

A

GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC

HISTORY

OF

THE COMMONERS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

ENJOYING TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS OR HIGH OFFICIAL RANK;

BUT UNINVESTED WITH HERITABLE HONOURS.

BY JOHN BURKE, ESQ.

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"OF THE EXTINCT AND DORMANT PEERAGE," &c.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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MDCCCXXVI.

the four inns of court, to command that grand masque (in which many gentlemen of eminent note and quality in the succeeding times had their several parts), that was represented before their majesties, the king and queen, in the banqueting house, at Whitehall, on Candlemas night, in the year 1633, and a second time by special direction from their majesties to Sir Ralph Freman, then lord mayor of London, at Merchant Taylor's Hall, when his majesty, as a mark of his royal favour, was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood."

Sir Thomas *m.* Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Sir Hugh Windham, bart. of Pilsden Court, in the county of Dorset, and had issue,

Thomas, died unm.

FRANCIS (Sir), his father's heir.

MARMADUKE (Sir), successor to his brother.

Wyndham, died unm.

Mary, died unm.

Sarah, *m.* to Francis Windham, esq. only son of Sir George Windham, and was ancestor of the WINDHAMs of Cromer, (see vol. ii. page 244).

He died in 1669, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR FRANCIS DAYRELL, knt. of Shudy Camps, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Edward Lewis, esq. of the Van, in the county of Glamorgan, but dying without issue, in 1675, the estates devolved on his brother,

SIR MARMADUKE DAYRELL, of Shudy Camps. This gentleman wedded first, Mary, only daughter of Sir Justinian Isham, bart. of Lamport, in Northamptonshire, but had no issue; and secondly, Mary, daughter and heiress of William Glasscock, esq. of Farnham, in Essex, by whom he left, at his decease in 1712, a son and successor,

FRANCIS DAYRELL, esq. of Shudy Camps,

who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Witchcomb, esq. of Braxted Lodge, Essex, and one of the co-heiresses of Sir Brownlow Sherrard, bart. of Lobthorp, in Lincolnshire, and had a son,

MARMADUKE DAYRELL, esq. of Shudy Camps, living in 1784, who espoused Henrietta, daughter of Warner Tempest, esq. of the Island of Antigua, and had, with three daughters, all now deceased, except the youngest, Maria, two sons,

MARMADUKE, his heir.

Francis-Valentine, deceased.

Mr. Dayrell was succeeded at his decease by his elder son,

MARMADUKE DAYRELL, esq. of Shudy Camps, who *m.* in 1797, Mildred-Rebecca, daughter of the late Sir Robert Lawley, bart. and sister to Lord Wenlock, by whom he had issue,

FRANCIS, his heir.

Thomas, in holy orders, rector of Marston, Yorkshire, *b.* in 1802, *m.* Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hawksworth, and has one son and one daughter.

Christopher-Jeaffreson, *b.* in 1808.

Robert-William, *b.* in 1812.

Jane-Elizabeth, *m.* to the Rev. Fitzgerald Wintour, of Barton, in the county of Nottingham, and has two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Dayrell died in August, 1821, and was *s.* by his eldest son, the present FRANCIS DAYRELL, esq. of Shudy Camps.

Arms---Az. a lion rampant or, crowned arg. armed and langued gu.

Crest---Out of a ducal coronet a goat's head erased ppr.

Motto---Virtus mille scuta.

Estates---In Cambridgeshire.

Seat---Shudy Camps Park, Cambridgeshire.

COSBY, OF STRADBALLY.

COSBY, THOMAS-PHILLIPS, esq. of Stradbally Hall, in the Queen's County, *b.* 20th September, 1803; inherited, on the demise of his father, on the 22nd January, 1832.

This gentleman was sheriff of his native county in 1834, and one of the governors thereof prior to the alteration recently made by parliament in the local jurisdiction of Ireland. He continues in the commission of the peace, and is beside a deputy lieutenant.

Lineage.



In the time of *Queen Mary*, this family, originally of the counties of Leicester and Lincoln, settled in Ireland, and it has since moved in the first grade of country gentlemen.

