Spotswood persuaded the crown to sanction laws the Assembly passed, which exempted from parish levies the German Lutherans he settled along the Rappahannock above the fall line to work his iron forges. The Quakers insisted that the law be construed to let them come to Virginia under the same terms. But their efforts were in vain until Sir William Gooch, who was a Presbyterian and cared little for the Church of England, became governor and decided in their favor.

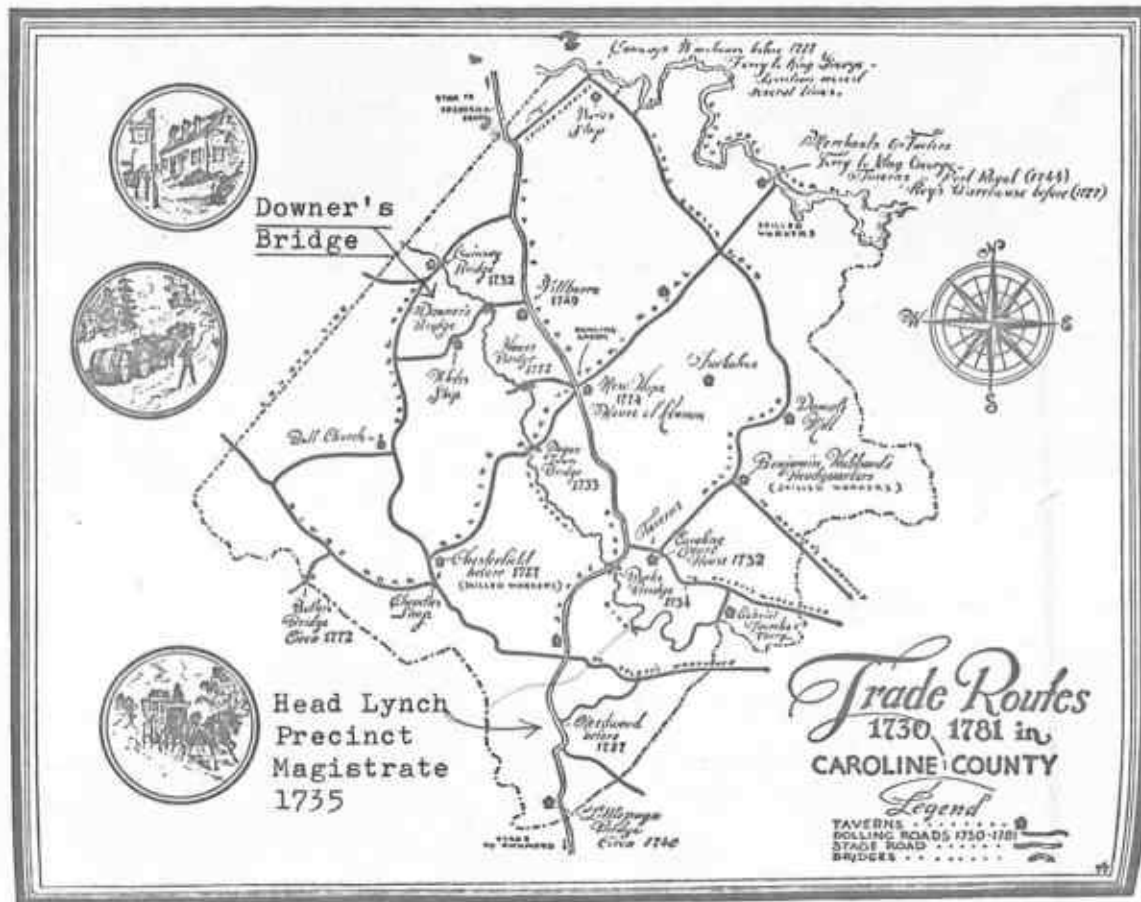
John Cheadle, a Pennsylvania Quaker, bought a tract of land in Caroline's, St. Margaret's Parish, from Thomas Carr in 1733, but it was five years later before Governor Gooch and his Council cleared the way for members of the sect to come to Virginia and live unmolested. In 1739 the mass migration began and the segment which came to Caroline settled on lands which John Cheadle, John Hubbard and others purchased from William Terrell on the upper branches of Polecat Creek (Stevens Mill Run in 1953) near the site of Golansville.

