

The Carrigan Manuscripts: the will of Thady Fitzpatrick, MD, 1674

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Abstract

The will of Thady Fitzpatrick MD (d. 1674) was transcribed by Rev. William Carrigan and is recorded among his notebooks, collectively known as the Carrigan Manuscripts. Carrigan made only a brief mention of Thady in *The History and Antiquities of Diocese of Ossory (The History)*, but his record of Thady's will adds significantly to what is known of Thady's family connections and land holdings. Notably, the will refers to Thady's previously unknown brother, Florence, and four nephews. Moreover, among other notebooks, Carrigan recorded details of a family of Fitzpatricks in the parish of Rathdowney, possibly the descendants of Florence, brother of Thady Fitzpatrick MD.

Introduction

Rev. William Carrigan (1860-1924) is the preeminent scholar concerning the history of Ossory. According to Phelan, in addition to his published works, material Carrigan collected for the four-volume *The History*¹ could have 'filled 12 volumes'². Carrigan planned a fifth supplementary volume, but it did not come about, and neither did a proposal to publish his collection of research material in *Archivium Hibernicum*². Carrigan's research notes are known as the Carrigan manuscripts (Carrigan MSS), which comprise 167 volumes, written primarily in small notebooks, now housed at the archives of St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny³.

The volume and scope of the Carrigan MSS are far too large for a single scholar to review thoroughly, even in an entire lifetime. However, readers of *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society (The Journal)* can note that the future reproduction of Carrigan MSS, still largely unpublished, pertaining to Fitzpatricks and related families, such as the Mac Costigan, is not such a daunting task. Carrigan's interest in documenting the history of Ossory and 'the collection of the materials ... was commenced by me immediately after my ordination, in February, 1884'¹, and this is apparent from his notebooks; although many are undated, among them there is evidence enough of Carrigan's tenure as a researcher. The numbering classification of the notebooks, made after Carrigan's death, is distinctly non-chronological. For example, Volume 87 has the note, 'Rev. W. Carrigan C.C. [i.e., Catholic Curate] Ossory 1886. This MS written 1885-88', while Volume 40 is 'Early Notes', 'William Carrigan C.C. Ossory 1892'; 'This MS begun in 1887 written for most part in 1891 and finished in 1892'. Carrigan was prolific at this time of his 'Early Notes', an era which is notable for his use of many of the same type of black-backed notebook, and this is doubtless because, 'in 1890 Dr

¹ Carrigan, W (1905). *The History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory*. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers and Walker.

² Phelan, M. (1976). William Canon Carrigan, 1890-1924. *Old Kilkenny Review* 1976, 148-157.

³ Whelan, K. (1990). Review of *Kilkenny: An Urban History 1391-1843*, by W. G. Neely. *Irish Economic and Social History*, 17, 119-120.

Abraham Brownrigg, then Bishop of Ossory, approached Father Carrigan and suggested he write a history of Ossory, with the bulk of the writing occurring between 1897 and 1903².

Carrigan's activity was unabated after the publication of *The History* in 1905, although at times he seems to have lost track of when, exactly, he undertook some of his work; for example, the inside cover of notebook 30 is dated '1920?' And the intense review Carrigan was conducting on *The History* is evident in his later last years, such as is found in the untitled notebook 8, 'Rev. W. Carrigan P.P. [i.e., Parish Priest] Durrow 1922'. At times it seems Carrigan must have copied every record he ever came across, as Phelan notes 'much time also was devoted to copying extracts from historical manuscripts and collections'¹. Such dedication to preserving public records, even in his final years, is no more evident than in Volume 21, which contains various notes commencing with 'Funeral Entries', and is dated 1923. Here, therefore, is one element that makes Carrigan's notebooks so valuable; Irish researchers are no strangers to the loss of irreplaceable material, and within Carrigan's manuscripts is material no longer found anywhere else.

But in addition to previously unpublished material, Carrigan's documented intended revisions to *The History* provide fascinating insights into his thought processes with subject matter that clearly caused him consternation. Of particular interest to Fitzpatrick researchers will be Carrigan's edits, comments, and corrections to various Mac Giolla Phádraig and Fitzpatrick pedigrees, as well as his grapplings with the inscriptions on the 'Kilpatrick' mensa tomb at Grangefertagh; this since some of *The Journal's* previous publications have touched on these topics critically^{4,5}. And while some material found in the Carrigan MSS has already been published in *The Journal*, that being the highly prized 'Letters from the Baron of Upper Ossory, and his son Sir Barnaby Fitzpatrick, AD 1571: Carrigan's transcriptions'⁶, this article on the will of Thady Fitzpatrick MD is the first in the dedicated Carrigan MSS supplement to *The Journal*.

