

appear in the Pedigree of the Waterford Barrons from 1660, which is not given. "Old Wills, Diocese of Waterford and Lismore," edited by Mr. I. R. B. Jennings, is continued.

Kerry Archæological Magazine—Vol. II., No. 12. This publication appears to increase in interest. Such articles as those on the McEligott family by Dr. McEligott, and the Trant family, by S. M., are sure to be appreciated by Kerry men. Mr. J. F. Fuller contributes some curious verse published by a Kerry poet in 1740. This number of the Magazine is very readable.

P. J. L.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE.

The following correspondence appeared in the *Limerick Chronicle* :—

"Dear Sir—Perhaps some of your readers can tell me the date upon which the bridge at O'Brien's Bridge was built. It is quite clear that the County Limerick half of it is much newer than the County Clare half. But neither half of it can be very old; as when Captain Draper, of Colonel Sadler's Regiment, forced the passage of the river on the 2nd of June, 1651, there was no bridge there, the first bridge erected by Turlogh O'Brien, King of Thomond, in 1506, which was made of wood, had long before disappeared.

Yours very truly,

"INQUIRER.

"1st February, 1914."

"Clonboy, O'Brien's Bridge, Co. Clare,

"26/3/'14.

"Dear Sir—My attention has been drawn to a question asked by a correspondent to your paper as to when and by whom was O'Brien's Bridge built. The six arches at the Clare side were built after the Siege of Limerick (1691) by John Brown, of Clonboy, at a cost of £800, and which was done at his own expense. The other half from the Tipperary side was to have been built at

the same time by Donal O'Brien, but he did not do so, and there was only a temporary structure until about 100 years after it was built by the County. The old bridge, which was a wooden structure attached to a fort in the middle of the river, was destroyed to prevent the siege guns being brought to Limerick. The bridge as it stands at present shows that it was erected at very different periods.

Yours truly,

"ERNEST BROWN."

"31st March, 1914.

"Dear Sir—The information given by Mr. Ernest Brown, in his letter to you of the 26th inst., with regard to O'Brien's Bridge, is of much interest. The more so, as he mentions a fort as being there in the middle of the river. I never heard of this fort before, nor is there any account of it in any books I have been able to consult on the subject. There was what is called a 'Bridge Head' at the Clare end of the bridge, but it could hardly be called a fort. Perhaps Mr. Brown can tell the year in which John Brown, of Clonboy, built the Clare half of the bridge, and the year in which the Limerick half was erected. This half appears to be quite modern, and cannot have been built more than 100 years ago. There was a Castle at, or near the Clare end of the bridge in former times, and it was inhabited in 1580 by Murtagh O'Brien, 4th Baron of Inchiquin.

"INQUIRER."

O'Brien's Bridge, as the name implies, was a stronghold of the Princes of Thomond, as it afforded at all times a safe means of retreat for the Dal Cais into the heart of Thomond.

In 1537 it was defended by Morrogh O'Brien, the Tanist (1st Baron of Inchiquin), and the Lord Deputy, Leonard Grey, believing it to be of the greatest importance to destroy this bridge, requested Edmund Sexton, Mayor of Limerick, to repair to him with his company with "pikeaxes, speades, shovels, matokes, axes, and other such engines for the breaking of O'Brien's Bridge." In this he was assisted by Donogh and Conor O'Brien, nephew and brother of the Tanist. That the assault was no light

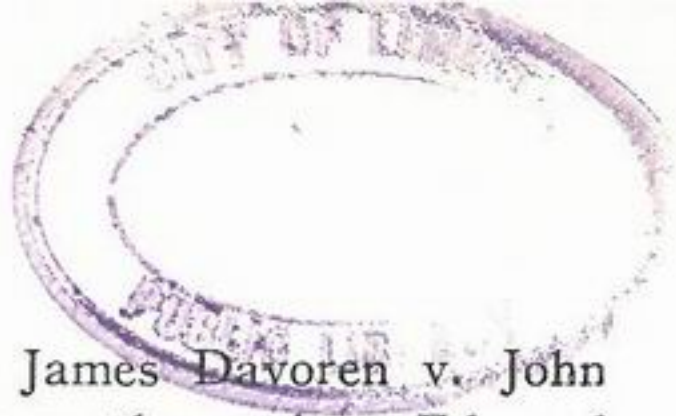
undertaking may be inferred from the description of the bridge given in the State papers. On the Limerick side was a strong castle "builded all of hewen marbell" and at the other side a Castle, but not of such force, both built within the water, but not much distant from the land. At the Limerick side the O'Brien's had broken four arches of the bridge at the end next the land. The guns had no effect on the Castle "for the wall was at least 12 or 13 fote thick," and it was ultimately taken by assault and the bridge destroyed. This would point to a stone bridge, but as it also stated that "while the timber of the bridge was loosing the Mayor of Limerick, Edmond Sexton, was injured by it," perhaps a portion of the construction was of timber. Thomond bridge, erected in the thirteenth century, was of stone (see our *Journal*, July, 1909). The timber bridge erected by Turlough O'Brien in 1506 at Portcroise, in the parish of Castleconnell, should not be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge. The Castlehaven memoir records that "Ireton, by the treachery of an officer, one Captain Kelly, made himself master of a pass called O'Brien's Bridge" in 1651. O'Brien's Bridge was guarded by William's soldiers in 1690.