The *Journal* of the House of Burgesses records that Abraham Ricks, John Cheadle, William Ladd, William and John Denson, Thomas and John Pleasants, William Outland, Peter Binford, John Murdock, Robert Ellyson, John Hubbard, Samuel Sebrell, Thomas Newby and Edmund Mathew and Samuel Jerdone, Jordan or Jurdon, as leaders among the Quakers who came to Virginia at this time. But since the Caroline Order Books only mention Cheadle, Murdock, Hubbard, Outland, Newby and Jerdone as appearing before the Caroline Court in any capacity it may be assumed that the others settled elsewhere.

Caroline's Quaker settlement lasted one hundred and fourteen years. Worship was held regularly at the Golansville meeting-house and members of the congregation lived in all sections of upper St. Margaret's Parish. The sect included not only the original migrants and their descendants but also Quaker families which came later, such as the Ricks, Johnsons, Stanleys and Nesses; and converts gained mostly through intermarriage among families already in the section. These families included the Terrells, Cobbs, Swans, Wrights, Coates, Olivers and Hacketts.

Colonial Caroline Co., Va. by T. E. Campbell, 1954

24 1/2 Square





## Colonial Caroline Co., Va. by T. H. Campbell, 1954



**PRECINCTS  
WITH MAGISTRATES  
1735  
CAROLINE COUNTY**

Colonial Caroline Co., Va. by T. E. Campbell, 1954



*James H. of St. Margaret's Parish, Caroline Co, Va.*

# RESEARCH WORK CHART

Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State

HUSBAND

Name *James Head Lynch*

References: *Hist of Caroline Co, Va by T. E. Campbell, 1954, pg 412, 413 Lynch Families of the Southern States by L. D. Hines 1966, pg 245, 307, -*

Marriage Information:

Birth

Death

Burial

Married  
Other  
Marriages

Father *? Head Lynch (1700-1743)*

Mother *? Prudence*

Will Information:

Military Service:

WIFE

Name *Frances (Fanny) Maupen per Carl D Lynch 9/4/70*

Misc. Information:

Birth

Death

Burial  
Other  
Marriages

Father

Mother

Compiler of Record:

No Child	Sex M-F	Children: Given names, top space Surname in bottom space.	Birth Date: County	City State	Death Date: County	City State	Married to: given names Surname	Marriage Date: County	City State
<i>p. 245</i> 1.		<i>Nancy Lynch</i>					<i>Nancy Anderson</i>	<i>July 7, 1796</i>	<i>Gloucester Co, Va</i>
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
<i>p. 413</i> 12.		<i>James Head Lynch license for a tavern 1774-1781 in St. Margaret's Parish, Caroline Co, Va</i>							

Note: List children in the order of their birth. Do not ditto names or dates. Use separate chart for each marriage of husband, wife, or child. Give references in detail. A mark placed within the small square on any one line will indicate that there is information on this individual to be found else-

where within the record: a child to be found as a parent, an individual shown here as a parent to be found as a child, or, a mark within the square may indicate that there is information on the other side of this same work chart.



JAMES HEAD LYNCH/LINCH

Lynch Families of the Southern States, by L. D. Hines, 1966,

Pg. 307 "History of Caroline Co., Va. by T. E. Campbell, Richmond, 1954  
This book can be consulted for information on Head Lynch, James Head  
Lynch and Prudence Lynch

Pg. 245: Goochland Co., Va. Nancy Lynch, dau. of James Head Lynch, m.  
5 July, 1796 Pouncey Anderson. Surety, Joseph Perkins, Jr. Witness:  
Wm. L. Thompson. Married 7 July, 1796, by Rev. Charles Hopkins.

Hist. Caroline Co., Va. by Campbell, . . .  
Pg. 412: James Head Lynch license for tavern 1774-1781 in St. Margaret's  
Parish, Caroline Co., Va.

