

ATTACHMENT 4

**EAGAN (MAC AODHAGÁIN)  
MATRILINEAL BLOODLINE  
(SPECULATIVE)**

*Extending from and beyond Ann Eagan's (Egan) father, Thomas Egan of Dublin and includes materials associated with Reverend Darby Egan about 1699-1747, buried at St Kieran's Church of Ireland, Churchyard, Cloughjordan, Modreeny, Borrisokane Union, County Tipperary, Ireland.*

Guest-Hallifax Family History

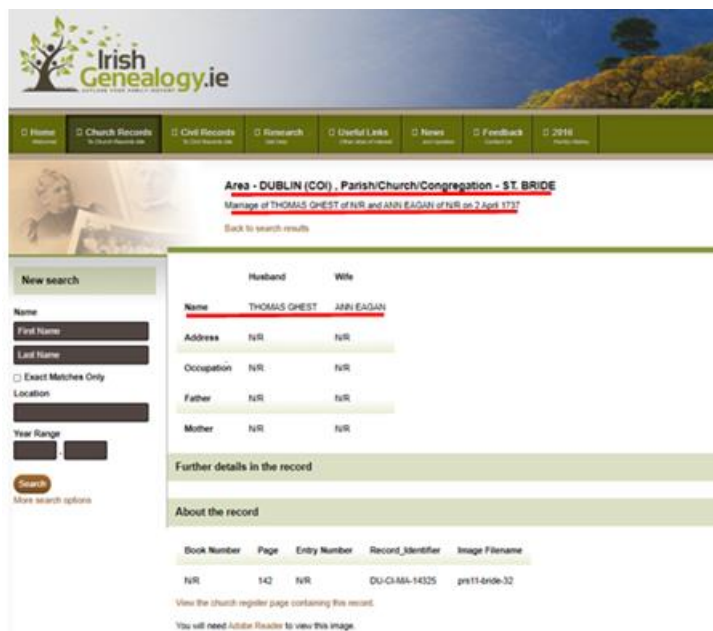
John Lindsay Robert Guest  
M.Bus. Grad Dip IR/HRM., B.Ed., B.A  
30<sup>th</sup> June, 2022

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## **True origins of the Guest Indigenous Irish bloodline accounting in art for the researcher 25% indigenous Irish ethnicity**

- A4-1. Made by the genealogical continuity evidence submitted in the main body of Volume I, the following supplementary materials makes for the supposition that the zero participant's 4<sup>th</sup> great grandmother Ann Eagan may be a member of the main stem Clan Eagan.
- A4-2. The trace should therefore be considered speculative and it is hoped if other read this content may offer breakthrough in further records leading to confirming or refuting the proposition, Ann Eagan is a member of the Eagan main stem and closely related former Clan Chief, Darby Eagan of Uskane, Borrisokane Union.
- A4-3. The Clan seat for the Eagan's, MacEagan's (et al) before 1747 was located in Uskane less than 4 miles or so from Cloughjordan's St Kieran's Church of Ireland (COI) Churchyard. This is the churchyard where many Guest family members of the early apex generations in Modreeny rest and their Guest family plot is within meters of Reverend Darby Eagan (1697-1747) resting place.
- A4-4. It is this Reverend Darby Eagan (1697-1747) whom is fairly presumed to be the same man, Darby Eagan who was granted the Eagan/Egan arms in 1715 and generally considered to one have been Clan chief. He died unmarried and without issue and left a relatively small documented history of his life.
- A4-5. New evidence which is gravestone inscriptions for the researcher's family members (Grace, Foulkes & Mullane, 1984, Article 53 page 6, pp 7-9, pp17-18), gives rise of the supposition guiding further research that the researcher's 4<sup>th</sup> paternal great grandmother, Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776), nee Eagan, first of Dublin and later of Modreeny, Tipperary, and Darby Eagan/Revered Darby Eagan 1697-1747, are close blood relatives.
- A4-6. To begin the discussion resumes at the marriage record of the researcher's 4<sup>th</sup> great grandparents, Thomas Guest (1701-bfr 1776) and Ann Eagan (1711-bfr 1776), both of close neighbouring COI parishes in Dublin City, and made by other evidence the first to bear the Guest name in the Parish of Modreeny and Templemore, Tipperary perhaps as early as 1738 and no later than circa 1750 (Modreeny Freeholders List, Eakin 2011, Dr Elliot, 2006, p23; Freeholders list, NLI, MS 787, extent of Dunalley estate, PRO, Dublin, TAB 27 N/14 [1826/7]).

- A4-7. Submitted below are facsimiles of Thomas and Ann’s authentic marriage records, whereby they were married on 2nd April 1737, in Dublin at the Church of Ireland, St Bride (Church of Ireland Parish Marriage Record; Area - Dublin, COI, Parish/Church/Congregation – St Bride; Marriage of Thomas Ghest of N/R and Ann Eagan of N/R on 2 April 1737; Book Number: N/R; Page Number: 42; Entry Number: N/R; Record Identifier: DU-CI-MA-14325; Image File Name: prs11-bride-32; *The Government of Ireland, Irish: Rialtas na hÉireann, IrishGenealogy.ie, database*):



142 REGISTER OF MARRIAGES,  
 [1736-7.] Marriages for the year 1736.  
 Feb<sup>r</sup> 7. Thomas Tandy esq<sup>r</sup> and Merion Smyth sp<sup>r</sup>, of  
 S<sup>t</sup> Bridget street, p lycence p Cons<sup>r</sup>, p Rev<sup>d</sup>  
 M<sup>r</sup> King.  
 D<sup>o</sup>. William Bell & Dorothy Gibson, of Little Ship  
 street, sp<sup>r</sup>, p lycence p Cons<sup>r</sup>, p Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> King.  
 19. Thomas Peery & Elinor Graves, of Little Butter  
 lane, wid<sup>w</sup>, p lycence p Cons<sup>r</sup>, p Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> King.  
 19. John Kirchoffer & Kath<sup>e</sup> Kindt, of Bridget street,  
 sp<sup>r</sup>, p lycence p prerog<sup>e</sup>, p the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Lyon.  
 JAMES KING, Minister. IGN<sup>s</sup> HUSSEY, } Church  
 JAMES HOWISON, } Wardens.  
 Marriages for the year 1737.  
April 2<sup>d</sup>. Thomas Ghest and Ann Eagan, Consist<sup>v</sup> lycence,  
by the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> James King.  
 May 18. Charles Reynells esq<sup>r</sup> and Hester Lapiere, Consist<sup>v</sup>  
 lycence, p D<sup>o</sup>.  
 June 20. Thomas Kilbee & Hester Hayes, Consist<sup>v</sup> lyce.  
 p D<sup>o</sup>.  
 July 6. Edward Hatton and Jane Jones, Consist<sup>v</sup> lycen :  
 by the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> John Lyon.  
 25. John Coleman & Elizabeth Carencross, Consist<sup>v</sup>  
 lycen : by the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> James King.  
 August 1<sup>st</sup>. Robert Jones & Mary Byrne, Consist<sup>v</sup> lycence p D<sup>o</sup>.  
 7. Samuel Roper & Sarah Sunderland, Consist<sup>v</sup> p D<sup>o</sup>.  
 August 11. Kilner Swettenham & Eleanor Taylor, Consist.  
 lycence p D<sup>o</sup>.  
 20. Henry Hatch & Elizabeth Hore, widow, Consist<sup>v</sup>  
 lycence, p D<sup>o</sup>.  
 October 5. Robert Whitehill & Ann Roberts, consist<sup>v</sup> lycence  
 p D<sup>o</sup>.  
 November 3. Joseph Tirer and Mary Boodle, Consist<sup>v</sup> lycence  
 p D<sup>o</sup>.

- A4-8. Ann Eagan married Thomas Guest (Ghest) in Dublin in 1737, and was baptised within 500 meters from where Thomas Guest (1701-bfr 1776), was born and raised at St Peter COI Parish Dublin.

- A4-9. When they married Ann was aged 26 years (Area – Dublin (COI), Parish/Church/Congregation - ST. Werburgh; Baptism of Ann Egan of Gun Alley on 6 November 1711; Name: Ann Egan; Date of Birth: N/R N/R N/R; Address: Gun Alley; Father: Thomas Egan; Mother: Elizabeth Egan; About the record: Book Number: 1; Page: 7; Entry Number: 456; Record Identifier: DU-CI-BA-215760):

**Area - DUBLIN (COI) , Parish/Church/Congregation - ST. WERBURGH**  
Baptism of ANN EGAN of GUN ALLEY on 6 November 1711  
[Back to search results](#)

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**Name** ANN EGAN

**Date of Birth** N/R N/R N/R

**Address** GUN ALLEY

**Father** THOMAS EGAN

**Mother** ELIZABETH

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**Further details in the record**

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**About the record**

Book Number	Page	Entry Number	Record_Identifier
<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>DU-CI-BA-215760</u>

The church register page containing this record has not yet been imaged.

- A4-10. Thomas was older and was a widow when his wife Elizabeth of the same parish died without issue.

- A4-11. There is a competitor set of identities for Ann Eagan and a brother also named Darby Eagan, as well as for Ann Guest, nee Egan’s father also named Thomas found also at a COI parish, St Peters, Drogheda for the year (Church of Ireland, Baptism Queries, St Peters Parish Drogheda, p83 of 294):

<i>Father's Name</i>	<i>Mother's Name</i>	<i>Date Baptized</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Clergyman</i>
John		14 June 1728		Ann	Ecclestone			
Richard		24 June 1728		John	Ecclestone			
Henry		07 January 1719		Elizabeth	Eoklin			
Henry		12 February 1724		Margret	Eoklin			
Charles	Margaret	20 September 1829	04 August 1829	Margaret Jane	Ecred	Milmount Barracks	Foreman to Board of Ordnance	T.B.Owens
Edward	Mary Anne	26 September 1842	26 July 1842	Charlotte	Edgar	Magdalene Street	Engineer	E.P.Durham
Edward	Mary Anne	05 May 1844	14 March 1844	John Edward	Edgar	Magdalene Street	Engineer	William M Beresford
Edward	Mary Anne	28 June 1846		Mary Anne	Edgar	Magdalene Street	Engineer	A.Wynne
Charles	Minnie	29 April 1894	06 April 1894	Charles Leonard	Edgar	Kilkeel, Co.Down	Famer	F.W.Macran
John		10 April 1718		Mary	Edgg			
John		02 March 1716		Roger	Edwards			
Mr.John	-	29 November 1777		John	Edwards		Surveyor	
Mr.John	-	07 January 1779		Rebecca	Edwards			
Lieutenant Thomas		26 May 1718		Thomas	Egan			
<u>Lt Thomas</u>		<u>16 October 1719</u>		<u>Ann</u>	<u>Egan</u>			
<u>Lt Thomas</u>		<u>22 August 1721</u>		<u>Darby</u>	<u>Egan</u>		<u>St.Maries fish*</u>	
James	Anne	26 October 1816	21 October 1816	William	Eggleston			Henry Leland
James	Anne	20 September 1818	15 September 1818	John	Eggleston			Henry Leland
James	Anne	10 September 1820	09 September 1820	Jane	Eggleston			T.B.Owens
Thomas	Mary	10 August 1825	04 August 1825	Abigail	Eggleston	North Road	Weaver	T.B.Owens
Thomas	Elizabeth	25 April 1828	18 April 1828	Edward	Eggleston	Loughough	Mail-car driver	T.B.Owens