Carrigan's notebooks follow no numeric pattern, and inter-related material is frequently spread across more than one notebook, making the order in which *The Journal* will publish Carrigan's MSS an editorial choice. Exploring Carrigan's transcription of Thady Fitzpatrick's will is an excellent place to begin because Thady's pedigree was published in Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*⁷ and Thady was also referenced in Carrigan's *The History*; yet, for reasons known only to himself, Carrigan chose not to publish his transcription of Thady's will even though it is clear he had it at hand. Regardless, readers here will gain an appreciation for the Carrigan MSS and how they can add the meat of narratives to existing skeletal material, making them a priceless resource for those researching the histories of Fitzpatrick families of Ossory and seeking to make connections between ancient and modern lines.

⁴ Fitzpatrick, M (2020) Mac Giolla Phádraig Osraí 1384-1534 AD Part II. *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society* 1, 40-71. [doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00320](https://doi.org/10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00320).

⁵ Fitzpatrick, M (2022). On Fitzpatrick Scholarship. *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society* 3, 73-77. [doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01022](https://doi.org/10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01022).

⁶ Fitzpatrick, M (2022). Letters from the Baron of Upper Ossory, and his son Sir Barnaby Fitzpatrick, AD 1571: Carrigan's transcriptions. *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society* 3, 46-57. [doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00822](https://doi.org/10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00822).

⁷ Shearman, J. (1879). *Loca Patriciana: An Identification of Localities, Chiefly in Leinster, Visited by Saint Patrick and His Assistant Missionaries and of Some Contemporary Kings and Chieftains*. Dublin: M. H. Gill.

The will of Thady Fitzpatrick, MD⁸

‘Thady Fitzpatrick of City of Dublin, Doctor of Phisicke: to be buried in St James’ Churchyard⁹, Dublin if I die here, and if in Kilkenny in the chancell of the Abbey of St Frances, and if in Ossory in the same grave with my father and mother¹⁰ in Errill, and if I am buried in St James’ I desire my executors to cover my grave with a marble stone: to wife Julian Martin one third of property: his medical books to his son Patrick¹¹ or nephew John whichever should be a Doctor of Phisicke first: all rest of his books to his son Patrick: to his son John his heirs he leaves Kilmademoige in Co. Kilkenny; remainder to his son James and his heirs: to his son James the lands¹² of Shanbally and Coroghmore¹³, Tomcroagh¹⁴, Feetowne¹⁵ and his lease of Addergowre¹⁶ from the Corporation of Waterford; remainder to said John and his heirs: to said John he leaves Ballyboodin, Gorteen, Mainbogg¹⁷ and my part of Cullahill, Chinech-canbegge¹³ and Monemore¹³ alias Bogmor and my house in Kilkenny¹⁸ after death of my wife until such time as my wife Julian, my brother Florence Fitzpatrick and cousin Peter Martin shall appoint the said last rented premises to my eldest son Patrick; remainder of these premises after Patrick to John my son; remainder to my son James; to my daughter Christian Fitzpatrick £200; to my daughter Anne Fitzpatrick £200. (All testator’s children still minors). Should testators male issue fail, then all to go to issue of his brother Florence Fitzpatrick viz. Kilmademoige to my nephew John Fitzpatrick, remainder to my nephew Kieran Fitzpatrick, remainder to my nephew Donogh Fitzpatrick, remainder to my nephew Darby Fitzpatrick: as to my lands in Ossory they go to my nephew Kieran Fitzpatrick, remainder to said John, Fitzpatrick, remainder to said Donogh and Darby, successively: £10 to my nephew John Fitzpatrick to enable him to go to study beyond the seas: £20 for his soul: Will made June 12 1674 and proved July 11 1674.

Executors Julian his wife and brother Florence.

Witnesses: Edward Wesly, Peter Martin, Redmond Ledwit, and John O’Connor.’

⁸ As transcribed by Rev. William Carrigan (Carrigan MSS, 83, Wills).

⁹ Thady was buried in Dublin (D’Alton, J. 1860. King James’s Irish Army List. Dublin: Her Majesty’s Stationary Office; Murphy, S. (n.d). Burying Poor and Gentry: St James’s Church and Graveyard, Dublin, Twelfth to Twenty-First Centuries. <https://ucd.academia.edu/SeanMurphy>) as was his son Patrick (Carrigan MSS, 83).

¹⁰ Probably Catherine Fitzpatrick of Aghmacart parish who died in 1665, passing her property to her son, Thady Fitzpatrick (Carrigan MSS, 55).

¹¹ Patrick’s will of 1719, states ‘Patrick Fitzpatrick, City of Dublin, Esq. Doctor of Physick’ (Carrigan MSS, 83).

¹² Portions of which were with Thady’s son, Patrick, in 1674 (NAI QRO 1/1/3/13/19/6, Books of Survey and Distribution: Queenes County part of Aghmacarte parish Upper Ossory Barony, National Archives of Ireland), in 1686 (NAI Lodge/8/721, Manuscripts of John Lodge, 1692-1774, records of the rolls Vol. VII, Charles II, National Archives of Ireland), and 1697 (Shaw W. 1933. Calendar of Treasury Books, Volume 12, 1697. London: His Majesty’s Stationery Office).

