

5. Where a family tree is given, it is reproduced as such.
6. A minimum of details reflects the content of the original document, or the fact that it was largely illegible. It has been suggested that the documents were not always true to the last detail. This could have been so in an attempt to enhance a particular lineage, or simply that the oral tradition was fallible.
7. Finally this index is by no means a complete record. It reflects what documents have been conserved and available.

Malaga

A powerful group of Irish merchants were established in Malaga in the 18th. century. They were involved in trade, production of sugar, iron and copper mining. The municipal archives however do not reflect this in their documents, as few examples of hidalgo concession are to be found.. In 1764, Irish merchants involved in import/export established in Malaga are listed as James MacNamara, William Terry, Timothy Power, Peter Quinlan, Patrick O'Brien, Thomas Quilty, William Shesty and James Malloy.(Ref. A.H.N. estado, legajo 629.) To this should be added John Murphy of Waterford, who was a wealthy trader and shipowner, and John Galwey.

1771, Augustin Blake, Galway, concession of Hidalgo.

Ps Augustin Blake and Marcela Browne.

PGPs Andres Blake and Christina Martin.

Genealogy confirmed by Archbishop of Dublin and Bishop of Ardahan , Co. Galway.

1789, John Galwey, (Galwey ?) Carrick-on-suir, Co. Tipperary, conceded Knighthood of the Order of Carlos III.

Ref. A.H.N., Estado, Carlos III, exp.329.

Ps John Galwey and Mary Madden.

PGPs William Galwey of Lota Beg, Co. Cork and Margaret Curtin of Kiveollough.

MGPs Antony O'Madden and Kathleen Power.

PGGPs Godfrey Galwey and Anastasia White of Imokilly.

MGGPs John White of Immokilly and Kathleen Mead of Cork.

Baptism of John Galwey on 29th.December, 1726 by Rev.Raymond Burke of parish of St.Nicolas in Carrick-on-suir.

Godparents John Comerford and Mary Aylward.

Married twice. First marriage to Ana de Gand of Cadiz, and second in 1770 to Mary Quilty.

Died 1797.

Other refernces of business activities in Archivo Historico Provincial de Malaga, legajo 3544, folio 985, legajo 3545, folio 963.

This includes the full list of the dowry of his wife Maria Paz Galwey

Also detailed of the expenses incurred at his funeral.

1793, Timothy MacNamara, Waterford and Malaga, conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref. Municipal Archives of Malaga,(AHMM), LEGAJO 45, no. 5..

Ps Alexander MacNamara and Mary MacNamara of Waterford and El Puerto de Santa Maria.

PGPs Daniel MacNamara and Kathleen Walsh.

PGGPs Daniel MacNamara and Margaret McGlynn.

PGGGPS Cornelius MacNamara and Matilda Terhiny.

PGGGGPs Matias MacNamara and Phefalia Clancy of Urlin, Co. Clare

Descendents of the clan of Dailglas, one of the ancient families of the province of Connaught.

His father, Alexander MacNamara was declared Hidalgo in El Puerto de Santa Maria.

Witnesses in his favour in Malaga are John Walsh, Thomas Terry and Antony Power. His ascendants were ships' captains in the port of Waterford. The declarations from Ireland are signed by the Ulster King of Arms, James McCullough. The two rolls-documents of genealogy presented in Cadiz by his father Alexander MacNamara were confirmed as correct by the Count Lietenant General.

1788, John Murphy, Waterford, conceded the title of of Hidalguia.

Ref. AHMM legajo 45, no.14.

Ps John Murphy and Kathleen Elliot.

PGPs Francisco Murphy and Mary Murphy of Waterford.

PGGPs James Murphy and Alfonsa Murphy of Graiguenamanagh in Co. Kilkenny.-All noble descendents of one of the principal arms bearers and knights of that region.

Ref. Chancilleria de Granada, exp. 13219.

In 1800, John Murphy presented a petition in the Chancilleria of Granada, the court of final arbitration on disputes concerning noble status, to have his nobility re-affirmed. He felt that his rights were being abused and that he was not recognised by the council authorities in Malaga in spite of previous declarations. This was at times the case, where local traders, members of the Maritime Commerce Association, jealous of the success and wealth of 'outsiders', would raise some issue on noble status, and during the lengthy appeal, often lasting years, the litigant would be deprived of his rights to sit on select committees, to be considered free from tributes and taxes, all rights of hidalgos. And in the case of John Murphy, his negotiations between Hamburg, Veracruz, French ports etc. and ownership of his own vessels would have made him the victim of envy.

".....descendents of one of the principal families of the main nobles and shield bearers of that kingdom, who have never had the slightest note of heresy, unfaithfulness, infamy, in all times considered Apostolic Roman Catholics, and as nobles have been permitted the free use of coat of arms..... having suffered his ascendants the confiscation of many possessions for not abandoning the Catholic religion in revolutions which took place against the church.....in the town of Casabermeja (his home town in Spain) he was received as Hidalgo, in a noble state, in the same way in the city of Malaga, freed from all taxes and council charges, this to John Murphy and his two sons John and Mathew.....who in the past year had an army colonel lodge himself in their house, they protested, claimed their status of Hidalgo, and the colonel withdrew....."

The court decision was.....in conformity with his possession of hidalgo status that this be continued and safeguarded with exemption from all tributes which are the custom of the said city, and in these kingdoms which protect the hidalgos, exempting them from all taxes, and of council occupations..... that he not be prevented from using his coat of arms in his houses and other places which suit him..... signed 15th. January, 1800.

Archivo Historico Provincial de Malaga, legajo 3201, folio 990, legajo 3202, folio 816.

One of his sons was established as part of the family business in Veracruz, and the other in a London office. His principal exports were wine, cloth, spices, and spirits which he manufactured in Malaga. He was the owner of two ships,, "The Esperanza" and "The Ligero."

1706, Dionisius O'Brien, Pellick, Co. Cork, Malaga conceded Knighthood of Santiago . (Political and military governor of Malaga in 1720).

Ref. AHMM, file text, AHN, Madrid, Santiago, exp.5793.

Ps John O'Brien of Pellick and Isabel Barry of Ballinhassig.

PGPs Conald O'Brien and Juana Walter of Walterstown, Co. Cork.

MGP James Barry and Kathleen Barry.

In 1752 his son John O'Brien was also conceded Knighthood of Santiago. (He is an army brigadier.)

Ref. AHN, Madrid, Santiago, exp.5794.

Ps Dionisius O'Brien and Alexa O'Connor of Strasbourg.

MGP Constantine O'Connor of Co. Offaly and Cecilia Stokes of Mitchelstown, Co. Meath.

1768, Thomas Quilty, Waterford and Malaga, conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref. Chancilleria de Granada, exp.15716.

Ps William Quilty and Kathleen Power.

PGPs Thomas Quilty and Margaret Walsh.

MGPs Edmund Power and Juliana Fitzgerald.

All his family are from Co. Waterford and Limerick.

His family were and are old Christians, without stain of Jews, Negros, Arabs, Mulattos, nor the newly converted to our Holy Catholic faith.

His maternal grandfather lost his life in the war against the infidels.

In direct line Thomas Quilty is descended from the celebrated Spanish king Mylesius of eternal memory.

His uncle Mathew Quilty was until his death hidalgo in the city of Malaga.

Archivo Historico Provincial de Malaga, lejajo 3289, folios 560, 618. Inventory of his possessions.

1778, William Terry, Ballinterry, Co. Cork and Malaga, conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref.AHMM, legajo 45, 8 .

Male line

William Terry , born 1715, married Margaret MacNamara, born 1716

Ps Ignacius Terry, born 1686 and Catherine Stackpole, born 1691

PGPs William Terry of Cork and Mary –daughter ofWolfe of Co. Limerick

MGPs Philip Stackpoole, Mayor of Limerick and Jane Creagh

PGGP Dominick Terry, named Viscount of Limerick in 1631, lost his lands and property to Cromwell.

Female line

Margaret MacNamara, daughter of John MacNamara and Mary Ronayne

PGPs Timothy MacNamara and Eleanor, daughter of John Supple

MGPs Thomas Ronayne, mayor of Yougal and Jane, daughter of Robert Mead

Son of marriage Ramon Terry, Malaga, officer in Spanish army.

Confirmed by Ulster King of Arms, Chichester Fortescue, 7th July, 1789

Daughter of marriage Margaret Terry married Thomas Patrick Ryan of El Puerto de Santa Maria.

Son Ramon Terry, army officer.

Dioscesan Archive, parroquia de Sagrario, Cathedral of Malaga.