- A4-12. Assumed Ann was born shortly before baptism she would have been around 18
- A4-13. This record would make for a rapid advancement toward a determination in fact that Ann Guest, nee Eagan and Darby's close relationship was sibling and their father confirmed to be Thomas making for a very strong case that Darby baptised as a young man, is the same young man granted the Eagan arms as a 17 year old in 1715 and became as his occupation in the above baptism record indicated a trainee COI priest and the same man, Reverend Darby Eagan (1697-1747) who is buried very close to Uskane, in Cloughjordan, Tipperary.
- A4-14. Advancement of such a solid determination in this regard is stopped in its tracks because a companion parish record of St Peters Drogheda makes Ann Egan dead a couple of years later.
- A4-15. Remote is the possibility of an incorrect transposing of Ann's first name for a sister who died an infant.
- A4-16. Less controversial is keeping with the death record was correctly given for Ann Eagan of St Peters COI parish Drogheda a making her probably and infant when she died. Given Darby's more senior years as a young man employed as it appears as trainee cleric of the COI, Darby is probably Ann's half-brother.
- A4-17. Whilst, the revelation of available facts that Ann Eagan, Darby's sibling, either full or half, died an infant in 1722, threatens to explode the supposition that the researcher's 4<sup>th</sup> great grandmother, Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776), nee Eagan is a close blood relative of the foresaid Darby, as false, other evidence, prima facie makes probable, perhaps certain, Anne Guest (1711bfr 1776), nee Eagan later of Modreeny, Tipperary, where her offspring are buried within meters of Darby Eagan/Reverend Darby Eagan (1697-1747) make for a preliminary determination she and Darby are close blood relatives.
- A4-18. It is fact that Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776), is the daughter of a Thomas Guest.
- A4-19. Prima facie, it is also considered fact based on the availability of new evidence submitted subsequently and in lieu of nil disconfirming evidence, the man Reverend Darby Eagan (1697-1747) buried nearby to Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776) and, nee Eagan and her Husband Thomas Guest's (1701-bfr 1776) offspring, is the same man Darby Eagan of Uskane, Tipperary, who was Clan Chief and granted the Egan arms in 1715 whilst residing at Uskane in 1725 (Burke, XXX; O'Hart's XXX, et al).
- A4-20. This true identity match made by the present researcher and 4<sup>th</sup> great grandson of Anne Guest (1711-bfr 1776) is made by the evidence, certain.
- A4-21. Prior to advancing, it should be noted that in no way is the researcher's ruling out that the Darby Eagan who was baptised in Drogheda at St Peters COI Parish as a trainee clergy of the COI is the same man as Darby Eagan, granted the Eagan arms in 1715 at Uskane, Tipperary or these two Darby's constitute duplicate identities making also the same man, Reverend Darby Eagan (1697-1747). The latter suffice to say also of Uskane, Tipperary.
- A4-22. In fact, the opposite is far more certain to be true, once all evidence is before the examiners.
- A4-23. Standing for the record at this juncture, and as a constant point of reference, is that Darby Eagan of St Peters COI Drogheda's certain father is named Thomas Eagan, also known as Lieutenant Thomas (Eagan) Egan, born circa 1678-).

- A4-24. It is plausible to consider given that the Egan surname began to be more commonly presented in its anglicised form Egan, from around the time Darby's father is estimated to have joined the Irish militia circa 1715 due to tension of the time.
- A4-25. Darby and Thomas are certain to be indigenous Irish. Darby's father, also known as Lieutenant Thomas Egan, probably felt compelled, or felt it prudent from about that time to spell the name in its more modern English form, demonstrating publicly and to law makers and officials his loyalty to the Parliament of Ireland and the Crown.
- A4-26. Perhaps he was thinking that by giving service to the Royal Militia and taking commune with the COI he was complying changes with changes to the law that swept over Ireland making possible that he could either hold on to his lands, saying Uskane, or have old lands held restored or be granted through service new lands.
- A4-27. The natural extension is to consider Thomas and his family, like so many, kept their true faith a secret. It must further be considered however, that overtime, son Darby made a full transition to the Anglican faith.
- A4-28. Whilst one can never be certain of this matter of why the Eagan's became faithful to Anglicism, and remaining close to the evidence, it is military historian, Richard Doherty, 2022, who explains best, or most succinctly, that after the Restoration of the monarchy, a Militia was raised by the Duke of Ormond. The force of about 15,000 men was exclusively Protestant and saw service during the Williamite/Jacobite war.
- A4-29. Darby's conversion to anglicism (COI) and occupied as a trainee clergy of the Church of Ireland (COI) shortly after father Thomas joined the Militia, whereby it is fairly estimated Thomas enrolled for militia service shortly after 1715, or earlier leaving Darby for some time in Uskane before he is found in Drogheda (perhaps a visitation only), with father Thomas and Darby's younger siblings relocating temporary to Drogheda a military and naval town with the aim to show loyalty to the Crown and pave the way to hold the families townlands in Tipperary or have them restored.
- A4-30. Conscious, the researcher is stepping outside of his comfort zone, it is necessary however to give consideration of the tensions at the time Thomas joined the Irish Militia. At the time of his enlistment, and for that matter, until this very day, the vast majority of the Irish indigenous population, remained or were secretly roman catholic.
- A4-31. Around 1690 indigenous Irish had to do the best they could to adapt to rapid change led by minority Anglo-Irish protestant law makers. This required the landed indigenous Irish families known prior to Cromwell, and the very few still landed from Cromwell beyond 1690, to consider the prevailing law and decide the best way for them to work within the prevailing legal system to either hold onto their land, recover lost land, or be in a legal position to be granted new land to replace what was lost.
- A4-32. To do this they needed to openly demonstrate loyalty to the Ireland parliament and the Crown. The most effective ways to do this was to give good military/naval service and to the Anglican faith.

- A4-33. The conditions generally explain why Thomas MacEagan (Eagan/Irish: Mac Aodhagáin), adopted the modern anglicised spelling of his indigenous Irish name, joined the Militia leaving temporarily perhaps his home of Uskane for Drogheda, and why his son, a young man from 1715 to also find his way to Drogheda and enrol as a trainee cleric for the Church of Ireland.
- A4-34. Leaving more complicated issue of the root of tensions to the experts, it is military historian Doherty (2022) who sheds further light that around 1715, the year of a Jacobite rebellion, the Irish parliament passed a Militia Act that led to a new force, including cavalry and infantry, being formed.
- A4-35. In absent of an enlistment record for Thomas, 1715 may well prove to be the year Darby's father joined the Militia, leaving Darby in Uskane, a young man, and speculatively, the new grantee of the Eagan arms turning of age to hold such grant.
- A4-36. The successful Eagan arms grant application well settled in history, may have been initiated by father, Lieutenant Thomas Egan, proven by other new evidence submitted in this supplement to be loyal to the Crown.
- A4-37. As before this was a Protestant force, neither Catholics nor Presbyterians being allowed to bear arms, and the legislation was continued from 1719 to 1765 and then extended to 1775:



- A4-38. There is much to read about the history of the indigenous Irish, males bearing the name Egan, with their roots in Cloughjordan Tipperary, and the adjustment they made as a consequence of Cromwell.
- A4-39. It is more than plausible therefore to consider further that father Thomas and daughter Ann Egan, of the earlier of the baptismal record in Dublin are the same father and daughter Lieutenant Thomas Egan (Irish Militia?) and Ann Egan.
- A4-40. Whereas, Ann also took communion with her brother, the Militia young man Darby Egan. This theory however, is premised on making Thomas's deceased infant daughter incorrectly given by the parish the name of Ann, in which it cannot be ruled out Ann was her middle name, and her surviving sister was given Ann as her first name, remote, but possible nonetheless.

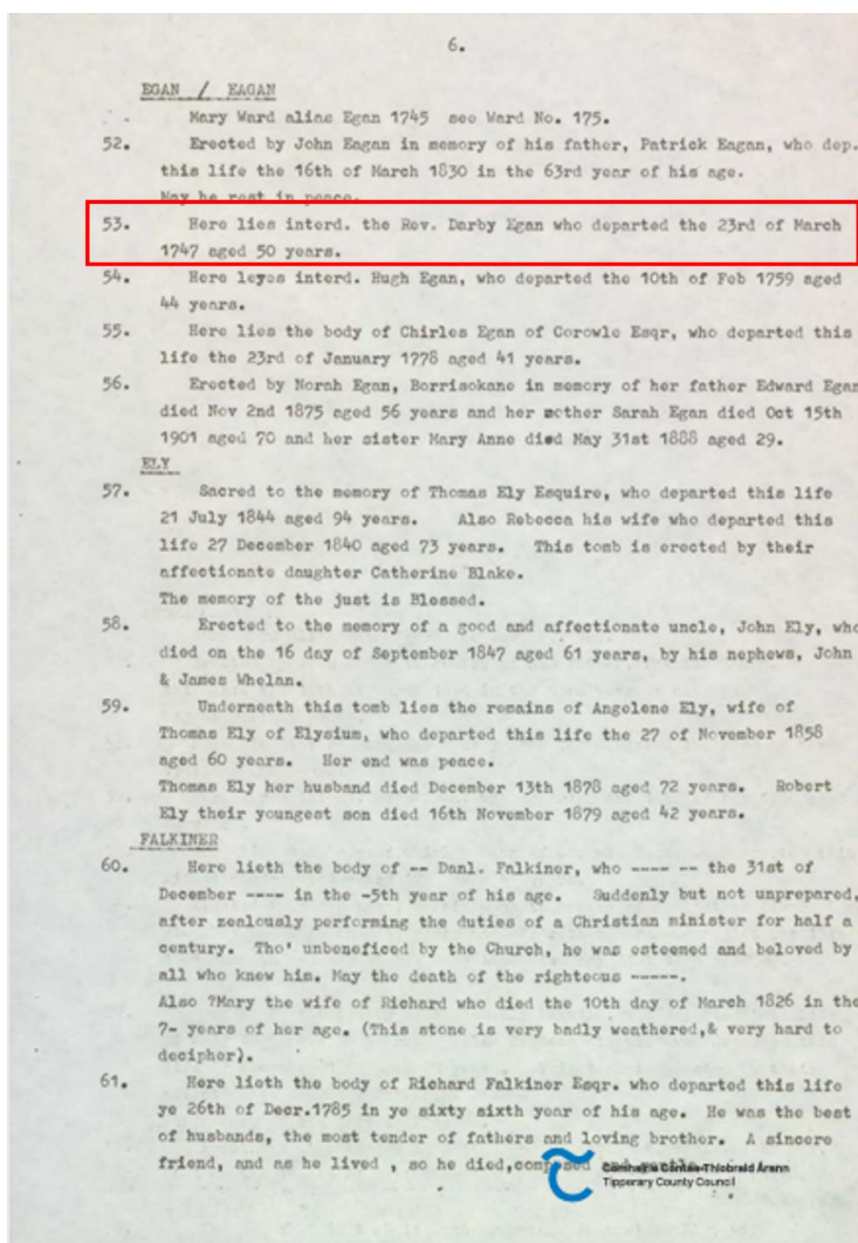
## Young man Darby Egan’s occupation at the time of his baptism, St Peters COI, Drogheda