Sir Thomas Lynch's uncle was Aylmer Lynch

RESEARCH WORK CHART

Place dates, etc. below here. Give locality of event below: city, County, State

HUSBAND	Name	<u>(? John Lynch)</u>	References:	<u>Genealogical Memoranda relating to the family of Lynch, London, Mitchell &amp; Hughes, 140 Wardour St., W., 1883, pgs. 15 &amp; 16, Will of Sir Thomas Lynch dated Aug. 30, 1681</u>	Marriage Information:
	Birth				
	Death				
	Burial				
	Married				
	Other Marriages				
	Father				
Mother					
WIFE	Name	<u>(? Anne Brownfield)</u>	Misc. Information:		
	Birth				
	Death				
	Burial				
	Other Marriages				
	Father				
	Mother				

No. Child	Sex M-F	Children: Given names, top space Surname in bottom space.	Birth Date: County	City State	Death Date: County	City State	Married to: given names Surname	Marriage Date: County	City State
1.		Sir Thomas Lynch of Esher, Surrey, Kent, Eng.			(will dated Aug. 30, 1681)		Vere		
2.		Elizabeth							
3.		Judith					Freeman		
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									

Note: List children in the order of their birth. Do not ditto names or dates. Use separate chart for each marriage of husband, wife, or child. Give references in detail. A mark placed within the small square on any one line will indicate that there is information on this individual to be found else-

where within the records; a child to be found as a parent, an individual shown here as a parent to be found as a child, or, a mark within the square may indicate that there is information on the other side of this same work chart.

Sir Thomas Lynch had office in Jamaica and lands there, house in Lesterfields; lands in Lancashire.  
his will states "my wife & dau. my office at Jamaica to be continued in account of the GREAT DEBT THE KING OWES ME"

Name		Birth		Death		Burial		Married		Other		Marriages		Father		Mother	
Sir Thomas Lynch of Esher, Surrey, Kent, England																	
Name Vere																	
Birth																	
Death																	
Burial																	
Married																	
Other																	
Marriages																	
Father																	
Mother																	
Name																	
Birth																	
Death																	
Burial																	
Married																	
Other																	
Marriages																	
Father																	
Mother																	
No. Child	Sex M-F	Children: Given names, top space Surname in bottom space.	Birth Date: County	City State	Death Date: County	City State	Married to: given names Surname	Marriage Date: County	City State								
1.		Philadelphia Lynch X	(Lynch May 16 1698)				Thomas Cotton										
2.																	
3.																	
4.																	
5.																	
6.																	
7.		Will of Sir Thomas Lynch, dated Aug. 30, 1681, mentions wife, Vere, daughter, Philadelphia, sister Elizabeth, sister Judith Freeman, cousin Elizabeth Thomlinson, father's wife if alive, cousin Judith Agar, cousin Elizabeth Payne, his ever honored uncle's dau., his Uncle Aylmer Lynch; friends Sir Charles Lyttleton of London, Kt. and M <sup>r</sup> . Thomas Goddard of London; lands in England and Jamaica, house in Lesterfield, lands in Lancashire, "My wife and daughter my office at Jamaica to be continued in account of the great debt the king owes me".															
8.																	
9.																	
10.																	
11.	X	Dame Philadelphia Cotton of Finchley Lodge, Co. Midd <sup>x</sup> , widow, will dated November 3, 1756, to be buried at Esher, Co. Surrey, England															
12.		Sir Thomas Lynch of Esher, Surrey, Kent, will dated Aug. 30, 1681															

Note: List children in the order of their birth. Do not ditto names or dates. Use separate chart for each marriage of husband, wife, or child. Give references in detail. A mark placed within the small square on any one line will indicate that there is information on this individual to be found else-

where within the record; a child to be found as a parent, an individual shown here as a parent to be found as a child, or, a mark within the square may indicate that there is information on the other side of this same work chart.



VIRGINIA IN 1681.

41

VIRGINIA IN 1681.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and Copies in the McDonald  
and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)  
(Continued)

Whitehall, Nov 26, 1681

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—  
Lord Culpeper's former Instructions with his Answer to several  
particulars read—Col. Philip Sudwell and Col. Wormley  
to be put into the Council—Lord Culpeper's desire to know  
how to proceed with complaints made by the Indians against  
the English:—the parties offending to be punished by the Gov-  
ernor and Council or by the General Court, & the Indians to  
be admonished likewise to punish their own people:—The  
Governor to take some effectual method for administering  
justice between the Indians & the English—Lord Culpeper  
says there is but one Papist (1) in Virginia & about 150 Dis-  
senters who call themselves Sweet-singers—His instructions  
concerning the exercise of religion to be the same as to Sir  
Thomas Lynch—also an Instruction to recommend to the  
Assembly the settling an impost upon Liquors imported,

*Wormley*

*Sir Thomas  
Lynch*

(1) There were no doubt a few more "papists" in Virginia than Lord Culpeper stated; but the only one of sufficient prominence for him to know anything of was George Brent, of "Woodstock," Stafford County, who died about 1700. His cousins of the Giles Brent line were children. The Virginia Brents soon became Protestants. This is shown by the fact that they held various offices which no Catholic could then fill in Virginia.

