

“The document under consideration was left at her death by Miss Anne Elliott, who recently died in Kilkenny, and who was a second cousin of the Duke de Feltre, with whom she had spent some time in France in her younger days. She also left two beautifully executed medallion portraits, in embossed bronze, of the Duke and his wife, besides a miniature on ivory of a young man in a hussar uniform, apparently of the early French revolutionary period, probably that of Redmond Shee.

“The original of the document, and also the likenesses, are now in the possession of Mrs. Croseby, late of Johnstown, county of Kilkenny, sister to Miss Elliot.

“It may be added, that the old Castle of Sheepstown was only recently pulled down, to form a quarry to build an ugly dwelling-house, by a Mr. Kelly, who purchased the property in the Incumbered Estates Court. It had previously, however, passed out of the hands of the Shees into the possession of a family named Breathwicke.”

The following Paper was then submitted to the Meeting.

THE FAMILY OF GALL BURKE, OF GALLSTOWN, IN THE
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, ESQ., LL.D., M. R. I. A., CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BERLIN.

BRUDIN, in his account of the families of the county of Kilkenny, given in his “Propugnaculum,” published at Prague, 1668, states, p. 1001, that this illustrious family deduces its descent from *Walter de Burgo*, commonly called the Red Earl. Somewhat of a similar assertion is found in an epitaph on a broken tomb in the old chapel of Gallskill, to *Walter de Burgo*, who died in the year 1642, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. It is stated that he was—

“DESCENDED OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
CALLED THE READ ERLE AND SIR WILLIAM
OF THE CASTLE AND MANOR OF BALLINDOWLIN AND OF OTHER MANNORS,
TOWNES AND LANDES IN CONNAGHT, ALL WHICH ARE CALLED THE FRY . .
. KILDROMENERICKE WHICH LYES ABOVE
. TO AND FROM THE TOWNE OF GALWAY
IN THE SAID PROVINCE OF CONNAGHT—AND WAS ALSO LORD OF CASTLES,
MANNORS, TOWNES, LANDS, AND TENEMENTS IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY AND
WATERFORD.”¹

“THIS SIR WILLIAM WAS VICE-CHAMBERLAINE TO KING EDWARD THE THIRD, JOHN FITZ WALTER TO EDWARD THE FIRST, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY IN GAWLESTOWN.”²

¹ On a stone, at Gallskill, measuring 4 ft. 9 in. in length, and 2 ft. 4 in. in breadth.

² On a stone slab, at Gallskill, 6 ft. long by 2 ft. 7 in. broad.

It will have been observed that the Christian or baptismal name of the Red Earl is not given in this broken epitaph, which is clearly only a family tradition. The name *Walterus de Burgo*, given as the name of the “Comes Ruffus” (the Red Earl) by Bruodin, is unquestionably incorrect, for no Earl of this family bore the soubriquet of Rufus (Red) except one, namely, Richard de Burgo, second Earl of Ulster of his family; this nobleman, who was educated at the court of King Henry III., and was esteemed, from his great possessions, the most powerful subject in Ireland, died in 1326; but, according to the Peerages, he himself became extinct in the male line in his grandson, William de Burgo, third Earl of Ulster of this family, who was murdered in the year 1333, near the Ford of Belfast, on his way to Carrickfergus. The wife of this William, the Lady Maud Plantagenet, daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III., and his only daughter and heir, returned immediately to England. The great heiress of this last Earl, the Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, espoused Lionel Duke of Clarence (third son of Edward III.), who became fourth Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, and this took away the Earldom of Ulster from the family of De Burgo for ever.

Other facts mentioned in the epitaph at Gallskill, viz.,—that Sir William de Burgo, of Ballindowlin, who was Vice-Chamberlain to Edward III., and John Fitz Walter, who was Vice-Chamberlain to Edward I., lived at Gallstown, in the county of Kilkenny, and had possessions in the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford,—look very like traditional family vauntings; but nothing has yet been discovered to disprove them, or show the exact period at which the Gall De Burgo family settled at Gallstown.

The notice of the possessions of the Red Earl in Ireland are given in several old English and Irish writers, too numerous to be here quoted. The celebrated Duaid Mac Firbis has transcribed some of them into his genealogical book (Lord Roden’s copy, p. 798), where he gives the original of the following in the Irish language:—

“The country of the Clann William Burcke [extended] from the Forbach near the sea in Iar-Connacht to Baile-Mec-Sgannlain, near Dundalk, in the east of Erin, and from Luchuid in Thomond to Ballyshanny [now Ballyshannon] near the Erne, (and this country is one hundred miles in extent) and from the city of Limerick to Waterford, and from the sea at Waterford at the south side of Erin to the sea of Tonn Tuaidhe, which is called Eas Ruaidh mic Badbairn. And the Red Earl had four counties, called in English shires, as his inheritance, besides the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary.”

“This account,” he adds, “does not exactly agree with the fol-

lowing in the English language. Either of them must be incorrect:”—

“The Red Earle was Lord in demayne and sarvice, for the more parte from Bealagh-Lughyd in Tuamond to Bailieshany, which is an hundred miles, and from the Norbagh by the sea-side to Bailie-mac-Skanlane, by Dundalke; and also, from Limbricke to Waterford, besides all his Lands in four shires, and in the counties of Killkenny and Tipperary.”

Here Mac Firbis adds in Irish: “Have thy choice of these accounts, O reader!”

That the De Burgos, who were at one period the most powerful of all the English families in Ireland, had possessions in the county of Tipperary as early as 1199, appears from the fact that Ardmayle on the Suir was conveyed by Richard de Burgo to Theobald Walter, the first of the Butlers who came to Ireland. The original document is preserved in Lord Ormonde’s Muniment Room, and is a grant by Richard de Burgo to Theobald Walter, in free marriage with his daughter Margery, of the manor of Ardmayle, to hold to him and his heirs begotten of the said Margery.

“His testibus: Dominus G. Limorensis Episcop.; Maur. Fitzgerald; Ric. De Cogan; Odo de Barry; Petrus de Bermingham; Hugo Purcell; Milo de Cogan; Ric. Ino. de Cogan; Ric [.] Hamond Irut.; Johan. de Hakesford, cleric; Andr. de Mandeville, . . . Philip [.] Geoffrey de Authon; Hugo de Sandford, cleric; et multis aliis.”

The date is evidently about 1199.

Tighe, in his “Statistical Account of the County of Kilkenny,” p. 637, states that it would appear from a monument in the church of Gaulskill that Gaulstown in that parish belonged to a branch of the De Burgos, and he writes in a note:—

“This inscription concludes thus—*Hic tumulantur corpora Walteri de Burgo Armigeri de Gawlestown ætatis sue . . . uxorisque ejus Alfsee Den.*”

“The monument,” he adds, “recites his descent from Sir William de Burgo, Vice-Chamberlain to King Edward III., whose estates are mentioned, and his relationship to the Red Earl, but it is mutilated.”

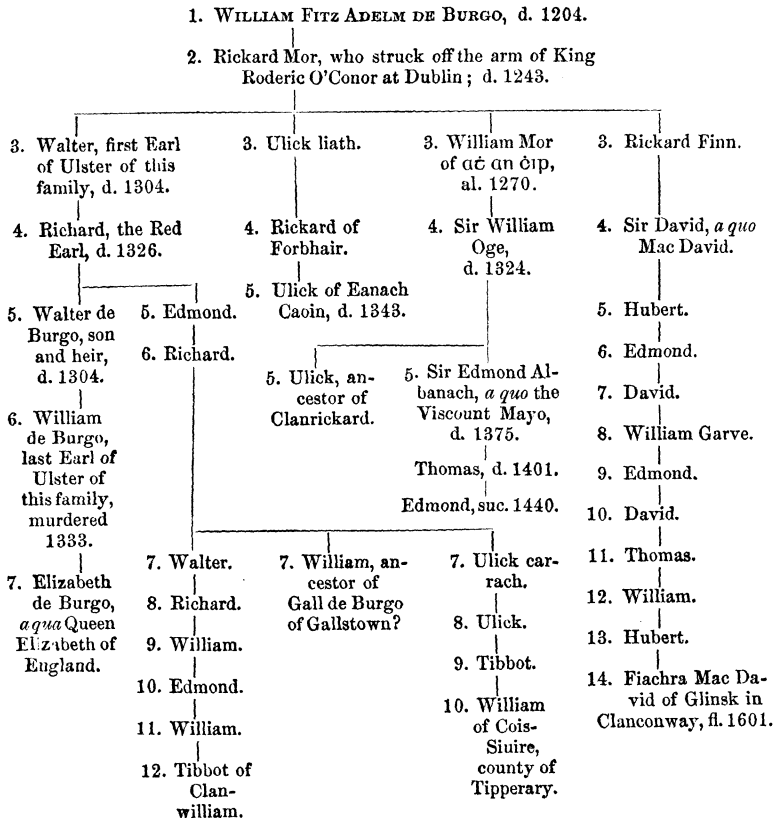
Mr. Tighe should have known that this fact appears not only from the broken monument, but also from the Inquisitions, from the Down Survey, and other public records.

That Bruodin is right in his statement that this family is descended from the Red Earl, though he gives him the name of Walter instead of Richard by mere inadvertence, is sufficiently evident from the Irish genealogists. Duaid Mac Firbis, who drew his ac-

count of the family of De Burgo from various ancient and modern Irish MSS., has the following notice, p. 804 :—

“ There are other septes of the Burkes descended from the Red Earl aforesaid, who are said to have sprung from him not IN COURSE OF MARRIAGE, viz., the Clann William of the C° of Limerick and of *Cois-Siuire*, and the Mac Davids¹ of Clann-Connmhaigh, whose pedigree you will find farther on.”