ROBERT COSSEYE,* of Hermaston, in Lincolnshire, living in 1516, *m.* Isabel, dau. and heiress of Ralph Pare, esq. of Great Leak, Notts. (by Isabel, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Blake, of Hermaston), and had a son and heir,

JOHN COSBIE, who wedded Mable, daughter of — Agard, of Foston, in Nottinghamshire, and had two sons, namely, Richard Cosby, of Great Leake (whose only daughter and heiress, Bridget, became the wife of William Towers, gent. of Thunnocke), and

FRANCIS COSBIE, the patriarch of the family in Ireland, a man famed for personal courage, as well as civil and military talents. When young he served in the wars of **HENRY VIII.** in the Low Countries, and was not undistinguished. His abandonment of his native soil arose from the downfall of the Protector **SOMERSET**, whose daughter Mary, widow of Sir Henry Payton, *knt.* he had married. Deeming the disgrace and death of that once potent nobleman a sentence of exclusion from place and preferment in England, against his immediate connections at least, Cosbie, Mary Seymour, his first wife, being then dead, emigrated to Ireland, taking with him his second wife, Elizabeth Paulmes, and the two surviving sons of the first. Here, in the land of his adoption, he soon found the

opportunity of establishing a reputation, which he despaired of effecting in the land of his birth. He became an active defender of the Pale against the inroads of the Irish; and his vigilance, zeal and success attracting the observation of government, he was appointed by *Queen Mary*, under her majesty's sign manual, dated 14th February, 1558, **GENERAL OF THE KERN**, a post of great trust and importance in those times. In 1559 he represented the borough of Thomastown in parliament, when he was constituted by *Queen Elizabeth* sheriff of the county of Kildare, being denominated in his patent, (dated 24th January, in the first year of her majesty's reign), "*OF EVAN*," now "*MUNSTER EVAN*," which place he held under an old grant from the crown, and was invested at the same time with the extraordinary and unenviable privilege of exercising martial law under his own authority solely, and of dealing out such punishments, even the most penal, as he should deem meet. Arbitrary power has rarely consorted with justice or mercy, and few have passed through the fiery ordeal of its unhallowed possession with reputation unscathed, for few have been found virtuous or firm enough to withstand the temptation of persecuting their fellows. Unhappily for the memory of Francis Cosbie, his name may not be written down amongst the merciful; but in his day, and in the wretched land over which he became a ruler, oppression and cruelty were of such frequent occurrence as to become familiar to men's minds, and to be stripped of more than a moiety of the horror that tyranny usually inspires. Cosbie, in furtherance of his commission, caused a gallows to be erected in the immediate vicinity of his own residence, on a spot still bearing the name of Gallows-hill, and there he is accused of having committed the most atrocious excesses. One practice is recorded, that of hanging his victim *alive* in chains, and placing within view a loaf of bread, in order to aggravate the excruciating tortures of hunger; his conduct, however, received the high commendation of the lord-deputy, Sidney, who, in the state papers, represents the district over which General Cosbie so ruthlessly presided to be in such profound tranquillity, under that officer's government, that it was almost useless to make the country shire ground. Cosbie eventually fell at the battle of Glandillough, at the head of the Kern which he valiantly led to the charge, although then seventy years of age. Of this action, and the general's death, Camden gives the following

* Son of **JOHN COSSEYE**, grandson of **WILLIAM COSSEYE**, and great-grandson of **ROBERT COSSEYE**, of **COSSEYE**, in the county of Leicester.

narrative: "When Arthur, LORD GREY, landed in Ireland to assume the lieutenancy, before he had been invested with the sword and the other insignia of office, learning that some rebels, under the command of Fitz-Eustace, and Phelim M'Hugh, a chief of the numerous sept of the O'Byrnes, who had their retreat in Glandillough, twenty-five miles south of Dublin, were devastating the adjacent country, commanded the leaders of the band, assembled from all quarters to welcome his arrival, to take the field with himself against the insurgents, who, upon being apprised of the movement, retreated into the valley of Glandillough, a grassy spot, fit for feeding sheep, but so full of marshy ground, rocky precipices, and thick shrubby woods, by which the vale was entirely encompassed, that the paths and passes were hardly known to its own inhabitants. On the army's reaching this place, COSBY, general of the light Irish foot, denominated Kerns, aware of the many advantages it afforded the enemy, described to the other leaders the danger to be encountered in attacking him there, but at the same time exhorted them with the utmost intrepidity to brave all peril; and putting himself at once, although seventy years of age, at the head of his men, led them to the charge. The instant, however, the royal army had entered the valley, it was overwhelmed with a shower of arrows like hailstones from the rebels, who lay concealed on every side amongst the bushes and underwood, so that they could not even be discovered. The greater part of the invaders fell, and the remainder, struggling through the most perilous passes amongst the precipices, escaped with difficulty to the lord-lieutenant, who awaited the event on the brow of the hill, with the Earl of Kildare, and James Wingfield, engineer-general, who well knowing the risk encountered, kept one of his nephews, George Carew, jun. with him against his will. There were lost in this attack Peter Carew the younger, George Moore Audley, and COSBY himself, a man flourishing in military glory."