Book of Matrimonios, index 1734 - 1792. Irish marriages extracted.

(This book of marriages is incomplete as many of the records were burnt during the civil war.)

1734 Timothy Maloney, Elena Canely

1736 Daniel Nolan, Maria Talbot

1742 Timothy Donoban, Catherine Talbot

1746 Pedro Mayoney, Dionesia Galaesa

1755 Juan O'Nel, Francisco Gallando

1760 Jacoba Gough, Maria Quilty

1763 Thomas Flanagan, Ana Bornifos

1776 Patrick O'Donovan, Francisca Lolves

1791 Timothy MacNamara, Ana Maria Murphy.

The English traveller Swinburne, writing in his "Travels through Spain, 1775 – 1776", visited Malaga, and referred to its Irish military governor, a General O'Connor. He mentions that O'Connor lived in a house with monkeys and bears to frighten off intruders.

Cordoba

1724, Andrew Carol, Veagh, (Co. Donegal), conceded title of Hidalgo

Ref. Chancilleria de Granada, exp.3418.

Ps John Carol of Ballibrack and Margaret O'Creean of Knock.

PGPs Daniel Carol and Mary Carol..

MGPs Andrew O’Crian of Sligo and Margaret Birmingham.

Genealogy confirmed by James Terry, king of arms of James II.

He is a captain of Spanish infantry in the Regiment of Waterford.

His brother, Daniel Carol, a captain in Spanish service was conceded a Knighthood of Santiago, 1706.

Ref. AHN Madrid, Santiago, exp. 1577.

Granada

1832, Joseph O’Lawlor, Co. Kildare, conceded title of Hidalgo,

and also to his three sons Jose, Juan and Fernando.

Ref. Chancilleria de Granada, exp.13703.

Field-marshal in Spanish service, Knight of San Hermenegilda and San Fernando.

Ps Peter O’Lawlor and Mary O’Brennan.

PGPs Joseph O’Lawlor and Juana Vicars.

PGGPS William O’Lawlor and Sarah Dooley.

MGPs Joseph Vicars and Mary O’Sullivan.

MGGPs John Vicars and Ana O’Brien.

Cadiz

The 18th. century was a golden age for Cadiz. The monopoly of trade with the Indies had been transferred from Seville and galleons arriving laden with the riches of the Americas made it one of the richest communities in Europe. Its governor from 1780 to 1786 was General Alexander O’Reilly, a progressive leader, who initiated many public works, including street paving, parks, rubbish collection and provision for the poor. Its cosmopolitan atmosphere, with three theatres, cafes, foreign newspapers, its port crammed with vessels made it a magnet for foreign traders including the Irish. Its municipal archives detail concessions of Hidalgo titles, but not ordinary registration. However Julian Walton has demonstrated that over the century, in the censuses taken, in total over 300 Irish are registered. (ref. Julian Walton, Census records of the Irish in 18th. century Cadiz, Irish Genealogist, Vol.6, no. 6., 1985, pp. 748 – 756.) Not only merchants, but shopkeepers, innkeepers, barbers, clerks etc. are to be found listed.

1753, James Gough of St.Malo in France and Cadiz conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref. AHMC , Cabildo p.13.

Baptised on 3rd. November, 1692 in St.Malo.

The Gough family established in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII in 1530.

There were three sons Jacob, Edward and Patrick.

Jacob and Edward were created Knights by Queen Elizabeth, and the land of Kilmankien given to Edward in Co. Wexford.

Jacob died without issue.

Edward Gough

Mary White = Thomas Gough = Mary Fitzgerald of Co. Cork.

Edward Gough = Margaret Bleuse

Jacob Gough = Juana Luker

Edward Gough and Anastasia Browne of Kemare

Member of Parliament in Dublin for James II in 1689.

|
James Gough

Papers confirmed by William Hawkins, King of Arms, 30th April, 1717, at court of James III in Paris, declares that Edward Gough of Dunkirk owned much property in Co. Cork which was lost to the forces of Cromwell, that he was a member of parliament in Dublin. Andrew Lee, William Darrington and Michael de Rothe, fieldmarshall, and Francisco Lee, colonel, all in the Regiment of Ireland, certify that Edward Gough lost his property and goods in Cork and Waterford. Following the revolution the family moved to France to Dunkirk.

1770, Nicolas Jennet (also written as Gennet), Drogheda and Cadiz, conceded title of Hidalgo. Lived in 125, Calle de Laurel, Cadiz.

Ref. AHMC, Actas Capitulares, L10.599

Presented as a genealogical tree, with comments.

descended from Rowland Jennet.

Rowland Jennet came to Ireland with King John in year 1211. He was a descendent of David La Fless, Count of Normandy, and second brother of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

Rowland Gennet = Juliana, daughter of Marmaduke St.Leger of Devonshire.

|
John Gennet = Ana, daughter of Gerald Aylmar of Balrath in Co. Meath.

|
Patrick Gennet = Barbara, daughter of Thomas Warrens of Co. Louth.

|
Edward Gennet = Monica, daughter of John Preston of Gormanstown in Co. Meath.
family of Viscount Preston of Gormanstown created by Edward IV

|
John Gennet = Dorothea, daughter of Richard Plunket of Beaulieu in Co. Louth.

|
James Gennet = Susana, daughter of Edward Clinto of Co. Louth.

|
Patrick Gennet = Caroline, daughter of Edward Beatagh of Moynalty in Co. Louth.

|
Rowland Gennet = Mary, daughter of Hugh MacMahon, Count of Monaghan.

|
John Gennet = Kathleen, daughter of Lucas Neterville of Dowth in Co. Meath,
made Viscount of Dowth in 1640

|
Jacob Gennet = Ana, daughter of John Taylor of Worde in Co. Dublin.

|
Richard Jennet of Drogheda = Ines, daughter of Patrick Bellew of Bermeath.
had 3 sons

|
Jacob Jennet = Mary, daughter of Christopher D'arcy of Platin in Co. Meath.

|
Patrick Jennet = Ana, daughter of John Dowdall.
Captain in the regiment of Finglas, died in the attack on Drogheda by Cromwell.

|
Patrick Jennet = Kathleen, daughter of alderman of Drogheda.

|
Christopher Jennet = Kathleen, daughter of Edward Geoghan, Castletown, W'meath.

The ancient residence of the Jennet family is one mile from Drogheda, on the road to Dublin. The inhuman destruction of Cromwell, a few days after disembarking in Dublin in 1649 with 10,000 soldiers to take Drogheda by sword, killing all the women, men and children and destroyed all before them, and none suffered more than the Jennet family.

Christopher Jennet was a Captain in the infantry of Bellew, in service of James II.

Patrick Jennet = Leonor, daughter of Richard Dowdall, of Co. Louth, originally of Normandy.

The memorable battle of the Boyne near Oldbridge between James II William III was a fatal defeat of the Irish soldiers. The Jennet family lost all their possessions.

Jacob Jennet
priest in Dunboyne

Christopher Jennet

Richard Jennet = Mariana,
daughter of Edmund Dowdall

Patrick Jennet
in religious orders, died Cadiz

Augustin Jennet

Nicolas Jennet = Mariana, daughter of Ferran of Cadiz

Genealogy confirmed by Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms.

Signed in Cadiz by the British consul, Josiah Hardy.

Witnessed by Robert Fleming.

1769, Nicolas Langton, Kilkenny, conceded title of Hidalgo. Lived in 132, Calle de Calvario, Cadiz. Ref. AHMC, Actas Capitulares, L 10.597.

(In the case of Nicolas Langton, the document of his petition is complete and legible, with a genealogical tree, and various detailed comments interspersed in the tree, which are included.)

Genealogy of the ancient family of Langton of Kilkenny in Ireland.

According to Dugdale and other renowned authors it is known that the noble and ancient family of Langton were lords of many great estates not only in the counties of Lincoln and Eboracia but also of Essex and Somerset, that also were barons of Walton and lords of Lewe in Lancashire where they had vast possessions, and of these the family Langton of Kilkenny had its origin.

“All for religion”

John Langton of Langton in the county of Eboracia (York) = Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Nevill

Stephen Langton, uncle of this John, celebrated for his writings, Doctor and Chancellor of the University of Paris, was Archbishop of Cantuarua and Cardinal in the year 1206.