The following genealogical table will show where the different branches of this family branch off. It is compiled from the genealogical work of Duaid Mac Firbis, p. 804–809, and from O’Clery’s, p. 268, and the “ *Historia familiæ de Burgo* :”—

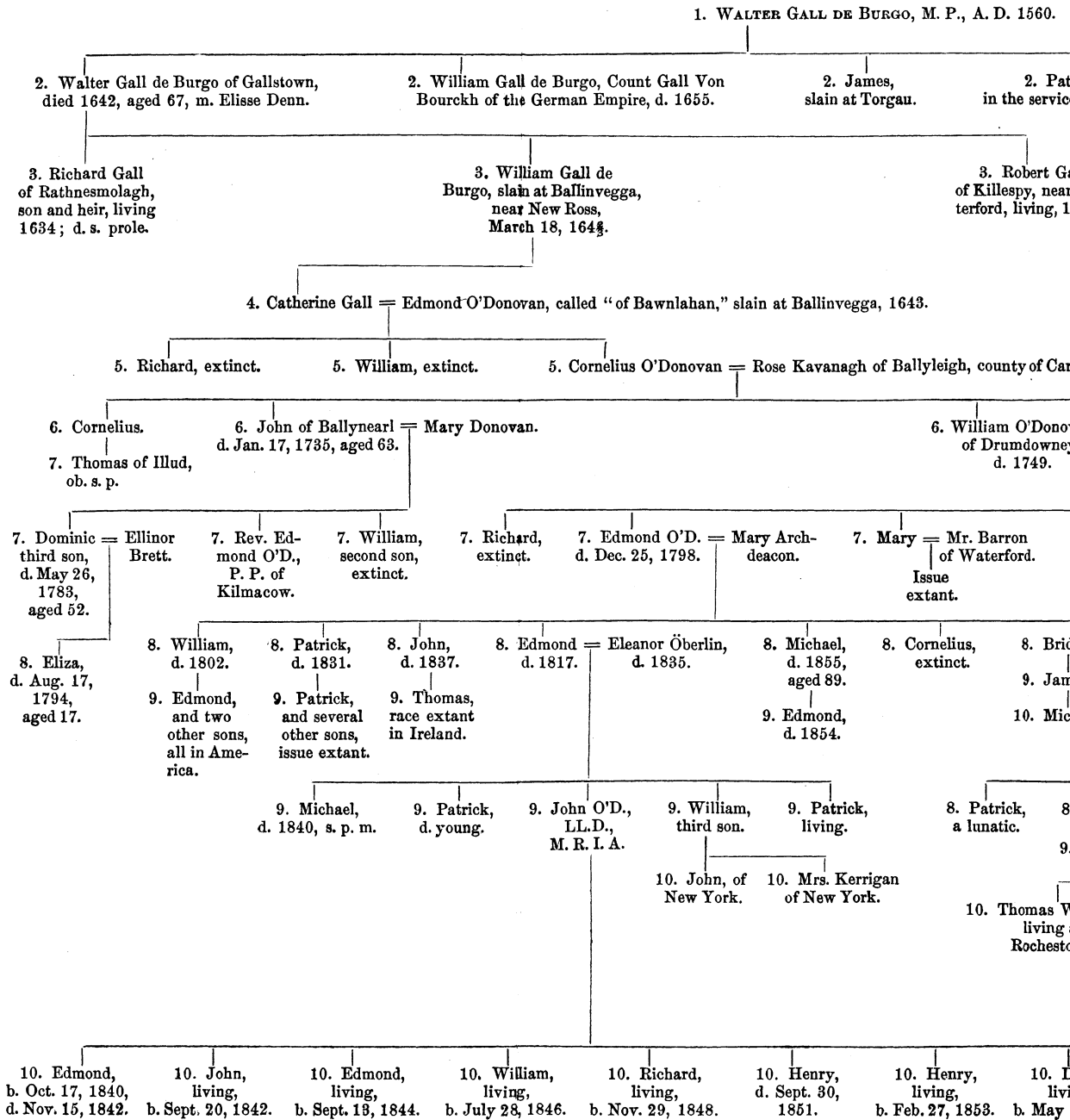


¹ Mac Davids, of Clanconway.—This looks very strange indeed, for it appears from Mac Firbis’s own pedigree of Mac David Burke [of Glínske] in Clanconway, near

the Suck in the county of Galway, that he does not descend from the Red Earl at all, but from Rickard Finn, the Red Earl’s uncle !

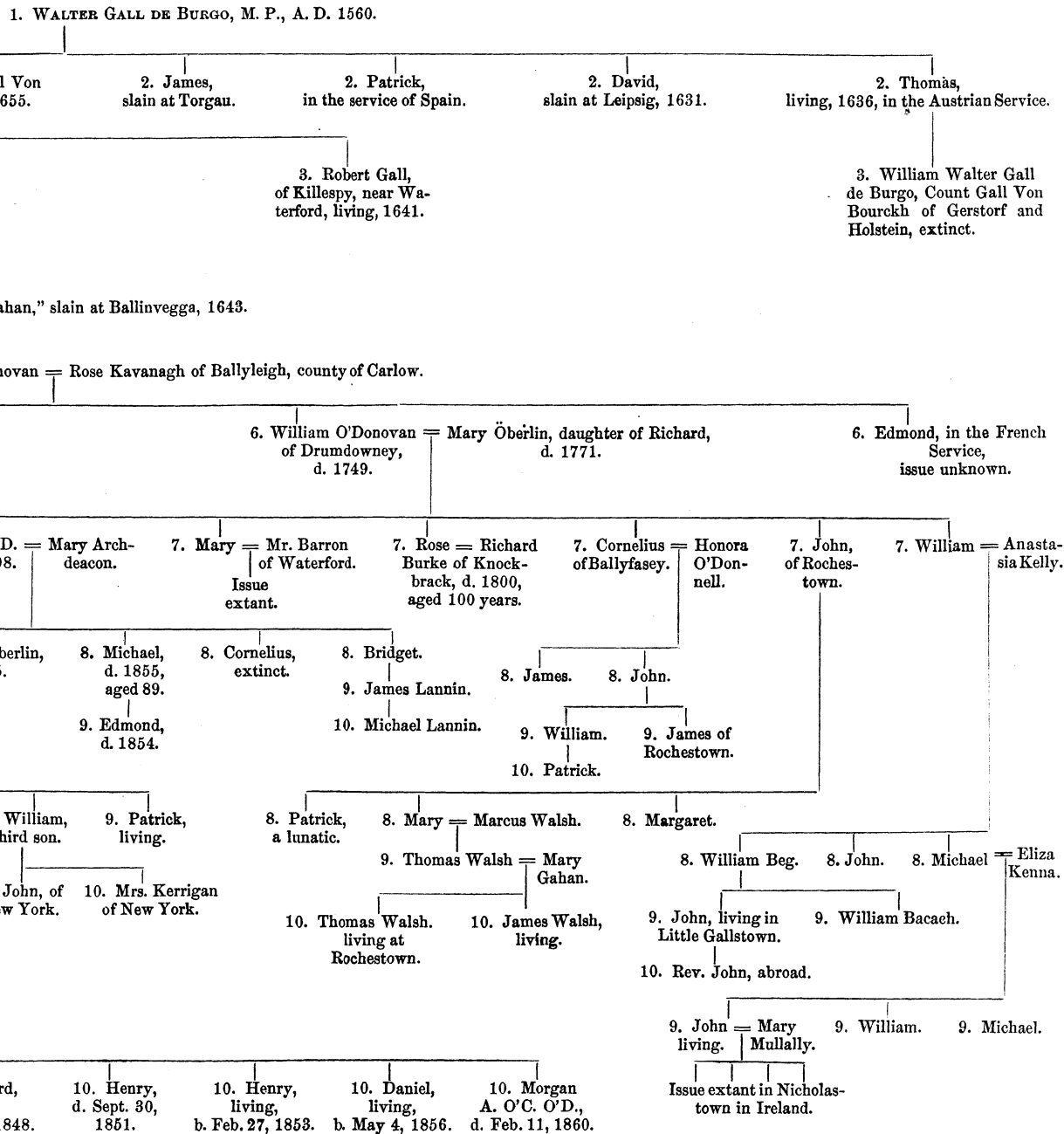
DESCENT OF THE GALL BURKE DONOVANS OF IDA AND

See the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society for 1850, "Tribes and Ter"



DONOVANS OF IDA AND IVERK, COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Irish Archaeological Society for 1850, "Tribes and Territories of Ancient Ossory," p. 10.



The first chief of this family of Gall De Burgo, of Gallstown, or Gaulstown, whose name I find on record, is Walterus Gall, who was one of the knights of Parliament elected to represent the county of Kilkenny in the year 1560. (See "Statute of Kilkenny," edited by Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 136.¹) From him the pedigree of the family is pretty clear down to Cromwell's time, when they forfeited all their lands. The genealogical table on the opposite sheet will point out the number of these Galls De Burgo whose names are on record, and also the descent of the Gall-Burke Donovans of Ida and Iverk.

I have not been able to identify any of the descendants of the last proprietor of Gallstown as now living in the country. Persons of the name are still rather numerous in Gallstown and its vicinity, but all reduced to the condition of cottiers, or small farmers. Some respectable traders of the name of Gall are also living in Carrick-on-Suir, but I have not been able to ascertain with certainty whether they are Gall Burkes, or Stapletons, for the latter also went by the name of Gall among the Irish, as we learn from that singular little work, "The Life and Adventures of Captain James Freuey."

The most distinguished man of this family that appears in history, at least since the period of their settlement in the county of Kilkenny, was William Gall von Bourckh, who was raised to the rank of Count of the Holy Roman Empire by Ferdinand II., to whom and whose father he had been Chamberlain. Several notices of him occur in Carve's "Lyra" and "Itinerarium," and in Bruodin's "Propugnaculum," wherein, p. 1001, he has the following notice of him in his list of the families of the county of Kilkenny:—

"*Gall de Burgo.*—Illustrissima hæc familia originem trahit a comite Waltero de Burgo vulgò Comes Ruffus dicto; ex quâ fuit illustrissimus Dominus Guilielmus S. R. I. Comes Gall De Burgo S. C. M., per tot continuos annos; duarum Legionum fortunatissimus Chiliarcha, necnon Camerarius actualis; sicut et ejus illustrissimus nepos Gulielmus Comes *Gall de Burgo*, hæreditarius Dominus Dominiæ et arcis de Galls Towne in Hibernia et Dominiorum Gorstorff et Holstein in Silesia."

