

YOUR SANDES PEDIGREE**PART TWO****GENERATION 9 - Issue of Henry Sandes (1002) and Helena Fletcher:**

Dorothy (0901) was baptised at St Bee's in 1586, and was married there on 14 May 1605 to Henry, second son of John Ponsonby of Haugh Heale, Cumberland, who died in 1622. Their sons, Colonel Sir John Ponsonby Kt of Heale and Bessborough, and Henry Ponsonby, of Stackstown and Crotta, went to Ireland under Cromwell and settled there, founding the family of Ponsonby of Ireland, with which there was further intermarriage. Sir John's son William became 1st Baron Bessborough and Viscount Duncannon.

Jeneta (0902) was baptised at St Bee's in 1587.

Robert (0903) of Rottington was baptised at St Bee's in 1588, and married his first cousin Catherine, daughter of George Fletcher and Dorothy Sandes (1003). He was defendant in a fine of 1618. From Hutchinson, 'Robert Sands the last heir male of that name, being dissatisfied as it is said with the loss of his mistress, sold his estate at Rottington to Curwen of Workington and went into Ireland where he died.'. His death occurred before December 1634, when he was declared intestate.

Henry (0904), Nicholas (0905), and Bridget (0906), were baptised at St Bee's in 1589, 1592, and 1595 respectively.

William (0907) of Carrigafoyle, Co. Kerry was baptised at St Bee's in 1597. He was encouraged by his elder sister Dorothy to seek his fortune in Ireland, and became a Captain in the Army. In recognition of service in the Irish Wars before 5 June 1649, in the reign of King Charles I, he was named as one of the 'Forty-Nine Officers' in the Inrolments of the Adjudications in favour of Officers, being one of the Arrear of Commissioned Officers on the waiting list for a grant of lands from the Crown, and presumably received his estate at Carrigafoyle as a result. According to Prendergast, there were two classes of 'Forty-Nine Arrears'. Firstly, men who had served under Colonel Jones, Sir Charles Coote, and Colonel Mark for eight years in Ireland were allocated land elsewhere than in Kerry. Second, the old Protestant Army of Munster, comprising the garrisons of Cork, Youghal, Kinsale and Bandon, were also given lands in other counties than Kerry. So it is not clear how **William** obtained lands in the latter county as a 'Forty-Niner', but if he did it may not have been until 1655/56, when the Army was disbanded and its land allocations assigned. According to Holly however, **William** was installed west of Tarbert in the early 1650s as an officer in Cromwell's army. He also applied for lands by virtue of service in

Ireland during the Commonwealth period, between 1649 and 1660, and possibly as a result was granted lands under The Act of Settlement of 1668. A portrait of him was held by Mr William Sandes Boxley of East Molesey, Surrey, before about 1930, but its present location has yet to be traced.

William married **Elizabeth**, daughter of **Charles Launcelot Fernley**, by whom he had six children. Her family must have been important, as the names Charles and Lancelot were to be used by the Sandes of Carrigafoyle for many generations.

William is recorded by Burke as 'of Carrigafoyle', but may not have lived there for long, as **Lancelot** described himself in the same way in 1661, and there is no record of **William's** involvement in local affairs or landholdings. Possibly he may have lived mainly in Dublin, where his wife died on 28 December 1658 and was buried at St Michan's Church. However, Holly states that his family successfully survived the Restoration and went on to acquire property in Moyvane, Listowel, Tralee and other places.

William probably died in late 1668, for he was granted land in that year as mentioned above, was referred to in a letter by his son **Lancelot** in the same year, and is quoted by King as having died then.

Thomas (0908) was baptised at St Bee's in 1599, but died in infancy.

Anthony (0909) and Eliza (0910) were baptised at St Bee's in 1600 and 1605 respectively.

From a funeral certificate entered at the Ulster Office of Heralds, the arms of a Mr Sands who died on 15 November 1664 and was buried the next day at St Werburgh's Church, Dublin, were 'three crosses crosslet fitchy on an impaled shield'. This suggests that he was descended from **William** (1201) and that he may have been Robert (0903), Henry (0904), Nicholas (0905) or Anthony (0909). The right half of the shield bears arms which may pertain to a family named Barklet or Bartlett. Curiously enough, the archives of Trinity College Dublin record that in 1604 Sir Francis Bartlett or Berkley Kt paid rent due to the college on Carrigafoyle, on behalf of O'Connor Kerry. So the Sandes who died in 1664 might have married a daughter of Sir Francis, who could have been involved in **William's** connection with Carrigafoyle.