By his first wife, Mary, the Duke of Somerset's daughter, and Sir Henry Peyton's widow, Francis Cosbie had three sons, viz.

ALEXANDER, inheritor of the estates.

Henry, who died before his father settled in Ireland.

Arnold, who served under Robert, Earl of Leicester, with great reputation in the Low Countries, *anno* 1586, with the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, and was at the battle of Zutphen, where Sir Philip received his mortal wound. Captain Cosbie remained after the Earl of Leicester's return to England, and obtained from Queen

ELIZABETH,* in consideration of his good services, a pension of three shillings per day on the Irish establishment, until he should be otherwise provided for in the army of that kingdom. Notwithstanding this apparent protection of the court, he suffered, in two years afterwards, the utmost penalty of the criminal law, for killing the Lord Bourke, of Castle Connel, in a duel on Finchley Common, the queen peremptorily refusing to extend to him her royal mercy.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Paulmes, General Cosbie had an only child,

Catherine, *m.* to Archibald Moor, esq. but *d.* issueless.

Although the active service in which General Cosbie was constantly engaged seldom permitted him to have a fixed place of abode, he seems to have considered and used the Abbey of Stradbally as the seat of his family: it was then, evidently from the ruins which remained until the year 1722, an extensive and handsome pile of building; but Colonel Cosbie having let the ground in that year to Colonel Nathaniel Mitchel, he pulled down the greater part of those venerable remains of antiquity for materials to build his mansion-house, leaving nothing standing but part of an old chapel, which is still visible. Francis Cosbie was *s.* by his eldest son,

ALEXANDER COSBIE, esq. of Stradbally Abbey, who seems to have been engaged during the whole of his time in warfare with the O'Moores. CAMDEN, in his life of ELIZABETH, recounts his being once taken by treachery during a conference with Rory, Oge, near Leighlin, and that he was rescued when bound to a tree, by Harpole, but not before he had received a wound from a knife, inflicted by Rory. This Francis possessed the same arbitrary power over the lives and limbs of his countrymen that was conferred upon his father, and seems to have abused it quite as barbarously. The tradition of the country records, that he was wont to hang multitudes of his enemies upon a sallow tree near the abbey; and he was accustomed to remark, that his sallow looked melancholy and denuded, whenever he observed it without the appendage of one or two of his foemen dangling from its branches: hence the soubriquet of SILLAGE, or the "*Sallow*," conferred upon the family. His excesses were, however, so unjustifiable, notwithstanding the latitude of his commission, that he found it necessary to solicit

* By her majesty's letter to the Lord-deputy Fitzwilliams, dated at Greenwich, 27th April, 1588.

and obtain a patent of indemnity from the queen, which her majesty styles "her pardon to Alexander Cosbie for the cruelties that happened during his wars with the O'Moores." This instrument is dated 6th December, 1593.