- A4-41. In respect to Darby Egan of Drogheda’s occupation list in his baptism record, at St Peters COI, Drogheda, it is fair to assume he was starting out as a trainee clergyman with the Church of Ireland, and made by the researchers interpretation of his occupation, at the St Mary’s of Drogheda (St Mary’s Abbey is now stands on the same site - The oldest records are in a vestry book dated 1732 – 61 – not helpful to complete further investigation of Darby’s time enrolled there, An Outline History of the Parish of St. Marys Abbey, Ardee, by Joan S. Kieran makes it improbable this was the training parish for Clergy).
- A4-42. St Maries Dublin, built in 1697 and opened in 1700 has stronger antecedents including the correct match spelling for St Maries at the time Darby gave his occupation believed to be a trainee cleric at St Maries COI finishing school for clerics.
- A4-43. This is what is known about St Maries located in Dublin and giving reasonable cause for Ann Egan to return to Dublin subsequently when she became a young woman, and most probably the same Ann Egan who married Thomas Guest at St Brides COI Parish Dublin on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1792:
- From the early middle-ages, the north-side of Dublin was served by the parish of St. Michan's and the abbey of St. Mary. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the abbey was all but closed, and in the late 17th century, the parish of St. Mary's was formed. As recorded by the original register book of the "Parish of St. Maries" (St. Mary's), the parish "was separated from the Parish of St. Michan’s, & made a district Parish by Act of Parliament" on 20 November 1697 (Irish Genealogy, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, retrieved 23 March, 2022). Below is a scan of the original first page of the register book of the "Parish of St. Maries:"
  - The current building was designed in 1697 by Sir William Robinson (1702 – St Mary's Church, Mary Street, Dublin,” Architecture of Dublin City, Archiseek.com. 2010), retrieved 23 March, 2022), and the foundation stone was laid in 1700 (Irish Genealogy, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, retrieved 23 March, 2022).
  - Some of the church construction was overseen by Thomas Burgh (Dictionary of Irish Architects – Burgh, Thomas” Dia.ie. 3 April 1969, retrieved 24 March, 2022), and the church is notable as the first in Dublin to be built with galleries (J. Warburton, Rev. J. Whitelaw, Rev. Robert Walsh, 1818, History of the City of Dublin Vol.I. pp. 507–510). It was consecrated in 1701 (Usher, R, 2012, p109, Protestant Dublin, 1660-1760: Architecture and Iconography, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan).
  - The parish register records that the first rector was Peter Broun (or Browne), later Provost of Trinity College, and that the first church wardens were Robert Rochfort, the Attorney General, and Allen Brodrick, Solicitor General (Irish Genealogy, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, retrieved 23 March, 2022).
  - The church closed in 1986 and became a retail outlet after deconsecration (Architecture of Dublin City, Archiseek.com, 2010). It was later converted to use as a pub and restaurant. Originally named the "John M. Keating Bar", the pub changed hands in 2007 and is now simply called "The Church".
  - The churchyard was converted into Wolfe Tone Square, a public park where the gravestones can be seen stacked up at the southern end "Notes regarding St. Mary's Churchyard (with pictures)". Sean Murphy, Centre for Irish Genealogical and Historical Studies. 4 April 2006.



## Gravestone inscriptions research, St Kieran's COI Churchyard, near Uskane, Tipperary

- A4-49. Advancing investigation further given the supposition has weight, and there are no other alternative lines of inquiry to trace back beyond Ann and her father in Dublin in 1711 1nd Drogheda in 1719 and then Ann in Dublin the year she married Thomas Guest, it is further revealed from the research undertaken by gravestone inscription researcher's Grace, Foulkes and Mullan (1984, pp8-9, pp17-18) that the youngest son of the first male to bear the name Guest in Modreeny, Thomas Guest, to which the evidence accumulating, compels the researcher to add, Thomas Guest "junior" and wife Elizabeth Williams, along with other families members including Thomas junior's nephew, Thomas and Ann's grandson, John Guest junior (Eakin 2011; Modreeny Freeholders List). All of them are buried within meters of Reverend Darby Egan (1697-1747) who was 18 years old in 1715.
- A4-50. They are all laid to rest at St Kieran's COI Churchyard, Modreeny, Tipperary (Borrisokane Union).
- A4-51. This is the record for Reverend Darby Egan's (1697-1747) final place of rest (Grace, Foulkes & Mullane, 1984, Article 53 page 6):



- A4-52. When Darby Egan on the 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1721 in Drogheda, took communion in the Anglican church, intentionally, or otherwise, made a pledge to conform to the Anglican faith, and pledged allegiance to the ruling Irish government of the time (Lyons, T, October 26, 2016, "*Inciting the lawless and profligate adventure' - the hedge schools of Ireland,*" History Ireland).
- A4-53. History records that gradually Catholicism became a banned faith in Ireland as the various monarchs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries began to perceive Rome as a foreign power.
- A4-54. But even though outward expressions of the faith were forbidden the majority of Drogheda's population remained Catholic, yet they still pledged their allegiance to the English throne (Jackson, 1990; Reilly, 2000).
- A4-55. The researcher also found a document placing Darby Egan in Dublin, at St Mary's abbey (St Maries fsch) where he was granted permission to lease two acres of land along with Richard Steel (Fagan, 2011 p49; The Caldwell Collection RIA 12 R 39 - RIA 12 R 48 Special List/ Liosta Speisialta: A040 Catalogued by Martin Fagan, December 2011 - The collection contains the legal papers of Andrew Caldwell (1683-1730/1) and Charles Campbell especially concerning the estate of the Earl of Drogheda):

### Volume Four - 12 R 42

12 R 42/1

26 July 1732

Handwritten rent-roll of Charles Caldwell's estate, signed by Charles Caldwell:

mentioning the following properties: lands at Knowth let to Henry Osborn; lands at Giltown let to 4 Sco[te]h tenants; the tithes of Rathking let to Alderman Leigh; two acres at St Mary's Abbey and Dublin let to Richard Steel and Darby Egan; the tyths of Logher and a farm on the Boyne let to the late Mrs Draycott; also mentioning dealings with the following creditors and debtors: Lady Levinge, Clemence Montgomery, Dr Trotter, Mr St Lawrence, Mr Henry, Mr Damer, Sir Redmond Money, Lord Hillsborough, John Keatinge, Mr McAlexander, Captain Edward Ford.

- A4-56. The record above makes Darby Egan transacting in Drogheda and the Boyne, as well as Dublin up until at least 1730.
- A4-57. Richard Steel may be Sir Richard Steele born Dublin, but had not returned there after leaving as a youth. Historians make certain he remained in contact with his Irish brethren and always professed his Irishness (G. A. Aitken, *The life of Richard Steele*, 2 vols, 1889); Rae Blanchard (ed.), *The correspondence of Richard Steele*, 1941; repr. 1968); C. Winton, *Captain Steele* (1964); *Hist. parl.: commons, 1690–1715; 1715–54; NHI*, iv, 430–32; I. Ehrenpreis, *Swift: the man, his works, and the age*, 3 vols, 1962–83).
- A4-58. It is highly probable that Thomas Egan, Ann and Darby's father and Darby and Ann as well as Thomas Guest, all knew him, and Lieutenant Thomas Egan knew Richard's father of the same name.
- A4-59. Richard Steel(e) the younger was baptised on the 12<sup>th</sup> March 1672, at St Brides Parish Dublin, where he was raised to his youth. There are too many coincidences to suggest any other scenario other than that Darby was on the ground in Dublin negotiating to secure the two acres from St Maries where he was known whilst his partner in the transaction Sir Richard Steele waited for the results remaining in England (Bergin, J, 2009, *The Dictionary of Irish Biography*, Last revised October 2009).
- A4-60. Bergin (2009), Aitken (1889), Blanchard (1941) and Winton (1964) all attest Steele's father was of Tipperary.

A4-61. Bergin (2009), in particular, is very specific:

*“It is certain, however, that the essayist's father was an attorney, a clerk of the registry of the court of claims (1666–9), and sub-sheriff of Co. Tipperary (1672–3). Richard Steele senior, who undoubtedly enjoyed the last post through the influence of the 1st duke of Ormond (qv), died probably before 1680.*

A4-62. Richard’s father’s role in Tipperary pre-dates by considerable time the first male bearing the Guest name in Tipperary holding lands in Modreeny in 1750. However, the small land leasing transaction proves the families were connected as late as 1730.

A4-63. Darby’s placement at St Maries in 1730 less than 400 meters way from where his sister Ann later married Thomas Guest (1701-1743) on the 2nd April 1737, at St Brides COI Parish Dublin argues the circles they associated would have assisted in the young married couple Thomas Guest and bride Ann, securing land in Tipperary.

### **Other evidence**

A4-64. So, is Reverend Darby Egan (1697-1747) of St Kieran’s Churchyard, COI, Modreeny, Tipperary, the same Darby Egan of nearby Uskean, Tipperary, well accepted as being one time Chief of the MacEgan Clan (Ballymac-Egan)? In lieu of any disconfirming evidence whatsoever the determination must be yes.

A4-65. In lieu of any further disconfirming evidence about Lieutenant Thomas Egan (abt 1670-aft1719), he is the father of Reverend Darby Egan (1697-1747) of Uskane, Tipperary also known as Darby Egan placed in Drogheda in 17XX.

A4-66. This determination makes therefore Lieutenant Thomas Egan (abt 1670-aft1719), one time head of the Egan family of Tipperary, and he may have left there to secure his lands for his descendants by enlisting in Royal military service.

A4-67. There is a gap in the well settled history of the MacEgan family of Uskane along the Eagan main stem (Refer: Burke; Library of Ireland, O’Hart, et al) whereby the first name is unknown for the father of Darby Egan, once Clan Chief.

A4-68. Lieutenant Thomas Egan (abt 1670-aft1719) joining the Royal Militia and taking communion in the Anglican faith to secure or retore the Bally-mac Egan lands in and around Cloughjordan, Modreeny Tipperary, may have resulted in him being ostracised or at odds with other members of Eagan clan who remained roman catholic.

A4-69. This gap in the records which may be filled by the new evidence submitted in this study of the Guest family history patrilineal bloodline traced through Ireland Modreeny also explains why memory of Darby faded and records for him ended.

A4-70. Whilst other evidence which is land succession records makes probable, he inherited his father’s lands perhaps granted to Thomas for military service or previous Ballymac Eagan lands restored also due to good service, Darby, also known here as Reverend Darby Egan (1607-1747), in lieu of any disconfirming information and by evidence cast in stone, that he died celebrant, unmarried and without issue, there was no one who asked him about his life story or passed on what they knew.