Thomas Langton of Langton, Baron of Farnely and Huddlestone = Margaret died 1280
daughter of John de la Pont

John Langton, Baron of Farnely and Huddlestone = Anastasia, daughter of John Varasar of Weston

John Langton, eldest son

Richard Langton, second son = Margaret, daughter
of John Langton, Baron of Walton

John Langton = Margaret, daughter of William Rothe of Haverford West, Wales

Thomas Francisco Langton

Richard Langton, died 1483, = daughter of John Langton
of Co. of Lincoln

John Langton went to Ireland in 1486 = Letitia, daughter of Jenkin Rothe, son
to avoid the fate of those who followed of John Rothe of Callan in 1491.
the House of York and supported
Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck

General Rothe is descendent of this John. A descendent of Letitia Rothe was the counter-reformation
bishop David Rothe, who re-occupied St. Canice's cathedral for Rome.

Richard Langton, died 1566 = Isabel, daughter of William Blancheville of Blanchevilletown

Letitia, daughter of William Daniel = Nicolas Langton = Nicolasa, daughter of
of Kilkenny, died 1604 died 1629 Patrick Archer
(first marriage) (second marriage)

This Nicolas constructed a house in Kilkenny in 1609, where until now lived his family. He then went
to London where he obtained a patent which constituted Kilkenny as a city, and he was governor there
in 1610. He bought the estate of Grenan Croghtonomona and increased his fortune, that if it hadn't
been for the revolutions in this kingdom, his property would have been of value of 12,000 pounds
sterling.

This Nicolas and Leticia, his first wife, were related in the 3rd. and 4th. degree, but Malachy
Maldowney, Archbishop of Tuam gave them dispensation in 1588. He died in Grennan, and is buried
in the tomb of his family in the church of St. John in Kilkenny.

(first marriage to Letitia Daniel)

-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
Stephen, Michael, Joseph, Peter, Matias, James Langton = Mary Ann, daughter
Francisco, Nicolas, Mary, Juana son of Nicolas of John Rothe, son
of Grenan of Peter of Kilkee

This Joseph, born 1594, was a priest in the Dominican order, and having lived some 30 years in
Ireland, went to Valladolid, where he died in 1659.

This James lost his estates in Grenan, when they were confiscated in 1641, as is indicated in the book
of confiscations of lands in Ireland, written by William Petty

Joseph Langton, died 1676 = Margaret, daughter of Butler
From the book entitled 'Petition in vindication', it is known that to this Joseph they returned his
castle and lands after the restoration of Charles II for his loyalty to the royal family

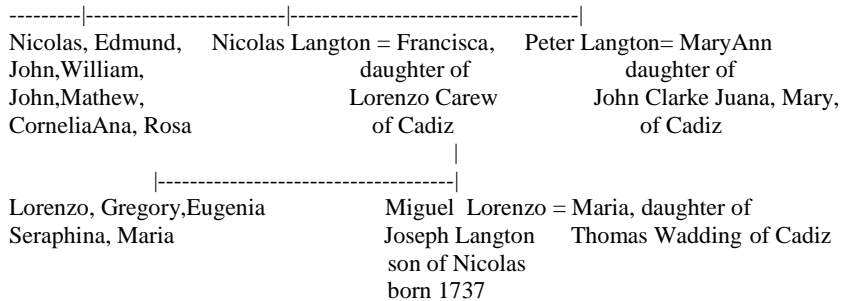
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
James, Peter, Nicolas, Joseph, Francisca, Letitia, Margaret, Mary

(second marriage of Nicolas Langton and Nicolasa Archer)

-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
Michael Langton = Ana, daughter of William Murphy Edward, Thomas, Robert,
died 1683 died 1687 Kathleen, Anabella, Margaret
Anastasia, Catalina, Cecilia,
Margaret, Cecilia, Francisca

Nicolas Langton, son of Michael = Juana, daughter of William Shee

-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
Michael, William, Jacob, Michael Langton = Leonor, Nicolas Ley = Ana,
Richard, Jacob, Silvester, daughter of daughter of
William, Mary, Anastasia, Peter Rothe Nicolas Langton
Margaret, Isabel, Nicolasa, 1
Dorothea Lorenzo Ley married in Cadiz,
where Nicolas was born



(** A vestment , a pair of dalmatics such as worn by Bishops, in St.Kieran’s college, Kilkenny, was donated by Peter Langton, with the dedication on the linings “The gift of Mr.Peter Langton to the Parish of St.Mary, pray for the soul of Mrs Mary Ann Langton, alias Clarke, who died in Cadiz, 1762.” Personal communication from Clodna Devitt, Textile Conservation Studio, Dublin.)

1749, Lorenzo Ley, Kilkenny and Cadiz, conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref. AHMC, Actas Capitulares, L10.589.

Descended from the noble family of Langton of Lancaster in England and of John Langton, who was the first to go to Kilkenny.

Ps Nicolas Ley and Ana Langton.

PGPS Thomas Ley and Isabel , daughter of James Kealy of Goturan.

PGGPS Nicolas Ley and Mary Duff.

MGPS Nicolas Langton and Juana, daughter of Robert Shee of Upper Court.

MGGPS Michael Langton, died 1683 and Ana, daughter of Patrick Murphy, governor of Kilkenny in 1642.

The status of Lorenzo Ley is confirmed in the port of Waterford by the parish priests Peter Bellew, William Ballard, John Kennedy, Antony Mac Namara, John Higgins, John Fitzgerald, James Farrell, Henry Roche, Thomas Hennessy, Antony Knowles.

It is also confirmed by the following business men in Waterford.

Edward Fitzgerald, Stephen Fitzgerald, William Mayne, Michael Sherlock, William Fagan, William Murphy, James Archdekin, William Aylward, Michael Fitzgerald.

In Cadiz, witness is given by Antony Butler, Raymond Aylward, James Linch, Peter Strange, Patrick Martin.

The documents are all signed by the Marquess of Cañada (William Terry)

1789, Pedro Alonso O’Crouley, Cadiz, and La Isla de Leon, conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref. Archivo Municipal de San Fernando, and AHMC, L10.668.

Ps. Demetrius O’Crouley of Limerick and Mary O’Donnell of Ballymurphy, Co. Clare.

PGPs Charles O’Crouley of Ribany, Co. Cork and Helen Power of Drumbarry, Co. Limerick.

PGGPS Timothy O’Crouley and Honrata O’Reilly of Co. Cavan.

PGGGPs Maurice O’Crouley and Sarah O’Sullivan of Co. Cork.

PGGGGPs Charles O’Crouley and Maria O’Mahony of Bandon.

PGGGGGPs Cormac O’Crouley of Carberry, Co. Cork

His sister Mary was wife of John de Courcy, 18th Baron of Kinsale.

Genealogy signed in Dublin 28th.August, 1771 by William Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, authorised by Lord Townsend, Viceroy and Captain-general of that kingdom. The statement confirms that Pedro Alonso O’Crouley of Cadiz is a legitimate descendent by direct paternal line of

Cormac O’Crouley , nobleman, in Co. Cork. Signed by Hawkins and stamped with his seal of office in the Royal castle of Dublin, 28th.August, 1771.

Statement by the Bishop of Dublin. I, John Carpenter, by the grace of God and the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland., believe that the foregoing genealogy is genuine. Signed in Dublin and stamped with our seal, 17th.September, 1771.

Statement by the Bishop of Limerick. Daniel, by the grace of God and the Sacred Apostolic See, Bishop of Limerick as all know, to whom it may concern and is important, as to us it was found , and completely certain, with faithful witnesses and more than sufficient, that Demetius O’Crouley, son of Charles O’Crouley and Elena Power, truly married Catholics, always free of all stain and suspicion of heresy, descendents of the noble Mylesian lineage, was born in the kingdom of Ireland in this bishopric of Limerick, and was baptised in the parish of Kilfinnane.

(referring to his wife), Mary O’Donnell, daughter of Edmund O’Donnell and Mary Davrin, very distinguished Catholics, married, and like his family, free of all stain and suspicion of heresy, coming from the noble Mylesian lineage., born and baptised in the kingdom of Ireland, in the bishopric of Clare, in the parish of Kilfenora.

.....that the said Demetrius O’Crouley and the said Mary O’Donnell were united in legitimate marriage by the Rev.Mortough O’Hehir, legitimate pastor in that time of the parish church of St.Michael in this city of Limerick, also the two named people left this city by boat for the city of Cadiz in the kingdom of Spain. Signed in our hand 6th.February, 1761, Daniel of Limerick, by order of the Bishop of Limerick.

Personal witnesses who know Pedro O’Crouley by sight, that his marriage is legitimate, that his genealogy is correct,

Dionicius O’Driscoll, priest in the city of Cadiz,

John Lynch, colonel in cavalry regiment, of Co. Galway,

Agustin Wall, lieutenant colonel, Knight of Santiago, of Dungarvan,

James MacLaughlin.