¹³ Or Curraghmore; along with Monemore (alias Moneymore, Bogmor, and Rathmor) and Clonkeen-Clonbegg (or Chinech-canbegge) were denominations of Gorteen and Cullahill (NAI Lodge/8/721).

¹⁴ Also known as Tomecroe: The Down Survey for Aghmacart parish parcels Shanbally and Tomecroe within a larger denomination called Grace’s Castle (Down Survey, 1656. Trinity College Dublin). <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie>. Accessed 30 May 2023).

¹⁵ Probably Fiatan, a parcel of Ballyboodin (Down Survey, 1656. Accessed 30 May 2023).

¹⁶ Addergoole in Aghmacart parish.

¹⁷ Maynebog in Aghmacart parish.

¹⁸ This was in St Patrick’s Parish, Kilkenny town (NAI/Lodge/7/391, Manuscripts of John Lodge, 1692-1774: records of the rolls Vol. VII, Charles II. National Archives of Ireland).

The pedigree and family of Thady Fitzpatrick, MD

Thady's will is a definitive source detailing his immediate family; his wife was Julian Martin, and his children were Patrick, John, James, Christian, and Anne. Shearman⁷ accurately recorded the same in his 'Fitzpatricks, of Ballyboodan', and 'Fitzpatricks, of Ballogh' pedigrees, but Shearman errs with Thady's ancestry. Shearman probably understood Thady's family not from his will but from his funeral entry¹⁹ (Figure 1) and *Linea Antiqua*²⁰ (Figure 2): he was the son of Teige Og Fitzpatrick of Akipe (Akip), Dermot Fitzpatrick of Ballirellin (Ballyreilly), son of Teige Og Mac Teige of Muindrihid (Mondrehid). Hence, Thady's ancestry was in the Parish of Offerlane. For reasons known only to Shearman, he makes the father of Teige Og mac of Mondrehid the son of 'John Mac Brian of Ballygihen' (Ballygeehan, in the Parish of Aghaboe), who was a son of Brian, the first Baron of Upper Ossory. John Mac Brian did reside at Ballygeehan in the era of his father, as attested to by Fiant 897 of Elizabeth I dated 1566²¹, but Thady's ancestor Teige Og Mac Teige was not of John's line, which had no direct Mondrehid connection.

Yet, Carrigan³ recorded Thady's ancestry accurately and knew Mondrehid was with a line of Mac Giolla Phádraig who were not apt to go by Fitzpatrick as decreed²²; from the same 1566 fiant Carrigan wrote, 'Teige McFynne [Fitzpatrick], of Moydrehed, gentleman, and Fynne McTeige [Fitzpatrick], of same, kern, had pardons' on 30 June, 1556'²³. Evident here is that the Mondrehid line probably descended from Mac Giolla Phádraig sept known as the Mac Fynen, and further support for a Mac Fynen being the progenitor of the Mondrehid line is found in a 1601 fiant that names Sadhbh Ny Kynen²⁴ of that townland²⁵. As for the Mac Fynen, it has been postulated they may have arisen in Offerlane from the first Baron's little-known brother, Donogh Dubsúilech (i.e., *the black-eyed*)¹⁹, who rejected Fitzpatrick and chose a patronymic in honour of their grandfather, Fynen Mac Giolla Phádraig (d.1469)²⁶. Carrigan also made this connection and noted that Thady descended from Fynen²⁷.

Finally, it is curious that Shearman did not refer to Florence, the brother of Thady, and his sons, although they are found in *Linea Antiqua*, which is a source Shearman cited. For comparison, the connection between Thady and Florence, as seen in *Linea Antiqua*, is provided here (Figure 2).

¹⁹ Genealogical Office. (1681). Funeral Entries, Volume 11.

²⁰ O'Ferrall, R. (1709). *Linea Antiqua*, a collection of Irish genealogies compiled by Roger O'Ferrall, with index. Genealogical Office Manuscripts Collection MS 155.

²¹ HMSO (1879). The eleventh report of the deputy keeper of the public records in Ireland. Dublin: Alexander Thom for Her Majesty's Printing Office.

²² State Papers of Henry VIII. 1541. 291, Certen Articles and Condictions, Whiche Mac Gilpatricke Did Promesse Duely to Observe and Perfurme, at Suche Tyme as He Made His Submyssion to the Kinges Majestie.

²³ Carrigan erred with the data of fiant 897 of Elizabeth I, which is dated 30 June 1566 and is headed by a pardon to 'Barnaby Fitz Patryck baron of Upperossory'.

²⁴ Kynen here being analogous with Fynen, see ²⁶.

²⁵ HMSO (1885). The seventeenth report of the deputy keeper of the public records in Ireland. Dublin: Alexander Thom for Her Majesty's Printing Office.