- A4-71. This notion of why the memory of Darby and his father Thomas's faded suddenly and record of them ended also further accords with Burke's and the Library Of Ireland's in-house researcher, also consistent with the cautious reference to O'Hart, is that Darby's Eagan arms and lands must have passed to a close blood relative of his, Patrick Eagan who moved to Uskane to be close to his family there headed by Darby.
- A4-72. Subsequent tracing made by use of land title succession records submitted further makes compelling evidence that Darby in fact did leave, perhaps one-half share of his land to a cousin, Patrick, and the other one half to the husband of Ann Guest, nee Egan, Thomas Guest (1701-bfr 1776).
- A4.73. It is this Thomas Guest (1701-bfr 1776), first of Dublin and later of Modreeny, Tipperary that the researcher makes through collection of Irish BDM records and other records to be the man Dr Elliot describes as the first male to bear the name Guest who was garneted lands from Lord Dunalley ((Modreeny Freeholders List, Eakin 2011, Dr Elliot, 2006, p23; Freeholders list, NLI, MS 787, extent of Dunalley estate, PRO, Dublin, TAB 27 N/14 [1826/7]).
- A4.74. It is fair to presume that Lord Dunalley would have supported Guest holding one half of the lands held by Darby, given Anglo-Irish Thomas Guest, whose ancestral great grand uncle x X7 is Bishop Edmund Guest (1514-1577), once Chief Almoner to Queen Elizabeth II, and a well-respected moderate protestant who remained open in ongoing dialogue with the Vatican to help resolve indifference between the two Christian faiths during Queen Elizabeth's reign, and that Thomas married an Eagan maiden, Ann.
- A4.75. Not forgetting the theory ending death record for Reverend Darby Eagan (1697-1747) much younger sister, Ann Eagan, found in Drogheda in XXX, which makes evidence she died there as an infant, which would otherwise rule out Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776), nee Eagan being Darby's sister, Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776), nee Eagan, is nevertheless made by other evidence certain close relative of Darby.
- A4.76. It is left speculatively that perhaps Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776) is Darby's younger sibling, from their father Thomas's first marriage and the similar records for two Ann Eagan's lends itself to further speculation that Ann had a younger half-sister given also the name Ann. Whilst this is most unusual it is not without precedent where many instances can be cited for male and female offspring.
- A4.77. Regardless, these matters need not detain the presentation of further materials which make certain of a close paternal relationship between Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776), nee Eagan and Reverend Darby Eagan (1697-1747), who must from this point in time be recognised as the same Darby Eagan, who in Uskane, Tipperary, in 1715, was granted the Eagan arms.
- A4.78. Evidence such as headstone inscriptions, BDM records for Ann and Thomas Guest's offspring, as well as continuous land succession records for rising generation of Eagan and Guest name bearers in Cloughjordan to which Uskane is close by, secure this determination Darby Eagan and Ann Guest, nee Eagan are close blood relatives.

- A4-79. The land succession records fully chartered makes for a compelling story ascending from present day traced back to the time Darby died in 1747, when proliferation of increasing smaller subdivided allotments of land for rising generation of the bearers of the name Egan and Guest becomes apparent. The researcher then using modern Global Position System (GPS) mapping tools commonly available in the public domain to show the degree to which all of the subdivided land mesh to provide a larger single footprint which accords with them being held prior to 1750 as one very large parcel of land., i.e., the lands held by Darby before his died and allocated to even half's, with one half going to Patrick Egan and the other going to Thomas Guest, Ann's husband.

#### Evidence of Darby holding lands in the same area

- A4-80. Darby Egan (1697-1747) of Uskane (Uskean), close by to Cloughjordan, Modreeny is made by the Library of Ireland's researcher to have held lands in this same area, although the exact place is unknown.
- A4-81. In the Library of Ireland's trace of the Egan family genealogy which makes for independent authoritative determination that Darby Egan is recognised as a former Clan Chief and the grantee of the Egan arms in 1715.
- A4-82. They are also a satisfactory point of reference as an authority to accept as fact, Darby Egan resided in 1715 at Uskean, Tipperary, near Cloughjordan, in 1715; and subsequently held significant lands referred to by the Library of Ireland as "Ballymac-Egan, County Tipperary."
- A4-83. The present researcher's ascending trace of his families Guest patrilineal genealogical record makes for the merging of two matching identities that are certain now to be the same Darby Egan to whom the Library of Ireland refers.
- A4-84. Accumulate evidence is not in conflict, rather a thick overlap is apparent making doubtless that Darby Egan descends from the Bally-mac Egan's whom migrated there, to Tipperary before 1591, from Connaught and therefore of the Parent noble stock.
- A4-85. The following evidence is most useful to help resolve more precisely Darby's bloodline root to his Connaught Egan parent stock including, and beyond his father to the first in his line to settle in Ballymac-Egan, Tipperary from Connaught.
- A4-86. First it is O'Hart (1892, p439) who recognises the mess that the Egan genealogical records found themselves in post Cromwell Ireland whereby it can be traced that the root of when records fell into disarray and cannot be reconciled is after the birth of Melachlin Egan who had his estates confiscated by the Earl of Stratford, then the Irish Viceroy, under Charles I.
- A4-87. This information gives the Guest-Egan family some precision when Melachlin had his lands confiscated making certain it was between the years 1632 to 1640. This is when Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford (1593-1641), was lord deputy of Ireland and appointed by Charles I.
- A4-88. Given records destruction makes it difficult to know Melachlin's actual age or life span when he had his lands confiscated, it is reasonable to estimate a birth year of 1595 being a contemporary of the Earl of Stratford, enabling an estimate to calculate how many missing generations of Darby and his father Thomas stand between them and Melachlin who is no doubt the lineal ancestor. A matter followed immediately thereafter.

Melachlin Egan (bc 1595-), his son,

? born circa 1620, his son,

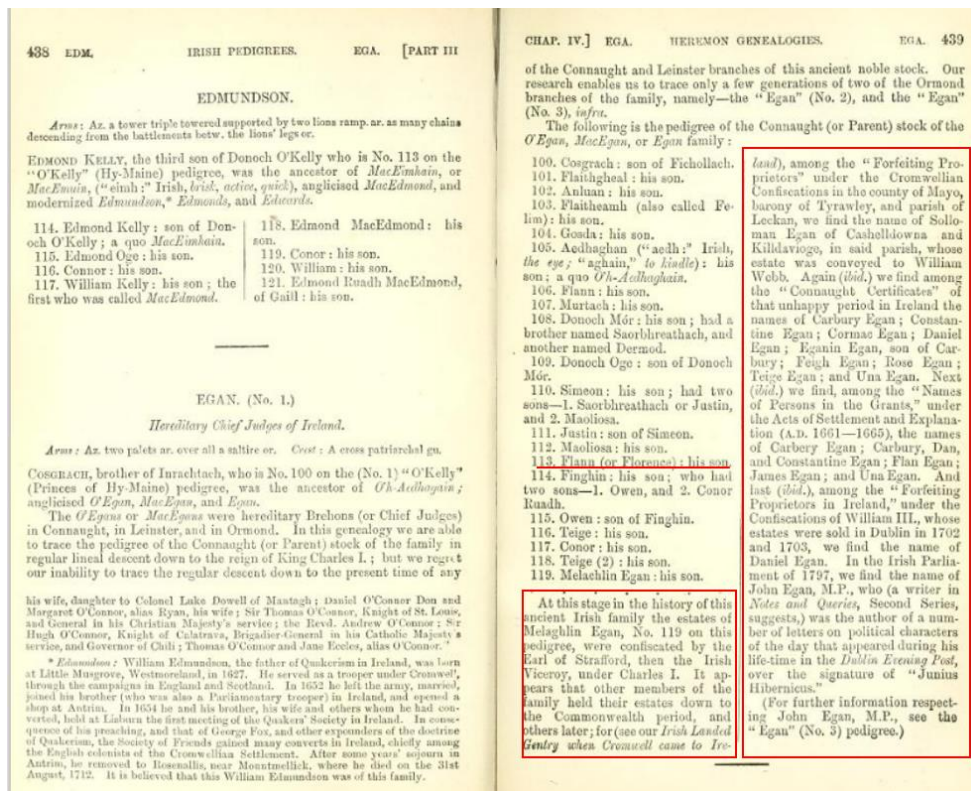
? born circa 1650, his son,

Lieutenant Thomas Egan, born circa 1675-aft 1721), his son,

Reverend Darby Egan (1697-1747)

*No issue, male line extinct, land holding restored by father Thomas's military service and loyalty to the Irish parliament and Crown. Lands appear to be divided amongst two cousins, Patrick Egan who is known to have moved from Connaught to be with close relatives in Tipperary and assumed the Egan arms Darby was granted in 1715; and lands to Thomas Guest, husband of Anne Guest, nee Egan of Modreeny, Tipperary. Ann may be Darby's sister but is doubtless a close blood relative of Darby and therefore certain to directly descend from Melachlin Eagan (c1595 – aft 1640).*

A4-89. Substantiating this incomplete patrilineal for Darby and father Thomas the researcher's first refers to the lineage and explanation of records disrepair after the life of Melachlin Eagan made by O'Hart 1892, pp438-439):



- A4-90. O'Hart (1892, p438-439) work was examined more recently by in-house researchers and genealogist employed by from the Library of Ireland whereby they made some interesting notes at the end of the lineage attributed to O'Hart's (1892, p443):

125. Lewis Egan: son of James (No. 124); is a Director of extensive Glass-works in Transylvania. His children are two sons and one daughter:

- I. Lewis, of whom presently,
- II. Victor, a minor in 1888.
- I. Leona, also a minor in 1888.

126. Lewis Egan: son of Lewis (No. 125); living in 1888, and a minor.

#### Notes

[1] Bearings: The Armorial Bearings of "Egan," of Ballymac-Egan, as given in Burke's *General Armory* are:

*Arms:* Quarterly, 1st, gu. a tower ar. supported by two knights in complete armour, holding in their interior hands a battle axe all ppr. in chief a snake barways or; 2nd and 3rd, or, on a bend vert. three plates; 4th gu. on a tower as in the first quarter, a swan statant ar. *Crest:* On a tower or, a knight in complete armour couped at the knees, holding in his dexter hand a battle axe all ppr. *Motto:* Fortitudo et prudentia.

[2] *Issue:* The two sons of Doctor John Egan, of Galway, who married Caroline Prendergast, were 1. Dr. Michael Egan, of the 79th Cameronian Highlanders (born 1766, d. 1828); and 2. Colonel Charles Egan, of the Royal Irish Artillery, who mar. Mary Blacquiere, and had issue.