Declaration by the English consul James Duff, in Cadiz, 20th.February, 1778, confirms the authenticity of the documents.

(There are extensive references to Pedro Alonso O’Crouley in the Provincial Archives of Cadiz. Not only was he a successful merchant, but he was also known for his art collection and for his writing. He had thousands of antique coins, and over two hundred paintings, including examples by van Dyck, Velasquez, Murillo, Brugel and Rubens . He was known for his translation into Spanish of Joseph Addison’s “Dialogue on the usefulness of antique coins” in 1795. In a biographical index of famous citizens of Cadiz by Serafin Pao y Ruiz, he was described as an archaeologist and coin collector, who spoke Latin, French and English with perfection.

He is also known as the author of “A description of the kingdom of New Spain”, which he wrote following a visit to Mexico as a young man aged twenty four, such journeys being typical at that time, organised by the father, head of the family business, to teach his eventual successor the practicalities of colonial trade. The book deals with the Indian culture, legends, flora and fauna, illustrated with his own sketches.(This book was published in translation some thirty years ago in Dublin by Sean Galvin, and occasionally surfaces in antique booksellers’ lists.)

His house, still standing is at no.6, Calle Manuel Rances, in Cadiz, and the O’Crouley coat of arms can be seen above the entrance, the wild boar of the O’Crouleys visible. His portrait is hung in the Municipal gallery, and he, complete with his family and black slave are to be found in a collection of paintings published in Madrid in 1958, “La Pintura española y el reloj,” and is attributed to Nicolás Delarriba, entitled “La familia O’Cronley”, private collection, Madrid.)

1759, George O’Crimen, Waterford, and Cadiz, conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref. AHMC, cabildo.

Baptised in Waterford by Father John Kennedy, 11th.November, 1717. Godparents Robert Lee and Mary Williams.

Family originally from Caherbullig(?) ,Co. Cork, on banks of the river Legza (?), on territory called in Gaelic ‘Dromatimore’, there is to be found the castle of the O’Crimen.They lost all through Cromwell in the war of religion.

Ps Daniel O’Crimen and Mary Phelan .

Genealogy confirmed by the Ulster King of Arms in Dublin, 10th.May, 1750.

and by Peter, bishop of Waterford,

William O’Mara, bishop of Kerry,

David Conry, dean of the cathedral of Waterford,John St.Leger, Jesuit, priest of St.Patricks in Waterford.

1790, Clinton, Henry and John O’Dogherty, Cadiz and Inishowen.

Genealogy recognised by Ulster King of Arms, Sir Chichester Fortescue , 4th.November, 1790. (No data on their Spanish hidalguia exists in the archives in Cadiz, however the fact that they were accepted as cadets in the Spanish navy would automatically indicate their being recognised as of a noble Irish line as only sons of nobility were accepted as cadets.)

Ref. genealogical data taken largely from personal communications and conversations with Dr.Ramon O’Dogherty of San Fernando.

Sir John O’Dogherty, Knight,died 1566 = Bridget, daughter of Hugh O’Donnell knighted by Perrot, 1589

25th. direct descendant of Finian of Innishowen

Sir John O’Dogherty = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Owen McToole MacSweeney,
Tanist in Co. Donegall

Cahir O’Dogherty John O’Dogherty = Elizabeth, daughter of O’Cahane
no issue

Owen O’Dogherty = Mary, daughter of Constantine O’Rourke

Cahir O’Dogherty, 1667 = Bridget, daughter of Maolmordha, Miles O’Reilly, Co. Cavan

Owen O’Dogherty,died 1732 = Margaret, daughter of Henry O’Cassidy

John O’Dogherty = Margaret, daughter of Richard O’Kelly of Cormy,Co. Cavan

Owen O’Dogherty =Jane, daughter of James Brown, Henry O’Dogherty,
died 1784 Doctor of Divinity, Sorbonne

Henry O’Dogherty John O’Dogherty Clinton Dillon O’Dogherty

These three sons, all under-age, moved to Cadiz with their uncle, Henry O’Dogherty, charged with their education The three sons entered the Spanish navy as cadets. Clinton died in Jamaica in 1805, Henry died in Veracruz in 1803.

(For the distinguished naval career of John O’Dogherty, see Samuel Fannin, ‘From Inis Eoghain to San Fernando’, *Irish Roots*, issue 37, 2001, first quarter.)

The direct line continues with John O’Dogherty.

John O’Dogherty = Maria Josefa Macedo
1775 – 1847

John O’Dogherty = Maria Navaja
1809-1840

Ramon Salvador O'Dogherty = Isabel Sanchez
1835-1902

Pascual O'Dogherty = Cayetana Sanchez Zuazo
1886- 1964

Ramon O'Dogherty, The O DOCHARTAIGH
born 1919, lives in San Fernando, near Cadiz.

1778, Antony and John O'Dwyer, sons of Demetrius O'Dwyer, Clonmel and Cadiz, captains in the Granaderos, Infantry of Irlanda, conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref. AHMC 110.622.

“VIRTUS SOLA NOBILITAS”

Genealogy of Antonio O'Dwyer.

Donato the Great O'Dwyer = daughter of O'Brien, Prince of Thomondia
of Kilnamona, Co. Tipperary

Antony O'Dwyer = daughter of the Great O'Kennedy of Ormondia

Antony O'Dwyer, lived in 1175 = Isabel, daughter of O'Kennedy

Charles O'Dwyer = Elena, daughter of O'Brien, king of Thomondia

Philip O'Dwyer = Honeria, daughter of O'Carol, prince of Elia

John O'Dwyer = Sara, daughter of Burke

Antony O'Dwyer married in 1273 = Mary, daughter of McCarthy, great prince of Desmond

Cornelius O'Dwyer = Leonor, daughter of Butler, family of Ormond

William O'Dwyer = Honeria, daughter of MacWilliam of House of Clanricard
Baron of Kilnemanagh

Edmund O'Dwyer = Kathleen, daughter of Jacob Butler of House of Ormond

Philip O'Dwyer, Baron of Kilmenagh = Margaret, daughter of Butler of Ormond

Demetrius O'Dwyer = Juana, daughter of Butler, Lord of Dunboyne

Antony O'Dwyer, Baron = Juana, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald

Gorman O'Dwyer = daughter of O'Carol, Prince of Elia

Antony O'Dwyer = Kathleen, daughter of William Bourk, Edmund O'Dwyer = daughter of Mulryan
lived 1567 made Lord Baron of Castleconnell by
no issue Queen Elizabeth, 1580

no issue Charles O'Dwyer = Gilena, daughter of O'Dwyer of Derrimore

Philip O'Dwyer = Daughter of Purcell, Baron of Loughmore

Michael Sutton was known and accepted as a noble during his four years there. After his four years in Gibraltar, he was given a pardon and in 1694 he returned to his old house in Waterford.

His son Raymund lived in the Calle Doblones (now called Manuel Rances, the same street where Alonso O'Crouley lived.) He died in 1762.

(His son, the Count of Clonard, married Serafina Langton, daughter of Nicolas Langton, merchant, originally from Kilkenny. see AHPC, Disposiciones testamentarias de Nobles, 21v, 1763, pv4501. folio 666.)

1769, Dominick Terry, Ballinterry, Co. Cork and Cadiz, conceded title of Hidalgo
Ref. AHMC Actas Capitulares.

Ps Ignacius Terry and Catherine Stackpole

PGPs Wiliam Terry and Mary, daughter of Wolfe

MGPs Philip Stackpole, Mayor of Limerick and Jane Creagh

PGGP Dominick Terry

Brother of William Terry of Malaga.

Archives of the Diocesan Curia in Cadiz.

In what was the Womens' Hospital – hospital de mujeres – in Calle Hospital de Mujeres, constructed in 1749, is the Archivo de la Curia Diocesana. According to church law of the time, a will made before a notary which included a request for masses to be said after death required that a copy of that section of the will be lodged with this church register.

These archives are extremely faded and in a poor worm-eaten condition. They are packed in bundles, one for each year throughout the 18th. C. Despite their state, it was possible to extract names of Irish who had added to their will a clause for masses to be said.

Following this first step, one can then pursue these persons further in the Provincial Archives of Cadiz in 12, Calle Cristobal Colon. There all legal documents between mainly Irish merchants and their notaries, wills, legal agreements, contracts, powers to act, can be extracted and studied..

