

SALLOW GLEN KIN**GENERATIONS 9 to 6.**

The Sandes of Sallow Glen, Co. Kerry, descend from Thomas (A 0601), the eldest son of **John** (A 0705) of Cloonbrane, and his wife Bridget Fitzgerald. For details of Thomas, **John**, and the latter's father and grandfather, **Lancelot** (A 0801) and **William** (A0907) of Carrigafoyle, refer to Annexure A. .

GENERATION 5.**Issue of Thomas Sandes of Sallow Glen (A0601) and Bridget Fitzgerald:**

Elizabeth (0501) was born in 1734.

William of Sallow Glen (0502) was born in October 1736. In 1768 he married Margaret, daughter of Stephen Creagh of Reens, Co Limerick by Catherine, daughter of John Burke of Limerick, by whom he had five sons and a daughter. He was High Sheriff for Kerry in 1775, JP in 1785, and died on 30 March 1812. His widow died on 19 September the same year, and their tomb is to be found in the burial ground at Ballylongford.

GENERATION 4.**Issue of William Sandes of Sallow Glen (0502) and Margaret Creagh:**

Thomas William of Sallow Glen (0401) was born in 1771. From records of Trinity College Dublin, he was probably admitted in 1788, and took his BA in 1792. In 1797 he married Margaret, daughter of Francis Chute of Chute Hall, Co. Kerry, by whom he had eleven children. He was a JP, DL, and High Sheriff in 1804. Interestingly, his Sheriff's Patent from George III spells his name Sandys. He died in 1835, and his wife in 1855.

William of Pymount, Co. Kerry (0402) was born on 16 July 1774. In 1792 he was admitted to Trinity College Dublin, where he was awarded his BA in 1796. He became a barrister-at-law, and married Aphra, daughter of Thomas Wren of Littor, Co. Kerry, by whom he had eight children. He died in 1852.

Stephen Creagh (0403) was born in 1778. He was admitted to Trinity College Dublin in 1795, and took his BA in 1799. In 1807 he took his MA and became a Fellow, and in 1816 became a BD. In 1819 he married Mary, daughter of Samuel Dickson of Ballynanaguile, Co. Limerick, by whom he had four children. In 1822 he became a DD and in 1831 was appointed lecturer to Archbishop King. Finally he was appointed Bishop of Cashel, Emly, Waterford and Lismore. He died on 14 November 1842, and is commemorated by a memorial inscription in Trinity College Chapel, Dublin.

Robert Fitzgerald (0404) was a Captain in the 50th Regiment of Foot, later The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. He saw active service at Copenhagen, Walcheren, and in the Peninsula War until he was killed at the Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812. He died without issue.

John Blennerhasset (0405) was born in 1781 and died without issue in April 1807. He is buried with his parents at Ballylongford.

Catherine (0406) was married to Lawrence Cussen of Rockhill, Co. Limerick in 1807, and had issue.

GENERATION 3.

Issue of Thomas William Sandes of Sallow Glen (0401) and Margaret Chute:

William of Sallow Glen (0301) was born in 1799. In 1817 he was admitted to Trinity College Dublin, where he took his BA in 1821. He was appointed High Sheriff in 1828, and married in December 1836 Rupertia, only daughter of Charles Higgs of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire. He died without issue in 1867 and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.

Francis (0302) was born in 1800. In 1817 he was admitted to Trinity College Dublin, where he took his BA in 1822. He became a minister of the Church, and died without issue on 9 November 1839.

Thomas of Sallow Glen (0303) was born in 1802. From records of Trinity College Dublin, he was probably admitted in 1819 and took his BA in 1824. He was a JP and DL. In 1839 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Bernard Chute of Rathanny, and died without issue on 21 June 1874. He is buried in Ballylongford burial ground, with his brother Falkiner (0308).

Stephen Creagh (0304) married Mary Anne, daughter of William Carrique Ponsonby of Crotta, Co. Kerry, by whom he had nine children. He died on 10 December 1866.

Richard (0305) died without issue in 1874.