It is not known exactly what is meant by the dissenters "who called themselves sweet singers." The Quakers comprised by far the largest body of dissenters in Virginia at that time.

It is possible that Culpeper confused Virginia and Maryland. In the latter colony, on Bohemia River, was a settlement of Lahadists, sometimes called "Sweet Singers."

(F 221 V9)

instead of the Poll Tax which is very unequal—Musters of the Militia to be settled and Lists sent home for the King's information—To deliver a Survey of the Stores in Virginia—accounts of stores & public powder to be given from time to time in future—Surveys of lands set out and patented to the inhabitants to be sent over. 2½ pp.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 106. pp 309-311.)

Dec. 12, 1681

PAPER IN THE HANDWRITING OF, AND SIGNED BY THOS. LORD CULPEPER containing an account of his proceedings from the 10<sup>th</sup> day of December 1679, when he received his Instructions & necessary Despatches to the 11<sup>th</sup> day of August 1680 when he sailed out of the Capes of Virginia for New England—His detention by contrary winds till 13<sup>th</sup> February when he set sail in the Oxford Frigate and landed in Virginia 3 May 1680—his summoning the Council, publishing his Commission, administering the Oaths and settling the Commissions both Civil and Military—Applied himself to the execution of his instructions;—supervised the County Courts—visited places supposed proper to build Forts &c.—Meeting of the Assembly 8th June—Robert Beverley (2) appointed their Clerk nem. con; his denial would have disoblged the whole Country—has deferred the putting also Col. Ed. Hill out of Commission—Passed the Act of Revenue to his Maj. his heirs and successors for ever with addition of two provisoes, &c.—Also in reference to the passing & repeal of other Acts—Delivery of His Maj. presents to the Indians—suspension of his Instruction concerning the signification of his Maj. high resentment of a representation made to Col. Jeffreys by the then Assembly upon the unanimous advice and petition of the Council—appointing of fitting Officers to oppose the Indians—and of Col. Philip Ludwell to the Council in the room of Col. Parkes deceased and of Colonels John Page & Matthew Kempe

(2) Robert Beverley and Edward Hill had been sharply condemned by the Commissioners sent to suppress Bacon's Rebellion, charged with having instigated Berkeley to his excesses and been removed from office.

Hill

Kempe  
Hill

of the Assembly in the room of Col. Rowland Place and Henry Meese living in England—also gave a dedimus to swear Col. Abraham Wood of the Council—Proclamation for the collection of one year's Quit rents issued—Appointed Col. Wm. Bird of the Council in the place of Col. Swanne deceased—Payment of Sir H. Chicheley's Company from 1 May 1678 to 1 July 1679 "to the good liking both of Landlords, Soldiers and Country"—Also Lord Culpeper's account of "The Present State of Virginia," viz.: The House of Burgesses, the charge of the Government, Judicature, the ecclesiastical Government, the Military Power, in relation to their neighbours of Carolina & Maryland" the north part of it (Carolina) "always was and is the sink of America"—and to the Indians— & the low or rather no price of their only commodity Tobacco—Concluding with a "few hints of what he conceives fitting to be done for the good of that poor place." 9 pp.

(Colonial Papers.)

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Custom House, London, Dec. 12, 1681.

[Report of Cohabitation, and encouragement of trade and Manufacture]

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY upon two clauses in an Act of Virginia [concerning the time when said Act is to take place for the landing of goods and shipping of tobacco] That this Act be by no means confirmed or put in execution, but by his Majesty referred back to the Governor of Virginia to be reconsidered in the General Assembly there—the like directions to be given to the Governor of Maryland—This being a matter that much concerns his Maj. revenue in his Customs and particularly the penny per lb granted by the Act of the 25 year of his Maj. reign, the due collection whereof is of great consequence even to his Maj. customs in England and the trade and navigation of this kingdom. 4 pp.