²⁶ Fitzpatrick, M. (2022). Pátraic surnames in the Fiant and Patent Rolls of Ireland, Part II: The Mac Fynen of Upper Ossory. *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society* 3, 58-72) doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00922.

²⁷ Carrigan MSS, 60, Some Ecclesiastical Fiant (Henry VIII).

Figure 1: Funeral entry of Thady Fitzpatrick, MD¹⁹

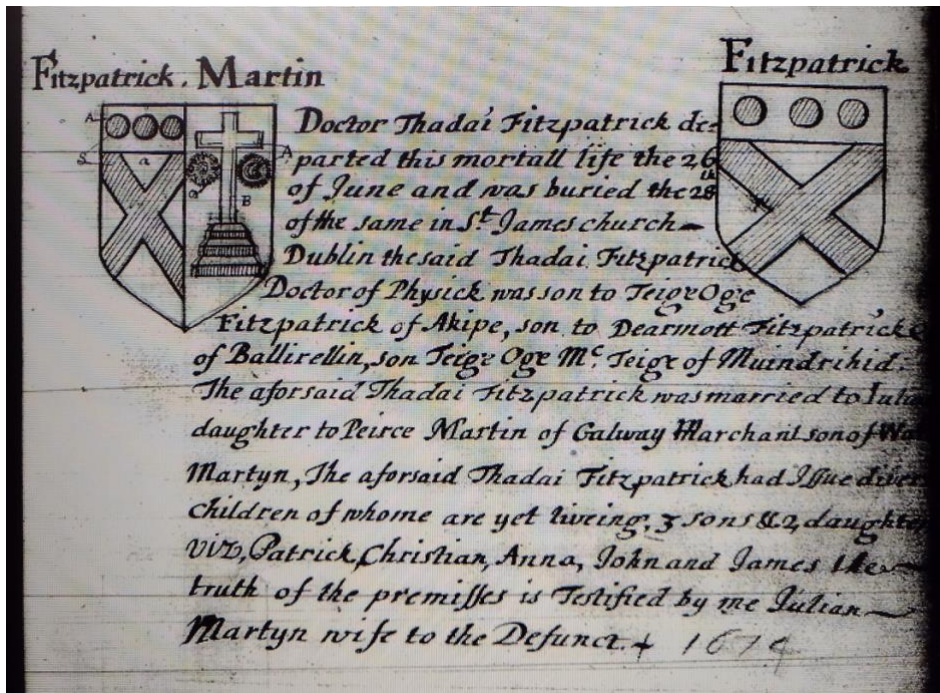
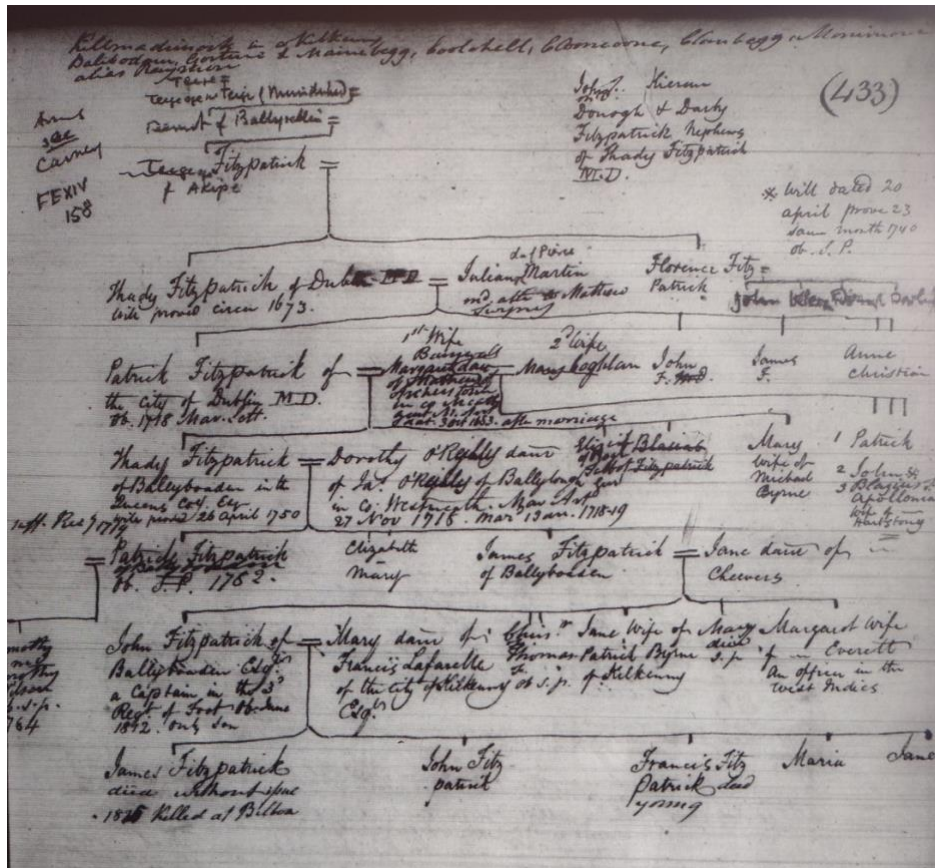


Figure 2: A portion of the pedigree of Thady Fitzpatrick MD from *Linea Antiqua*²⁰



Images courtesy of the National Library of Ireland.