A digression is needed at this point to describe Carrigafoyle and what is recorded of the Sandes landholdings in Kerry. Carrigafoyle, also known as Rocksborough, lies just north of Ballylongford on the south shore of the River Shannon, in north Kerry. The name means 'rock of the chasm' and the castle stands uniquely surrounded by water in a narrow channel between the mainland and Carrig Island. The works were built about 1490 by Conor Liath O'Connor and were the principal residence of the O'Connor Kerry for almost a hundred years. From the castle the O'Connor was able to intercept ships using the Shannon and take their cargoes.

During the Desmond rebellion Carrigafoyle was defended against the forces of Queen Elizabeth by a garrison of fifty Irish and nineteen Spaniards under the command of an Italian named Julio. Sir William Pelham and Admiral Winter invested it by land and sea, and after the bawn had been levelled with artillery it was stormed on Palm Sunday 1580, and the survivors were hanged. The O'Connor apparently regained his property, for in 1600 he surrendered it to the Lord President, Carew, in exchange for lands in Co. Clare, but when some Spaniards arrived there next year he retook it and slew the whole English garrison.

In the Cromwellian wars Carrigafoyle was again re-occupied by the O'Connors and

was one of the last castles to be taken by the English; as was apparently the custom, the twelve defenders were hanged.

The O'Connor himself was most brutally murdered, and his widow escaped with her infant son to Bandon, then a great Protestant stronghold. She was so unnerved by the crimes of the Cromwellian soldiers that she thought the only hope of safety for the boy was to raise him as a Protestant. This she did, renaming him Conner, and from him are descended the Connors of Munster. Dean Swift, who deeply deplored the ban on Catholics living at Bandon, wrote upon the town gate 'Jew, Turk or Atheist may enter here, but not a Papist'. His Irish servant added 'Whoever wrote this did write it well, the same is written on the gates of Hell'.

When visited in 1992, the castle consisted of little more than the central keep, of which much of the west face had been 'distressed', that is to say blown out with explosives, exposing the interior to the weather. Despite this the remaining structure was in excellent condition and one could climb a sound spiral staircase to the roof about 85 feet above ground, from where the view of the river was superb. Whether the distressed castle was totally useless is not certain; George Gunn of Kilmorna and Gunsborough, of the family of Gunn of Rattoo, who in 1690 married Sarah, daughter and heir of The Rev Thomas Conor, Archdeacon of Ardfert, is recorded as 'of Carrigafoyle Castle' - possibly he was a tenant or keeper. Certainly the Sandes family do not seem to have lived in the castle, for their mansion, Carrig House, was built close to it to the west; in 1992 it was a large but unremarkable farm house, perhaps of no great age, with a ruined chapel to the north.

There is some confusion about the Kerry land holdings of the family. Burke records that **William** received in 1661 a great portion of the estates of O'Connor, whose seat was Carrigafoyle Castle, while 'The Family of Sandys' states that in 1668 he received by certificate under the Act of Settlement (presumably that of 1662), 410 acres at Divilish, 245 at Lumanagh, 450 at Baughallmore, 303 at Ellenbrack, and 470 at Doonasteene; presumably the lands were freehold. It is also clear that while living on their estates at Carrigafoyle, Cloonbrane, Moyvane and Glenalappa, the family described them as their seats. Carrigafoyle lands in particular remained in the family until 1867 when they were disposed of except for the castle itself which was sold to the government in 1923. So all these landholdings may have been freehold.

But the archives of Trinity College Dublin show a different picture. The college was granted in 1597 the rental of lands belonging to the O'Connors, including Carrigafoyle, Glenalappa and Glanbrine in Kerry, and at Minevorne belonging to Gerot Fitzjames; all these names correspond to those of land later held by the Sandes. In 1612 the college received rental of further lands at Moyvane. In 1664/65 they leased land to **Lancelot** (0801). And in 1666 they were granted large tracts of land forfeited since 1641, including 110 acres at Cloonbrene, 650 acres at Mouvane, and 700 acres at two places named Glanlappors. From the college archives it also appears that much of their land in Kerry was leased to the Sandes and others during the 18th century. And O'Connor asserts that the Sandes of Sallow Glen held their property under Trinity College. It therefore appears more probable that the family leased their lands from the college, than that they owned the freehold. Perhaps they sold their original grants to pay for housing and other improvements.