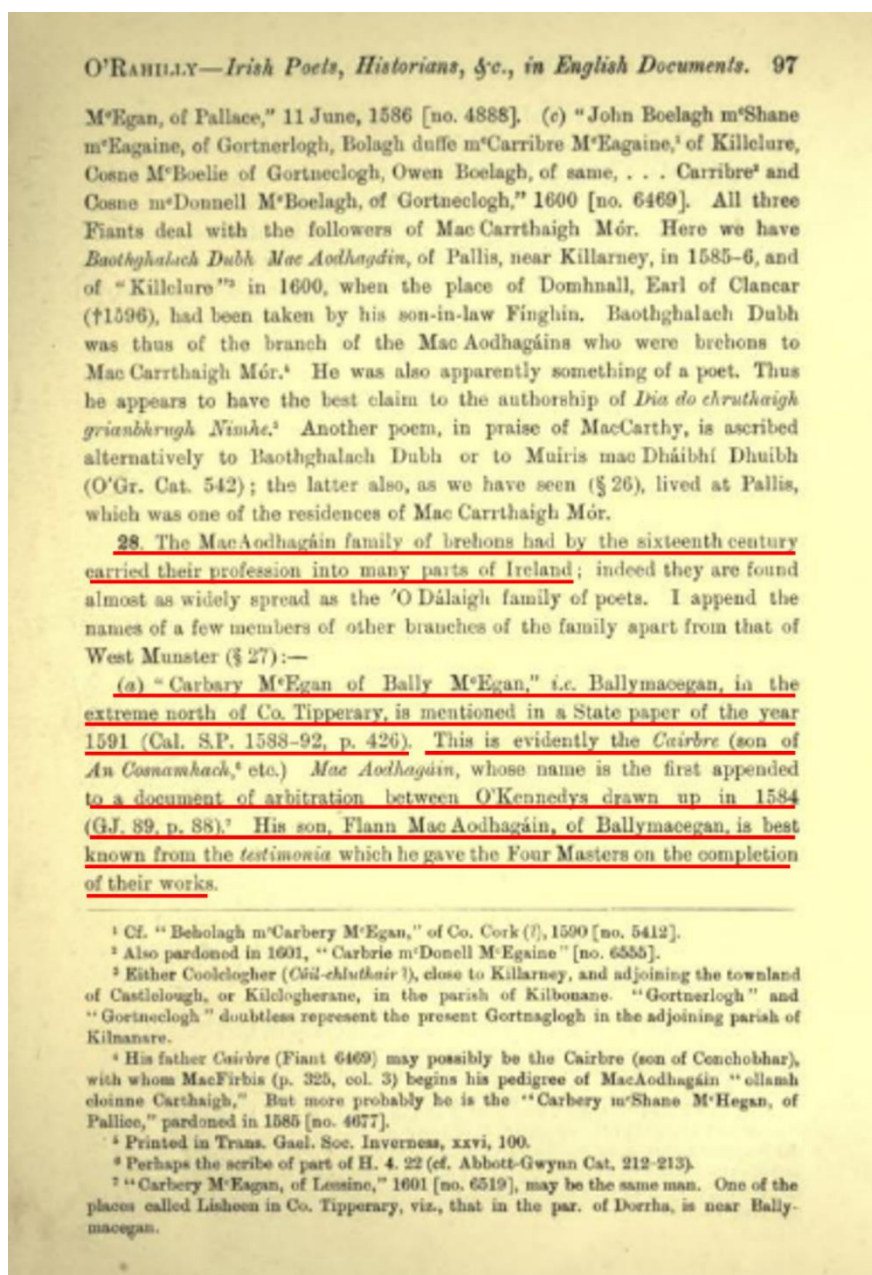
[3] *Patrick:* Considering the date (A.D. 1715) of the grant of the Egan of Ballymac-Egan Arms, we were hitherto inclined to believe that it was to this Patrick Egan these Arms were first granted. But our attention has been called to Burke's great work the *General Armory*, p. 318, where it is stated that those Arms were "granted in 1715 to Darby Egan, Esq., of Uskean, descended from Egan, of Ballymac-Egan, county Tipperary." That statement would imply that some of Darby Egan's ancestors had settled at Ballymac-Egan. But we are unable to trace the source through which the Ballymac-Egan Arms have descended to said Patrick's descendants, or to his younger brother, William, father of Doctor John Egan, of Galway, above mentioned (the Armorial Bearings of whose family are identical with those of "Egan," No. 3, described at the head of this pedigree); unless on the supposition that said Darby Egan was an elder brother of Patrick, who had preceded him to Tipperary, but whose name is not mentioned in the pedigree.

[4] *Elizabeth:* We are unable to find the dates of Baptism of James, John, Daniel, and Catherine—children of the Rev. Carbery Egan; for, from some cause or other, those dates are not recorded in the Charleville Baptismal Register of that period.

[5] *Béla:* This name is the Hungarian for "Albert."

- A4-91. Suffice to say gaps in the history of the Ballymac Egan's beyond Darby accounts for much of the confusion of what became of the Ballymac-Egan's, and I suspect Darby and father Thomas Egan adapting to the political situation also contributed to the memory of them and what became of them fading, quickly once Darby died and Patrick assumes the arms and probably inherited lands from his probable cousin, rather than brother as the Library of Ireland in-house researcher's and genealogists fairly speculate.
- A4-92. First the researcher establishes the approximate time the Egan family called Tipperary home.

- A4-93. For this the present researcher refers to the excellent capture of primary evidence by completed by O’Rahilly’s (1922, p97) placing Carbary McEgan of Bally McEgan," i.e., Ballymacegan, in the extreme north of County Tipperary, in 1591 as mentioned in a state paper of the year 1591 (Cal. S.P. 1588-92, p. 426, refer O’Rahilly, T. F 1922, p97, Irish poets, historians, and judges in English documents, 1538-1615):



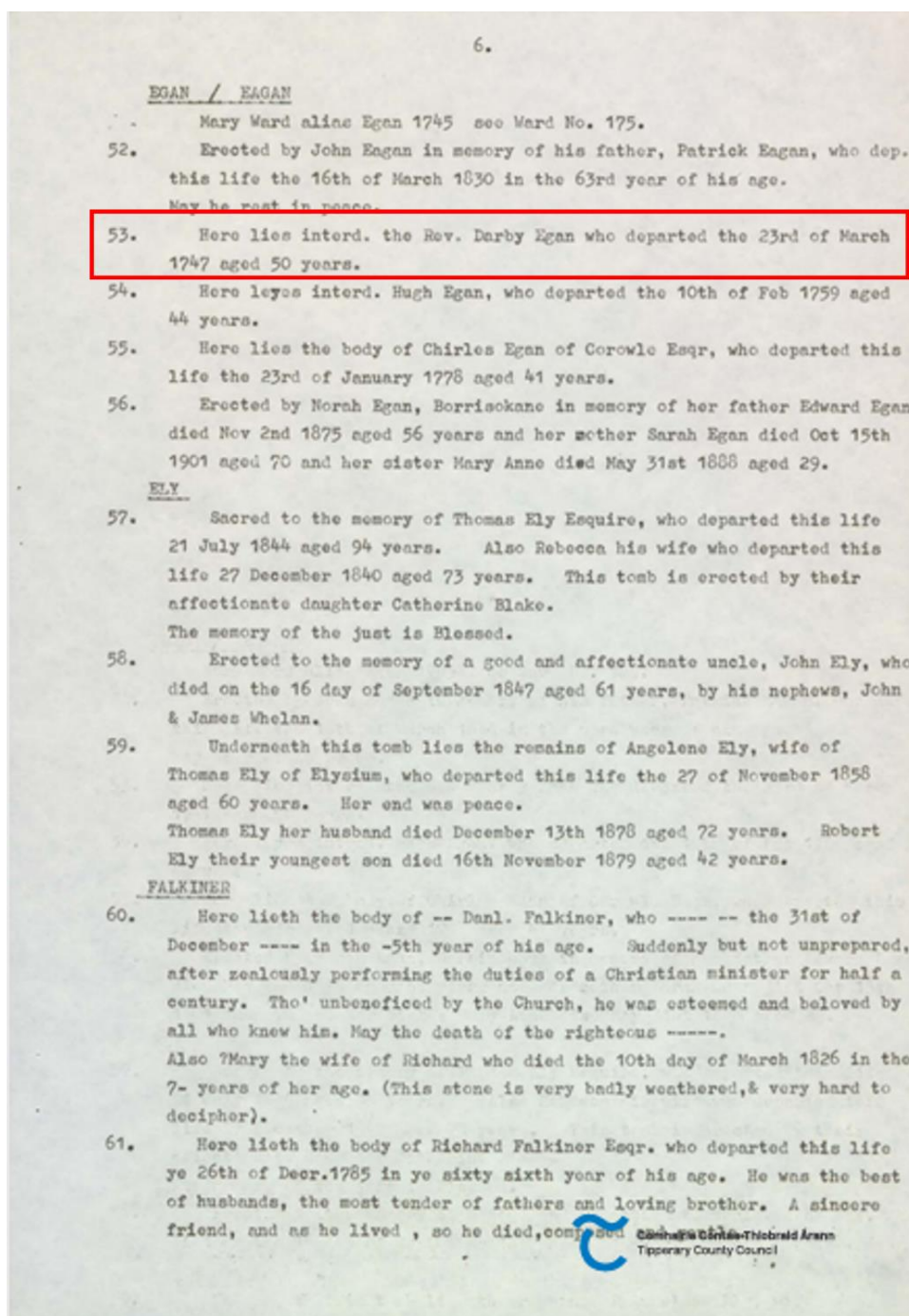
- A4-94. Having established Darby’s patrilineal family called Tipperary home as early as 1584, and previous their lands confiscated between 1632-1640, it is Burke’s account that the independent researcher’s and genealogist employed by the Library of Ireland, makes their corrective notes in their critical review of O’Hart’s (1892, pp438-443) evidence-based study of the Egan parent stem, very important.
- A4-95. These examiners in the main offered no need for corrections to be made to O’Hart’s (1892, pp438-443) trace, other than a very important concern that O’Hart (1892, p443) omitted Darby and Burke’s excellent research and substituted Patrick Egan as the Egan arms grantee in 1714.

A4-96. The primary source document which is a marked-up facsimile of Burke (1884, p318) authentic record and submitted below makes clear Darby Egan of Ballymac Egan's was the grantee:

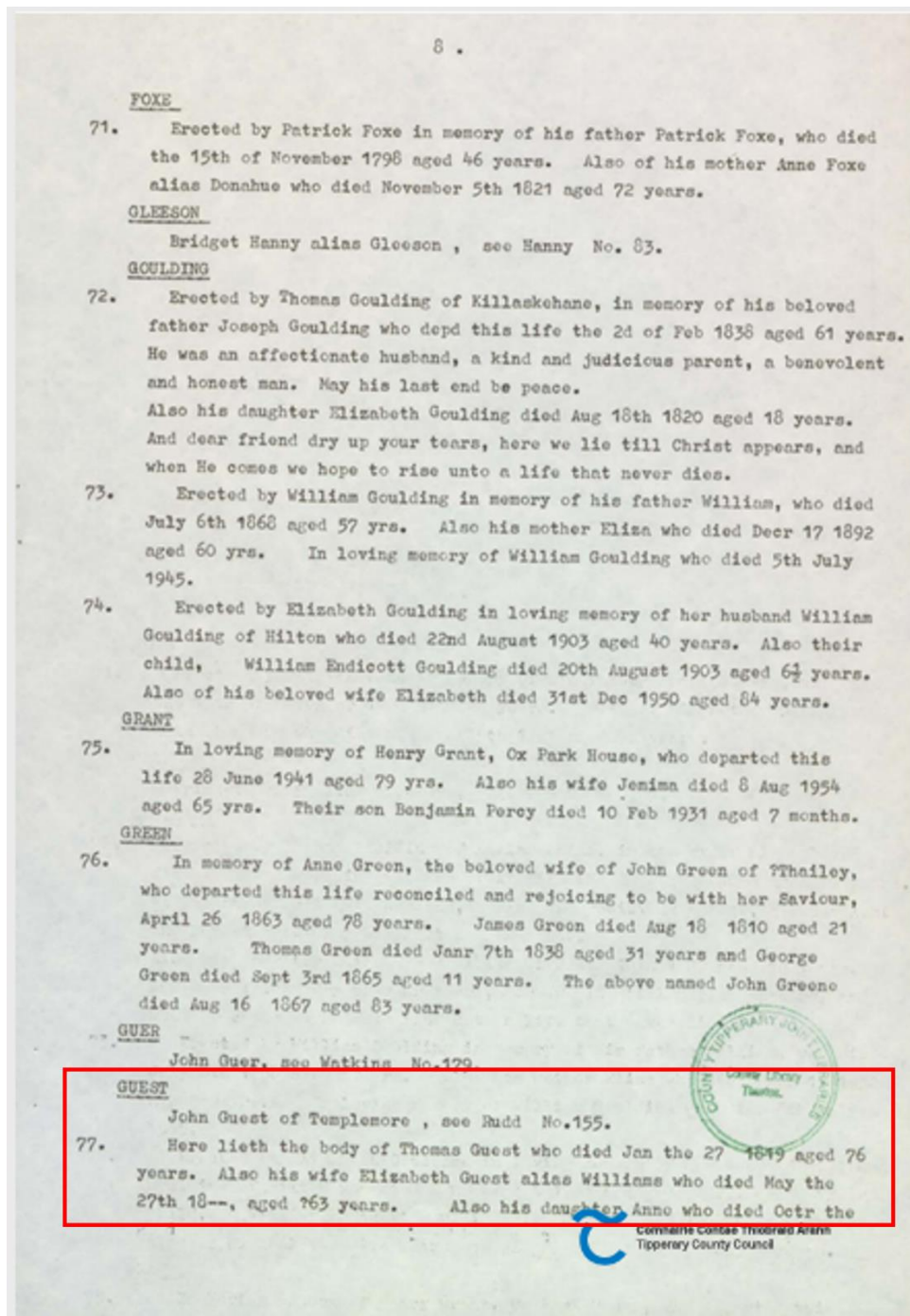
E D W	THE GENERAL ARMORY.	E G O
<p><b>Edwin.</b> Sa. an eagle displ. or, membered gu.</p> <p><b>Edwin Ap Taithwalt</b> (Wales). Sa. a lion ramp. ar. armed and langued gu.</p> <p><b>Edwyn</b> (Lord of Tegaingle, co. Flint, founder of the XII. Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys). Ar. a cross fory engr. sa. betw. four Cornish choughs ppr. armed gu.</p> <p><b>Edwyn</b> (first King of Northumberland). Az. a cross fory or.</p> <p><b>Edwyn.</b> Or, an eagle displ. sa.</p> <p><b>Edey.</b> Gu. (another perp.) three old men's heads coupé at the shoulders ar. crined ppr.</p> <p><b>Eedes</b> (monument, Worcester Cathedral, to RICHARD EEDS, Dean of Worcester, d. 1694). Az. a chev. engr. betw. three leopards' faces ar. Crest—A lion's foot ar. out of a laurel vert.</p> <p><b>Eekings, or Ekins</b> (Baundes, co. Northampton). Ar. a bend lozenge sa. betw. two crosses crosslet échecé gu. Crest—A lion's gr'ub erect sa. holding a lozenge or, charged with a cross, as in the arms.</p> <p><b>Eel.</b> Ar. three eels saiant sa. Crest—A boar's head coupé or.</p> <p><b>Eeles.</b> Ar. three eels az. Crest—A dexter arm in armour fessways coupé, holding a cutlass entwined with a boar's head coupé all ppr.</p> <p><b>Effard</b> (Guernsey). Vert three martlets, two and one, ar.</p> <p><b>Effingham, Earl of.</b> See HOWARD.</p> <p><b>Efnydd Ap Owenllian</b> (founder of the XIV. Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. a lion ramp. or; 2nd and 3rd (the arms of his mother, GWEXLLIAN, dau. and heiress of RAYS AP MAACHEN), az. betw. three nag's heads erased ar. a fesse or.</p> <p><b>Egan.</b> Az. two paleis ar. over all a saltire or. Crest—A cross patriarchal gu.</p> <p><b>Egan</b> (co. Tipperary; <u>PATRICK EGAN, Esq. of Annamaldit, in that county, temp. CHARLES I.</u>). Gu. a tower ar. supported by two men in armour, their exterior hands resting on their hips, in each of the others a halbert all sur. In chief a snake or.</p> <p><b>Egan</b> (granted 1715 to <u>DARBY EGAN, Esq. of Uskeen, descended from EGAN, of Ballymac-Egan, co. Tipperary</u>). Quarterly, 1st, gu. a tower ar. supported by two knights in complete armour, holding in their interior hands a battle axe all sur. In chief a snake ho-wayer; 2nd and 3rd, or, on a bend vert, three plates; 4th, gu. on a tower as in the first quarter, a swan statant ar. Crest—On a tower or a knight in complete armour coupé at the knees, holding in his dexter hand a battleaxe all sur. Motto—Fertilis et prudentis.</p> <p><b>Egar</b> (temp. James II.). Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three boars' heads coupé sa.</p> <p><b>Egabaston.</b> Ar. a lion ramp. gu. over all a bend of the first, charged with three mullets sa.</p> <p><b>Egabaston</b> (quartered by MUSTAWONS). Per pale indented or and az.</p> <p><b>Egbert</b> (King of England). Az. a cross fory or.</p> <p><b>Egecon.</b> Gu. a lion ramp. or, crowned ar.</p> <p><b>Egecombe.</b> Gu. a bend erm. outised or, between three boars' heads coupé or. Crest—On a wreath or, garnished with laurel leaves vert, a boar's head erect ar.</p> <p><b>Egcope</b> (Ipsley, co. Warwick). Ar. a chev. betw. three boars' pass. sa.</p> <p><b>Egerley</b> (Milton, co. Oxford). Ar. on a chev. betw. three cinquefoils gu. as many bezants. Crest—A Cornish chough ducally gorged ppr.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (Egerton and Oulton Park, co. Chester, bart.; descended from PHILIP, surnamed GOCUN, or the Red, who obtained the manor of Egerton, Malpas, co. Chester, from WION SE EGERTON, temp. Henry III., and assumed that surname; Sir ROWLAND EGERTON, Knt., of Egerton, his lineal heir male, obtained a baronetcy 1617). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, EGERTON, ar. a lion ramp. gu. betw. three pheons sa.; 2nd and 3rd, GAZY, Barry of six ar. and az. a label of five points gu. Crests—1st: Three arrows, one in pale, two in saltire, points downwards or, barbed and feathered ar. banded together with a ribbon gu.; 2nd: A falcon, wings expanded, standing on a falconer's gleeve all ppr. Supporters—Dexter, a lion ar. ducally crowned or; sinister, a wyvern or, each gorged with a plain collar az. and pendent therefrom an escutcheon gu. charged with three pheons, two and one, ar. Motto—Virtuti non armis fido.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (Baron Grey de Wilton. Sir THOMAS EGERTON, seventh bart. of Egerton, was so created 1784, d. s. p. s. 1814, when the barony ceased, and the ancient baronetcy of Egerton reverted to the heir male of the house of Egerton, the grandfather of the present bart.). Ar. a lion ramp. gu. betw. three pheons sa. quartering az. two lions ar. in chief a label of five points of the last. Crest—Three arrows, one in pale and two in saltire or, headed and feathered sa.</p>	<p>bound together with a ribbon gu. Supporters—Dexter, a wyvern or; sinister, a lion ar. ducally crowned or. Motto—Virtuti non armis fido.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (Earl of Wilton. Sir THOMAS EGERTON, seventh bart. of Egerton; Lord Grey de Wilton was created 1801, Earl of Wilton, with special remainder to Hon. THOMAS GROSVENOR, second son of his dau. ELIZABETH, wife of ROBERT, first Marquis of Westminster, who assumed the name and arms of EGERTON on succeeding to the title). Ar. a lion ramp. gu. betw. three pheons sa. Crest—Three arrows, points downwards, one in pale and two in saltire or, headed and feathered sa. tied together with a ribbon gu. Supporters—Dexter, a wyvern wings inverted or; sinister, a lion ar. ducally crowned or. Motto—Virtuti non armis fido.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (Duke and Earl of Bridgewater. Created duke 1726, extinct 1829; descended from Sir THOMAS EGERTON, illegitimate son of RICHARD EGERTON, son of Sir RALPH EGERTON, second son of PHILIP EGERTON, Esq., of Egerton). Ar. a lion ramp. gu. betw. three pheons sa. Crest—On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion ramp. of the first, supporting an arrow erect or, headed and feathered ar. Supporters—On the dexter side, a horse ar. gorged with a ducal coronet or; on the sinister, a griffin segreant ar. gorged with a ducal coronet or, beaked and legged of the last. Motto—Sic donec.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (Earl of Ellesmere. Lady LUCIA EGERTON, sister of the third and last Duke of Bridgewater, m. GEORGE, first Marquis of Stafford. His Grace devised the greater part of his estates to his nephew, GEORGE, second Marquis of Stafford (created Duke of Sutherland 1833) with remainder to his second son, Lord FRANCIS LEVINGS GOWER, who assumed the name of EGERTON, and was created Earl of Ellesmere 1845). Ar. a lion ramp. gu. betw. three pheons sa. Crest—On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion ramp. gu. supporting a pheon ar. Supporters—Dexter, a horse ar. ducally gorged or; sinister, a griffin or, ducally gorged az. Motto—Sic donec.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (Baron Egerton. Descended from Hon. THOMAS EGERTON, of Tatton, third son of the second Earl of Bridgewater, whose granddaughter and eventual heiress, HELEN EGERTON, m. WILLIAM TATTON, Esq., of Withenshaw, and was great grandmother of WILLIAM TATTON EGERTON, created a peer 1859). Ar. a lion ramp. gu. betw. three pheons sa. Crest—On a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion ramp. also gu. supporting an arrow palewise or, pheoned and flighted ar. Supporters—Dexter, a griffon ar. gorged with a ducal coronet az. and pendent therefrom a pheon sa.; sinister, a lion gu. gorged with a plain collar ar. and pendent therefrom a pheon also ar. Motto—Sic donec.</p> <p><b>Egerton.</b> Same Arms. Crest—An arm gu. the hand ppr. holding a sword ar.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (Shaw, co. Lancaster, 1664). Same Arms, quartering ar. on a chev. betw. three martlets vert as many crosses patée échecé of the first.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (co. Essex). Same Arms, a border engr. sa.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (co. Stafford). Same Arms, field or.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (Dublin). Gu. a fesse betw. three pheons ar. on a canton or, a dexter hand coupé at the wrist ppr. holding a broken sword erect sa. embued ppr. Crest—A lion sejant gu. supporting in the dexter paw a battle axe, staff of the last, head ar. in the sinister paw a laurel branch ppr.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (co. Salop). Sa. three pheons ar.</p> <p><b>Egerton</b> (Betley, co. Stafford). Sa. a fesse erm. betw. three pheons ar.</p> <p><b>Egerton.</b> Ar. a chev. betw. two demi lions in chief and a mallet in base gu. Crest—A lion ramp. ppr.</p> <p><b>Egerton.</b> Sa. a chev. betw. three pheons ar. Crest—A buck's head erased sa. attired or.</p> <p><b>Egerton.</b> Gu. on a fesse betw. three pheons ar. as many pheons of the field.</p> <p><b>Egerton.</b> Ar. on a bend sa. three pheons of the field.</p> <p><b>Egerton.</b> Or, a fesse gu. fretty of the first, within a bordure engr. of the second.</p> <p><b>Edgebarston, Eggebarston, or Edgebarston</b> (quartered, through DE BUCKON, by the D'OFFLY, of Shottisham, co. Norfolk, and the East Indies). Ar. a lion ramp. gu. debraised by a bendict or.</p> <p><b>Ergerdon</b> (South Eggerdon). Hutchins states that this family bore the EGERTON Arms, viz.—Ar. a lion ramp. guard. gu. betw. three pheons sa.</p> <p><b>Egginton</b> (granted to GARDNER EGERTON, Esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, eldest son and heir of GARDNER EGERTON, of the same place, merchant, deceased, and grandson of ROBERT EGERTON, of Nottingham, deceased). Ar. six eaglets displ. three, two, and one, sa. a chief nebulee az. Crest—A talbot sejant ar. erred sa. gorged with a collar per fesse nebulee or and az. the dexter paw resting upon a sphere ppr.</p>	