He married DORCAS, daughter of WILLIAM SYDNEY,* esq. of Orford, in Kent, and had fifteen children. This lady, who had been one of the maids of honour to Queen ELIZABETH, obtained, through her influential connexions at court, grants in Ireland (in Leix) so extensive, that at one period the family were the territorial lords of more than a moiety of the Queen's County. Amongst other estates thus acquired, the towns of Ballynakil, Ballyroan, and Mountrath, with a considerable portion of Maryborough, beside the lordships of Gallin, Rushhall, and Trimahoe may be enumerated; but of that splendid inheritance all that now remains to the Cosbys is Trimahoe.† The grantee, herself, alienated the town of Ballynakil and the lordship of Gallin for one hundred pounds, which she received in silver shillings—of so little value did she regard the possession of lands which her husband and sons were so frequently obliged to defend with their swords. It is worthy of remark that in all grants, and even in private writings, Dorcas continued to use the name of Sydney, and never assumed that of her husband. With the exception of intervals passed at Penshurst in visiting their distinguished relatives there, Alexander Cosbie and his wife resided entirely at the Abbey of Stradbally, and enjoyed high reputation amongst the English settlers. The feud with the O'Moores, enduring however in all its lawless violence, came at length to issue, in 1596, and proved fatal to Cosbie and his eldest son. In that year ANTHONY O'MOORE, the chief of the insurgent clans, bearing his name, sent to demand a passage over Stradbally bridge, but the requisition being deemed by Cosby a challenge, was promptly and peremptorily denied, and preparations were commenced without loss of time to defend the pass, should the enemy attempt to force it. That attempt being made by O'MOORE, on the 19th of May, the Lord of Stradbally, at the head of his Kern, accompanied by his son and heir, FRANCIS, who had married, about a year previously, Hellen, daughter of Thomas Harpole, esq. of Shrule, and had born

to him a son, William, but nine weeks before, met his foe in deadly combat on the bridge, while the conflict was witnessed from a window in the abbey by Dorcas Sydney and her daughter-in-law. For some time the valour of the Cosbies was irresistible, and the fortune of the day appeared to be theirs. Alexander, however, pursuing his advantage with extraordinary impetuosity, received a wound which proved at once mortal, and instantly turned the tide of battle. The Kern, with melancholy howling for the fate of their leader, began to give way, when Francis Cosby, fearing that he should be entirely abandoned, leaped over the bridge in the hope of making good his retreat to the abbey; but the instant that he had cleared the battlements, he was mortally wounded, and fell dead into the river. These scenes, one should have imagined, would have appalled the *now* widowed ladies who had witnessed them; yet it is recorded that Hellen Harpole, with the coolest presence of mind, cautioned her mother-in-law to retain in her recollection how the elder Cosbie fell before his son, her husband, who had, by thus inheriting the estates even for a few minutes, entitled her to her thirds, or dowry. It is not known how the ladies eventually escaped; but the infant, WILLIAM COSBY, was carried off and preserved by his nurse. O'Moore, pursuing his victory, took possession of the abbey, and, after sacking, committed it to the flames, when many of the patents, and other valuable documents of the family, were destroyed in the conflagration.

The issue of Alexander Cosby and Dorcas Sidney, were

- i. FRANCIS, *b.* 1st January, 1571, and baptized with much ceremony in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, the lord deputy standing god-father. He was captain of the Kern, and fell, as already stated, immediately AFTER his father, at the battle of Stradbally Bridge, on the 19th of May, 1590, leaving by his wife, Hellen Harpole, (who wedded secondly, Sir Thomas Loftus, of Killian, in the King's County), an infant child, WILLIAM, *b.* in 1596, who succeeded him.
- ii. William, *b.* in 1573, } both died
- iii. John, *b.* in 1574. } young.
- iv. RICHARD, successor to his nephew.
- v. Humphrey, *b.* 20th September, 1581, *d.* young.
- vi. Charles, *b.* 12th September, 1585, *m.* a daughter of the Loftus family.
- vii. John, *b.* 4th August, 1589, *d.* young.
- viii. —, a son, *d.* in infancy.
- ix. Arnold, *b.* 20th June, 1591, settled

* Grand-nephew of William Sydney, Lord of Cranleigh.

† The inheritance of this estate from DORCAS SYDNEY entitles the COSBYS to quarter the SYDNEY arms; and the frequent occurrence of SYDNEY as a Christian name in the family, may be traced to the connexion formed through that lady.

in the county of Cavan, and planted a branch of the family there.

- i. Mable, *b.* 12th August, 1598, *m.* to George Harpole, esq. of Shrule, in the Queen's County, and *d.* in 1632, leaving issue.
- ii. Rose, *b.* in the queen's house, at Otford, in Kent, 20th November, 1582, said to have wedded a Lord Howth.
- iii. Elizabeth, *b.* 8th September, 1584.
- iv. Edith, *b.* 11th August, 1588.
- v. Mary, *b.* 16th July, 1590.
- vi. Anne.