GENERATION 8 - Issue of **William Sandes** (0907) and **Elizabeth Fernley** :

Lancelot (0801) was styling himself 'of Carrigafoyle' in 1661, in which year he was MP for Dingle Borough. He was also High Sheriff in 1666. He married **Margaret**,

daughter of **Anthony Stoughton** of Ballyhorgan, Co. Kerry, which is about five miles south-west of Listowel. By her he had four sons and a daughter, and died in 1668. A portrait of him also was in the possession of Mr Boxwell, mentioned above. **Margaret was** remarried on his death, to Edward Payne Esq of Co Limerick, by whom she had issue.

Like his father, **Lancelot** claimed lands in Ireland by virtue of service there under the Commonwealth. He was a Lieutenant in the Army when he was party to a report in 1655 on a Mr Spring of Co Kerry, holding him to be 'in good affection' with the Government and to have renounced Popery. Under the Act of Settlement he received in 1666 grants of 2 acres at Ballynalish and 216 acres at Kilbonane in Co. Kerry, and in 1667 lands at Hartstowne, Coatstowne, Saraghstowne and Galboystowne in Co. Meath, which lies between Louth and Dublin, some way from Kerry. As mentioned above he also leased land from Trinity College, to whom he was known as Lieutenant Sandes. **Lancelot** was the progenitor of the Sandes of Carrigafoyle (see Annexure C).

John (0802) of Kilcavan, Queen's County, was a Captain in the Army, receiving lands under the Act of Settlement at Ballyowen, Ballintlea, Glandoran and Boolecrine in Co. Wexford, and at Rathely and Adamstown in Co. Kilkenny. In 1663 he bought land at Moycloyne, Killtibegg and Ratinmore, and in 1674 at Moniguid, Cappabegg, Capanery and Coolenepishe. He sold the land at Glandoran in 1673 and at Ballyowen in 1675. In the 1660s and 1670s he also rented land from Trinity College, and was in close touch with **Lancelot**. John was the progenitor of the Sandes of Kilcavan (see also Annexure C) through his wife Ann, by whom he had four sons. She was buried at St Michan's, Dublin, in 1692.

Anne (0803) was married to Colonel William Hamilton of Lisclony, Kings Co., who died on 31 October 1679, and had issue. His shield is impaled with the three Sandes crosses on the right, implying that her father **William** used the family arms in this form.

Judith (0804) was married to Richard Warburton in 1656. Richard may have been born in 1637 of the ancient family of Warburton of Cheshire; he was Clerk of the Council to Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1654, and died in 1717. If so, Judith must have married and died young, as Richard would have been only 19 at the marriage and had seven children by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas L'Estrange of Moystown, Kings Co.

Elizabeth (0805) was married to Henry L'Estrange, who died in 1666, and had issue. He may have been a brother of Thomas L'Estrange?

An unnamed daughter (0806) was married to a Mr Stanford.

GENERATION 7 - Issue of **Lancelot Sandes** (0801) and **Margaret Stoughton**.

William (0701) of Carrigafoyle served as a Captain in the Army, probably in the Williamite Rebellion of 1689-91 against James II. He was a JP and an MP for Co. Kerry in 1695 - 1699. In 1697 he married Mary, daughter of Henry Coward, by whom he had five children; for his descendents also see Annexure C. In 1716 he and his son William levied a fine on lands at Ballymalis and Killbonane, Co. Kerry, to ensure their use by his descendants. In the same year the Mayor of Limerick asked him for 2000 oysters, and

rabbits and piggings for the King's Birthday! He must have died between 1716 and 1721, when his widow and son Lancelot indentured lands at Hartstowne, Coatstowne, Saraghstowne and Galberstowne, Co. Meath to Pierce Crosbie of Rusheen, Co. Kerry, for 50 years from 1723, at £0.5.0 per acre. In 1727 and 1730 Mary made further agreements about lands in Co. Meath. All these lands would appear likely to have been those received by **Lancelot** (0801).