- A4-97. It is clear from Burke only Darby's grant of The Egan arms is known to be 1715 and no date is available for the Egan arms grant Patrick Egan, Esq of Anamaldei of the County (Burke 1884, p318).
- A4-98. Having clearly established from Burke (1884, P) and current day experts from the Library of Ireland's genealogical research team that Darby is the direct descendent of Melachlin Egan (bc 1595-), and submitted the present researcher has identified Darby's father, the naming conventions for Darby and father Thomas's patrilineal family make clear from O'Hart's trace pre-Act of Settlement Carbery and Flan are frequently used along Darby and Thomas patrilineal bloodline.
- A4-99. A return to O'Hart's (1892, p439), evidence-based materials is necessary, whereby the Library of Ireland examiners felt no need to correct O'Hart's (1892, p438) informative insights for some of the gap years between 1640-1715, whereby O'Hart (1892, p439), clearly states:
- A4-100. Names of Persons in the Grants, "under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation (a.d. 1661- 1665), the names of Carbery Egan, Carbury, Dan, and Constantino Egan; Flan Egan; James Egan; and Una Egan."
- A4-101. Accordingly, the Parliament of Ireland (in Dublin) passed a new Act of Settlement in 1662 which ordered that the Cromwellian settlers give up a portion of their allotted land to "Old English" and "innocent Catholics", as would be determined by Commissioners.
- A4-102. However, the Irish Parliament was still Protestant only, until the session of 1666, as Catholics had been barred from voting or standing for election under the Commonwealth. As a result, the Parliament amended the 1652 Act of Settlement so that land could be returned to "innocent Catholics" – that is ones who had been Royalists in the civil wars and had not carried out massacres of English Protestants. Given the standing the Egan's had as hereditary chief justices competently resolving many clan disputes and other conflicts over centuries Act of Settlement 1662 and Act of Explanation 1665 – The Corpus of Electronic Texts at University College Cork: "His Majesty's gracious declaration for the settlement of his kingdom of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several interests of adventurers, soldiers, and other his subjects there".
- A4-103. The present researcher's lean is towards Carbery Egan's or Flan Egan being Thomas Egan (c1675-aft 1721) grandfather and Darby Egan's (1697-1747) great grandfather. No doubt they were both mature age in 1665 and whilst is uncertain whether they were generationally separated they both carry the strong naming antecedent often preferred. There is little doubt however that one of them is lineal related and the other's collateral relatives.
- A4-104. Moreover, one them must be Melachlin's son, or a few of them.
- A4-105. This information explains in part also why Thomas thought it to be satisfactory to join the Royal Militia to hold onto lands restored by the Act of Settlement and for Darby to become a cleric of the Anglican church.

- A4-106. Below the researcher re-submits the gravestone inscription record published by Grace, Foulkes & Mullane (1984, Article 53, p6) proving Reverend Darby Egan (1697-1747) is buried nearby to Guest plot at St Kieran's COI Churchyard, Modreeny, Tipperary (Borrisokane Union), (Grace, Foulkes & Mullane, 1984, Article 53 page 6):



A4-107. Below is the Guest-Egan companion set of gravestone inscriptions proving Guest apex elders of Modreeny, Tipperary are buried within a few meters of Reverend Darby Egan (1697-1747). It is these Guest family members who are made by other records to spring from the marriage union of Ann Egan (1711-bfr 1776) and Thomas Guest (1701-bfr 1776) (Grace, Foulkes & Mullane, 1984, p9-8, pp17-18):



155. hope points to the blissful shore where friends in Jesus meet to part no more.
156. Tappin Budd of Roserea departed this life the 11th May 1836 in the 50th year of his age. Jane his beloved wife, daughter of Minchin Burgess of Cloughjordan, died the 27th day of May 1816 aged 29 years. Both had hope of eternal life through their Redeemer.

RUSSELL

157. Sacred to the memory of Mr. Michael Russell of Gurrane and Alice his wife. Erected by their son William L. Russell of Ravenworth, New South Wales, May 1853.

RYAN

- Mary Acres otherwise Ryan c. 1785, see Acres No 2.
158. In loving memory of William Ryan, Kyle, Cloughjordan, who died 23rd Sept 1920 aged 78 years. His wife Catherine died 13th Feb 1906 aged 62 years. Their son Daniel died Feb 1916 aged 30 years. Their son William died 28th June 1952 aged 79 years. Erected by their son William. Their son Timothy died 17th March 1955 aged 70 years. His wife Helena died 5th Dec 1957 aged 70 years.

SCULLY

Margret White alias Scully, 1830 see White no 100.

SHARPLEY

159. Sacred to the memory of Arthur Sharpley who died 10th October 1849 in the 97th year of his age. Was Clerk of Modreeny Church for 76 years. Also his wife Esther Burton, who died the 25th of May 1824 in the 73rd year of her age, by whom he had 18 sons and 4 daughters. The remains of 15 lie here.

SHEPPARD

160. In loving memory of my husband Ralph C. Sheppard, Main St. Cloughjordan, died Nov 5th 1912 aged 35 yrs. and his children, Ernest died Aug 1907 aged 7 weeks. Elizabeth died Aug 1909 aged 2 weeks and his wife Emily called Home Feb 18 1964 aged 86 yrs.

SHERLOCK

Margaret Kennedy alias Sherlock, 1827, see Kennedy, No 113.

SHOEBOTTOM

161. Here lies the body of James Shoebottom, who departed this life March the 9th 1806 aged 57 yrs. Also his sons, John and Thos. The former aged 22 and the latter 23 yrs. Also his son James Shoebottom.

SLEVIN

162. Here lies the body of Wm. Slevin, departed this life November 17th 1800 aged 40. May he rest in peace.

147. In loving memory of Lucy Jane Pyke, died 31st Oct 1875.  
John Pyke died 15th March 1889. Mary Lucinda Pyke 13th Oct 1893.  
Hannah Pyke. T.D.Ronaldson. Charles H.Pyke died Sept 1920 in  
Melbourne, Australia. Robert Francis Pyke died 3rd Jan 1935.  
William Samuel Pyke died 15th Feby 1932.

RAFFARTY

Owen Raffarty 1810. His wife Hannah Raffarty. See Kennedy No. 108.

RALPH

148. In loving memory of James Ralph of Spring Park, AghlishClohane, Co.  
Tipperary, who fell asleep in Jesus, Oct 3rd 1879 aged 77 years.  
Also of his beloved wife Frances Ralph who died Dec 8th 1894 aged  
84 years.
149. In loving memory of Susan Ralph, died April 24. 1903 aged 93 years.  
Also her son John Ralph died Oct 22. 1906 and his wife Mary Ann Ralph,  
died Oct 17 .1923.
150. In loving memory of Jane Eliza, wife of James A. Ralph, Borrisokane,  
died on June 20th 1903 aged 59 years. 'Farewell beloved for a little  
while.' Also of her dear husband James Armitage Ralph, who died Nov 26  
1910 aged 76 years. 'Thine eyes shall see the King in His beauty.'
151. In loving memory of John Eric Ralph, died 7th Dec 1943 aged 20 years  
and his father John, died 8th March 1964 aged 86 years.

ROGERS

Ann Hughes nee Rogers see Hughes No. 105.

152. Here lieth the body of Elizabeth. Rogers who departed this life 27th  
August 1713.
153. Joseph Rogers departed this life 1st Aprill ---- aged ---.  
(this stone badly weathered was unable to read date.)
154. Sacred to the memory of the Revd John Rogers, Wesleyan minister, who  
after 56 years toil in the Lord's Vineyard, on February 3rd 1860, in the  
87th year of his age, his body, with his charge, laid down and ceased at  
once to work and live.  
His beloved wife, Eliza, entered into rest on November 9th 1858, aged  
67 years, also sleeps here in Jesus. 'Blessed are the dead who die in  
the Lord.'

RONALDSON

T.D.Ronaldson, see Pyke No. 147.

RUDD

155. Mary, relict of Tappin Radd of Roscrea and daughter of John Guest of  
Templemore, was born 10th of September 1798, died 19th of May 1845.  
By faith in Christ of happiness assured, the mortal body has recently  
endured. Children and friends her early death deplore but Christian

77. 2d 1808 aged 720 years. Also his daughter Elizabeth Dagg who died Sept the 11th 1811 aged 28 years. Also his son George Guest who has caused this tomb to be erected. He died the -- of April 1829 in the 735th year of his age. Also his daughter Ellen Guest who died March the 19th 1862 aged 92 years.

HACKETT

78. Erected by Patrick Meara in memory of William Hackett who depd this life Nov 1838 aged 24 years. Also of Mary Hackett who dep this life June 1837 aged 13 years. May they rest in peace.

HALEY

79. Erected by James Haley in memory of his brother John who departed this life March 22 1784 aged 24 yrs.

HALL

80. Underneath lieth the body of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Robert Hall Esq of Merton Hall who departed this life 13th of February 1829 aged 45 years.
81. Underneath lieth the body of Robert Hall of Merton Hall, who departed this life the 19th of May 1841 aged 70 years. 'And I say unto you my friend, be not afraid of them that kill the body and after that have no more that they can do.'
82. Sacred to the memory of Robert Hall Esq. of Merton Hall, County Tipperary who fell asleep in Jesus at Lisalea, Blackrock, April 3rd 1861 aged 52 years.

HANNAY / HANNY

83. Here lies the body of Bridget Hanny alias Gleeson who died March 15 1791 aged 54 yrs. May she rest in peace. Erected by her husband Patk Hanny.
84. Sacred to the memory of Mrs Grace Hannay, of Wigtown N.B. who died at Cloughjordan 22nd Octr 1857 aged 64. This stone was erected by L.T. & G. Vaugh. 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'

HARDY

Sarah Mason otherwise Hardy, 1784, see Mason no 124.  
James North Hardy, 1846 & 1898, see North no. 137.

HAROLD

- Erected by Elizabeth Harold in loving memory of her beloved husband
85. William Harold, died March 5th 1905 and her son Robert Harold died March 25th 1890. Richard Holmes Harold died July 12th 1897. Also her son in law William Johnson died May 4th 1900. 'And with the morn those Angels faces smile, which I have loved long since and lost a while.'