These ladies
all died
young.

The melancholy catastrophe of Alexander Cosby and his son appears to have created a strong public feeling at the time, and the queen taking the state of the family into her gracious consideration, was pleased to grant, by letters patent, in which the circumstances of the battle of the bridge are recited, to DORCAS SYDNEY and HELLEN HARPOLE, the wardship of the infant, WILLIAM COSBY, besides conferring upon them pensions, in considerations of the many essential services rendered by their husbands to the crown. Alexander Cosby was succeeded, although for a few minutes only, by his eldest son,

FRANCIS COSBY, esq. of Stradbally Abbey, who being slain, as stated above, never enjoyed the inheritance, but left it to his infant child,

WILLIAM COSBY, esq. of Stradbally Abbey, who died young, when the estates reverted to his uncle,

RICHARD COSBY, esq. who thus became "of Stradbally Abbey," and in order to repair the loss occasioned by the destruction of the family records, at the time of the burning of the abbey, obtained under the commission of King JAMES I. for the remedy of defective titles, a new patent, of the same import as the old one, which is still extant. This Richard, who was captain of the Kerne, and esteemed of great martial courage and ability, eagerly solicitous on becoming chief of his line, to avenge the death of his father and brother, dared the O'MOORES to a pitched battle, and the challenge being accepted, the contending clans met once more (A.D. 1606), in the glyn of Augnahilly, under the rock of Duunamace, when a most bloody conflict ensued, terminating in the triumph of Cosby, and the total defeat of his foes, who were never afterwards able to make head against him. Capt. Cosby himself displayed great personal boldness, and received so many dangerous wounds in the action, that he could not be removed from the field to Stradbally, but was carried to Dysert House, then the

seat of Sir Robert Pigot, where he remained a considerable time before he was so far recovered as to be enabled to return home. During his confinement, Elizabeth Pigot, one of the daughters of his hospitable host, attended him with so much kindness and care, that he subsequently solicited her hand, and she became his wife soon after his re-establishment at Stradbally. This union, although in every other point unexceptionable, proved in a high degree prejudicial to the fortunes of the family, for his mother, Dorcas Sydney,* who entertained a deep rooted antipathy to the Pigots, taking offence at the alliance, immediately went over to England, where she married a second husband, Sir Thomas Zouch, and left all her estates in Ireland, excepting Timahoe, to the Zouches, while she leased that for a long term to Sir Thomas Loftus, who had become, in 1615, the second husband of her daughter-in-law, Hellen, the widow of Francis Cosby. Richard Cosby had, by Elizabeth Pigot, who died in 1669, four sons and a daughter, viz.

- i. ALEXANDER, his heir.
- ii. Francis, *b.* 5th July, 1612, member of parliament for Carisford, *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Loftus, of Killian, by whom (who *d.* in 1673), he had issue,

1. ALEXANDER, successor of his uncle.

2. Thomas, of Vicarstown, *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir William Smith, and dying in 1713, left a son,

Francis, of Vicarstown, who wedded Anne, daughter of --- Pigot, esq. and by her, who *d.* 30th March, 1783, had, with two daughters, Frances and Anne, two sons, viz.

Thomas, of Vicarstown, an officer in the army, *b.* in 1742, who left at his decease, 10th December, 1788, a son,

THOMAS COSBY, of Vicarstown, who inherited the Stradbally estates on the decease of ADMIRAL COSBY.

* Dorcas survived Sir Thomas Zouch, who died in 1625. There is in the Sydney papers a letter from the earl of Pembroke to his uncle, Robert, earl of Leicester, promising to support her in a difference which she had with Sir Edward Zouch, her husband's son and heir, at the same time assuring him that Sir Edward would not wrong her.

Francis, who *d.* at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1776.

3. Sydney, of Ballymanus, who *m.* Sarah, daughter of — Harding, esq. and *d.* in 1716, leaving,

Francis, of Polesbridge, *m.* to Judith, daughter of — Pigot, esq. and dying in 1763, left a son, Sydney, who wedded Henrietta, daughter of Henry Hughes, esq. of the barony of Forte.