His petition to the Emperor, and patent of Count of the Empire are preserved in the Imperial Royal Nobiliary Archives, Ministry of the Interior, Vienna, where they have been copied for me by my respected friend, Charles Count Mac Donnell. They are as follows:—

"Allerdurchleichtigist: Grossmächtigist: unnd Unüberwendlichister Römischer Kayser auch zu Hungarn unnd Böhaimb König,

"Allergnedigister Herr, Euer Kay¹. Mayst seindt jeder zeit geneigt jenige so in Euer Kay¹ Mayst Diensten sich gebrauchen lassen, neben aller-

¹ His aunt was Abbess of Kilculleheen, to whom King Henry VIII granted a pen-

sion at the Suppression of monastic institutions.

gnedigster satisfaction dern Verdienst auch mit Kay¹. gnadt zubedencken unnd in hochstandt unnd wurde zu irheben. Nun werden Euer Kay¹ May^t: meine deroselben von etlichen jahren hero geleiste getrewe kriegs Dienste allergenedigist bekhandt sein;

“ Die weillen denn mein geschlecht die Gall von Burckh ohne dem von alten gräflichen Standt in Irrelandt herkhömen, dass landtss und Königreichs gewohnheit nach aber allein der Eltere dess geschlechts den Grafentitul und stand führet, hergegen die andere brüder in freyherrnstandt verbleiben, und ich mich nun in Euer Kay¹ Maÿ^t Lande nidersezen mochte, inmassen denn auch in Euer Kay¹ May^t Dienste zu continuiren begehre:

“ Also gelangt ann Euer Kay¹ Maÿ^t. mein allerunderthenigste Bitt, sie geruhen mir den graffen stand allergnedigist zu conferiern und die Ausfertigung dess Prædicats anzubevelchen.

“ Euer Kay¹ Maÿ^t mich hiemit Aller underthenigist beurlaubend,

“ Euer Kay¹ May^t

“ Aller unterthenigste

“ WILH GALL A BOURKE, Oberster.”

Endorsed—

“ An Seî Röm Kaÿ¹ und zu Hungarn und Boheimb Königl Mtt, allerunderthenigstes memorial Fiat ut petitur. Anselmus Casimirus Archieps. Maguntinus. Wilhelm Gall a Borckh, freyherr Camerer und obrister.”

TRANSLATION.

“ Most illustrious, most potent, and most invincible Roman Emperor, King moreover of Hungary and Bohemia.

“ Most Gracious Lord, your Imperial Majesty is always inclined, besides your most gracious satisfaction for their services, likewise to care for with Imperial grace those who addict themselves to the service of your Imperial Majesty, and to raise them to higher rank and honour.

“ Now, my true service in war for some years past will be most graciously known to your Imperial Majesty.

“ Wherefore, in as much as my race, the Gall de Burckh, are already descended of ancient Countal-rank in Ireland, but, conformably to the usage of that land and kingdom, only the elder of the race bear the Countal title and rank, while the other brothers remain of baronial condition; and I now fain would settle in your Imperial Majesty's territories, as I also desire to continue in your Imperial Majesty's service,

“ Therefore my most submissive prayer reaches your Imperial Majesty, to be pleased to confer upon me the Countal rank, and to command that the *prædicate* be made out.

“ Herewith taking most submissive leave of your Imperial Majesty,

“ Your Imperial Majesty's
Most submissive,

W^m. GALL A BOURKE, Colonel.”

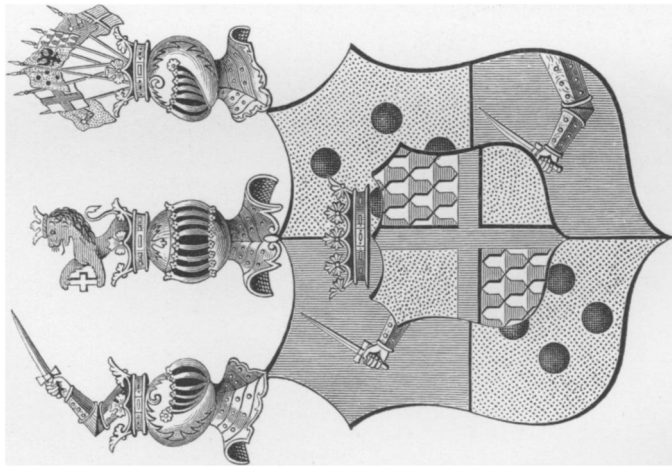


Fig. 1.

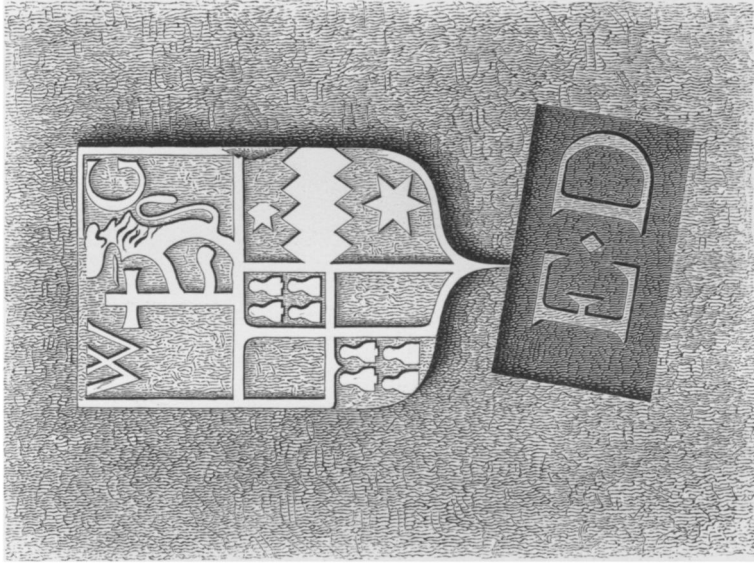


Fig. 2.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF GALL BURKE.

K. K. Adels-Archiv:

“ 2 June, 1637.

“ Diploma of Count and title of *wohlgeboren* for Wilhelm Gf. v. Gall, freiherr Von Bourgh, Kais. Kämerner und Oberst, and, with augmentation of arms and right for want of issue male, to adopt one of his brothers—Baronial rank for Thomas Gall Freyherr von Bourgh.”

The augmented ARMS are as follows: Quarterly: first and fourth, gules, issuing from the sinister side an arm embowed, armed, grasping in the hand a sword proper, hilted, and pommelled or. Second and third or; four roundels sable, one, two, and one (representing four deadly shots which passed through the bearer's body, as appears from his patent of nobility). Over all, the ancient arms of Gall Burk, namely, per cross gules, first and fourth or, second and third vair, surmounted by a ducal coronet.

CRESTS. First: over a nobleman's helmet issuing from a ducal coronet an arm embowed, armed, grasping in the hand a sword proper, hilted and pommelled or. Second: over a royal helmet, issuing from a crown a demi-lion azure ducally crowned, grasping in its paws a cross argent. Third: over a nobleman's helmet issuing from a ducal coronet seven banners, viz., 1, or, an arm embowed, armed, grasping in the hand a sword proper, as in first quartering; 2, argent a cross gules; 3, or, four roundels sable, one, two, and one, as in second quartering; 4, or an eagle displayed sable; 5, vair; 6, gules, an arm embowed, armed, proper, grasping a sword, as in shield; 7, azure a cross argent. The crown, which is placed over the ancient family coat of Gall Burke, dates from 1637. The engraving (Fig. I.) is from a copy made by Charles Count Mac Donnell from the original.

Patent of Count of the Empire for Wm. Gall de Burgo.

“ Wir Ferdinand der dritte, &c.—Wann wir dann gnädiglich anm
 und betrachten das uralt Herrlich
 adelich und Rittermässige anfanglich in Teutschland entsprungene
 und fernerher in aussländische Königreich alss Hibernia und Schott-
 land augsgebreitete und in Historien wohlbekandte zwar fürneme
 Geschlecht, darinnen der edl unser und des Reichs lieber getreuer Wil-
 helm Gall von Bourkh, freyherr, unser Camerer und bestelter Obri-
 ster rumblich herkōmen, Insonderheit aber die ansehnlichen Ritterlichen
 Dapfern Heroischen Thaten und Redlichen, gehorsamen treue erwilligsten
 und nuzlich Krieges Dienst, so er weyland unsern Hochgeehrten ersten
 Vorfahren am Reich Kaiser Ferd. II., &c., Christmiltesten angedenkens,
 zumahl bey dero schwerer und muhesamer Regierung, nunmehr in dass
 achte Jahr mit bedienung hoher charge in allen, zu dempfung dero und
 deroselbem assistirend getreuer Churfursten und Stenden offener feindt,
 erclarten wühler und rebellirenden unterthanen, dann auch zu tranquilli-
 rung dahero beunruhigten Heyl. Röm. Reichs vorübergangenen veldzü-

gen vielfeltigen Schlachten, Sturmen, schweren Belagerungen und anderen mehr gefährlichen occasionen worinn das Hey! Röm. Reich in höchster gefahr und gleichsamb in præcipitio seines unterganges gestanden, seine bekannte Treue Ritterliche Valor und heroische Tapferkeit mit willigst und ungesparter Darsetzung seines Leib, Lebens, guet und bluetes (wie dann die an seinem Leib vielfaltige wunden, und 4 empfangene tödtliche Schüss, solches alles mit mehrerem contestiren und bezeugen) höchst gemeldter Ihrer K. und Kayß. Entschl. [?] auch dero assistirenden getreuen Churfürsten und Ständen zu erspriesslichem besten gnädigsten wolgefallen und belieben und seiner selbst sonderbarem ewig unsterblichen Lob und ruhm erzeuget und bewiesen.