Lancelot (0702) was living between 1716 and 1730, as recorded above, but died unmarried.

Henry (0703) also died unmarried, perhaps too young to be mentioned in the above arrangements about land.

Ellen (0704) also died unmarried.

John (0705) of Cloonbrane, pronounced 'Clonbran', who must have been born by 1668, married his first cousin **Mary**, daughter of **Thomas Blennerhasset** of Ballyseedy and Littor, Co. Kerry, and his wife **Ellen**, another daughter of **Anthony Stoughton** of Ballyhorgan. **John** and **Mary** had six children.

In 1699 **John** was named by the Commissioners of Co. Kerry, together with his brother William, in connection with raising £120,000 on all lands, hereditaments and tenements in the kingdom, and in 1727 he witnessed the deed by his mother and brother Lancelot, mentioned above. In 1732 he was party to a lease concerning lands in Co. Kerry and a marriage settlement for his son Thomas and Bridget Fitzgerald. In 1727 and 1732 he was living in Limerick. Ballyseedy is 2 miles south-east of Tralee, and Littor some 6 miles west of Ballylongford, but the location of Cloonbrane is not entirely clear. There is a village of that name south-west of Carrigafoyle near Ballybunion, and letters were addressed to Cloonbrane 'near Tralee' at least once. But it is more likely to have been, as shown on Petty's Map of Kerry in 1655, in the parish of Moyvane - Knockanure close to the north-east of Moyvane, which is about five miles north-east of Listowel, and near Glenalappa, another Sandes landholding. Cloonbrane means 'Meadow of Evil Odour' which comes from the steeping of flax. The village of Moyvane is now known as Newtown Sandes, and in 1992 I found a farm a few hundred yards south of the centre of the village, which the occupant, Mr Stack, said was Cloonbrane. The farmhouse probably dated from the early 20th century, and Stack pointed out where the old house had stood, close between his house and a massive old stone barn towards the road. He also mentioned that his brother had ridden Red Rum, the famous racehorse.

GENERATION 6 - Issue of **John Sandes** (0705) and **Mary Blennerhasset**:

Thomas (0601) of Sallow Glen was the progenitor of that branch of the family (see Annexure D). In 1732 he married Bridget, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, The Knight of Kerry, by Elizabeth daughter of David Crosbie of Ardfert, by whom he had two children. He must have been born earlier than 1709, when his younger brother Henry was born, and died not earlier than about 1736, when his son William was born. Probably he died young because Bridget married secondly Stephen Creagh of Limerick.

Henry (0602) was born in 1709 at Cloonbrane. He started his education with The

Rev Robert Cashin at Limerick, and in 1728 was admitted to Trinity College Dublin, where he took his BA in 1732. In 1737 he was ordained Deacon in the Church of Ireland, and Priest the next year. He was Curate of Aghavallin and Listowel and in 1766 became Chanter (leader of the singing of the choir and congregation) at Ardfert Cathedral. He died unmarried on 6, or 26, December 1773 and his grave is in Ballylongford burial ground.

John (0603) of Moyvane was born in 1715. He was a JP for Co. Kerry in 1785, and married **Mary**, daughter of **William** (or **George**?) **Gough** of Toureen, Co. Limerick, and **Agnes Rose**, by whom he had six children. Toureen might be Toorendonnell, a locality about seven miles east of Newtown Sandes. **John** died in 1793.

It is possible that 'Moyvane' stands for either the village of Newtown Sandes, formerly known as Moyvane, or a house of that name near the village, or both. Moyvane (Maigh Mheain) means 'the middle plain' or 'a whitish plain'. In 1992 I asked in the village for Moyvane House, and was directed to a farmhouse about a mile to the south-west, on the south side of the road to Listowel. The house proved, like Cloonbrane, to be perhaps about thirty years old, and was occupied by a Mrs Nolan. I was told that the old house had been long, low and thatched, with twelve rooms, and that it had stood close by to the south-east, in what is now pasture. Bary recalls the address as Moyvane House, Marhur, Tarbert.