Irish names found in the Curia archive.

| | | |
|------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1732 | Raimondo Geraldino. (Fitzgerald) | Miguel Hore |
| 1733 | Nicolas Antonio Geraldino | Edmundo Hall |
| 1735 | Juan (John) Farel | 1765 Elena Day |
| | Ana Geraldino | Isabel Fitzgerald |
| 1736 | Juan Butler | 1766 Juana Geraldino |
| | Valentin Gant | Diego (Jack) Gough |
| 1737 | Guillermo (William) Blacke | 1767 Juan Brenock |
| | Ricardo Boyton | 1768 Margarita Geynan |
| | Juan Blanco (White) | Teresa Gould |
| | David Grand | Juan Hogan |
| 1739 | Patricio Clausey | 1769 Antonio Butler |
| | Juan Gilson | 1771 Maria Harrold |
| 1752 | Ricardo (Richard) Hore | 1772 Guillermo Butler |
| 1753 | Margarita Bari | Lorenzo Gavally |
| | Robert Crew | 1773 Diego French |
| | Ana Stafford | 1776 Ana Clarke |
| | Antonio Fitzgerald | 1777 Gerardo Barry |
| 1754 | Francisca Careu | Juan Bermingham |
| | Miguel Flui | Julian O'Callaghan |
| 1756 | Elena Doyle | 1778 Felipe Hacket |
| | Guillermo Fauler | 1779 Bartoleme Fitzsimon |
| 1761 | Francisca Gough | Domingo French |
| 1762 | Mariana Clarke | 1780 Carlos Dowdell |
| 1763 | Nicolas Tomas Geraldino | Diego Patricio Geynan |
| 1764 | Hugh Conan | 1782 Diego Cnuy |

| | | | |
|------|--|------|---|
| 1784 | Monica Bodkin Edmundo Galvally Nicolas Jennet | 1792 | Maria Josefa Everardo Agustin Gennet |
| 1786 | Luis Butler | 1793 | Enrique (Henry) Hayden |
| 1787 | Jorge Crimen Isabel Davis | 1794 | Nicolas Antonio Geraldino |
| 1789 | Jorge Butler Maria Josefa Cantillo(n) Juan Gallagher | 1795 | Maria Josefa Jennet |
| | | 1799 | Maria Cahill |
| | | 1800 | Juana Cologan |

Parroquia de Nuestra Señora del Rosario

Calle Rosario, s/n

Cadiz 11004

Register of deaths of Irish residents in Cadiz

Taken from Libro 205 (moderno). Where names of women are different, these are maiden names.

Isabel Maria Fleming, Cadiz, daughter of Francisco Julian Fleming and Margarita Fallon. Age 3, 1787

Jana Philips and Mulloni(y), Cork, widow of Marcos Mulloni. Age 75, 1787

Isabel Davis, Dublin, widow of Miguel Ichazzo, 1787.

Jorge Cramen, widow of Cathalina White, 1787

Maria Harrison, Cadiz, daughter of Guillermo Harrison and Magdalena Julian Obion.(O'Brien ?), infant, 1788.

Francisco Antonio Terry, Cadiz, son of Domingo Thomas and Cathalina Terry, infant, 11 months, 1788

Juana Jones, Dublin, widow of Guillermo Cote (Coty ?) Age 83, 1788.

Joan Bautista (John the Baptist) Callagher, priest, Baltinglass, age 79, 1789.

Ambrose Rush, Galway, husband of Maria Barai(Barry), age 80, 1789.

Elena Power, Waterford, daughter of David Power and Elena Suisma, age 19, 1789.

Francisco Jorge Butler, Kilkenny, widow of Maria Linch, age 65, 1789.

David Hearn, Ireland, son of Juan Mathias Hearn and Maria Ofiling (O'Phelan ?), age 30, spinster.

Alejo MacNamara, Waterford, married to Maria MacNamara, age 66, 1790.

Maria Antonia Noble, married to Manuel Maria Vargas, and first marriage to Bartoleme Valois (Walsh), age 42, 1790.

Alejandro Maguire, Co. Fermanagh, age 80, doctor of medicine, 1790.

Cathalina MacNamara, Cadiz, married to Nicolas Power, age 37, 1790.

Marcos Antonio Archdekin, Cadiz, son of Juan Archdekin and Maria Leonar Meagher, age 55, bachelor, 1790.

Margarita Shee, Kilkenny, daughter of Nicolas Shee and Margarita Archer, age 75, spinster, 1791.

Maria Josefa Barry, Cadiz, daughter of Juan Barry and Maria Mercedes Jimenez, age infant, 4 months, 1791.

Maria Archbold, Waterford, married to Thomas Hearn, age 30, 1791.

Maria Josefa Escudero and Mac Donell, Bilbao, widow of Reinaldo MacDonell, age 80, 1791.

Enrique (Henry) Hayden, Waterford, son of Diego Hayden and Maria Bray, age 76, bachelor.

Andres Blake, Galohay, (Galway), son of Agustin Blake and Marcela Brone, age 75, bachelor, 1793.

Josef Barron, Waterford, son of Guillermo Barron and Elena Colins, age 42, bachelor, 1793.

Blas Mullony, Buenos Aires, the Indies, son of Juan Mullony and Francisca Garcia, age 34, bachelor, 1794.

Maria Waters, Cork, widow of Hugo O'Farrey, age 45, 1795.

Engracia Power, Waterford, married to Antonio Solan, age 64, 1795.

Diego Murphy, Waterford, married to Maria Conan, age 76, 1795.

Sara Berney, Pilltoron (?), married to Marey Josef Power, age 48, 1796.

Alfonso Everet, Featheral, Co. Tipperary, married to Santiago Canivero, age 43, 1796.
 Diego Trecy, Thomatown, Waterford, son of Juan Trecy and Ana O'Donovan, age 72, bachelor, 1798.
 Carlos Hore, Waterford, son of Felipe Hore and Elena MacClaken, age 82, bachelor, 1798.
 Hugo Donnoghue, son of Daniel and Margarita Doonoghue,(sic), sudden death, age 33, bachelor, 1798.
 Maria Terry, Cadiz, daughter of Antonio Terry and Josefa Villa, age 5, 1798.
 Antonia Terry, Cadiz, daughter of Antonio Terry and Josefa Villa, age 5, 1798.
 Diego Archdekin, Cadiz, son of Juan Archdekin and Leonor Alcaghet, age 70, bachelor, 1798.
 Daniel Donnoghue, Cork, married to Margarita Kelly, age 72, 1799.
 Nicolas Durberry, Ireland, daughter of Jorge Durberry and Beatrix Linart, age 29, spinster, 1799.

El Puerto de Santa Maria.

1726, Nicolas Antony Fitzgerald, Waterford and El Puerto de Santa Maria, conceded title of Hidalgo.
 Ref. AHMC, exp. 10.570

Ps Michael Fitzgerald and Margaret Sutton
 PGPs Nicolas Fitzgerald and Isabel Power
 PGGPs Richard Fitzgerald and Helena Gall
 MGPB Bernard Sutton and Kathleen Lombard of Waterford
 MGGPS Nicolas Sutton and Ana, daughter of Robert White of Leixslip

Many of this family fled to France, A Nicolas Fitzgerald was mayor of St.Malo.
 The Fitzgerald family originate from Gorteens in Co. Kilkenny

1732, John Fleming, El Puerto de Santa Maria, conceded title of Hidalgo.
 Ref. AHMPMSM.

No details of ancestry.

Wife Helen Margaret Geynan

Children.

Robert Thomas Richard Fleming, baptised 14th.September, 1721 by Father Ambrose Bray.

Joseph Antony Fleming, baptised 5th.August, 1725 by Father James Power.

Frances Antony John Andrew Joseph Fleming.

Lawrence Santiago Joseph Michael Fleming, baptised 11th.August, 1731.

1774, Alexander MacNamara, of Waterford and El Puerto de Santa Maria, conceded title of Hidalgo.
 Ref. AHMPMSM.

His geneaolgy begins with Mylesius, King of Galicia.

The eight sons of Mylesius became rulers of Ireland in the year of the creation of the world 2737 BC.

Following the birth of Christ, continued the Kings of Ireland.

Carbono was baptised by St.Patrick in 440.

The Princes of Cloincoilean lived in the country between the river Senne and Co. de Galries, longitude 2500 ad latitude 20.

From here proceed the MacNamaras.