“ Gestalten dann ebenmassige seine vier Gebrüder namens *Jacob, Patritius, David*, und *Thomas* de Gallen, frey-Herren von Bourgkh, Ihren Ritterlichen Valor und Dapferkeit in unterschiedlichen? Occasionen, darzue Obg^t *Wilhelm* Gall Sie zu Unsers Hauses Oesterreichs Diensten selbst animirt, nicht wenig demonstriert von denen obgemelter *Patricius* in Unsers geliebten Vetter und Schwageres des Königs zu Hispanien [?] Krieges Diensten wider die Hollender: *David* bey der bluetigen Schlacht des verwichenen 1631^{er} Jahrs vor Leipsig: und *Jacob* erst jüngstlich vor Torgaw, als die Schweden solchen Ort noch in Ihrer gewalt gehabt, Ihr leben ritterlich geendet und beschlossen haben, nicht weniger obgemelter *Wilhelm* Gall neben vormeltem seinem vierten noch in leben befindlichen brueder, *Thomasen* (welcher ebenmessig seine unerschrockne Dapferkeit in den Kayß. Kriegs Diensten im wurckl. dargestellt und erwiesen hat) solches auch noch ferner Unnsselfsten als ietzt regierendem Röm: Kaiser und Unserm löblichen Hauss Oesterreich ins Künftige und unaussgesetzter zuerweisen und also zu continuiren des underthenigsten anerpietens sein, auch vorters wol thuen können mögen und sollen:

“ Hierumben so ist mehr hochst^{er} Unnsers . . . geliebter Herr und Vatter, auch negster Vorfahr am Reich lobseeligster gedechteniss auss diesen und oberzehnten, auch andern mehr stattlichen ursachen billich bewegt worden, ermelten *Wilhelmen* Gallen von Bourgkh, freyherrn, mit dero Kaiser: und Königl: gnaden zubegaben und zufürlehen [?] und auff [?] dem ietzt neulich zu Regenspurg gehaltenen Kaiser: und Churfurstl. Collegial: und Crönungs Tag, wegen obangeregter seiner wolhergebrachten ruemblichen Verhaltnus und langwierig getreuen verdienens, Ihme und seinen Erben den Reichs grafenstandt zuführen gnädigst bewilligt; die aussfertigung aber hierüber vornemblich wegen Ihrer Kön. und Kayß. Cath: Maj. [?] bald darauf geschehenen unverhofften tödlichen hintrittes, so bald nit ins wurckh hat gerichtet werden können,

“ Alss haben wir als ietzt regierender Römischer Kaiser und negster Successor am Reich, deroeselben bewilligung zu volziehen in sonderbare obacht genommen, Unnd demnach mit wolbedachten mueth guetem rath rechtem wissen, auch auss selbst aigener bewegnus obbenanten *Wilhelm* Gallen von Bourckh, freyherrn, diese besondere Gnad gethan und Ihme solchen erlangten Reichs Grafenstandt sambt dem Prædicat wolgeborn nit allein gnediglich confirmirt und bestettiget, sondern auch da von nach Ihm sambt allen seinen jezigen und künftigen ehelichen Leibs Erben und deroeselben Erbēns Erben, manns und Frauen persohnen absteigender Li-

nien, für und für in ewige zeit in solche Standt, Ehr und Würde Uñserer und des Heyl. Röm. Reichs auch Uñserer Erblichen Königsreiche, fürstenthumb und Lande Reichs Grafen und Gräüinen von &c., &c.¹

Translation of Patent of Count of the Empire for William Gall de Burgo.

“ We, Ferdinand the Third, &c.

“ We, having graciously WEIGHED AND CONSIDERED the very ancient, lordly, noble, and knightly family originally derived from Germany, and in later times extended into foreign kingdoms, as Ireland and Scotland, celebrated in history and truly distinguished, from which the noble, and to us and the Empire, dear and trusty, William Gall von Bourckh Baron, our Chamberlain, and appointed Colonel, is gloriously descended; but especially the eminent, knightly, brave, heroic actions, and honourable, dutiful, faithfully proved, and useful military service, which he whilome had done and proved to our highly honoured last predecessor in the Empire, Ferdinand the Second, of blessed Christian memory, particularly in his difficult and laborious government, now in the eighth year, with service of high charge in all things, to the extinguishing of the declared disturbers and rebellious subjects in open hostility to him and to his faithful Electoral princes and states aiding him; afterwards also in the past campaigns hitherto in tranquillizing the disquieted Holy Roman Empire, in the various battles, stormings, heavy sieges, and other equally perilous occasions, wherein the Holy Roman Empire stood in the highest peril, and, as it were, in præcipitio of its downfall, his known fidelity, knightly valour, and heroic bravery, with the most willing and unsparing exposure of his person, life, fortune, and blood (as the numerous wounds on his body, and the reception of the four deadly shots aforesaid testify and prove all this and more), to the profitable, best, most gracious sa-

¹ Leipsic, 1740, i., p. 454.—After a notice of the old Karinthian family of Counts Gall von Gallenstein, whose seat was the Castle of Gallenstein, five German miles from Laybach, and of which they were possessed as early as 1388, Gauhen adds:—

“Lucæ zehlet in der Schlesischen Chron. eine gräfliche Familie von Gall unter die Schlesischen ansehnlichen Geschlechter und meint das sie aus Irrland entsprossen; er führet Wilhelm, Grafen von Gall, Freyherrn von der Burg und Herrn von Ballmoutin an, welcher anfangs der Republik Polen, hernach aber dem Kaiser Ferdinando II. als Cammerherr und Obrister gedienet, und die Herrschaft Holstein im Fürstenthum Jauer besessen. Er starb an. 1655 erblos, und verfallte seine Herrschaften Holstein, Gersdorff, Kirchleben, &c., auf seinen Vetter Walthern, Reichs-Grafen von Gall, der aber auch keine Erben, und seine Güter seiner Gemahlin durch ein Testament hinterlassen.”

—(*Gauhen*, Des Heill. Röm. Reichs Genea-

logisch-Historisches Adels Lexicon. 2 vols. 8vo. Leipsic, 1740, 1747).

Translation.—“Lucæ in his Silesian Chronicle puts a family Von Gall of countal rank among the eminent Silesian families, and his opinion is that it was derived from Ireland. He mentions William, Count von Gall, Baron von der Burg, and Herr of Balmontin, who was first in the service of the Kingdom of Poland, afterwards in that of the Emperor Ferdinand II., as chamberlain and colonel, and who possessed the estate of Holstein, in the principality of Jauer. He died an. 1655, without heir, leaving his estates, Holstein, Gersdorff, Kirchleben, &c., to his cousin, Walter, Count Gall of the Empire, who, being also without heir, willed his estates to his wife.”

The Gall Burke family, however, was not German, and the name Gall was a mere agnomen, meaning Gallic, and, latterly, Englishman or foreigner. Gall in Ireland had the same meaning as Frank among the Turks.

tisfaction and pleasure of the most highly Royal and Imperial Majesty, as also of the assisting faithful Electors and states, and to his own special immortal honour and glory,—SEEN, that equally his four brothers, named James, Patrick, David, and Thomas de Gall, Barons von Bourgkh, have no less demonstrated their knightly valour and bravery upon various occasions, whereunto the above-mentioned William Gall animated them to the service of our House of Austria of whom the above-mentioned Patrick in the service of our dearly beloved cousin and brother-in-law, the King of Spain against the Dutch: David, in the bloody battle in the past year 1631 at Leipsig: and James very recently before Torgau, when the Swedes had that town still in their power, heroically ended their lives,—SEEN farther that the above-mentioned William Gall offers most humbly, with his before-mentioned fourth brother Thomas, still living (who likewise has actually shown and proved his intrepid bravery in the Imperial service) to devote and continue such service also still further to ourselves as present reigning Roman emperor, and to our worthy House of Austria, for the future and uninterruptedly—and that they also further can, may, and shall do this: Hereupon our repeatedly most highly mentioned much beloved Lord and Father and immediate predecessor in the Empire, of most praiseworthy memory, had justly been moved by these, the other already recited, and by other important reasons to enrich and raise the aforesaid William Gall von Bourgkh, Baron, with his Imperial Royal Grace, and had at the Imperial and Electoral Collegiate and Coronation Diet now lately held at Ratisbon, on account of the above related his well-performed glorious behaviour and long faithful service to him and his Heir, most graciously granted him to bear the rank of Count of the Empire; but as the completion of this had not been able to be made on account of the unexpected death soon thereafter of His Imperial Royal Catholic Majesty: Therefore we, as now Reigning Roman Emperor and next successor in the Empire, have taken special care to fulfil his grant, and according to it with well considered resolution, hearty counsel, and right advice, and also of our own [free will and mere] motion, to the above mentioned William Gall von Bourgkh Baron, this special favour have not only most graciously confirmed and ratified the said attained rank of Count of the Empire, with the prædicat [title appellation] of *Wolgeboren*, but also after him, with all his present and future lawfully begotten heirs of his body and their heirs descending in the male and female line for ever and ever to all time, in such rank, honor, and dignity of Counts and Countesses of ours and the Holy Roman Empire, and also of our hereditary Kingdoms, principality, and territories, &c., &c.”

This patent also contains a clause empowering adoption of any brother by deed or last will in case of want of male issue.

In the Archives of the Nobility in the Ministry of the Interior at Vienna, is also preserved a document with the following title:—

“Incolat or consent for *Wilhelm* Graf von Gall, freyherun von der Burgk, [of Chürsdorff i. e., Gierstorff], and Gallstein [first written Hollstein, and then corrected ‘Gall Stein’], late colonel to His Imp. Rom.

Majesty: to purchase estates in Schweidnitz, in the Principality of Jauer, and in the county of Glatz.

“Granted in consideration of his true and dutiful service and valiant behaviour in the service of the Emp^{rs} predecessors.—(Adels Archiv. K. K. Minist. des Innern. Wien., Pragae, 11 August, 1652).”

The following notices of this celebrated man are extracted from Carve’s “*Lyra*,” p. 327; also Carve’s “*Itinerary*,” p. 22 of new edition:—

“1642. Jacobus Septimus *Ormonia* et *Ossoria* Marchio, Caroli Regis decreto Prorox Hiberniæ substituitur, sub quo crudele bellum inter Catholicos et Puritanos in *Hibernia* incepit. Defuncto Bannerio, Leonardus *Dorstensonius* Suecico exercitu præficitur, qui prius, occupatâ *Glegovia*, Ducem Laneburgicum copiarum Cæsarianarum Generalem juxta *Schwvenitzium* cecidit, ipsumque lethaliter vulneratum cum aliis belliducibus interceptit, sed paulo post ipse Laneburgicus *Glogovia* obiit. Hac victoriâ potitus Olæmucium *Moravia* Metropolim, nullâ factâ resistantiâ, occupavit: dein post has felices progressus Leopoldum Wilhelmum Archiducem Cæsaris Generalissimum in *Misna* juxta Lipsiam debellavit, qua in pugna ala sinistra Cæsarei exercitus haud strenuè segessit, quamvis enim Archidux non desineret suos verbis, minis, pollicitationibus ad prælium incitare, ac animare, tamen Suecici resumptis viribus Cæsareum militem prorsus fuderunt ac fugarunt.