The lands of Thady Fitzpatrick and his ancestors

The temporality of the movement of Thady's ancestors from Offerlane can be understood from various fiants, patents, and inquisitions. As mentioned, Teige Mac Fynen lived in Mondrehid in 1566, and Thady's great-grandfather died there¹⁹. A 1607 patent records the townland as the residence of Fynen Mac Dermot in 1607²⁸, while an inquisition of 1613 records Mondrehid was held in part by Fynen Mac Dermot and Teige Mac Donnell by right of ancient possession²⁹, which infers Thady's grandfather, Dermot, was a junior member of the Mac Fynen sept at that time. Shortly after, the Mac Fynen lands in Offerlane were lost via successive dispossessions, which Carrigan¹ attributed to the displeasure in which the Crown viewed the various rebellions and feuding of Teige Fitzpatrick, the fourth Baron of Upper Ossory, and his associates, among whom were the Mac Fynen. Teige was attained in 1615 and 1616, and he lost much of his estate. Although there is no record of the exact losses in Offerlane, in 1624 came a 'grant from the crown to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham' from James I of 'the castle and lands of Borries' (i.e., Borris-in-Ossory) that amounted to 10,788 acres (including Mondrehid). Although part of Mondrehid was in Fitzpatrick possession by 1656³⁰, in the interim period some Mac Fynen, at least, appear to have moved on.

It is curious that Carrigan recorded among his notes on the 'Family of Mundrehid, Akip and Ballybooden', 'Barnaby Fitzpatrick, knight, of Watercastle and Thomas Hovenden, by virtue of the commission for the plantation of the Queen's County, were granted lands in Queen's County, in trust for Dermot Mac Teige Oge of Akip'²⁷. But it is doubtful that Carrigan saw the patent because his summary is erroneous. Rather, Carrigan may have relied on *The Peerage of England*³¹, which is worded similarly, wildly inaccurate, and severely truncated; although the true record does mention a grant to Dermot Mac Teige, there is no mention of Akip or other townlands or that the grant was made 'in trust'³². That Dermot was of Ballyreilly^{19,33} affords aid since the Books of Survey and Distribution record that in 1641 it was possessed by Major John Piggott³⁴ and of similar acreage to what Dermot was granted in 1626.

²⁸ Clarke, A (1967). Irish Patent Rolls of James I. Facsimile of the Irish Record Commission's Calendar. Dublin: Irish Manuscripts Commission.

²⁹ Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariae Hiberniae Asservatarum, Repertorium, Volume I (1826). Erscheinungsort nicht ermittelbar.

³⁰ Down Survey, 1656. Accessed 30 May 2023.

³¹ Brydges E. (1812). Collins's Peerage of England; Genealogical, Biographical, and Historical. London: Rivington, Otridge and Son, *et al.*

³² Two patents of Charles I demonstrate the grant was to Bryan, son of Teige the third Baron of Upper Ossory, who became fourth Baron of Upper Ossory. Dated 13 October 1625 is the instruction to grant letters patent to 'Brian Fitzpatrick, and his father, the now Baron ... so as he shall for the most part be eased of the loss' of lands granted to Buckingham. And dated 20 November 1626 is the patent detailing large land grants directly to 'Brian Fitzpatrick, of Watercastle' (which amounted to 10,380 acres in Upper Ossory) and, jointly, to the same Brian and Thomas Hovenden (who was Brian's brother-in-law) for use by several named Fitzpatrick, and the erection of the manor of Castle Fleming. In addition there were smaller grants to several parties, including 'Dermot McTeige oge Fitzpatrick and his heirs for ever, as a native of 130 acres arable, and 29 acres wood and bog'. (Morris J., 1863. Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery in Ireland. London: Longman, Green, Longman and Roberts.

³³ The Irish is Balie Raighleáin, which adds sense to why it was transcribed as Ballirellin.

³⁴ NAI QRO 1/1/3/13/19/10, Books of Survey and Distribution: Queenes County Aghavoe Parish Upper Ossory Barony, National Archives of Ireland.

Yet, Ballyreilly was with the Buckingham from 1628 to at least 1636²⁹, which infers Dermot died between 1626 and 1628. It is unclear why Ballyreilly reverted to the Buckingham, but it is apparent how Akip came to be held by Dermot's son, Teige, who had possession in 1641³⁵ and in 1656³⁰, which Carrigan noted correctly²⁷. In 1613 Akip was held by Dermot's father, Teige Mac Teige, as well as Donough Mac William [probably a Mac Costigan^{1,36}], and Thady O'Phelan, of ancient possession²⁹. Teige Mac Dermot probably died between 1656 and 1659 since the Census of Ireland has the title of Akip with Doctor Conly Cashin, gentleman³⁷, which provides a nice indication why Thady may have chosen a medical career.