(Colonial Papers.)



Gen Memoranda rel to family of Lynch

(Lynch spelled Linck here both ways)

Pg 15 - Wells Dated Aug 30, 1681 -

Sir Thomas Lynch of ESHER, SURREY, Kent

My wife & as my office of Jam<sup>a</sup> to be cont<sup>d</sup> in account of the great debt the King owes me - house in Hesterfields - my da - when ~~marry~~ d - said da Philadelphia & the heirs of her body for ever all lands in England & Jamaica - my lands in Lancashire after wife's decease to my sister Eliz - remainder to my sister Judith Freeman - rem<sup>r</sup> to my cousin Eliz. ~~that~~ T. Hornlenson - to my father's wife & if alive - cousin Judith Agar - cousin Eliz Payne, my ever hon<sup>d</sup> uncle's da. - and to my necessitous relatives as my uncle A Y L MER Lynch shall direct - my wife Vere Lynch ex<sup>x</sup> - friends S<sup>r</sup> Cha<sup>s</sup> Lyttleton of London, KT, + M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Goddard of London, + other Trustees.

18 Aug 1691 - Philadelphia Cotton also Lynch now wife of Thomas Cotton, Esq. dow + sole issue of Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Lynch, late of Jamaica, KT, dec<sup>d</sup>. - Vere Lynch the ex<sup>x</sup> having died in life of testator, the adm<sup>on</sup> granted will will in July 1686 to Charles Herbert, Esq., during minority of Philadelphia being exors -

May 18, 1698 - Philadelphia Lynch Cotton now being of age

Philadelph<sup>a</sup> Cotton of Fenchley Lodge, Co. Midd<sup>x</sup> widow. will dated Nov 3, 1756 - to be buried at Esher, Co Surrey, -

- to granddaughter Philadelphia cotton
- to Mrs Ann Luckin
- to da Hester Maria Salisbury, wife of John Salisbury, all plate of 1<sup>st</sup> husband Sir Thomas Cotton, Bart -
- to da Sidney Arabella Cotton
- to da Sophia
- to da Sidney A Cotton
- to son Sir Lynche Salisbury Cotton, his heirs all my real estate & stock of negroes - etc in island of Jamaica upon trusts (that is to say), as to such part thereof as hath been agreed by me to be sold

Jamaica

to Wm. Beckford Esq. - to my 2 grandsons, Lynche Salisbury Cotton + Thomas Cotton (2 of the younger sons of said Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton) when 21 - said Sir Lynch S. Cotton, Wm. Wm Meechem + Wm Thomas Whitfield, ex<sup>ors</sup> -



On the launch *Reef Diver*, Captain Weems takes position-finder angles; Edwin Link watches the echo sounder trace a profile of the bottom. Drop in the graph's line indicates the 15-foot-high walls of Fort James. Church Beacon (right) marks the fort's site.



Morgan's Line

TOWER STREET  
YORKE STREET

CANNON STREET

Audiencia or Courthouse?

JEW OR NEW

HORN'S LANE

White's Line

Edward Watkins's Sign of the Blow Bell

Stocks

Goldsmith's shop

HIGH

St. Paul's Church

Herb and fruit market

Market Bell "In Heart of High Street"

Rectory?

Exchange, meeting place for merchants

King's House and offices

The King's Yard

NORTH

KING'S O R

Carrening area

Common landing place

Alderman Beckford's wharf

Lady Modyford

Harbour Side

Watermen's wharf, for landing drinking water

Good present-day anchorage ground for small vessels

Fort Carlisle

jetting water from one side or the other, *Sea Diver* can turn in her own length. Seafaring men never fail to be startled when our ship stops several yards off a pier, then moves sideways into her berth by using stern screws and bow jets.

On the afterdeck the ship carries *Reef Diver*, an 18-foot launch that is wholly propelled by water jet, so that she can work over reefs and in other shallow places. Divers like the jet power because when they dive they do not risk being cut by a turning propeller.

#### British Museum Combed for Old Charts

In addition to constructing the new ship, Ed had spent much time in preparing a chart of old Port Royal. Without such a map, he realized, we could waste a great deal of time digging in profitless areas. This turned out to be quite a task, as we were unable to locate a pre-earthquake map of the town. The only chart available had been made by a government surveyor, Philip Morris, in 1827. It portrayed the bounds of the original city as well as the area that survived the earthquake, but Ed found that locations did not coincide with still existing landmarks.