Maurice Fitzgerald of Oak Park, Tralee, Co. Kerry (0306) may have been born on 1805, but more probably on 26 September 1807. In 1823 he was admitted to Trinity College Dublin, where he took his BA in 1828., and was called to the Bar in 1831. He must have prospered in India, as he made a fortune from investment in tea plantations and indigo dye production, becoming a Director of the Balyan Tea Co of Assam, and Registrar General of Bengal. He was also a JP of Co Kerry and High Sheriff of Tralee in 1874. On 8 January 1857 he married Ellen Louisa, daughter of Thomas Stratford Dennis of Fort Granite, Co. Wicklow. In 1860 he completed a new mansion house at Oak Park at a cost of £43,000, described in the local press as the most elegant and comfortable residence among those of the country gentry, and owned some 11,000 acres of land. He died without issue on 4 March 1879, leaving his estates to his nephew, Falkiner Sandes Collis, sixth son of Stephen Edward Collis of Tieraclea, Co. Kerry and Margaret (0309). His wife died on 16 March 1894. Oak Park is now an educational and cultural centre, known as Collis-Sandes House.

Robert (0307) was educated at Clonmel and may have been admitted to Trinity College Dublin about 1824. He died without issue in 1875.

Falkiner Chute (0308) was born in 1816. On 5 July 1832 he was admitted to Trinity College Dublin, where he took his BA in 1837 and his MA in 1865. He married on 19 April 1860 Amelia, daughter of Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bt. of Denby, Yorkshire. He died without issue on 8 April 1874 and is buried at Ballylongford with his brother Thomas. His wife had died in 1861.

Margaret (0309) was married to Stephen Edward Collis above on 29 July 1829 at Tieraclea, and died on 25 August 1868. Her sixth son, Falkner Sandes Collis-Sandes above, was in 1879 granted leave by Royal Licence to take the name and armorial bearings of Sandes in compliance with his uncle's will. The arms were 'Argent a fess dancetty between four cross crosslets fitchy three in chief and one in base gules'. The crest was 'Or a wreath of the colours On a maint Vert a gryphon segreant Or collared floretty Gules'. The motto was 'Virtus Fortunae Victrix'. Margaret's husband died on 7 January 1880, and another son, Capt Maurice Collis-Sandes was killed on the Somme in 1917..

Elizabeth (0310) was married to Major Pierce Crosbie of Ballyheigue, Co. Kerry, in July 1831, and had issue by him. However, shortly after this she eloped to the continent with a groom, having previously bestowed her favours on stable lads, and all trace of her was lost; it took her husband fifteen years to get an order presuming her decease, but in fact she had died soon after the elopement, on 25 May 1835.

Anna (0311) was married on 23 February 1854 to The Rev. John Nunn Woodroffe, Rector of Glanmire, Co. Cork, and died on 30 November 1872, leaving issue.

Issue of William Sandes of Pyrmont (0402) and Aphra Wren:

William (0312) of Pyrmont was probably admitted to Trinity College Dublin in 1818 and took his BA in 1823. He died without issue on 9 March 1869. He was probably the William Sandes of Pyrmont reported in The Shannonside Annual as being a good landlord and owning some famous racehorses and two “townsands” at Carhooa and Coolnagoonagh. Holly confirms this, saying that he was the most popular and certainly the best known of all the Sandes, and a most tolerant and fair minded landlord.

Thomas (0313) also was probably admitted to Trinity College Dublin in 1819, and took his BA in 1825. He died without issue in 1839, though the Annual reported that he succeeded his brother William.

Stephen Creagh (0314) may have been admitted to Trinity College Dublin, but is not recorded as a graduate. He died without issue on 3 September 1855.

John (0315) may have been agent for his brother Thomas, and died without issue in 1874.

Robert Wren (0316) was probably admitted to Trinity College Dublin in 1839 and took his BA in 1844. He became a minister of the Church and married Alicia, daughter of William Carrique Ponsonby of Crotta, Co. Kerry, but died without issue on 26 January 1895. He and his wife were friends of neighbours named Kitchener. At his house, Gunsborough Villa, four miles north-west of Listowel, on 24 June 1850, was born Henry Horatio Kitchener (later Earl and Field Marshal), and Robert baptised him at Ballylongford on 22 September 1850.

Margaret (0317) was married twice. First in 1823 to Robert Leslie of Tarbert, Co. Kerry, by whom she had a son and a daughter. Second, on 20 May 1841, to Col James Duff MacIver Campbell (formerly Patterson) of Asknish, by whom she had issue.

Alicia (0318) was married to George Wren of Littor and died on 7 July 1885, having had issue.

Aphra (0319) died without issue on 1 November 1893.