Coming to the lands of Thady Fitzpatrick described in his will, there is no evidence he gained them by inheritance, but he most likely gained Akip from his mother¹⁰. A 1668 inquisition records the transfer of Akip to Daniel Byrne³⁸, so if Thady gained Akip from his mother he sold it not long after she died in 1665. Clearly, Thady had acquired some wealth, and perhaps it was the proceeds from the sale of Akip that that allowed him, also in 1668, to purchase lands associated with Gorteen and Maynebog, and 30 acres of Shanbally, alias Grace's Castle, as well as a house in Clonmoran, St Patrick's Parish, Kilkenny town, from Stephen Hales for £254 (Figure 3)³⁹. The purchase from Hales covers all properties mentioned in Thady's will apart from Kilmademoge and Ballyboodin, which Shearman has Thady purchasing 21 December 1667 and 23 September 1672, respectively, from Hales.

It is clear (Figure 3) Shearman confused the vendor of Kilmademoge, although the indenture is dated 21 December 1667. Kilmademoge was in the hands of Garret Blancheville in 1641⁴⁰. He was a captain in the Confederate army, and his lands were declared forfeited but restored to his brother, Edmund, in 1660⁴¹. There is no evidence Hales held Kilmademoge; the Books of Survey and Distribution record ownership still being with Edmund Blancheville ca. 1665 and then with Patrick Fitzpatrick, son of Thady ca. 1674⁴⁰. Shearman also stated that Thady purchased a portion of Ballyboodin 'from Colonel John Fitzpatrick of Castletown'⁷. Colonel Fitzpatrick's land grants of 1663 were re-affirmed in 1670⁴²; the previous year, he made a petition to the Crown seeking relief from quit rents he had been discharged of by patent¹² but resumed under the Act of Explanation⁴³; his petition was heard, and he was granted relief in large part⁴⁴. In 1674 Ballyboodin was held by Thady's son, Patrick, in 1674⁴⁵, so Sherman's 1672 date of purchase is probably correct.

³⁵ NAI QRO 1/1/3/13/19/13, Books of Survey and Distribution: Queenes County Rathdowny Parish Upper Ossory Barony, National Archives of Ireland.

³⁶ Costigan, C., Fitzpatrick, I., Fitzpatrick, M. (2022). The Mac Costigan of Ossory: dismantling an assumed genealogy. *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society* 3, 78-100 [doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01122](https://doi.org/10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety01122).

³⁷ Pender, S. (1939). Census of Ireland circa 1659. Dublin: The Stationary Office. The Mac Caisín were medics of the Mac Giolla Phádraig (Fitzpatrick, M. 2021. Pátraic surnames in the Fiants and Patent Rolls of Ireland: Part I. *The Journal of the Fitzpatrick Clan Society* 2, 66-92. [doi:10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00621](https://doi.org/10.48151/fitzpatrickclansociety00621).

³⁸ Irish Record Commission (1825). Fifteenth Annual Report.

³⁹ NAI/Lodge/7/391.

⁴⁰ NAI QRO 1/1/3/12/15/5. Books of Survey and Distribution: County Kilkenny, Kilmodimoge and part of Donmore parish Fassadining Barony. National Archives of Ireland

⁴¹ Kenealy, C.(1955). Blanchfield house and demesne. *Old Kilkenny Review*, 8, 24-29.

⁴² PROI C 1/91/1/191. Patent Roll, 15 Charles II, Part II. Public Record Office of Ireland.

⁴³ Shaw W. (1908). *Calendar of Treasury Books, Volume 3, 1669-1672*. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office.

⁴⁴ Shaw W. (1909). *Calendar of Treasury Books, Volume 4, 1672-1675*. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office.

⁴⁵ NAI QRO 1/1/3/13/19/6. Books of Survey and Distribution: Queenes County part of Aghmacarte parish Upper Ossory Barony. National Archives of Ireland.