“In hac pugna quidem Hiberni sese strenuè gesserunt: ex quibus Robertus Purcellus, Comitis *Gall* excubiarum equitum præfectus, qui in *Læva* Cæsarei exercitus ipso die pugnare non destitit, donec in manus hostium venit, ut videre licet in litteris Commendatitiis, quas ob suam magnanimitatem, et strenuitatem Archidux Leopoldus ipsi in Hiberniam redeunti unâ cum torque, et *Icone* ex purissimo auro donavit. Non minori animositate, ac dexteritate invictum animum in ea ostendit Joannes Brasileus equitum tribunus in Legione Colonelli *Ramhsdorf*, donec postremo capitur, ac fraudulente in ea captivitate a Suecis interficitur. Tertius fuit Oliverius Walseus tum locum tenens Chiliarchi Moneady, nunc verò ob præclara sua facinora Colonellus Legionis pedestris clementia Sacræ Cæs. Majest. factus, nec non Liber Baro, et *Oppavia* commendans, qui suam dexteritatem, et invictum animum in eo prælio sat ostendit, donec ultimò mortiferè læsus in hostiles manus devenit, postmodum soluto lytro dimissus. Cæterum quod dum Hibernorum valorem et generositatem in hoc bello Germanico considero video bis quatuor legiones Hibernicas pro domo Austriaca fortiter et strenuè dimicasse, quarum tribunos hic recensere licet, nempe Jacobum, Walterum, et Edmundum, ex familia Butleriana. *Wilhelmum Gall*, Malachiam Kelly, Hugonem Tyrellum, Walterum Devereux, Robertum Giraldinum et Oliverum Walseum qui omnes fere in bello Ferdinandorum Imperatorum extincti sunt, quorum Capellanus multis annis extiti.”—P. 328.

I append a further reference to him, which is extracted from a German work of great authority:—

(*Henel ab Henenfeld S. C. M. Consil. juriscti Silesiographia Renovata. Wratislaviæ et Lipsiæ, 1704-5. Cap. viiii., pp. 360-361.*)

GALL.

“Comites de Gall primam et antiquam suam originem ex Hibernia trahere quidam volunt. Wilhelmus, S. R. I. Comes de Gall L. Baro de Burg, Dominus in Balmontin et Gallston, signis Poloniæ Regis militaribus valedicens ad aquilam Imperatoris Romani bicipitem advolavit et sub Ferdinando II. et III. Cæsaribus gloriossissimis Legionum Cataphractorum chiliarcha factus, virum esse ad labores belli impigrum, ad pericula fortem, ad usum, ad disciplinam peritum, ad consilia prudentem, ad cursum fortunamque felicem, per annos circiter viginti exhibuit. Ditionem et arcem Holsteinensem in Ducatu Javoriensi emptam aliquamdiu possedit, donec A. 1655 ibidem fatis cedens et—Waltherum S. R. I. Comitem de Gall, in heredem relinqueret: qui tamen et ipse sub finem superioris sæculi prole mascula carens, vitam amisit, et conjugem suam ex ultima voluntate hæredem scripsit.

“Wilhelmus in Ecclesia Grissoviensi memoria sepulchro inscripta hodie recolitur à lectoribus:

Hic jacet

Illustrissimus DD. Wilhelmus S. R. Imperii Comes à Gall
Lib. Baro à Burgo, Dominus de Ballmontin & Gallston,

Hæreditarius Dn. in Holstein, Kirchleben et Giersdorff, &c.

SS. Cæs. Majest. Ferdinandi II. Camerarius

et super Legiones Cataphractorum & Dragonum Colonellus,
qui toto vitæ decursu

pro

Deo, Fide Catholica, et Cæsare

Pius, Fidelis, & Bellicosus

stetit.

Mortuus nona Augusti Anno 1655.

Requiescat in Pace.¹

HOLLSTEIN.

“Castrum in rupe elevatori semimilliarum Leoberga situm, a lapidibus cavis, qui infra rupem inveniuntur, denominatum, anno 1426 ab Hussitis obsidione cinctum, et non tantum expugnatum, sed et potiori sui parte dirutum: quod tamen A. 1513 à Perillustri D. Adamo de Lest quadantenus resuscitatum: a Lestiis ad Illustrissimum D. Wilhelmum S. R. I. Comitem de Gall, in Sac. Cæs. Maj. Ferdinandi II. militari exercitu Chiliarcham capite sequenti celebrandum pervenit, in cujus posterorum Illustrissimorum potestate etiamnum perseverat.”—*Ib.*, cap. vii. p. 725.

¹ *Lucaë, Schlesiens Denkwürdigkeiten oder vollkommene Chronica, &c., Franckfurt am Main, 1689, 2 vols. 4to, p. 937, gives the same epitaph, to which he prefixes the remark:—“Gegen der Sonnen Auffgang hängt an der Kirche eine gewölbte wohlgezierte Capelle darinnen man ein zierliches Begräbniss mit*

der Ueberschrift siehet,” &c.

Translation.—*Lucaë, “Memoirs of Silesia, or Complete Chronica,” &c., p. 937.—On the morning side there is joined to the Church an arched, beautifully ornamented chapel, in which is to be seen a fine tomb with the epitaph, &c.*

“*Lucaë, Schlesiens Curiose Denwürdigkeiten oder Volkommene Chronica* (Frankfurt am Mayn, 1689. 4to, 2 vols., p. 1725) says:—

“Die Grafen von Gall halten etliche für Irrlnädischer Nation. Der erste Wilhelm Graf von Gall, Freyherr von der Burg, Herr von Balmontin und Gallston, trat aus Polnischen in Kayserliche Kriegsdienste unter Kayser Ferdinando II, als Obrister über ein Regiment Cürassirer, und war auch Kaysers Ferdinandi III. Cämmerer und Obrister. Er erkauffte das Schloss und Herrschafft Holstein, im Jaurischen Fürstenthum residirte daselbst und starb Anno 1655. Herr Walther gleichfalls des heil. Röm. Reichs Graf von Gall ererbte, als desselben Vetter, die Herrschafft Holstein, in dem er aber vor etlichen Jahren die Zeitlichkeit gesegete, ohne männliche Erben, überlies er im Testament seiner gemahlin die *succession*.”

TRANSLATION.

“The Counts of Gall are considered by some to be of Irish descent. Wilhelm, first Count von Gall, Baron von der Burg, lord of Balmontin and Gallston, passed from the Polish into the Imperial service under Emperor Ferdinand II, as colonel of a regiment of cuirassiers, and was also under Ferdinand III. chamberlain and colonel. He purchased the Castle and Barony Holstein, in the Principality Jaur, where he resided; and he died A. D. 1655. After him the barony Holstein devolved upon his cousin Walter, likewise *Count Gall* of the Holy Roman Empire, who departed this life without male heirs some years ago, and left the succession to his wife by testament.”

The following references are also worth inserting:—

(*Sinap. II. Bd. p. 87.*)

“DIE GRAFEN von *Gall*.

“*Lucaë und Henel, Silesiogr.* halten sie für Irrländischer *Nation*.

“An. 1165 war bey dem zehenden Thurniere zu Zürich einer von *Gall*.

“Der erste in Schlesien, Wilhelm, des Heil. Röm: Reiches Graf von *Gall*, Freyherr von der Burg, Herr von Balmontin und Galston, Erbherr der Herrschafft Holstein, Kirchleben, und Giersdorff, trat aus Pohlischen in Kayserliche Kriegs-Dienste unter Kayser Ferdinando II. als Obrister über ein Regiment Cürassier und Dragoner, war auch Kaysers Ferdinandi III. Cämmerer und Obrister; unter diesen zweyen Kaysern liess er sich 20 Jahr nach einander in blutigen Feld-Schlachten dermassen gebrauchen, dass dessen Helden-Brust viel Wunden als Merckmahle beständiger Treue verzeigen können. Er erkaufte das unweit Lemberg in Jaurischen Fürstenthum auf einem Felsen gelegene Schloss und Herrschafft Holstein, residirte daselbst, und starb 1655, 9 Aug. Liegt in der Closter-Kirche zu Grissau, woselbst seine gewölbte wohlgezierte Begräbniss-Capelle, nebst dem Epitaphio zu sehen, *vid. Lucaë*, p. 937, 1725; *Henel, Silesiogr. Renov. c. viii. p. 360; Naso, p. 300.*

“In seine Güter trat sein Herr Vetter, Walther, des Heil: Röm: Reichs Graf von *Gall*, Herr der Herrschafft Holstein, welcher erbloss verblieben, und die Succession seiner Gemahlin im Testament überlassen.”

TRANSLATION.

(*Sinap.* vol. ii., p. 87.)

“The Counts *Von Gall*.

“*Luca* und *Henel*, in his ‘*Silesiographia*,’ take them to be of Irish extraction.

“There was one *Von Gall* at the 10th Zurich tournament, A. D. 1165. The first belonging to Silesia is Wilhelm, Count *Von Gall* of the Holy Roman Empire, Baron von der Burg, lord of Balmontin and Galston, hereditary lord of the barony Holstein, Kirchleben and Giersdorff. He passed from the Polish into the Imperial service under Ferdinand II., as colonel of a regiment of cuirassiers and dragoons; he was also chamberlain and colonel under Emperor Ferdinand III. Under these two emperors he allowed himself to be put to such service in bloody battles during 20 continuous years, that his heroic breast boasted many a wound, the mark of his unflinching faithfulness.

“He purchased the Castle and Barony Holstein, situate on a rock near Lemberg, where he resided. He died Aug. 9th, 1655, and was buried in the convent chapel at Grissau, where is to be seen the vaulted and well ornamented chapel of his tomb, with the epitaph. See *Luca*, p. 937, 1725; *Henel*, *Silesiogr. Renov.*, c. viii., p. 360; *Naso*, p. 300.