Issue of Stephen Creagh Sandes (0403) and Mary Dickson:

William Stephen (0320) was admitted to Trinity College Dublin in 1837 and took his BA in 1841. He became a Captain in the 11th Hussars. He may have been the author of poems published in London in 1854 and in Dublin four years later.

Samuel Dickson (0321) was born in Dublin in 1823 and admitted to Trinity College in 1840. He took his BA in 1846 and became a minister of the Church. He was for many years Rector of Whitechurch, Co. Cork. On 4 November 1856 he married Sophia Julia, daughter of

John Besnard JP of Cork, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. In 1875 he was Vicar of Poppleton, Yorkshire.

Mary Catherine (0322) and Margaret Eliza (0323) died without issue, in 1856 and 1876 respectively.

GENERATION 2.

Issue of Stephen Creagh Sandes (0304) and Mary Ponsonby:

Thomas William of Sallow Glen (0201) was born on 26 March 1842. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a barrister-at-law. He was also a JP, High Sheriff in 1885, and a Captain in the Kerry Militia. From Holly, he was also a bad landlord and a notorious proselytiser. On 8 May 1873 he married Amy, daughter of Rawdon Macnamara MD of Dublin, by whom he had two daughters. In 1913 his bookplate showed armorial bearings corresponding to those shown in Burke's Irish Landed Gentry of 1912, described as 'Arg, a fesse dancetee between three cross-crosslets fitchee gu'. It also showed a griffin segreant crest and the motto Virtus Fortunae Victrix, neither of which is shown in Burke. The College of Arms has not recognised these bearings, so they must have been borne by usage.

Ponsonby Carrique (0202) was a Lieutenant in the 102nd Regiment of Foot, possibly the 102nd (Royal Madras) Fusiliers, later amalgamated into the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and disbanded in 1922. He died without issue.

Honorina (0203) was married to Captain J M Magill of Churchtown, Co. Kerry, and had issue.

Elizabeth (Elise) Anne (0204) was born in Tralee, Co. Kerry, on 19 February 1851. As a small child she often played with Horatio Herbert Kitchener, a year her senior, who was born at the home of her cousin Robert Wren Sandes (0316), and long afterwards to become world famous as Field Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and Broom. Elise was small, delicate, thoughtful and introspective, and at an early age became very religious. Though also full of fun, she was quite satisfied with country life in her quiet home on her father's small estate, but at thirteen she was sent to a boarding school in Bray, run by a Frenchwoman, Mme de Mailly. Four years later, when she left school in 1868, she became keenly interested in welfare work among the soldiers of the British garrison in Tralee, which was sponsored by a friend named Marie Fry. Her father having died, she visited the local barracks with her mother in August 1870, and invited some of the drummer boys of the 89th Regiment of Foot to their house, Oak Villa, for tea and games, with the object of weaning them from the temptations of drink and bad company. They came, they brought one or two soldiers, and a semi-religious meeting place was thus established in a room of the house. Later, as numbers grew, she rented a room in the town and so began in earnest what was to be her philanthropic life-work.

The 89th Foot was soon transferred from Tralee to Cork, so Elise rented an entire house there in King Street as a 'Soldiers Home', and later another at Phoenix Park in Dublin.

Gradually, financed by public subscription and helped by many devoted workers, her organisation began to spread through southern Ireland and then northwards. But by 1882 Elise faced a financial crisis so serious that she decided to seek further funds in England, where she spent six weeks in London appealing for money. She managed to raise three quarters of the £4000 needed for a new home in Cork, but her real target was £140,000 to set up homes not only in Ireland but in India and elsewhere. A Sandes Soldiers Home was opened in 1890 in Royal Avenue, Belfast, and as the organisation spread northwards Elise moved her headquarters from Cork to the Curragh west of Dublin, where there was a garrison of three brigades. The Sandes Homes for the Army now rivalled the Agnes Weston Homes for the Royal Navy.

Two helpers, Miss Schofield and Miss Ashe, were prominent in starting Sandes Homes in India. One was opened at Rawalpindi in 1895 and another at Murree in the hills nearby. At Quetta on the North West Frontier a third home was started in 1898, and others followed at Ranikhet and Meerut in 1901, Chakrata in 1902, Lucknow in 1906, and Ambala in 1907. Later there was further expansion to garrison towns further south. When my father was stationed at Meerut in 1908 he was invited to open a new home there, but declined being only a junior officer.