In the British Museum he later discovered another chart. This one, although post-earthquake also, checked with present-day landmarks much more closely. With this map and survey data obtained

from the Jamaican government, Ed was able to establish the locations of streets and buildings of the old town—even beneath the water.

#### Surveying an Invisible Town

Our first task was to run a careful echosounder survey of the sunken city. With our launch *Reef Diver* and portable sounding equipment, this was energetically undertaken by Capt. P. V. H. Weems, retired naval officer and world-famous navigator, who had joined our expedition to aid in charting old Port Royal.

Captain Weems and Curt Scott, a young engineer and diver whose task it was to supervise the diving activities, returned with enthusiasm from the first day's mapping attempt.

"We've buoyed some of the walls of Fort

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#### Air Lift, Spouting Silt and Water, Probes Port Royal's Foundations

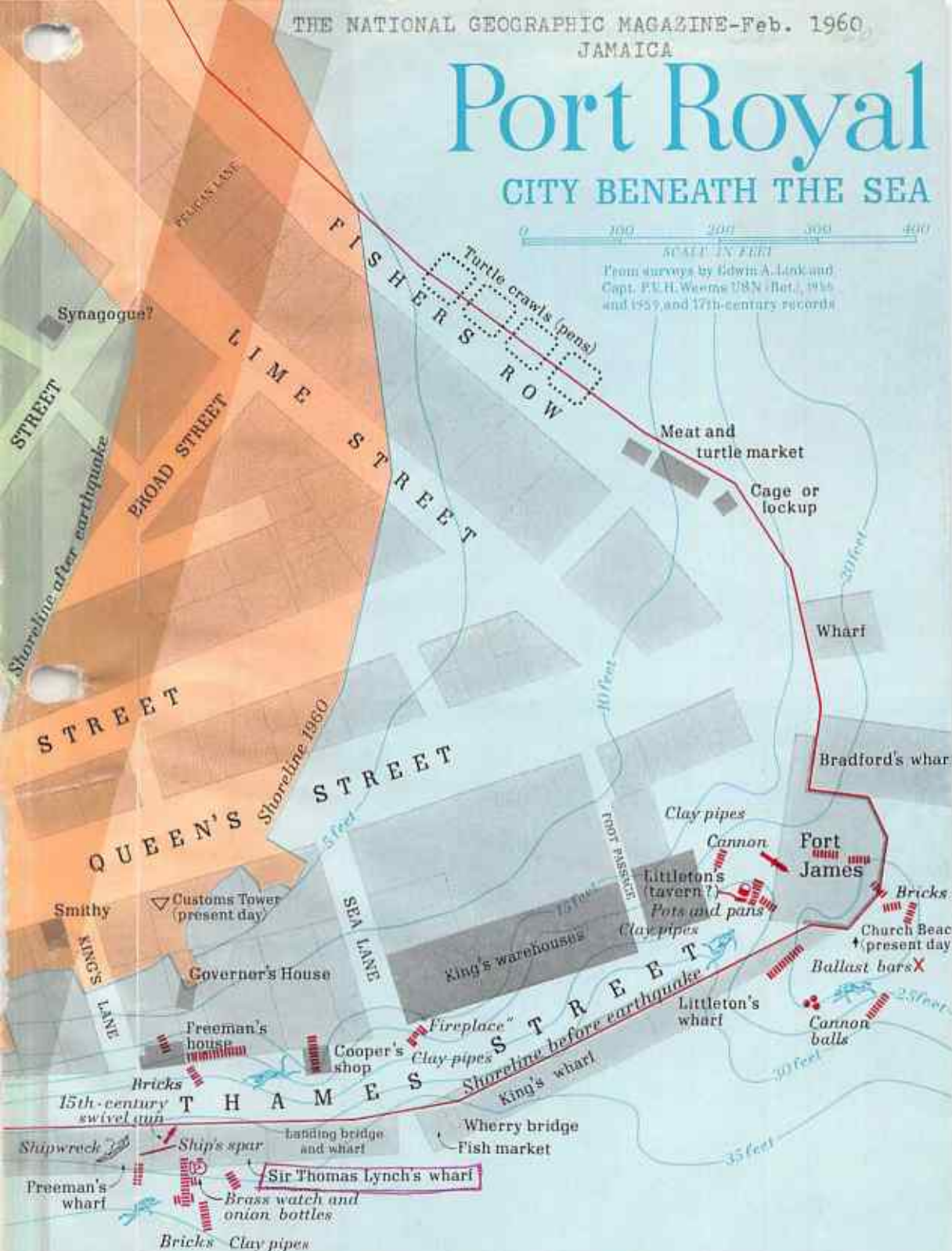
Bricks and brine pour from the pipe, but fragile finds are borne to the barge by hand. The author, wife of the expedition leader, takes a terracotta dish from her son Clayton. Earlier quests for history under the sea are described by Mrs. Link in her book *Sea Diver*, published last March by Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York and Toronto.