“He was succeeded in his property by his cousin, Walter, Count *Von Gall*, of the Holy Roman Empire, who died without heir, and left the succession to his wife by his will.”

[*Carte*, vol. i. p. 370.]

“*Agents appointed abroad by the Confederate Assembly in 1642.*

“Father Mat. O’Hartegan and
Geoffry Baron. } to the King of France.

“F. Luke Wadding, O. S. F., to the Pope.

“COUNT GALL
and
F. Hugh Burke } to the Emperor, the Archbishop of Mentz and
Salzburg, the Duke of Bavaria, and the Roman Catholics of Holland.

“same F. Hugh Burke
&
Nicholas Shea } to the Bishop of Liege, and to the Governor,
the General and Admiral of the Low Countries, who had contributed to the succours that were arrived.”

Carte’s authority is the “Register of Letters of the Council of Kilkenny.”

[*Id.*, vol. i., p. 529.]

“1644.—*The Confederates sent as Agents for Succours for the coming Campaign.*

“F. Hugh Burke to Madrid, to the King and Spanish Clergy.

“ their Sec. Rich. Beling, }
 he was charged to bring } to the Court of France, the Pope, all the Ita-
 back ‘in a decent way’ } lian Princes, and to the Marquis of Cashel
 their previous agent, } Rodrigo Governor of the Low Countries.”
 O’Hartegan, from Paris }

The following deeds, belonging to Walter, the elder brother of this Count Gall, are at present in the possession of the writer :—

“ Whereas Walter Gall of Gallstowne, in the Countie of Kilkenny, Esquire, Richard Gall of Rathnesmolaghe, in the said County, Gent., sonne and heire apparant of the said Walter, Richard Strange of Dunkitt, in the same Countye, Esquire, John Leonard of Waterford, Esquire, and John Walshe of Ballinge, Gent., by their deed indented and bearing date the eighth day of November, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred, thirtie and two, have given, graunted, and confirmed to William Cleere of Waterford, marchant, an annuitye or yerely some or rent charge of fortie pounds sterling currant and lawfull money of and in England, issuing, growing, and acruing of and out of the manors, townes, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of and in Gaulstowne and Kill alias Kiltoghane in the aforesaid County of Kilkenny and Barrony of Igrine, payable the two usuall feastes of Easter and Michellmas by euen moyties and equall porçõs: TO HAVE AND TO HOULD, receive and perceave to the said William Cleere, his heires and assignes, for ever, with clause of distress for default of paiement, and other clauses, articles, and covenants there contayned and specified. And whereas the aforesaid Walter Gaull and Richard Gaull have acknowledged and recognized themselves to owe and to bee indepted to the aforesaid William Cleere by Statute Staple taken before the Mayor and Constables of the Staple of the City of Waterford, and bearing date the eighth day of November, one thousand, six hundred thirty and two, of and in the soome of eight hundredth pounds Sterling Englishe. THIS INDENTURE of defezance, made the aforesaid eight day of November, and the aforesaid last recited yeere of our Lord, Betwixt the aforesaid William Cleere of the one part, and Walter Gall and Richard Gall of the other part, witnesseth the intent of the aforesaid statute, and accordinglie it is covenanted and agreede that yf the aforesaide William Cleere his heires and assignes shall quietly and peaceably enjoy, hould, possess, receive and perceave the aforesaid annuity yeerly rent or rents of forty pounce Sterling, accordinge to the form and effect of the aforesaid first recited deed and in default of payment, shall be permitted to take, leade, drive, carrie away, sell, use and dispose such distress as they shall find for the same without replevy, question, or impechment. And if the aforesaide Walter Gall, Richard Gall, and their heires and feoffees shall observe, fullfill, and accomplish and cause and suffer to be observed all such furthur clauses, covenants, articles, provisoes, and agreements, as of their part are to be kept, fullfilled, and accomplished, that then the said statute shall be voide and of no force, otherwise to remaine in full firmness and vigour.

“ RICHARD GALL.

“ WALTER GALL, alias BORK.”

“ Being present, &c., Thomas Sherlock, Andrew Wyse,
 Thomas Sherlocke, Peter Morgan, Peter Strange.”

“Pateat universis per presentes nos Walterum Gall de Gallstowne in comitatu Kilkennie armigerum et Richardum Gall de Rathnesmolagh in comitatu predicto, generosum, filium et heredem dicti Walteri, recognovisse coram Thoma Sherloke milite marc. stapuli Domini regis civitat̃, Waterford, Nicholauo Browne et Andrea Wise constabulos ejusdem Stapuli, et per statutum stapuli firmiter obligari Willelmo Cleere de civitate Waterford mercatore, in octingentis libris bonæ et legalis monetæ currentibus Angliæ pro lanis, coriis et aliis mercibus Stapuli predicti tangentibus, et ab eo emptis et receptis solvend̃ eidem Willelmo Cleere aut suo certo atturnato executoribus vel assignatis suis ad libitum et voluntatem dicti Willielmi, et fideliter facient̃ modo et formâ predict̃ absque aliqua fraude obligamus nos et utrumque nostrum per se conjunctim et divisius pro toto et insolido heredes executores et administratores nostros ac omnia bona, catella, terras, redditus, decimas, tenementa et hereditamenta nostra et utrumque nostrum, tam presentia quam futura ubicumque fuerint inuenta per et secundum vñs formam, cursum et effectum et subpena in articul̃ statul̃ stapul̃ de debitis pro merchandizis in hujusmodi casu edit̃ et provis. firmiter per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium sigill̃ officii stapuli predicti per majorem et Constabulum predict̃ ad special̃ rogatum nostrum una cum sigillis nostris sint appensis, datum in stapulo predicto octavo die mensis Novembris anno Domini, millesimo sex centesimo tricesimo secundo, annoque regni regis nostri Caroli Regnorum suorum Augusti Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Octavo.

“RICHARD GALL.

“WALTER GALL, alias BORKE.”

“Signed, sealed, &c., in the presence of Thomas Sherlock, Mayor of the Staple, Nicholas Browne, Constable of the Staple, Andrew Wyse, Peter Strange.”

“Whereas Walter Gall of Gallstown in the countie of Kilkenny, Esqr., Ellice Gall alias Den, his wife, Richard Gall of Rathnesmolagh in the said countie, gent., sonne and heyre apparent to the said Walter, Richard Strange of Dunkitt, in the said county, Esqr., John Leonard of Waterford, Esqr., and John Wailshe of Ballinge in the said county, gent., by their deed indented and bearing date the tenth day of March in the yeere of our Lord one thousand six hundred thirtie and foure, have demissed, sett, and to farme lett to James Wailshe of Waterford aforesaid, merchant, the towne and landes of Kilaspuge in the said county, with the appurtenants. To have and to hold to the said James, his executors and assignes, for tearme of four score and nyne yeere from the feaste of Easter then next following, without rent or other reservations, with proviso that whensoever the aforesaid Walter Gall, his heyres or assignes, after the expiration of three yeeres from the aforesaid date, should in one entyre summe on any of the feasts of Phillip and Jacob, commonly cauled May Day or Allhallentide Day, pay to the aforesaid James the summe of one hundred pounds Ster., english at the dwelling house of the said James, together with such interest as should appeare to be due, that then the aforesaid lease should be void, with other clauses and covenants as by the said deed may appeere. Now this indenture made the fourteenth day of Aprill in this yeere of Our Lord one thousand six hundreth thirty and eight, Be-

twixt the said Walter Gall of the one parte and the said James Wailshe of the other parte, witnesseth that the aforesaid Walter for and in consideration of the further summe of one hundred and ten pounds more of the like currant and lawful money of and in England received by the aforesaid Walter at the hands of the said James hath remitted, released and quite claimed for him, the said Walter, his heyres and assignes, to the said James, being in the full, actual, and peaceable possession of the townes and landes of Kilaspuge aforesaid, his executors and assignes; all conditions and entries hitherto growen or hereafter to growe to them in over and to the townes and lands aforesaid. And if in case his wife Ellice Gall, aſs Den, might survive the aforesaid Walter, and after his death should withdraw the rent and profitts of the aforesaid towne and landes of Kilaspuge from the aforesaid James Wailshe, and molest and hinder him therein, his heyres or assignes, it is therefore given, granted, and provided by the aforesaid Walter Gall, that then it may be lawfull for the aforesaid James Wailshe, his heyres or assignes to enter and take possession of the Mill cauled Gall's mill, and of the towne and lands of Tynwillin, containing two great acres of the county of Kilkenny measure, adjoyninge to the towne and lands of Gallstowne aforesaid in the Barony of Igrine, in the aforesaid county of Kilkenny, with all and singular the easments, moluments, profitts, and commodities belonging or in any wise appertayning, expected or taken to be as parte parcell or member thereof: to have and to hold to the aforesaid James, his executors or assignes, for and during the tearme, tyme, and space of fourscore and nyne yeeres from the feast of Easter last past, fullie to be expired and ended without rent, service, or reservation. Provided allwaies, and it is conditioned and covenanted, that whensoever the aforesaid Walter, his heyres or assignes, shall satisfie, content, and pay to the aforesaid James, his executors or assignes, on any of the above mentioned feasts the iust and compleate summe of two hundredth and ten pounds ster. currant and lawfull money of and in England, in pure silver coyne, equall in weight and value with the silver coyne now currant under the stampe and impression of Elizabeth Shillings, that then as well as now releases . . . shall terminate and be of no effect. And it is further agreed and concluded that all fines . . . at anny tyme heerafter shall be made of the premises shall be to the use of the aforesaid John, and after to the use of the aforesaid Walter, his heires and assignes . . . the premises shall warrant, acquitt, and defend against all men . . . to these indentures interchangably have subscribed their names, and have laid their seals the day and yeere first above written.

“WALTER GALL.

“Being present, James Hare, Clement Woodlock.

“Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us whose names ensue, viz., Jeffrey Lombarde, John Grant, Frances Wailshe, Robert Gall, John Wailsh.