Figure 3: Books of Survey and Distribution entry for Kilmademoige⁴⁰

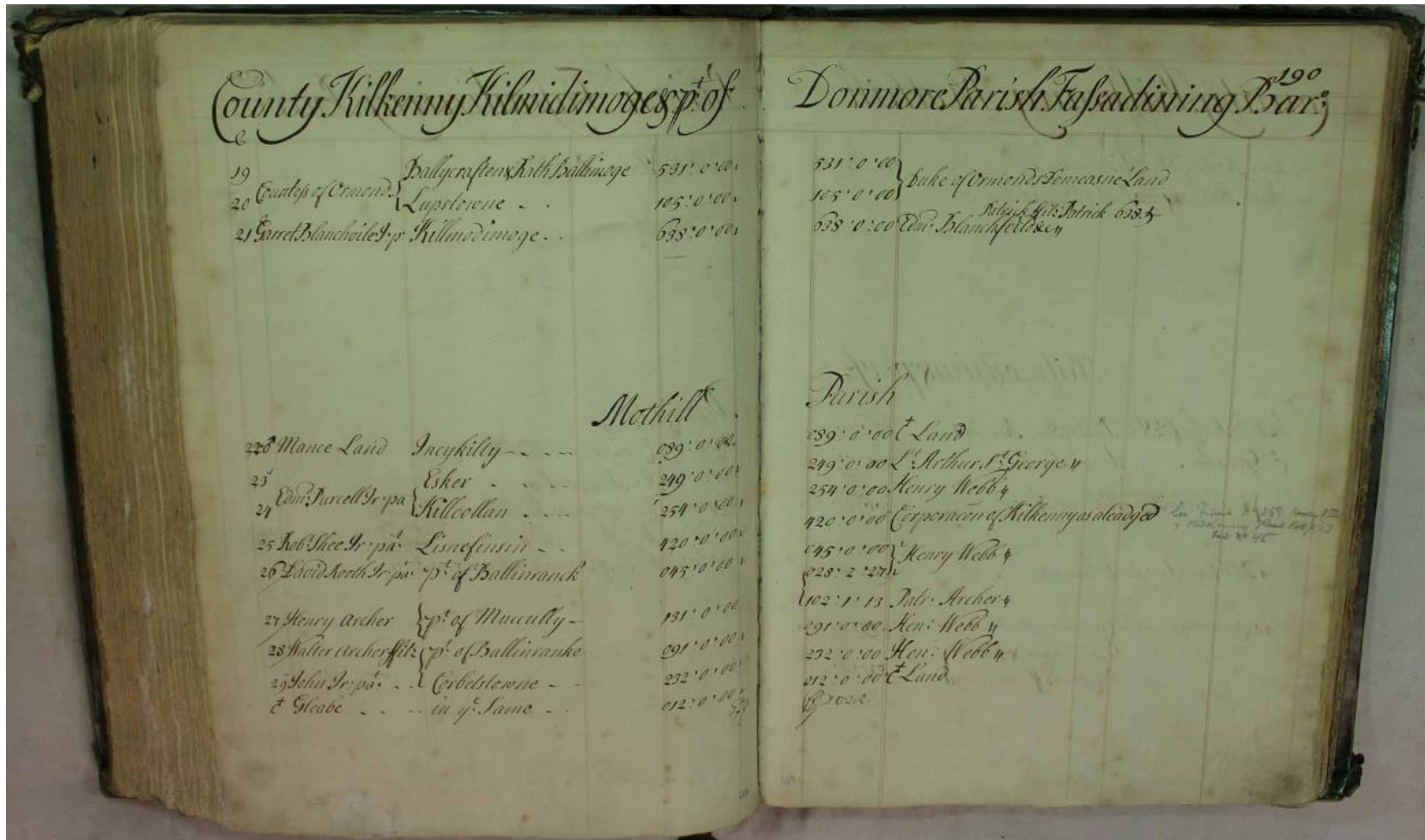


Image courtesy of the National Library of Ireland.

The lands that passed to Patrick when Thady died in 1674 were re-affirmed in 1686⁴⁶, which requires some reflection because Thady's will instructed that either his sons John or James receive the real estate, with only those leased by Thady passing to Patrick. Noteworthy here is that all testator's children were still minors, which indicates Thady was probably not advanced in years when he died and that John and James had either not reached majority at that time or had not survived past childhood. Shearman does not record James but has John as the founder of the 'Fitzpatricks of Ballogh'⁷. *Linea Antiqua* does not show descendants from either James or John but does show a correction to the latter's entry by crossing out MD. Recalling from Thady's will that he had a nephew, John, who was earmarked for the medical profession and 'study beyond the seas' – one wonders if Shearman confused son with nephew. In any case, 'Ballogh' (Ballagharahin) was not part of any lands possessed by Thady and only appears in Shearman's pedigree at John Fitzpatrick, who Shearman states was a great-grandson of Thady's (via his son John and grandson Joseph), who 'died in May 1784'⁷, although no evidence is provided to support the link. Carrigan recorded more detail but the step from John to Joseph was still unproven: all he wrote was '1778, November 1, died Joseph Fitzpatrick, Ballagh, Queen's Co., Esq'⁴⁷ without any mention of who his father was.