Nial, Cumeas the Great,

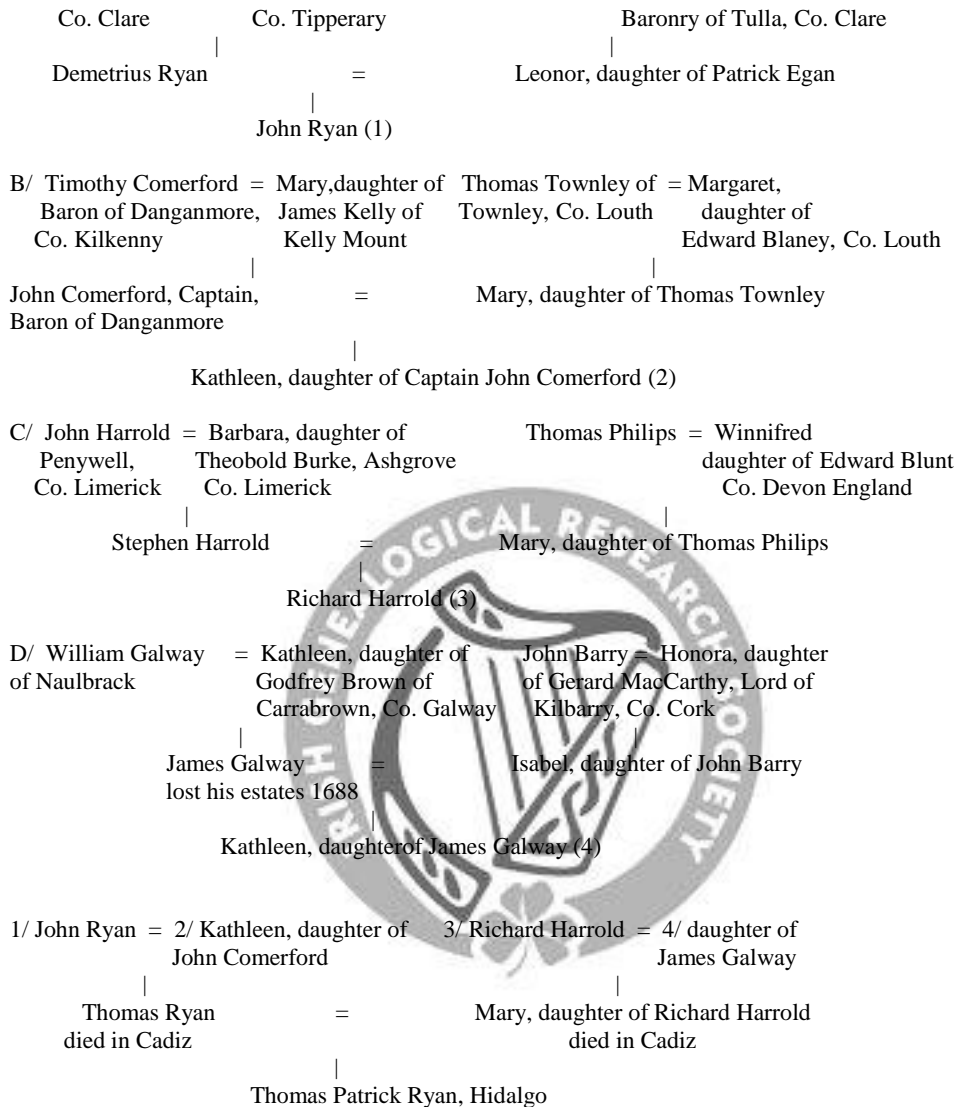
Lochlan, Macon the Wise,

Fannes, Cumeas and MacCan, these were the Princes of Cloincoilean.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Daniel MacNamara = Margaret, daughter of Of Cratiloekiel | of Brian of Carrigoiniel Co. Limerick | Richard Walsh of =Ana, daughter Ballinvella, of John Alyward Co. Waterford |
|---|--|--|

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Malachias MacNamara = Phephalia, d. of Of Cratilloekiel | John Clancy of -, Co. Clare | Robert Walsh=Ana, d. of John Lincollen of Dublin |
|--|--------------------------------|---|

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Cornelius MacNamara = Matilda, d. of Cormac | Martin Walsh=Maria, d. of |
|---|---------------------------|



Notes on the four branches.

- A. The Ryan family descended by direct line from the Barons of Tullay, a title which is now extinguished, and had estates in Co. Carlow confiscated by Cromwell and they lost estates in Co. Clare for their loyalty to James II.
- B. The illustrious family of Comerford, in times past Barons of Dunganmore in Co. Kilkenny is very ancient, although this title is now extinguished for the lack of a descendent Baron, but by the nuptials contracted by Kathleen Comerford, last offspring of the family, with John Ryan, Hidalgo of Co. Clare, grandfather of this Thomas Patrick Ryan, Hidalgo of Cadiz, the primogeniture has fallen again on John Ryan, Hidalgo of Dunganmore, the eldest brother of the stated Thomas Patrick Ryan, Hidalgo of Cadiz.
- C. The Harrold family of Pennywell, near the city of Limerick, are descended from the Royal Family of Denmark. They came to Ireland in the 12th. century with the Count of Pembroke, and since have

enjoyed a number of possessions in Lienster, near the city of Dublin, as in Co. Limerick, maintained by Martin Harrold, Hidalgo of Pennywell, but he was dispossessed of these in the 1641 Revolution. Note. The other families above detailed of which the actual Thomas Patrick Ryan of Cadiz is descended, have had, and today have the distinction in their respective provinces of being the most illustrious of this Kingdom.

To all those who see this, I William Hawkins, Hidalgo, King of Arms and Chief virtue of the power and authority invested in me by His Majesty, King George III, under the great seal of this Kingdom of Ireland, I certify that Thomas Patrick Ryan, Hidalgo of Cadiz in the Kingdom of Spain, is descended by direct paternal line from Herald of all Ireland, Greetings !And let it be know that I, the said King of Arms, in Demetrius Ryan of Silvergrove and Mongenagh, Baronry of Tullay, Co. Clare, and by direct maternal line from John Harrold, Hidalgo of Pennywell, Co. Limerick, as is verified in his genealogy above, and that the Coats of Arms, which are the same as to be found painted. They belong to Thomas Patrick Ryan, Hidalgo of Cadiz, and in order that it be so known, I give my signature, and with the seal of my office, in Dublin, 22nd. January, 1782. William Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms of All Ireland. I confirm that the seal of Arms is of a round form of gold and silver, under the genealogy.

By the Most Excellent Lietenant General and Governor General of His Majesty of the Kingdom of Ireland, Carlisle.(Place for seal).

At the request of William Hawkins, Hidalgo, who here has signed the genealogy, we certify and declare that the named William Hawkins, by virtue of his patent given under the great seal of this kingdom, is King of Arms and Principal Herald of the said Kingdom, with the name and title of Ulster King of Arms and First Herald of All Ireland, and as such, is the competent official to file the registers of Coats of Arms and genealogies of of the Lords and Nobles of this Kingdom, and to certify them by himself, and by his corresponding deputy, given under our signature, Seal and Coat of Arms in the castle of His Majesty in Dublin, on the 26th. January, 1782.

By order of His Majesty, William Eden.

Wills, Count of Hillsborough, Viscount of Fairford, Hillsborough and Hirwarlin, Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich, and Baron Hill and Hirwarlin, Peer of the Most Illustrious Private Council of His Majesty and Principal Secretary of State of the southern department, I certify and testify where agreed that the Most Excellent Frederick, Count of Carlisle, by whom the previous document is certified, is Lieutenant General and Governor of His Majesty of Ireland, and, to all the deeds and documents so signed, and counter-signed, I witness totally and give credence.

Given under my signature and seal, 23rd. March, 1782.
Hillsborough.(Place for seal).

We, the undersigned special envoy and Ministry Plenipotentiary of His Majesty in the Court of England, certify and declare that My Lord Hillsborough is who has signed and authorised the above certificate, and that at the time that he signed it, I was Secretary of State of His Britannic Majesty, and that in order that it be known, we sign this declaration which bears the Seal of our Coat of Arms, in London, 10th. May, 1782.

Francis Aquinus, Prince of Caramanris. (Place for Seal).

We, the undersigned, by the Grace of God and the Holy Apostolic See, Arcgbishops and Bishops of the Kingdom of Ireland, through this we certify that William Hawkins, King of Arms as he is titled, and for this reason, all truth and credit must be given to this genealogy which he has extracted in fulfillment of his work. Also we certify that all the ancestors of Thomas Patrick Ryan, by the line of the father as well as the mother, who are mentioned in the genealogy, were baptised and legitimate, married according to the rites and ceremonies of the Holy Roman Church, and that because of the Revolution, and persecution of the Catholics, dispossessed of their estates and their possessions stolen, they always maintained themselves firm and true in the Holy Catholic faith, without the least sign of unfaithfulness or infamy. In testimony of the truth,

we give this certificate signed in our hand, and authorised with our Seal in Dublin,
15th. February, 1782.