“This Indenture, made the twentieth day of June in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirtie and eight, betwixt Walter Gall of Gallstowne, in the countie of Kilkenny, Esquire, and Ellise his wife, of the one parte, and Peter Strange of Waterford, Esq., of the other

parte. Witnesseth that where the said Walter Gall and Ellise his wife are to levie a fine in his Majesties Court of Common Pleas to the said Peeter Strange and his heires of twentie messuages, ten cottages, twentie gardins, seaventeen acres of land, fortie acres of meddowe, eightie acres of pasture, fortie acres of moore, eightie acres of wood, and twentie acres of underwood, with their appurtenances in Killtokeghan, in the aforesaid countie of Kilkenny, for the better assuringe of the said messuages, to James Woodlocke of Waterford, Esquire, and his assignes, according the intent, purport, and true meaning of a paire of Indentures of demise made of the premises to the said James Woodlocke and his assignes, bearing date the three and twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirty and eight aforesaid, as by the said deed more at large may and doth appeare. That now the said Peeter Strange for him, his heires and assignes, doth by these presents covenant, graunt, and declare that the true meaning of the said fine was and is that the said Peeter shall stand seised of all and singular the said towne and lands of Kiltokeghan aforesaid to the use of the said James Woodlocke, his Executours and assignes, according the effect, purport, and true meaning of the said deed Indented, and upon the conditions and covenants herein expressed and contained during the said terme and tyme that the said lease shall continue, and after, to the use of the said Walter Gall and his heires for ever. In wittnes whereof to his parte of these Indentures remainyng with the said Peeter Strange the said Walter Gall and Ellise his wife subscribed their names and fixed their seales the day and yeare first above written.

“WALTER GALL B.

ELLISE GALL.”

From the preceding documents, signed by Walter Gall Burke, Richard his son and heir, and Ellise his wife, it is quite clear that this family was in possession of the Castle of Gallstown and its appurtenances at the time that his brother was created Count of the Empire by the Emperor Ferdinand III. (who succeeded in 1637, and died in 1658). Richard, the son and heir of Walter, must have died young and unmarried, for it appears from the Down Survey, which was finished in 1657, that Gaulestowne, Ballymontin, Gauleskill, Licketstowne, Rath[ne]smuloghe, and Ballahoomoge, were forfeited by William Gaule, an Irish Papist, while Killaspucke (now Killaspy) was forfeited by Robert Gaule.

The cause of this forfeiture by William, who was the second son of Walter, was his having opposed the Peace of Ormonde, and his having fought against Ormonde in the battle of Ballinvegga, on the 18th of March, 1642-3, in which he was slain. See Carte's "Ormonde." It appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, volume for Waterford, that Robert Galle, of Killaspy, was also deeply implicated in the rebellion—

“John Collins of Ballirobert, and Elizabeth his wife, depose that on the 10th of December 1641 came the servants of one Redmond Fitz-Nicholas

of Waterford, merchant, together with the servants of one Robert Galle of Balliescobb [*recte* Killescobb] in the C^o of Kilkenny, Gent., and their confederates, to the house of the said John Collins, and there did robb and despoile the said John and Elizabeth of all the goods, corne, and cattle that they could meete with.”

The tradition in the country states that Gall Burke originally possessed the barony of Igrine, now included in the barony of Ida, of which it formed the southern third portion, and that he was a feudal Baron; but though this traditional rank was acknowledged and acted upon in Austria, no notice is taken of it in any of the Anglo-Irish records, in which the head of this family is styled simply Esquire.

My ancestor, Edmond O'Donovan, traditionally called “Edmond of Bawnlahan,” was married to Catherine, daughter of William Gall Burke, the last chief of this family, but I could never learn from records, or even tradition, whether William Gall Burke had any son, or whether his race still remain. When I was living in the county of Kilkenny, I knew many persons of the name of Gall, who were believed to be of this race, and the senior of whom was commonly called the *Righ* Gall, or chief of the Galls.

The late eccentric Captain Michael Gall (son of Thomas, son of Walter, who was son of Richard), well known to the gentry of the barony of Ida, was unquestionably of this family, but whether he was descended from William, the last Gall Burke, or from Robert Gall of Killaspy, I could never learn.

The following extracts from the letters of a learned old gentleman of the neighbourhood of Gallstown (who devoted his whole life to the reading of Irish books of genealogy, antiquity, and history), to the writer of this paper, will show the vivid tradition in the country about the connexion of the O'Donovans with this family:—

“*Nicholastown, June 16th, 1841.*”

“MY DEAR FRIEND,—It is now years since the Rev. Francis Donovan, at that time chaplain to my father, told me that the *eldest* [*sic*] son of Donell O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan, in the county of Cork, in some affray, had killed a man,¹ and that he was so hotly pursued in consequence of it, that he was obliged to fly from his native county. He fled for shelter to

¹ *Killed a man.*—The tradition among ourselves is that he killed the eldest son of O'Sullivan Beare, nicknamed the *Iarla Beg*. The Rev. James Hampston, in a letter to the writer, dated Hermitage, Newtown Beare, September 8th, 1848, states that the tradition among the O'Sullivans of Beare is that this fugitive had killed the eldest son of Sir Owen O'Sullivan of Reendeshart, near the river Meallagh, not far from Bantry. He adds—“I have this from a lady, whose maiden name was O'Sullivan, but is now a Mrs. Mac Carthy, of Brandy Hall, in Beare.

This lady is one of the last of the O'Sullivan Beare line, descended lineally from Donell Crone. She is near ninety years of age, and heard this tradition from her grandfather, the eldest brother of Morty Oge the *murdered*. The homicide—if I may so call him—was the eldest son of O'Donovan, and after his flight into the county of Kilkenny was followed by his father, who, tradition tells, was more displeased at his marriage in that country than for having committed the—shall I call it—murder.” It was only manslaughter unintentional, or without malice prepense.

Gaul Bourke's, of Gaulstown, in this neighbourhood, one of whose daughters he was said to *have seduced* [sic], but soon after married. Another daughter of his [Gaul Burke's] was married to the Baron or Earl of Upper Ossory. This is the tradition in this neighbourhood.

“Yours truly,

“RICHARD O'SHEE.”

“*Nicholastown, May 24th, 1841.*”

“MY DEAR SIR,—Edmond, of Bawnlahan, your ancestor, was, most positively, married to Miss De Burgo, or Gaul Bourke. About the year 1763 your grandfather Edmond, and, I believe, his brother William, took the lands of Attateemore, in this neighbourhood, from Colonel Dyas, of Melville, but he sold the property soon after to Richard Kearney, of Waterford, in whose family it still remains.

“The Gaul Bourkagh possessed, amongst other estates, the following in this neighbourhood:—Gaulstown, Ballinorea, Killaspy, Licketstown, Rathnasmolagh, Ballyhoomoge, Ballymontine, Davidstown, Little Gaulstown, Ballyhubbuck, Ballinlammy, Coolnaleen, Marterstown, and Ballinclare. It is said that a great part of this property was in your family by the marriage of Edmond, of Bawnlahan, with Miss De Burgo, and that it remained in their possession until the confiscation made by Cromwell of the fortunes of the old Irish families to enrich his followers. The Duke of Ormonde, on joining Cromwell, usurped several properties, and amongst the rest Ballinclare, Ballyhubbuck, and Ballinlammy. Other parts of the Gaul Bourkagh's property were given to two of Cromwell's officers, Bisshopp and Dyas. Bisshopp established himself at Gaulstown, part of which he called Bisshopp's Hall; Dyas, a little further on; his place was called Melville.

“Edmond O'Donovan, the French officer (of whom you are so anxious to learn some particulars), was your grandfather's uncle; he came here to enlist 'Wild Geese,' and was taken prisoner at Waterford in the year 1738 or 1739. He had a brother [William] living in the country, whose son [Edmond], then aged nineteen years, happened that day to be in Waterford, and, with others, followed the crowd. He observed the prisoner make various signs to him, all of which passed unnoticed at the time, but that night he dreamed that the Captain he had seen that day was his uncle, and he found on inquiry that it was true. He never was heard of more by his family, and was probably killed at Fontenoy.

“Yours most truly,

“RICHARD O'SHEE.”

The exact year in which Edmond O'Donovan, commonly called of “Bawnlahan,” settled in the county of Kilkenny, has not yet been determined, and must remain for future research.

I made every effort in 1841 to fix the date of his flight, but I could get no monument of his race older than a tombstone, showing that his grandson, John Donovan of Ballynearl, in Iverk, was born in 1672. The tradition, which is very vivid, and truly romantic, is that he was killed at Ballinvegga, 1643. My uncle Michael,

who was born in 1766, could give me no clue whatever to the year of his flight. The following is an abstract of his most artless letter on the subject :—

“ *Drumdowny, Sept. 20, 1841.*

“ DEAR NEPHEW,—Edmond O’Donovan, the first of our family who settled in this neighbourhood, was the son of the chief of our name in Munster. He and O’Sullivan [Beare’s son] had a dispute about the boundary between their estates, and they walked out together on a certain day to settle this dispute; but as there were no bounds those times but hills and rocks, the dispute between them became warm. O’Sullivan’s son gave Edmond the lie; and Edmond, who could not bear the insult, gave him a stroke of his fist, which caused his death. He fled on horseback, and came here, bringing with him a store of gold in a driving bag. He came to Gallstown, and made friends with Gall Burke. There are, you must know, three kindreds of Galls here: Gall, Gall Burke, and Gall Duve, or Black Gall. Edmond married Catherine, Gall Burke’s daughter, and had three sons by her. One of them went to sea; and, as Father Donovan, the Friar, *relates*,¹ he was the [maternal] grandfather of Buonaparte. The other brother built [repaired?] the Castle of Ballinlaw, and the third settled at Balmonteen.

“ I remember my grandmother, Mary Hoberlin, although I was but five years old when she died. The fortune that was got by her was Knockbrack, Ballybraghee and Bawnageloge. I could not tell you where the house of my grandfather stood on this townland [of Drumdowny], unless you were on the spot.

“ John O’Donovan, of Ballinearl, was the priest’s father. He had three other sons ordained priests, who died in France. All John’s children of Ballinearl were my father’s first cousins; my father’s brothers were John, Cornelius, William, and Richard.”