In murky water, a diver rescues a fragile bottle from the air lift's hungry maw. Two men guided the tube's mouth into position; then, as the suction bit into the silt of the sea bed, they groped for bottles and other breakable objects.



# Port Royal

## CITY BENEATH THE SEA



First modern chart of the 17th-century capital was plotted by Captain Weems (upper left) and Mr. Link from their own on-the-spot surveys and from 17th-century charts and records found in Jamaica and England. All streets and buildings shown existed before the 1692 earthquake.

Green area marks land left after the disaster. Blue tint indicates everything under water today. Red line shows the pre-earthquake shoreline. Tan colors the area reclaimed from the sea by nature and man in 267 years. As a result of silting in the harbor and sandbanks building up on the seaward side (off page at top), the peninsula has more land today than before the quake. Brick walls shifted seaward by the sliding, sinking earth are shown as red dashes. Divers gave the name "Fireplace" to a U-shaped brick wall uncovered off the end of Sea Lane. Wreck off the foot of King's Lane is a modern vessel.



James," they reported. "Tomorrow we'll try to locate Fort Carlisle. Then we can begin charting the depths between."

Captain Weems and Ed agreed that any abrupt variation in soundings would probably indicate the remains of old buildings. These Captain Weems proposed to locate by taking position-finder angles and plotting them directly on the chart (page 166).

"Then we'll lay out on the chart the exact dimensions of the lots and the owners of the property," Captain Weems said. "How fortunate that nice Mrs. Hall at the Record Office in Spanish Town was able to unearth the original property deeds."

"Why," I said as I listened to their plans, "when you've finished this survey it should be possible to pick from the chart exactly which building in the sunken city you want to dive on."

"Well, it isn't quite that simple," Ed explained, "for Port Royal didn't sink straight down. The gravel which formed the base of

that section of the town was shaken so violently by the earthquake that the whole area slid as well as sank into the water, carrying everything with it. But an accurate chart of the area will most certainly help."

### First Target the King's Warehouses

It was several days before Ed felt that we were ready to begin actual salvage operations. The King's warehouse, or warehouses—too huge to have been a single structure and doubtless a complex of sheds—were selected for the first trial. Because of their size, and the fact that they probably had housed valuable merchandise under the protection of the Crown, this seemed a logical place to start. They had stood not far from Fort James, which Ed also wished to explore further.

We put down heavy mooring anchors in the area, and *Sea Diver* was bridled among them. By hauling and slackening on the winches we could move the ship to any spot within the square formed by the four anchors.

### Like Arthur's Sword, a Brass Skimmer Rises From a Sunken Kitchen

Under the protective red-and-white of the diver's flag, the cooking utensil emerges, just as the king's sword Excalibur rose out of the enchanted lake.

Buoyed flag warns vessels, especially those with churning screws, to give the diving area a wide berth.

Six-man team, lent by the United States Navy, played a valuable part in the underwater work on the Port Royal expedition. The Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team came from the Naval Minecraft Base at Charleston, South Carolina.

Lt. C. D. Gruady (left) led the team. With him, left to right, are A. J. Pasky, W. L. Collins (tanks), Mr. and Mrs. Link, W. T. Farrell, C. E. Nowell, and D. E. Peck. Some of the objects they recovered lie on *Sea Diver's* deck.