John Carpenter, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland.
James Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, Patrick Joseph Plunkett, Bishop of Meath, Brother John Thomas
Troy, Bishop of Ossory, and of the Metropolitan church of Armagh, Administrator and Primate of All
Ireland, William Egan, Bishop of Waterford and Limerick.

Peter Benzamin Carpenter, interpreter and official translator of this city and the royal assembly,
certify that I have translated well and correctly the memorandi and notes and certificates of the
genealogy which proceeds from the English language, French and Latin in which the original is
found in a large parchment, which for this purpose Thomas Patrick Ryan showed me, and I
returned after finishing my commission.. Also I have copied and identified the Coats of Arms
which the original contains, placing them in their respective places, and, to make it known, I sign
it in Cadiz, 21st. May, 1783.

P.B.Carpenter.

James Duff, Consul of His Britannic Majesty in the city of Cadiz and El Puerto de Santa Maria.
I certify that I have recognised the translation executed on the 21st. May, 1783 by Peter Benzamin
Carpenter, official interpreter and translator of this city into the castilian language of the
certificate given by William Hawkins in Dublin, King of Arms of All Ireland, on 22nd. January,
1782, and the other certificate given by the Most Illustrious gentlemen, John Carpenter,
Archbishop of Dublin, James Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, Patrick Joseph Plunkett, Bishop of
Meath, Brother John Thomas Troy, Bishop of Ossory and the Metropolitan of Armagh,
Administrator of the Primate of All Ireland, and William Egan, Bishop of Waterford and
Limerick, who respectively have signed in the English and Latin language. I find it clear and
legally correct, and the translation faithfully done, which in all parts corresponds to the original..
I also certify that the signature of William Hawkins, King of Arms, and Francis Aquinus, Prince
of Caramanris, Ambassador of His Majesty, that of Carlisle, Governor General of His Majesty of
the Kingdom of Ireland, that of William Eden, and that of Hillsborough, Count of Hillsborough,
Viscount of Fairford, Hillsborough and Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich, and Baron Hill of
Hirwarlin, are truly in their hand and letter, and as such by which they always authorise, I bear
full witness to, and finally I certify the way of it being executed, and declare that the Hidalguia
in all the Kingdom of Ireland is consistent with the documents which Thomas Patrick Ryan has
presented and have been cited in this certificate, with whose arrangement the parchment is made
and authorised, which includes the certificate of the King of Arms, as well as the Illustrious
Archbishops and Bishops, and in order that the request of Thomas Patrick Ryan be known, I give
this stamped with the Seal of my office.

In Cadiz, 8th. November, 1783., James Duff.

Thomas Patrick Ryan married Margaret Francisca Terry, daughter of William Terry of Malaga in
1769. He lived at 5, Calle Larga, El Puerto de Santa Maria, which is still stand

1730, William Terry, Limerick, El Puerto de Santa Maria, conceded the title
of Marques de Cañada on 12th. August, 1729 and Knight of Santiago in 1712
Ref. AHMC, indice de Actas Capitulares, tomo II, folio 1121, - title of Marques, AHN, Madrid,
Santiago, exp. 804, and personal communication from Kevin Terry, Cork
Ps John Terry, baptised St. Peters, Cork and Mary Ronan of Limerick
PGPs Richard Terry, baptised 8.1.1600, and Helen Fitzgerald
MGPs William Ronan and Helen Stritch
PGGP James Terry, born Cork circa 1570
PGGGP Doninick Terry, born Cork circa 1540

William Terry was baptised in St. Marys, Limerick 1663

He had three brothers, James Terry, baptised 1660, died 1725, Stephen Terry, baptised 1669, and Patrick Terry, baptised 1667. James was the Athlone Herald of Arms at the court of the exiled James II in Paris. (See "James Terry, Athlone Herald, Pedigrees and Papers, 1690-1725" by Charles E. Lart, published 1938 in Exeter.) Stephen Terry was killed at Ceuta and Patrick Terry at Almanza .

Seville

José Maria Blanco y Crespa, 1775 – 1841, widely known by his pen name "Blanco White".

Data taken from genealogical documents in Blanco White archives of Princeton University library.

Box 13, folder 1, re conferring of title of Hidalguia on Guillermo Blanco White, 13th October, 1732.

Box 15, folder 4 , family tree of White family from arrival in Madrid.

Box 15, folder 5, Baptism, Marriage and Death certificates of White family, 1686 – 1810.

Ps Guillermo White , 1745 - 1815 and Maria Gertrudis Crespo y Nieve, 1749 – 1819.

PGPS William White of Seville, 1689 – 1761 and Ann Morragh.

PGGPs Thomas White of Waterford, died 1642 and Maria Nagle.

PGGGPS Bernard White of Dublin and Cecily Browne.

In his published work Blanco White claims that his grandfather William White was conceded the title of Hidalgo which is confirmed in the Princeton papers. He was an outstanding, controversial, intellectual and literary figure, poet, writer and polemicist, known by his pen name "Blanco White", not only in Spain but also in England.

(Ref. "The autobiography of Blanco White", "Letters from Spain", by Blanco White, "Comerciantes irlandeses en la Huelva del siglo XVIII" by Jose Luis Gonzalez Escobar in Los comerciantes en la sociedad andaluza de la ilustración, Cadiz, 1991)

His greatgrandfather moved from Dublin to Waterford, due to Cromwell. His grandfather, William White moved to Seville, where he established a commercial trading house in partnership with Philip Nangle.

His father, William White, returned to Waterford as a young man for a few years, and then went to France to complete his education. His father's business, a partnership with another Irishman called Hercules Plunkett, was the export to England of goods such as wool and fruit. This business prospered from 1737 until it went bankrupt in 1769. He also was the British vice-consul in Seville. The mother of Blanco White was Maria Gertrudis Crespo of Spanish aristocracy. Blanco describing his youth said " My family was like a small Irish colony, whose members continued to preserve the language and many of the customs which the founder brought to Spain." He studied for the priesthood and was ordained in 1799, but had serious reservations about the validity of doctrine and even religion itself. He once told a friend that he never allowed himself to put his opinions on the shelf as settled for ever. He moved to Madrid where he had a secret affair with Magdalena Esquaya who bore him a son. After the French invasion, when he returned to Seville and organised a satirical political magazine, he finally left Spain for England in 1810.

There he wrote a political journal for distribution in Spain, supported by the British government, but earning him the name of traitor in his old country. On attending an Anglican service he was so moved by the singing of a hymn that he converted to this faith and took Anglican orders. He continued writing journal articles , poetry, and he was granted an M.A. by Oxford university, where he became involved in 1825 in favour of Catholic emancipation, especially in their demand for the right to hold public office. Conceding this he insisted would avoid civil war in Ireland. He became increasingly disenchanted with the Anglican church, and the use of theology for political ends, where "high Church and high Toryism" tended to coincide. Out of favour in political and intellectual circles, he moved to Dublin where he stayed with the liberal Anglican archbishop of Dublin, Richard Whately. By now he elaborated his concept in favour of the original Christian teaching, free of dogma, and in 1835 moved to Liverpool where he joined the Unitarian church. This movement was in a sense a development of Arianism, rejected the Holy Trinity, original sin, and saw the Eucharist as a celebration rather than a sacrament. His health, never good, deteriorated and he died in Liverpool in 1841.

His collection of journal articles, poetry, manuscripts and other writings are in the library of Liverpool University and in Oxford at Harris Manchester college.

See also Martin Murphy's biography "Blanco White, self-banished Spaniard", Yale Press, 1989.

1768, Thomas Butler, Carrick-on-Suir and Seville

Ref. Archivo de Castilleja de la Cuesta.

Ps Peter Butler and Mary O'Neill

Thomas Butler was baptised by the Reverend Daniel Dugan in 1701 in Carrick-on-Suir. His godparents were Thomas Wadding and Elena Power.

Thomas Butler married Mary Clarke, daughter of Agustin Clarke of Dublin and Mary Wright. They had six children, Peter, Thomas, Agustin, John, Mary and Mariana.

This Thomas Butler was Lieutenant General in the Spanish army, and John Butler was Field Marshal, and awarded the Knighthood of Santiago.

1802, Baltasar O'Rian, Tipperary and Seville, conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref. Chancillería de Granada, Documentation 1802-1805, Real Provisiones de Estado (301-161-118 y 109).