In another letter, dated Waterford, October 13, 1842, he writes :—

“ All the account I can give now by tradition is that I heard my father say that Edmond O’Donovan was the first man of our family who came here from the County of Cork. He was the chieftain’s son. He married Gall Burke’s daughter, and had three sons by her; two of them went ‘ beyond seas,’ and the third remained at home, and had sons and daughters, one of whom was John of Ballinearl, and the other my grandfather, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Hoberlin, who fell in love with him. He got three townlands as a fortune with her.”

It would appear that this fugitive, Edmond O’Donovan, had three sons, Richard, William, and Cornelius. In the letter just

¹ *Relates*.—I made every search for Father Donovan’s MSS., but in vain. He was of the Order of St. Francis, and lived at Kilmacow for many years. He spoke Irish and French fluently, and was well acquainted with the history of Ireland and the genealogies of Irish families, particularly those of Munster. He was so intimately acquainted

with the characteristics of his own clan, that he was in the habit of stating that he could know any of the name by feeling his hands in the dark. He was related to my grandfather by the mother’s side, but was of a different sept of the Clan-Donovan. He was educated in France, and spoke English with a foreign accent.

quoted, of my late uncle Michael, it is stated that two of these sons went "beyond seas," but I incline to think that this is not accurate; for Richard, his eldest son, who lived in the Castle of Ballinlaw, was certainly shot by the people of the county of Waterford at Snow-hill, opposite Cheek Point, near the Meeting of the Three Waters; William, as it would appear, encouraged by the Count Gall von Bourckh, went into the service of the King of Poland,¹ where he attained the rank of Colonel, about A. D. 1670; and Cornelius, the ancestor of the Clan-Donovan of Ida and Iverk, remained at Bal-montin [baite Mhóineín], and married Rose Kavanagh, of the Bally-leigh family, in the county of Carlow,² and is the ancestor of all the Gall-Burke Donovans, that are now extant in the barony of Ida and Iverk, in Ireland, as well as in New York, and other parts of the United States of America, and in the British service in the East Indies, &c.

Of the Castle of Gallstown, and the armorial bearings of the Gall Burke family, the following particulars may be added:—

The Castle of Gallstown, which stood near the southern margin of Loch Cuillinn, now Holly Lake, in the old barony of Igrine, in the south of the county of Kilkenny, was standing in the year 1798, but it was, shortly after, pulled down, and the stones thereof used to build the house of a farmer named Griffin, in the immediate neighbourhood.

The sculptured stone which formed the keystone of the archway of the castle gate, and which exhibited the armorial bearings of Walter Gall de Burgo, impaled with those of his wife Ellise Denn, was mutilated, and placed as a corner-stone in the gable end wall of Griffin's house, where I saw it in 1822; but when I visited Gallstown in the summer of 1841, I found that Griffin's house had been pulled down, and that no account of the stone exhibiting the Gall Burke's

¹ The following extract from a letter addressed to the Rev. William Reeves, D. D., by Count Charles Mac Donnell, dated Palais Lubinski à Worsovia (Pologne Russe) 12th Feb., 1852, renders this very probable; but none of the race would appear to be now extant in Poland:—

"Will you have the kindness to send the hue and cry after O'Donovan. I have several *O'Donovanians*—among others, a seal about 100 years old, with his family arms, crest, motto, and supporters, which I picked up in Cracow, *where it was made*. Only imagine, too, I caught some of them interlopers among the Polish *Rioghdamhnas* (all Polish nobles were *Rioghdamhnas* in the old times) in the seventeenth century. A brave Col. John Wm. Donovan and his son John were naturalized among the Polish nobility in 1684 by the Diet. If I could unearth him, I would send him [an account of] all his wandering relations [of Gallstown]. Tell him they were

all very creditable, proper people. I give you as the most certain address, the town residence of my friend, the Lubinski Palace. I am passing the winter with him in the country, about 150 miles south of Warsaw, a few miles from the Austrian frontier. There are but two or three noblemen's houses within visiting distance, and visiting distance is here pretty much what it is in a new colony, some twenty-five or thirty miles. But to compensate, we have a numerous and interesting neighbourhood of wolves, bears, and wild boars, that inhabit the recesses of a vast forest, which encircles the cleared land of the estate to the distance of some twenty miles of slope and dale on every side.

"With great sincerity,

Very faithfully yours,

"CHARLES MAC DONNELL."

² See "Annals of the Four Masters," A. D. 1585, p. 1839, and A. D. 1600, p. 2156.

arms was to be had. I inquired of the old inhabitants who were present when Griffin's house was being built what had happened it, but those who were then present could tell me nothing of the fate of the stone, and I left the spot in despair of being ever able to find it. My belief was that it had been destroyed.

A few days after my visit to Gallstown, I was told by one party at Waterford that the stones of Griffin's house had been purchased by a blacksmith named Mullowney, who burned them into lime, but others said that they had been purchased by Mr. Jones, of Mullinabro, who used them in building a stable, and Edmond Murphy (nicknamed Ned the Man) the mason who built Mr. Jones' stable, stated that he could point out the very part of the wall where he put the stone exhibiting the Gall Burcach's arms, which was then covered with rough casting. I wrote to Captain, now General Larcom, R. Engineers, requesting of him to ask the officer, who was surveying this district for the Ordnance Survey, if he could get this stone removed to the old Church of Gallskill; and Captain Henry Tucker, who then presided over the Ordnance Survey of this district, most promptly complied with my request, as appears by his letter, dated 3rd Aug., 1841, in which he writes:—

“I called on Mr. Jones; he will let me remove the mortar, and I think it is probable he would let me take down the stone if I were to ask him. Will Mr. O'Donovan like to have the stone placed up in the wall of the old chapel, which is situate about one and a half miles north of Mr. Jones's house?”

“To T. A. Larcom, &c.”

To which I replied—

“Captain Tucker will for ever oblige me by removing this stone to the old chapel of Gaulskill. But should Mr. Jones be unwilling to let it be removed from the wall, I will be well pleased by getting a careful drawing of the arms, letters, and date upon it. I hope the masons have not mutilated it. Mr. Patrick Donovan, of the Ferrybank, builder, &c., will remove the mortar for Captain Tucker, and also remove the stone to Gaulskill, if Mr. Jones will allow it to be removed.”

To this Captain Tucker replied:—

“Waterford, 15th Sept., 1841.

“I send a copy of the coat of arms on the Gallstown stone for Mr. O'Donovan, and request you will have the goodness to forward it to him.

“The stone is built into the wall of the out-offices of Mr. Jones's house (Mullinabro), about thirty feet from the ground, and Mr. Jones *would not allow it to be removed.*

“The stone is now on one side, i. e. the length, or nineteen inches side, is with the horizon. It is now a corner-stone.

“There is not any date on it; the stone was formerly a keystone of an arch, and the mason states that the date which was inscribed, as in the sketch, was knocked off in squaring the stone.

“The letters E. D. are evidently of a more recent date¹ than the coat of arms.

“The different depths of shading show proportionally the depth to which the parts of the stone have been cut away.

“Yours very truly,

“HENRY TUCKER.”

It will be observed that the De Burgo arms and crest² on this stone, Fig. 2, (see Plate facing page 103), exactly agree with the central shield in the arms of the Count Gall Von Bourckh of Austria, who was the brother of this Walter Gall Burke, who was married to Ellise Denn. The crest of this family, a lion rampant holding a cross, is different from that of every other branch of the Burkes, for they bear the catamountin. I have not seen the arms of Den on any tomb or castle in the county of Kilkenny. A branch of this family of Denn possessed Tory Hill (*Sliabh Ua g Cruinn*), and several townlands adjoining it. The last head of this branch was Edmond Denn, the Tory, whose bed is shown in a cave in this hill. I am also descended from this Tory, so that my Milesian blood is very much mixed with that of the invaders. The late Amias Denn, of Garran-darragh, Esq., was the senior representative of a branch of this family. His son, Dr. Denn, who lived at Carrick-on-Suir in 1840, 1841, was the only member of this family I could hear of, the last time I visited my native county.

¹ *Recent date.*—The original letters, E. D., standing for Ellise Denne, were struck off by the mason who built Griffin's house, about the year 1798; but, after he had them struck off, the parish priest was passing by, who, observing how the antiquarian value of the stone was destroyed, told the mason that he had acted wrong in mutilating the stone, and he ordered him to cut the letters E. D. as well as he could, which the rude tradesman complied with, and hence the difference between the letters E. D. at the bottom of the shield, and W. G. at the top. The date was struck off at the same time, but never restored.

² The sculpture is very rude, but the intention was evidently to represent the well-known De Burgo bearing (per a cross gules or and vair counterchanged) impaling that of Denne (a fesse dancette between two mullets). The first of the Den family who came to Ireland was Sir William Denne, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1260, but no consecutive pedigree of the family has been compiled by any of our genealogists. The Dennes of Grennan, near Thomastown, the best known family of that name in the county of Kilkenny, would seem from their armorial bearings to have had no connexion with that of Ellise Denne, the wife of

Walter Gall Burke, of Gallstown. The Grennan Dennes, according to the volume of “Kilkenny Heraldry,” compiled *temp.* Jac. II., and purchased by the writer at the recent sale in London of the Heraldic and Genealogical MSS. of the late Sir William Betham, bore “gules, three lions rampant sable, a chief of the last;” above this shield is written “Den of Greenan Com̄ Kilken’,” and underneath, where the page is much worn away, may be read “Mrs Marg^t Lawless al's Den dyed the 1st of . . . 16” We learn from Fitzpatrick's “Life and Times of Lord Cloncurry,” p. 7, that Richard, son of Walter Lawless, of Talbot's Inch, near the city of Kilkenny, married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Den, of Grennan, and died in 1670. It is plain that Ellise Denne's descent cannot be traced from this stock. The Denne arms, most like those on the Gallstown shield, are those of Dene or De Dene, of the county of Essex, which are given by Burke in his “General Armory,” as argent a fesse dancette gules. Morant, also, in his History of that shire (vol. ii., p. 278, *n.*) gives a somewhat kindred shield as that of Deane, viz., sable a fesse ermine between three chaplets argent, crest on a wreath ermine and sable, a boar's head coupé or, muzzled gules.—Ed.