Lynch  
Family  
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**FATHER OF MANY--WILLIAM LYNCH**

The theme for the month of June was an ancestor who had fathered more than 12 children. This editor is distantly related to such a person. My direct ancestor is Elias Lynch of Rutherford County, NC. "They" say that he came to Rutherford County with his cousin Laxton Lynch. Laxton is one of the sons of a man named William Lynch of Brunswick County, VA who was born about 1752 and died in 1835, both events taking place in Brunswick County, VA. I found most of this information on a web site: [www.lynchtrees.com/](http://www.lynchtrees.com/) produced by Roy G. Lynch, Jr. William is the son of William Lynch born about 1735 and Rachel Steed born about 1735. I first learned about William in my research of Elias. William was excused from paying taxes because he had so many children who were paying taxes, because he was old and infirm, and because his fourth wife 'showed signs of increase'. The governing body in Virginia passed a law that he did not have to pay any more taxes.

William was married four times: first to Eliza whose last name may have been Grief; wife number 2 is presently unknown; wife number 3 was a Nancy Wright; and wife number 4 was named Eliza, surname unknown.

Eliza [Grief] had 10 children. They were:

- Edgar Lynch
- Rachel Steed Lynch who married William Wilson.
- William Lynch
- Edlow Lynch who married Elizabeth Thompson and settled in Green Co., GA.
- Anseln Lynch
- George Lynch
- Jones Lynch
- Smith Lynch
- Adin Lynch who married three times:
  - Sally Jones
  - Polly Buckner
  - Mary Dobbins

James H. Lynch who married a woman named Anna --?--.

Wife Number 2 had 18 children:

- Faith Coleman Lynch
- Sion Lynch married a Martha --?--.
- Syrach Lynch married Sarah Moseley.
- Lewis Henry Lynch married first Amey Elizabeth Moseley, then Drucilla Brown.  
They also moved to Georgia.
- Laxton Lynch married Elizabeth Richardson and settled in Rutherford County, NC.
- Nancy Clack Lynch married John Wright.
- Jarratt Lynch married first Sarah J. Thomas, then Frances A. Brandon. They also settled in Georgia.
- Mary Harmon Lynch married Jessie Pye and moved to Putnam Co., GA.



*FATHER OF MANY—WILLIAM LYNCH*

Grief Lynch married first Lucretia Coleman, then Nancy P. Rogers. They settled in Monticello, GA.

Viney Lynch married Francis 'Frank' Wray.

Gray Lynch married four times:

Nancy Thomas

Frankie Dyer

Louisa Bowling

Lebinda Banks Austin. He died in Bell Buckle (Bedford) TN.

Wife #3 Nancy Wright had two children:

Kintchen Travis Lynch who married Mary Elizabeth Edmonds and moved To Clinton County, Ohio.

Aggie Barefoot Lynch married Lewis Whitby. She died in Williamson Co., TN. Lewis died in Arkansas.

Wife #4 Eliza --?-- had four children:

Joseph A. Lynch who married Sarah Clary.

Warren G. Lynch married a Rebecca --?--.

Benjamin W. Lynch married first Jane A. Clary, then Susan Moore Wren.

Andrew W. Lynch.

How many children does that make for William Lynch and his four wives? If you quickly counted up the children you found that the total is **34!!!** Yes, 34 children. And his will makes you wonder about more because it says: "My legitimate children". My, oh, my!

May I recommend that you visit the above mentioned web site. It gave me a piece of information that I had been searching for for years: the burial site of my Elias Lynch and his wife Frances Davenport. He is buried in the Elias Lynch Cemetery off Clark Road in Rutherford County, NC. I hope to visit that cemetery in the near future.

Elias and Fanny Lynch had seven children. The first was my ancestress: Malinda Lynch who married Noah Whiteside in 1827. The first child for Noah and Malinda was also my direct ancestress Martha Jane Whiteside who married Johnson Elliott in 1856. Johnson and Martha Jane had six children, although Martha had two before she married Johnson. My grandmother always said that Martha Jane 'happened on' those two boys. Martha and Johnson's fourth child was Julie Evelyn Elliott who married Zebulon Vance Dalton in 1882. You can read about this couple on page 140 of this bulletin. Zebulon Vance is a direct descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth Morris Dalton. Thomas served in the Revolutionary War and received a pension.

Oh, what a tangled web we weave through our ancestors! JFS©