Arthur, of Ratherea, *b.* in 1705, *m.* Anne, daughter of — Bowen, esq. and had a daughter, Anne, the wife of — Clarke, esq.

Anne, *m.* to Colclough Fitzgerald, esq. of Ballyrider.

III. Sydney, *b.* 2nd October, 1613, *m.* a daughter of — Seger, esq.

IV. William, captain in the army, wedded Jane, daughter of — Stafford, esq. and *d.* 13th September, 1683, leaving a son,

Richard, who *m.* Thomasine, daughter of Francis Brereton, esq. and had a son, Captain William Cosby. He (Richard) died in 1730.

I. Dorcas, *m.* to William Loftus, esq. of Ballymann, (see vol. i. p. 210).

Richard Cosby* was *s.* by his eldest son.

ALEXANDER COSBY, esq. of Stradbally, *b.* 8th February, 1610, who espoused Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Slingsby, knt. of Kilmore, in the county of Cork, but dying without issue, was *s.* by his nephew,

ALEXANDER COSBY, esq. of Stradbally Hall, who wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Henry L'Estrange, esq. of Moystown, in the King's County, by whom (who *d.* in 1692), he had eleven sons and five daughters, namely,

I. DUDLEY, his heir.

II. Francis, *d.* young.

III. Henry, captain of foot, *d.* in Spain, in 1715. He had *m.* a Miss Higgins.

IV. Thomas, major of foot, *m.* Jane, daughter of Henry Loftus, esq. and sister of Nicholas, Viscount Loftus, of Ely, by whom he had two daughters,

Anne, *m.* to Charles Davis, esq. Jane.

V. Loftus, captain of foot, *d.* at Marseilles, 3rd January, 1726.

VI. Seymer,

VII. Sydney, } all died young.

VIII. Harpole, }

IX. Alexander, lieut.-col. in the army, and lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, where he died 26th December, 1743, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of Alexander Winnard, esq. of Annapolis, two sons and two daughters, viz.

William, a captain in the army, died of the small pox, at Windsor, in 1748.

PHILLIPS, who eventually inherited STRADBALLY.

Elizabeth, *m.* to Capt. Foye.

Mary, *m.* to Capt. Charles Cotterel.

X. William, a brigadier general in the army, colonel of the Royal Irish, governor of New York and the Jerseys, equerry to the queen, &c., married Grace, sister of George Montague, Earl of Halifax, K. B. and left by that lady (who died 25th December, 1767) at his decease, 10th March, 1736, the following issue,

William, an officer in the army.

Henry, R.N. *d.* in 1753.

Elizabeth, *m.* to Lord Augustus Fitzroy, second son of Charles, Duke of Grafton.

Grace, *m.* to — Murray, esq. of New York.

XI. Arnold, *d.* young.

I. Anne, *m.* to William Wall, esq. of Coolnamuck, in the county of Waterford.

II. Elizabeth, *m.* to Lieutenant-general Richard Phillips, colonel of a regiment of horse, and governor of Nova Scotia, and died 24th January, 1739. The general died in 1752, aged 101.

III. Jane, *b.* in 1661.

IV. Dorcas, *m.* to — Forbes, esq.

V. Celia, *m.* to William Weldon, esq. of Rosscumro, in the King's County.

Alexander Cosby died in 1694, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

DUDLEY COSBY, esq. of Stradbally Hall, lieut.-colonel in the army, and M.P. for the Queen's County. This gentleman married Sarah, daughter of Periam Pole, esq.† of Ballyfin, in that shire, and had

POOLE, his heir.

Sarah, *m.* to Robert Meredith, esq. of Shrowland, in Kildare.

Col. Cosby died 24th May, 1729, and was *s.* by his son,

† By Anne his wife, daughter of HENRY COLLEY, esq. of Castle Carbery, in Kildare.

* On gaining the victory of Dunnamace, RICHARD COSBY, to distinguish himself from the rest of his family, obtained a new grant of arms, viz. three leopards' heads, with a chevron table, retaining the canton, with some alterations.