Ps Daniel O'Rian and Mary Birmingham

PGPs Philip O'Rian and Juana O'Brien

PGGPS John O'Rian and Isabel Butler

PGGGPs Thomas O'Rian and Isabel Clancy

Thomas O'Rian is a brother of Edmund O'Rian, councillor to the Royal Prince, member of the Plenipotenciary Ministry in Madrid

PGGGGs Cornelius O'Rian and Mary O'Mara

PGGGGGPs Edmund O'Rian and Onora O'Dwyer, daughter of Patrick O'Dwyer of Clonaulty

PGGGGGGs Cornelius O'Rian and Mary O'Dwyer, daughter of Philip O'Dwyer of Dran

PGGGGGGGPs Edmund O'Rian and Ana Omeager, daughter of Tadeo, Prince of Bamane

PGGGGGGGGs Cornelius O'Rian and Mary O'Mara, daughter of Richard, Prince of Aomibara in Co. Tipperary

PGGGGGGGGGPs Philip O'Rian and Elena O'Rian, daughter of Daniel O'Rian, Prince of Onoy n Co. Tipperary

PGGGGGGGGGGs Demetrius O'Rian, Prince of Gortenosí, supreme leader of various families in Co. Tipperary and Mary MacCarthy, daughter of the King of Cork

What is presented is certified by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Wexford, of Limerick, of Ossory, who confirm that it is true the relationship and genealogy presented, and also that, for lack of the Books of baptism and marriage, due to the oppression by the infidels, the Irish Catholics have not had any other means to compile and to tell their genealogy but by such certificates in which it is told. The ancestry is referred to in the proposed terms, and all have been baptised according to the Roman ritual the vice-consul of England and Ireland in Seville certifies that the documents are found perfectly correct in the style accustomed to by the Catholics of that kingdom, where the Penal Laws decreed by the British government prevent the holding of baptismal and genealogical registers, as they still prevent the free exercise of the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion.

It is confirmed that the birth and baptism of the applicant is 4th. April, 1776, and that he was baptised in the church of St. Mary in Thurles.

..... that Baltasar O'Rian is descended from one of the sons of Mylesius, King of Galicia, who carried out the conquest of Ireland, and that such original noble Spanish have been treated there as Hidalgos, and that these ancestors of Baltasar O'Rian have been free of charges and contributions in general.

1776, Jacob Terry of Seville and of the Low Country in Flanders conceded title of Hidalgo.

Ref. 1776; Reales Provisiones(301-164-510 y 524).

P Jacob Terry

GP Livino Terry
GGP Abraham Terry
(Probably from an Irish regiment in Flanders).

Archival Sources

BILBAO

Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Bizcaya
CALLE Maria Diaz De Haro, 11,
48013 BILBAO
Tel. 94406 7722

Contact begoña Domenech Gutierrez at begoñadomenech@bizkaia.net
Metro Sal Mamés, exit at Sabrina Arena

They hold a large collection of Irish material, all on computer with instant access. The Gurnica archive with Irish material has been transferred to this archive

MALAGA

Malaga had a substantial wealthy Irish commercial community. Well documented by Professor M.B.Villar Garcia of the University of Malaga, various publications.

Archivo Municipal
Alaeda Principal 23
29001 MALAGA
Tel. 95 2128860

Archivo Histórico
Provincial de Malaga,
Martinez de la Rosa 8,
29009 MALAGA
Tel. 951047810

Archivo Paroquial de Malaga.
To be found in the cathedral. Pass through a hidden door on the left of the altar, up windy stairs to a tiny archive mounted by friendly nuns. There are documented marriages and births of Irish available, but many were burned during the civil war.

HUELVA

Documents on a few Irish families.

Archivo Municipal
Plaza Punto s/n
21003 HUELVA
TEL. 959 210216

LA CORUÑA

Archivo Municipal
Calle Dorán Loriga, 10, 3º
15003 LA CORUÑA

CADIZ

The most important centre for Irish emigration in Spanish port cities. Archives are situated in the old city near the city hall.

Archivo Histórico Municipal
Calle Isabel la Católica, 11
11005 Cádiz
TEL. 956 220175

Director Javier Fernandez Reina.

Archivist Theo.

Tel. 956220175

Here are to be found documented concessions of Hidalguia to Irish merchants.

Arhico Hisórico Provincial
Calle Cristobel Colon,12
Cadiz.

Tel. 956260311

Director Señor Ravina. Most competent and knowledgeable on Irish content of the archives, which are extremely well organised. Available for consultation is a CD of all the Irish to be found in the archive, with the appropriate protocol references to call.

Museo Municipal
Calle Santa Ines
Cadiz 11003
Director Juan Ramon Ramirez Delgado.
Portraits of O’Crouley and General Alexander
O’Riley.

Archivo de la Curia Diocesana*
Hospital de Mujeres
Calle Hosital de Mujeres
Cadiz 11001
Tel. 956807142

This archive contains Papeles Matrimoniales, with a considerable Irish content. Documents are in a poor state and difficult to read. Over 200 Irish names were extracted by Fernando Toscano de Puelles. See “Clausulas Pias Testamentarias de Originarios Irlandeses en Cadiz”, published in the journal Hidalguia, May/June 1975, vol. 130

**This building is worth a visit. It is an amazing baroque structure, with a courtyard with the stations of the Cross and a beautiful church, constructed in the middle of the 18th century. Amongst the superb details is an El Greco painting “Saint Francis”. The vestry of the church was financed by Lorenzo Carew, an Irish merchant in Cadiz. And the chapel of the Immaculate Conception was sponsored by Lorenzo Ley, another Irish merchant. The tomb of Alonsa O’Brien and O’Connor is in front of the high altar.*

Paroquia Santa Cruz

This is a church behind the cathedral. The archives are of births and deaths and are to be found written in massive volumes. These are stored in an attic above the church body, in large cupboards. There are no lights, no seats. They can be seen by prior arrangement with the priest Father Guillermo, to be seen before mass on Mondays and Fridays. Bring a torch !

Paroquia uestra Señora del
Rosario
Calle Rosario, s/n
Cadiz 11004
Registers of births and deaths.

El Puerto de Santa Maria
Archivo Histórico Municipal
Ed. San Luis Gonzalga
Pl. de Ave Maria 2

El Puerto de Santa Maria
Tel. 956 860653
Archivist José Ignacio Bujigas.
Most helpful, has published on the
Terry family.
Here Hidalguia papers of Irish
merchants in excellent condition.
See that of MacNamara.

MADRID

Archivo Histórico Nacional
Serrano 115
28006 MADRID
Tel. 917 699500

SAN FERNANDO

Archivo Municipal
Calle Real 61
Tel. 956 949840

The only Irish archive found here is that of O’Crowley, originally of Cadiz but who moved here. It is in good condition.

GRANADA

Archivo de ls Real Chancilleria de Granada
Plaza de Padre Suarez,1
GRANADA 18009.

This was a type of higher appeals court. For example it is where O’Crouley of Cadiz was recognised as Hidalgo, moved to San Fernando. There his noble status was challenged and he appealed to

Granada where his appeal was upheld. Other Irish names to be found here. See *Catologo de Hidalguias* on CD (www.digibis.com).

TOLEDO

Archivo Hist'rico Nacional.
(Sección Nobleza)
Calle Duque de Lerma,2
TOLEDO 45071
Tel. 925210354
This archive deals only with nobility.

SEGOVIA

Archivo General Militar
Alcajar de Segovia
Segovia.
Dedicated to Spanish military and details of regiments, such as Hibernia, Irlanda and other Irish formations in Spain.

RELEVANT TEXTS.

Amaia Bilbao Acedos , "The Irish Community in the Basque country, c.1700 – 1800." Dublin 2003.
Micheline Walsh, "Spanish Knights of Irish Origin", 4 volumes. Irish Manuscript Commission, Dublin, 1965.
Oscar Recio Morales, "Ireland and the Spanish Empire, 1600 – 1825." Dublin, 2010.
Julian Walton, "Irish-born Inhabitants of Cadiz in 1791" , Irish Genealogist, 1979, vol.5, no.6.
Julian Walton, "Census records of the Irish in 18th C Cadiz ," Irish Genealogist, 1985, vol.6, no. 6.
Ma. Begoña Villar Garcia, "La emigración irlandesa en el siglo XVIII", Malaga, 2000.
Maria del Carmen Lario de Oñate, "La Colonia Mercantil Británica e Irlandesa en Cádiz a finales del siglo XVIII", Cad iz, 2000.
Henry Kamen, "Spain's Road to Empire", London, 2002.
Martin Murphy, "Blanco White; self banished Spaniard". Yale, 1989.