By 1914, before the First World War, Elise controlled no less than thirty homes in England, Ireland and India, and another in Jamaica, working from the Curragh. When war started most of the regular Army moved to France, and Elise shifted to Ballykinlar, but the Curragh Home continued to serve volunteers of Kitchener's Army and others that followed them. The Homes at Cahir in Tipperary, in Dublin and Belfast, and at Catterick in Yorkshire continued to flourish, but the bitter fighting of the Irish Troubles of 1918-1922 led to the loss of many. Those at Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and six other southern Irish towns had to be abandoned, and the headquarters had to move to Northern Ireland. But that at Queenstown stayed on while there was a British garrison, two others were made over to the Irish Free State, and the Dublin home survived by opening its doors to British and Irish Free State troops who seemed to get on quite well together!

Elise died on 19 August 1934, and her work for soldiers was signally honoured. She had already been appointed CBE, and her funeral at Ballykinlar Camp was truly impressive. Many officers from the Northern Command attended, and the 2nd Battalion The North Staffordshire Regiment paraded and lined the path to the grave. The coffin was covered by a Union Jack and bore a wreath sent by the War Office on behalf of the whole Army. Eight soldiers carried the coffin, a salute was fired and the Last Post sounded. Even the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland was present. Apart from Royalty, few women have been buried with greater honours. General Sir Ian Hamilton wrote of Elise in 1934 'Miss Sandes has exercised upon the Army during her 66 years of actual service a more powerful and beneficent influence than many highly placed Generals'.

The Sandes Homes in India closed when the British left in 1947; for some years they had been taking in airmen, and had been known as Soldiers' and Airmen's Homes. A beautiful home was established in Singapore in 1948, and others were provided in Jamaica, Borneo, Iceland, and at several ports in England. With the contraction of the British Empire, the organisation has necessarily shrunk to a fraction of its former size, but it still provides centres in Army camps and RAF Stations in the UK, working from Belfast, and publishes a twice yearly magazine 'Forward' with the aim of leading servicemen and women and their families to trust

in Christ for salvation; of building up believers to Christian maturity; and of offering friendship and counsel in the warmth of Christian homes.

Elise told her own story in her book 'Enlisted - My Story' published in 1915 by S W Partridge & Co., London. M Helen Jeffrey's book, 'The Trumpet Call Obey', published by Marshall, Morgan, & Scott, London, 1968, gives a wider view.

Margaret (0205) was married to Lieutenant-Colonel C M Stockley, Norfolk Regiment, and had issue.

Frances (0206).

Emily (0207) was married to Percy Ripley Wilson of Los Angeles, California, by whom she had issue.

Ellen Louisa (0208) was married to Richard Quain of Clonsilla, Co. Dublin.

Kathleen (0209) was married to Captain H H Were, Lancashire Regiment.

Issue of Samuel Dickson Sandes (0321) and Julia Besnard:

Sophia (0210) was born in 1859. She was married to Arthur de Chair Baker of South Croydon, Surrey, by whom she had issue. She died in 1929.

Maria (0211) was born in 1861. She was married to John Gerrard Baker, by whom she had issue, and died in 1954.

John (0212) was born on 26 February 1863. On 24 November 1897 he married Clare Louise, daughter of Sir Graham Berry of Melbourne, Australia, by whom he had issue. See also Mike Sandes' website.

Samuel Dickson (0213) was born on 2 September 1865. On 14 May 1898 he married Rose Isabella Allison of Princeton, British Columbia, by whom he had issue. Her recollections were published in 1976 as 'A Pioneer Gentlewoman in British Columbia' by M A Ormsby.

William Besnard (0214) was born on 12 February 1867. In 1905 he married Elizabeth Eva, daughter of The Rev William Wilson of Templebrady, Co. Cork., and has issue.

Stephen (0215) died without issue on 4 December 1874.

Fanny Elizabeth (0216).