POLE COSBY, esq. of Stradbally Hall, who wedded Mary, daughter and co-heir of Henry Dodwell, esq. of Manor Dodwell, in the county of Roscommon, and left by her, who died 9th January, 1742, at his decease, 20th May, 1766, a daughter, Sarah, born in 1730, married first, to the Right Hon. Arthur Upton, of Castle Upton, and secondly, to Robert, Earl of Farnham, (his lordship's second wife, see BURKE'S *Peerage and Baronetage*.) with a son, his successor,

DUDLEY-ALEXANDER-SYDNEY COSBY, esq. of Stradbally Hall, who was created, in 1768, a peer of Ireland, under the title of BARON SYDNEY, of Leix, in the Queen's County. His lordship held no military employment, but was minister plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark. He espoused, in December, 1773, the Lady Isabella St. Lawrence, dau. of Thomas, first Earl of Howth, and aunt of the present earl, but died in the ensuing month, 17th January, 1774, without issue, leaving the estate burdened with the enormous debt of £36,000. arising from his own imprudent expenditure. His peerage became of course extinct, while the inheritance reverted to (the only surviving son of LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEXANDER COSBY, governor of Nova Scotia, by his wife, Anne Winned, of Annapolis, and grandson of Alexander Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, and his wife, Elizabeth L'Estrange) his lordship's cousin,

PHILLIPS COSBY, esq. then a captain in the royal navy. This gentleman, to relieve himself from the encumbrance left by his predecessor, was obliged to alienate a moiety of the Stradbally estate, but he had previously to establish his right by the issue of a suit at law of four years' endurance against the claim of the Earl of Farnham, founded upon the alledged heirship of Sarah, Lord Sydney's sister, and his lordship's second countess; but Lord Sydney, having made a will in his (Cosby's) favour, and republished it when his lordship married Lady Isabella St. Lawrence, the jury, without leaving the box, decided that the property was Captain Cosby's. In his professional career Captain Cosby, before and after his accession to the family estates, was actively engaged, and established the reputation of a gallant and experienced officer. In 1760, he was appointed commander of his majesty's sloop, the *Laurel*. In 1761, he was made a post captain; the next year he commanded the *Isis*, of fifty guns and three hundred and fifty men, in the Mediterranean, under the flag of Vice-admiral Sir Charles Saunders. From 1765 to 1770 (years of peace) he was captain of the *Montreal* frigate, of thirty-two guns and two hundred and forty men, in the same sea. In 1769 he brought home the remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, brother of King GEORGE III. who had died

abroad, and having docked his ship, sailed back to his station in the Mediterranean, where he soon after had the honour of entertaining on board his Imperial Majesty, JOSEPH II. EMPEROR OF GERMANY, and a numerous train of nobility, the emperor presenting him with a gold enamelled snuff box, of great value, in acknowledgment of his politeness and hospitality. He had afterwards the honour to receive, as a passenger, his *Serene Highness*, the hereditary PRINCE OF BRUNSWICK, (brother-in-law to his own illustrious sovereign, GEORGE III.) and landed the prince at the Gulph of Frejus, on his way to Persia, who rewarded him with a splendid diamond ring. In 1770, he was called home, and reached Spithead in July, when he was appointed, within a brief interval, collector of Basseterre, in the Island of St. Christopher's, to which post he immediately repaired, but did not remain long abroad. In January, 1774, he came, as already stated, into the possession of the family estate, and resided at Stradbally Hall for the next four years, but the war then breaking out, he resumed his professional duties, and being appointed to the command of the *Centaur*, of seventy-four guns and six hundred and fifty men, was second in the van division in the action of the 27th July, 1778, off Ushant, under Admiral Keppel, (afterwards Lord Keppel,) against the French fleet. From that period, until nearly the close of the American war, Captain Cosby was constantly employed in the Atlantic, in command of the *Robust*, of seventy-four guns and six hundred men, and on the 16th March, 1781, led the English fleet, on both tacks, against the French off the Cape of Virginia. In this action the *Robust* sustained the fire of three ships, until she became a complete wreck, and was taken in tow by the *America* of sixty-four guns. The vice-admiral, (Arbuthnot) in his communication with the admiralty, bore honourable testimony to Cosby's gallant conduct, as well as in a letter*

* Copy of a letter from Vice-admiral Arbuthnot to Captain Cosby.