It would be interesting to learn more of the rebuilding referred to by Mr. Brown. It must have taken place long after the seige, as according to *Burke's Landed Gentry* the first "John Brown of Clonboy" was born about 1783, but his grandfather, "John Brown of Danesford, and Mount Brown, County Limerick," was born in 1724, but the connection with Clonboy is not mentioned.

Probably Mr. Brown could supply further particulars.

P. J. L.

O'Davoren.—In a note, Vol. II., July, 1912, p. 159, of this *Journal*, I stated that I could not identify "James Davoren, of Derry," (Ob. 18/4/1789), but believed him to be the son of James Davoren and Elizabeth Creagh. The following extract from Report of Master in Chancery, filed 19 May, 1845 (for which I am indebted to Mr. Cecil Kenny, of Limerick), makes it certain, I think, that the above surmise is correct, and that the said James had, beside his sister Elizabeth (married to Bartholomew Macnamara), another sister, Frances, wife of one Stephen Darcy.



“In continuation of a bill filed by James Davoren v. John Davoren, 10th Feb., 1732, and subsequently against Edmond Hogan and George Stacpoole, to have half the fee simple estates, of which James Davoren (of Lisdoonvarna, ob. 1725) died seized, decreed to said Lawrence (Davoren), their brother, pursuant to the gavel-kind clause in the Popery Laws, given 7th May, 1778, and confirmed by House of Lords, 3rd March, 1770 (1780 ?), and by an indenture of compromise, dated 10th November, 1788, between James Davoren, son and heir at law, of James Davoren, in whose name the gavel-kind clause had been revived, of the 1st part, Stephen Darcy and Frances Darcy, otherwise Davoren, his wife, Bartholomew Macnamara and Elizabeth Macnamara, otherwise Davoren, his wife, on 2nd part, George Stacpoole, senr., of 3rd part,” &c., &c.

“**Donogh O'Brien of Newtown,**” said to have been burned alive by the Cromwellian marauders. He was a younger son of Sir Turlough O'Brien, of Dough and Ennistymon, and lived at *Baile nua*, now Newtown Castle, near Ballyvaughan. By his wife, Margaret, dr. of Sir John Burke, he had a son Conor, who by Eilin, dr. of Sir Diarmaid O'Shaughnessy, of Gort, had—(1) Donough, High Sheriff of Clare, 1682; (2) Turlough, of Newtown; (3) Murtough, slain in war 1689; (4) Diarmaid; and Margaret (MSS. in R.I.A.).

“**The Son of [Mac] Giolla Phadraig,**” of Aran. In 1686 John FitzPatrick resided at Loughmore in the south island of Aran (Inis oirir). In reign of Charles II., Sir Stephen Fox leased the three islands to John and Richard Fitzpatrick at £50 per annum. John Fitzpatrick, of Loughmore, had two sons, Richard and Edmund, and died at Galway in 1709. His son, Richard, married in 1686 Joan French, of Spiddal, and died in 1701, leaving four sons:—Scander (Alexander?), Denis, Peter and Patrick. The other son of John, i.e., Edmund, married Anabel Martin, of Dangan, and died in 1717, leaving a son Rickard. This Rickard FitzPatrick represented Galway in the Irish Parliament for several years, and died s. p. 1761. His mother, Anabel Martin, married secondly, Michael O'Flaherty, son of Ruaidhri (alias Roderick), of Moycullen, author of “*Ogygia*.” Rickard's nephew, Edmund

FitzPatrick, High Sheriff of Galway, 1769 and 1797, had an only son, James, who died without issue.

In 1713, Sir Stephen Fox sold the Aran Islands to Patrick French, of Monieva (trustee for Simon Digby, Protestant Bishop of Elphin), and Edmund Fitzpatrick, for £8,200, a moiety to each. The bishop leased his moiety for ever to Edmund Fitzpatrick at £280 per annum; and in 1744, Edmund's son, Rickard, released his half of the three islands to one Robert French, in trust for Robert Digby, of Landenstown, his heirs and assigns for ever (vide Hardiman's notes, O'Flaherty's "Iar Connaught," pp. 86, 409, 430.).

It would be of interest to know the subsequent history of these Fitzpatricks, and any further changes in the ownership of the Aran Isles.

GEORGE U. MACNAMARA.