HARRISON

86. Here lyeth ye body of John Harrison of Cloughjordan Esq and Elizabeth his wife. She dyed in Octr 1689 and he dyed ye 18th of June 1700.

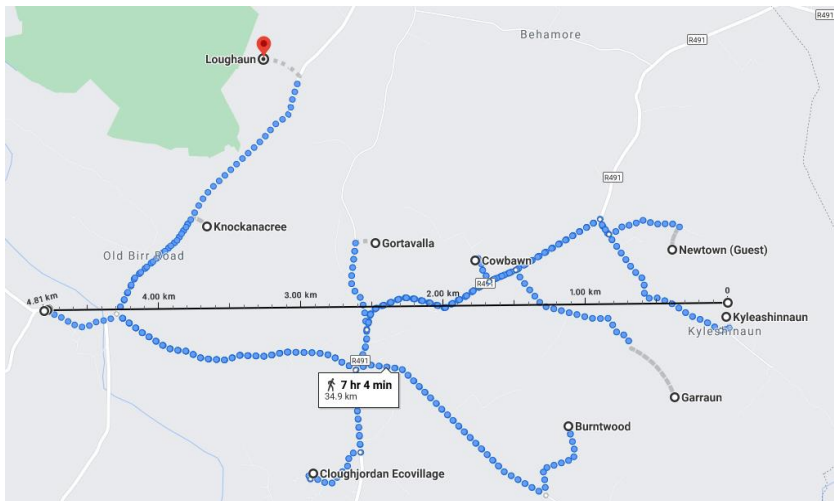


**Griffith Valuations 1847-1864 – Guest Family Townlands**

A4-109. The evidence which follows support the notion that the aggregate townlands held by the Guest family of Modreeny (Cloughjordan) in 1852 and that held in aggregate by the Egan family of the same place was once part of the earlier Ballymac Egan estate once confiscated and returned to Lieutenant Darby Egan and passed down to his son Darby and/or in part to Ann Egan’s husband, Thomas Guest.

A4-110. In an ascending direction, the first data set is taken from the Griffiths survey, whereby many Guests’ held townlands in Cloughjordan including the most recent of the Researcher’s ancestors with his patrilineal ancestors underscored (John Guest of Ballysteena is John [Kidd] Guest, 1834-1871, the Researcher’s great grandfather and the underscored other John Guest is his father, and the Researcher’s 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather John Guest, 1793-1881):

Guest	Anne	Burntwood Little	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	Anne	Garraun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	Ellen	Garraun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	George	Newtown (Guest)	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	James	Cowbawn	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	James	Loughaun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	James	Newtown (Guest)	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	Jane	Garraun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	John	Ballysteena	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	John	Knockanacree	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	John	Oxpark	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	Mary	Garraun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	William	Cowbawn	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	William	Gortavalla	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	William, Jr.	Kyleashinnaun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	William, Sr.	Kyleashinnaun	Modreeny	Tipperary



A4-111. Also submitted below, is the townland of Garraun held for the longest time by matriarch Ellen Guest (1770-1862), John Guest senior aunt. Ellen lived to age 92 and her record is underscored below with blue ink:

Guest	Anne	Burntwood Little	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	Anne	Garraun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	Ellen	Garraun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	George	Newtown (Guest)	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	James	Cowbawn	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	James	Loughaun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	James	Newtown (Guest)	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	Jane	Garraun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	John	Ballysteena	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	John	Knockanacree	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	John	Oxpark	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	Mary	Garraun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	William	Cowbawn	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	William	Gortavalla	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	William, Jr.	Kyleashinnaun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Guest	William, Sr.	Kyleashinnaun	Modreeny	Tipperary

- A4-112. As shown, the Researcher also marked up other notable ancestors of Cloughjordan during the period 1847-1864, including James, John [Kidd] Guest’s uncle, and Jane Guest, John [Kidd] Guest’s sister.
- A4-113. Jane Guest is the same Jane Guest the Researcher submitted previously that was shown to have retained her patrilineal Guest name by marrying distance cousin William Guest and that it was her whole outlived her brother and was granted as during 1847-1864 (Probably after 1854), a proportion of Garrane, which was the name probably given to all of these Guest townlands prior to subdivision circa 1748.
- A4-114. Whereby John, senior had his townland lands of Knockanacree and Oxpark renamed after 1823 but were previously subdivision of his own parcel of Garraun granted to him by his father John Guest (abt 1771/2- bfr 1834), Ellen’s late brother.
- A4-115. It is also believed by deduction from the succession of tithe’s records that John Guest (1793-1881) brother James, John [Kidd] Guests’ uncle, also renamed Garrane townlands when he made further and smaller subdivisions, of Garrane, calling them Cowbawn and also Newtown Guest:

**Griffith Valuations 1847-1864 – Egan Family Townlands**

- A4-116. The second submission, reveal, the locations of all the townlands held by the Egan family presumed to descend from Darby and Ann’s uncle, Patrick Egan and/or William Egan, according to the Griffiths Valuation 1848-1864:

Egan	Cornelius	Behamore (Hawkshaw)	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	Edward	Kylebeg	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	Edward, Jr.	Drumroe	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	Hannah	Coolnagrower	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	John	CloghJordanpark	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	Margaret	Garraunorish	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	Mary	Loughaun	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	Mary Anne	Drumroe	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	Michael	Behamore (Hawkshaw)	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	Patrick	Corrowle	Modreeny	Tipperary
Egan	Patrick	Farranmacbrien	Modreeny	Tipperary

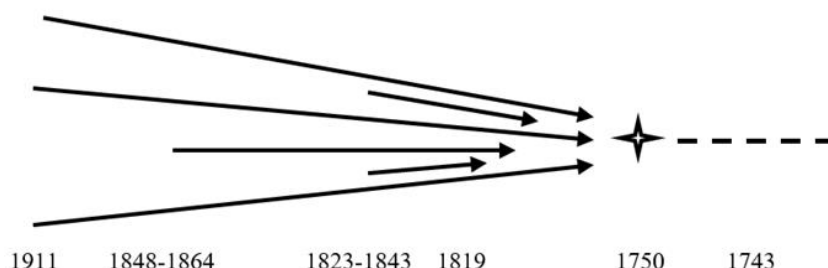


## Griffith Valuations 1847-1864 – Guest and Egan Townlands Combined

- A4-117. Juxtaposed these two townland data sets for the Guest and the Egan families of land held by members of these two families during the period 1848-1864 when overlaid mesh to form adjoining boundaries covering densely an are similar to what Michael, J.S Egan (2008, pp 3-5) and Egan & Egan (1985, pp7-8) describe as the general footprint of the lands held by the Egan family of Ballymac Egan.
- A4-118. Whereby the footprint as described encapsulates Cloughjordan and spreads up to 10 kilometres in all directions from the centre of Cloughjordan:



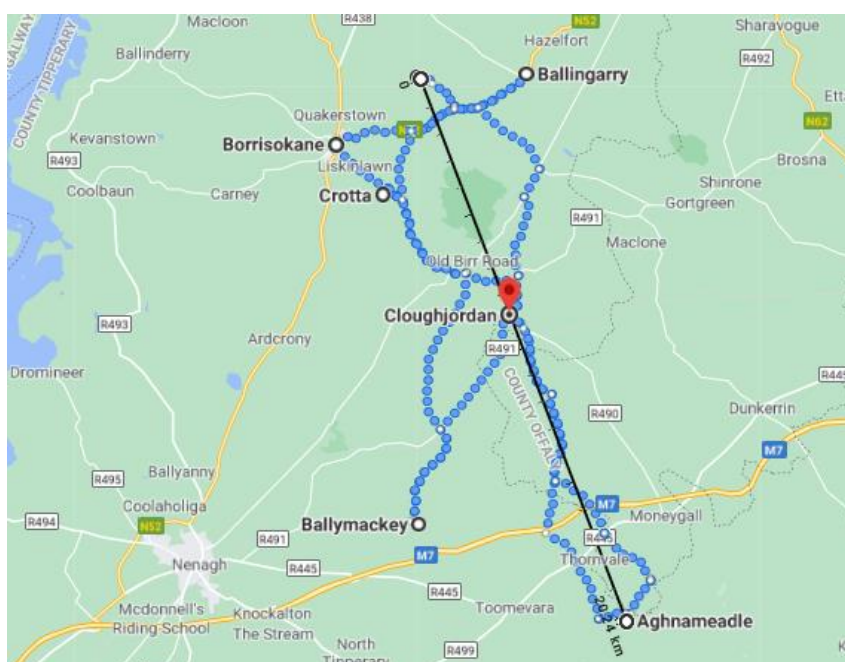
A4-119. Evidence for making this estimate of when the Guests may have first acquired their lands in Cloughjordan is triangulated from the estimated period, and moving back in time stamped by land holder records showing lineage to a point in time coinciding with the transfer of land to the first Guest male of Modreeny circa 1738-1750, the time of Reverend Darby Egan (1697-1747) death and when prior confiscation from the Ballymacegan was addressed by restoring before 1747, perhaps as early as before 1730, the lands, or part of the original lands held by the Egan's at the time of the Act of Settlement to Lieutenant Thomas Egan for good military service:



A4-120. The evidence makes the Researcher conclude, with strong evidence to support the notion that Ann Guest, nee Egan (1719- aft 1747), the Researcher's 5<sup>th</sup> great grandmother, was probably the heiress of one half of the original Ballymac-Egan estate.

A4-121. It is from her that the Guest family of rising generations derived their townlands in Modreeny Tipperary and bound for the first time in the Guest name through her husband, Thomas Guest the first of the Guest name to settled in Tipperary where the presents there is extant (refer Gortavalla and Coolnagrower Guest patrilineal branches), and other branches spring from Thomas and Ann migrated to Canada first circa 1818, then 1830 and to thereafter to the Colony of South Australia in 1852, and in 1857, to the Colony of Victoria in 1857.

A4-122. Below a modern GPS map is submitted giving some insight into the geographical span of the original Ballymac-Egan townlands stretched before Cromwell (Tierney,1997, p11) and before the direct descendants of the Ballymac-Egan patrilineal ancestors moved to have some townlands reinstated as Egan and Guest townlands:



**Preliminary determination made in the affirmative**

- A4-123. The evidence first makes Reverend Darby Egan (1697-1747) the son of Thomas Egan (c1675-aft 1721) and then both of them, found on the weight of evidence to be members of the Bally-mac Egan branch which in turn springs from the Connaught parent stock.
- A4-124. The circumstantial evidence is very strong, that Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776) nee Egan, is a close blood relative of Darby.
- A4-125. Lord Dunalley granting Thomas Guest townlands probably in the Parish of Modreeny because Thomas's wife Ann Guest (1711-bfr 1776) nee Egan was probably a co-heiress of Reverend Darby Egan. This would certainly explain how the Guest family came to hold the Guest townland in Cloughjordan, still held, in part, this day.
- A1-126. Whilst remaining inconclusive to the exact blood relative relationship Darby and Ann enjoyed, they are probably siblings, full or half, and if not, probably no further distant than first cousins.
- A4-127. In lieu of any disconfirming evidence the current evidence makes for Darby and Ann sharing the same father, or grandfather, to whom the latter may be Carbery or Flann, also of Tipperary.

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