"Sir,

"You have, during the time that we left Gardners' Bay, conducted yourself like an experienced diligent officer, particularly on the 16th instant, in which you have approved yourself a gallant naval commander, that has done honour to yourself and country; and both yourself, officers, and ship's company have my warmest thanks for your spirited conduct.

"I have ordered the *America* to assist you with twenty men, and so soon as we get to anchor you shall have every assistance that is in the power of
Sir, &c.

"M. ARBUTHNOT.

"Royal Oak, off Cape Charles,
16th March, 1781."

addressed to the captain himself, immediately after the engagement. In 1782, the *Robust*, from her dismantled condition, on returning to England was put out of commission, and Captain Cosby repaired to Stradbally Hall. In the year 1785 he was again called out, and then constituted commodore, and commander-in-chief of all his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, when he sailed from Spithead in the *TRUSTY* of fifty guns, three hundred and thirty-seven men, having previously hoisted the broad pendant. He remained on his station until 1789. In 1790, on the expectation of a war with Spain, Captain Cosby was appointed commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships employed at Cork, in the service of raising men for the fleet, with power to hoist a broad pendant on board any of the ships wherever he might happen to be, and to have a captain under him: in the September of the same year, he attained the rank of rear-admiral of the White, but peace being preserved by the submission of Spain, he returned to Stradbally, at the close of the year. In 1792, being again in active service, he was appointed commander-in-chief at the port of Plymouth, and promoted soon after to vice-admiral of the Blue; being subsequently engaged, at the commencement of the war, with republican France, he attained, in succession, the gradations of vice-admiral of the Red, of admiral of the Blue, and of admiral of the White. He finally returned to Stradbally Hall to reside, on the 27th April, 1799. Admiral Cosby *m.* in August, 1792, Eliza, daughter of W. Gunthorpe, esq. and sister of W. Gunthorpe, esq. of Southampton, but having no issue, was *s.* at his decease by (the great-great grandson of Francis Cosby, M.P. for Carisford, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Loftus, of Killian, which Francis was second son of Richard Cosby, of Stradbally, and Elizabeth Pigot) his kinsman,

THOMAS COSBY, esq. of Vicarstown, who *m.* Miss Johnstone, an heiress, of the Annandale family, and had three sons, viz.

Dudley-Sydney, drowned, 3rd July, 1787.

Francis, drowned, at Cork, 25th August, 1791.

THOMAS, successor to the estates.

Mr. Cosby *d.* 10th December, 1788, and was *s.* by his only surviving child,

THOMAS COSBY, esq. of Stradbally Hall, governor of the Queen's County, who *m.* in 1802, Charlotte-Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, lord chief-justice of the court of Common Pleas, in Ireland, and had issue,

I. THOMAS-PHILLIPS, his heir.

II. William, in holy orders, *m.* Miss Jephson, niece of Lord Dunnally, and has one son, Thomas.

III. Sydney.

IV. Wellesley-Pole.

I. Frances-Elizabeth.

II. Harriett, *m.* to Frederick Trench, esq. of Sopwell Hall, nephew and heir presumptive of Lord Ashtown.

Mr. Cosby, who served the office of sheriff for the Queen's County, died 22nd January, 1832, and was *s.* by his eldest son, the present THOMAS-PHILLIPS COSBY, esq. of Stradbally Hall.

Arms—Arg. a chevron between three leopards' faces *sa.* on a canton of the first, a saltier vert between a cross crosslet in chief, and a dexter hand couped at the wrist in base *gu.*, in the dexter side a lizard, and in the sinister a Lucy haurient vert.

Crest—A griffin, his wings erect, *gu.* supporting a standard, the head broken off, or.

Motto—Audaces fortuna juvat.

Estates—In the Queen's County.

Seat—Stradbally Hall.

LAMPLUGH, OF LAMPLUGH.

(Now Lamplugh-Raper, of Lamplugh.)

RAPER-LAMPLUGH, JOHN-LAMPLUGH, esq. of Lamplugh, in the county of Cumberland, and of Lotherton, in Yorkshire, *b.* at Abberford 19th July, 1790: *m.* 25th October, 1813, Jane, second daughter of Benjamin Brooksbank, esq. of Healaugh Hall, in the West Riding of York.

This gentleman, whose patronymic is RAPER, assumed by sign manual, 10th March, 1825, the additional surname and arms of LAMPLUGH.