So how did Ballagharahin come to Joseph? It didn't – it was leased. The townland was among the grants to Colonel John Fitzpatrick in 1663 and 1670⁴², whose will, dated 12 March 1693, stated 'for want of heirs males of his own body' his real estate was to pass to Colonel Edward Fitzpatrick and Edward's brother, Captain Richard Fitzpatrick, and after them to their heirs. The will of Edward, by then a Brigadier, proved 1 November 1697, left all to his brother, or in default among his several cousins provided they were 'brought up in the Protestant religion'. Richard, who became Lord Gowran, had an heir, John (1719-1758), later the Earl of Upper Ossory, from whom was John (1745-1718), second Earl of Upper Ossory, who held Ballagharahin. Although Carrigan noted John (d.1784), the son of Joseph, was 'a most respectable man and a catholic too ... owned the whole townland of Ballagh and lived in an old thatched residence or mansion, high and lofty, built up against the east side of Ballagh castle', he also wrote, 'in their best days the Fitzpatricks can only have held Ballagh by lease, at a low rent, from the Earls of Upper Ossory'^{8,45}.

On balance, that *Linea Antiqua* records no sons of John, son of Thady, and that Ballagharahin was never possessed by Thady or his descendants, it is suggested that the 'Fitzpatricks of Ballogh' are not with certainty related to the 'Fitzpatricks of Ballyboodan'. But what of Thady's brother, Florence, and his four nephews?

The Fitzpatricks of Rathdowney

For Fitzpatricks who trace their origins to Rathdowney, Carrigan's notes provide the tantalising prospect they descend from the same line as Thady Fitzpatrick, MD. Carrigan recorded details of the 'Fitzpatricks of Rathdowney'⁴⁸, as follows.

⁴⁶ NAI Lodge/8/721

⁴⁷ Carrigan MSS 76, Some North Kilkenny Families.

⁴⁸ Carrigan MSS 44, Rathdowney and Camross.

‘Old Mick Fitzpatrick of Rathdowney was born September 29 1811; his sister Mrs Dunne of Foxrock⁴⁹, now dying, was born November 12 1808: their father Tom Fitzpatrick, born in Rathdowney died in 1826 aged 45, was son of Kyran Fitzpatrick of Rathdowney who was born in Kilcoran, married a Miss Twist⁵⁰, and died in 1817 aged 87: Kyran’s father was Mr John Fitzpatrick who erected the headstone in Coolkerry to his son Mr Michael Fitzpatrick deceased 19 August 1771 aged 45 years.

Above Mick informs me that a house stood where Rathdowney chapel stands now; that it had been built of the stones taken from Ballabuigga⁵¹ church; that this house was being taken down to make room for the chapel when his grandfather was waking [i.e., lying in wake] in the end in 1817; and that the stones of the said old house formerly taken from Ballabuigga church were again used in building present Rathdowney chapel’.

The appearance of Kyran – an uncommon name among Upper Ossory Fitzpatricks of the era – who must have been born ca. 1730 – whose father was John, intrigues since Thady named a nephew, Kieran, in his will. It is trivial to trace the descendants of Kyran Fitzpatrick and Anne Twist to the present day via vital and land records, but not possible to connect Florence, brother of Thady, with Kyran and his father, John. However, it is important to note that Kyran of was born in in Kilcoran, and his father was of Coolkerry.

The earliest civil records for Coolkerry, after the possession of the ninth Earl of Kildare, are found in fiants. In 1601 Fynen Mac Jeffrey Mac Fynen²⁴ was resident, and in 1606 William Mac Fynen, yeoman, was there²⁸. And the earliest fiants or patents for Kilcoran place Kellagh Mac Teige there in 1591, 1601, and 1605, Melaghlin Mac Teige there in 1591, Donell Mac Teige there in 1601, and Donagh Mac Teige, brother of Kellagh, and John Mac Teige there in 1605^{25, 28, 52}. Most notable is a 1613 inquisition, which names Kellagh Mac Teige as holding possession of Kilcoran, of ancient possession²⁹. Hence, there are sure links between inhabitants and possessors of Kilcoran and Coolkerry to Teige Mac Fynen of Offerlane. Therefore, it is considered not unreasonable to suggest Carrigan’s ‘Fitzpatricks of Rathdowney’, found there from the nineteenth century onwards, particularly those who descend from Kyran and Anne Twist, may be the descendants of Florence, the brother of Thady and of the Mac Fynen of Offerlane.

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⁴⁹ In Dublin.

⁵⁰ The Rathdowney parish registers record joint birth/baptism of children to Kyran Fitzpatrick and Anne Twist (John b. 1765 at Heath; Kyran b.1769 at Castle Fleming; Abigail b.1772 at Clonmore; Edward b.1776 at Clonlahy; and an un-named child b.1779 at Lisduff). It is possible the 1779 birth is Tom. There is also a record of a child to Kyran Fitzpatrick and Betty Twist (Daniel b.1785 at Rathdowney). It is notable that addresses recorded are different for all the six children, although the ‘Castle Fleming lands’ were also known as ‘The Heath’ (Lalor, J., 1838. Annotation in Ordnance Survey Parish Namebooks. Lámhscríbhinn Bliain: 1838).

⁵¹ Ballybuggy in Rathdowney Parish.

⁵² HMSO (1884). The sixteenth report of the deputy keeper of the public records in Ireland. Dublin: Alexander Thom for Her Majesty’s Printing Office.