Flora (0217) was born in 1876, in Yorkshire. She was an exceptionally bright child, and grew up to be a tall, handsome woman, a good rider, an expert shot, and later a capable car

driver; she always maintained in fact that she wished she had been born a boy because of her love of adventure. However, she led an uneventful life in London as a secretary until 1913. Then, at the age of 37 she joined the St. John Ambulance Brigade and in 1914 on the outbreak of the first World War she was sent to Serbia with a few other volunteer nurses. Her first 18 months in Serbia were fully occupied with tending to sick and wounded soldiers, though she managed to make two short trips to England to collect funds for her work. On one of them she raised £2000 which she spent on medical necessities. She then transferred to the Serbian Red Cross, for whom she worked as a nurse. With an American nurse she went to a typhus stricken town called Valjevo, where there were no doctors; she duly caught the disease, but recovered. The Serbs were being driven back by their deadly enemies, the Bulgarians, and Flora joined a Serbian ambulance unit at the front until, when the unit could no longer operate as such, she gave up nursing to become a fighting soldier in the 2nd Serbian Infantry Regiment. In this she followed the example of many Serbian women, but it was an extraordinary deed for a nurse of the British St John's Ambulance.

Flora marched with her regiment in their retreat through Albania, her feet becoming so swollen that she could hardly walk. She hated war but resolved to stay with the Serbians who had the greatest admiration for her bravery and the fine example she set. Soon she was promoted Corporal, Sergeant, and eventually Sergeant-Major. She dressed as a man, but everyone knew she was a woman. Her regiment was usually in the front line, and Flora fought in every battle; in one in November 1916 they lost 2500 out of 3000 men. For a whole month her company could get hardly any sleep and the men were completely exhausted; one night she heard them saying that she ought to leave them as it would be a great pity if she were killed. But she refused to go, and a few hours later went into action with them as usual. A hand grenade exploded near her and wounded her in 24 places, and as the enemy advanced over her prostrate body she feigned death, dreading to be taken prisoner. Luckily, her company counter attacked and rescued her, but it was hours before she reached a dressing station, and days before she was received into a base hospital in Salonika, where she was decorated by the ADC to the Prince Regent with the Star of Karageorgia, the equivalent of our VC.

After some two months in hospital she was invalided back to England where she spent her convalescence trying to raise funds for food and medical supplies for her Serbian soldier friends. As soon as possible she returned to Serbia, in May 1917, and took part with her regiment in further fighting. In 1919 she was commissioned in the Serbian Army, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1922 and Captain in 1926.

For some time before she was wounded she had been friendly with another NCO in her unit, an ex-Colonel of the White Russian Army named Yurie Yudenitch. In 1926 she was married to him and retired from the Serbian Army, but was not forgotten by the Serbs as in 1934 she was honoured by a place in the funeral cortege of King Alexander of Yugoslavia.

Until 1939, Flora and Yurie lived in France and Belgium, but must have returned to Yugoslavia when World War II began, as they were interned in Belgrade by the Germans. Released on parole, they had little to live on but her Army pension and her earnings as an English teacher. When Yurie died in 1941 Flora returned to duty with the Serb forces until they were disbanded. She was then arrested by the Gestapo and imprisoned, being moved later to a POW camp until she was liberated by the Allies in 1945.

After the war Flora returned to England and settled down in a cottage at Lower Hacheston, Suffolk, where she died aged 80 on 30 November 1956. Few women have had

such adventures, and few have shown such courage. Her story has been more fully told in 'The Lovely Sergeant' by Alan Burgess, 1963, and 'A Fine Brother' by Louise Miller, 2012.

GENERATION 1.

Issue of Thomas William Sandes of Sallow Glen (0201) and Amy Macnamara:

Eva Maude (0101) was born on 4 August 1876. On 14 April 1904 she was married to John Kinahan of Low Wood, Belfast, who died in 1913.

Amy Margaret (0102) was born on 13 September 1878. On 28 June 1906 she was married to Captain Hugh Heneagh Finch of Maryville, Co. Limerick, who seems to have taken the name of Sandes Finch and to have lived at Sallow Glen which Amy inherited. In 1913 Hugh was living at Sallow Glen in poor conditions, but according to Holby he was a JP in the early 1920s. Later the Dinan family lived at Sallow Glen, until in 1929 the demesne was divided amongst local farmers. Much later Ben Sandes described it as a three storeyed house in barren country. In 1992 I found no trace of it.

Issue of Samuel Dickson Sandes (0213) and Rose Allison.

Samuel Dickson (0103) married Joan Airey and had issue. He was curator of the Zimbabwe ruins in the former Rhodesia. He later married Margaret Lucy Alice Crosbie(?).

GENERATION 0.

Issue of Samuel Dickson Sandes (0103) and Joan Airey:

Allison (0001) was married to Peter Blackmore by whom she had two sons and a daughter, and lived in Johannesburg, South Africa. She provided me with valuable information.