Gaughan records that Newton Sandes was so named after the Sandes family who were proprietors in the district until the turn of the 19th/20th centuries, but that due to the misconduct of members of the family, particularly George (E 0301), the name became odious to local people. In 1886 it was resolved to change it to Newtown Dillon, after the local MP, in 1916 to Newtown Clarke in honour of one of the local rebel leaders, and in 1939 to Moyvane. In 2000, a plebiscite of the 868 ratepayers of Newtown Sandes was held to approve an official proposal to change its name back to Moyvane, but although 407 voted in favour this was not enough for a valid majority. So Newtown Sandes remains in use today; a typically Irish situation?

Susanna (0604) was married to The Rev Thomas Connor of Castle Shannon, Chanter of Ardfert, by whom she had two sons and seven daughters.

Ellen (0605) was married to Zacharias Johnson of Carrunas, Co. Kerry, and had three sons and two daughters.

Martha (0606) was married to William Hoare of Rallapane, Co. Kerry, and had issue.

GENERATION 5 - Issue of **John Sandes** (0603) and **Mary Gough**:

George (0501) of Greenville, Co. Kerry, was born in 1751. In 1783 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Fitzmaurice O'Connor, 16th Regiment, later The Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters. He was a JP, and High Sheriff in 1795. He died in 1829, having founded the line of Sandes of Greenville, (see Annexure E), to which we are incorrectly shown as belonging in Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland 1904. In the Ballylongford burial ground is a tomb inscribed with Sandes arms of four cross-crosslets and griffon crest and the words 'Family Vault Sandes of Greenville'. As the arms with four crosses were not granted until 1898 the tomb

itself may date from after this. Greenville lies about two miles west of Listowel, a fact that I only discovered about 1990. When I visited it in 1992, the original house had vanished, but the occupant of the existing farmhouse told me that the old Sandes home had been a thatched building that had been destroyed many years ago; all that remained was a bell mouthed walled entrance from the road and the remains of an avenue along the track to the house.

Thomas (0502) of Wood Park, Co. Kerry, married Margaret, daughter of John Kitson of Derry, Co. Kerry, and died without issue.

Agnes (0503) was married to William Hunt Forster of Dublin, in 1783.

Henry (0504) of Glenfield, or Glynfield, Co Kerry, was a Volunteer in the Militia and Yeomanry of Co Kerry, in 1783. On 22 April 1785 he married **Alicia**, daughter of **Arthur Browne**, of Ventry, Co Kerry, and **Alice Hurly** of Glenduffe. **Henry** and **Alicia** had twelve children. It would seem likely that they began married life at his father's home, Moyvane, as their first two children were born there in 1786 and 1788. Then they probably moved to Listowel as their fourth to eighth children were born there between 1791 and 1798. From 1799 to 1805 it may be assumed that they lived at Glenfield where their remaining children were born. **Henry** died at Limerick on 6 October 1808.

From records in the Town Library at Listowel it seems that Glenfield was a farm known previously, and again nowadays, as Glannalappa, about 2½ miles north-east by east of Newtown Sandes. There is now an isolated farmhouse on a hill of infertile land and a peat bog known as Sandes Bog. Near the house are heaps of stones from former dwellings, and some distance away beside a river are the remains of an old castle, built by the O'Connors of Carrigafoyle. Glannalappa means a megalithic tomb.

None of **Henry**'s children are known to have lived at Glenfield as adults, but other Sandes are said to have settled at Glannalappa about 1870, after eviction from Ahalanna, which lies between Newtown Sandes and Ballylongford. Some of their children went to America, but three brothers, Stephen, Ned and Tom, lived there with their niece Bridget, an illegitimate daughter of their sister Margaret. When they died she stayed on under pitiful conditions and very isolated until she too died some years ago, leaving the farm to Michael Fitzgerald, possibly a relative. He in turn sold it to another relative for her son Michael O'Sullivan, a widower who lives there with his small children.

John (0505) of Moyvane married first, in December 1797, Honoria, daughter of Daniel Harnett of Kilconlea, Co. Limerick, and second, in 1806, Lucinda Barbara, daughter of Pierce Purcell of Altamira, Co. Cork, by Mary Goold. By each wife he had two daughters. In 1814 he was still living at Moyvane, but he died in 1818, and it may be that the property passed out of the family after this, as it became the seat of the Fitzgeralds, beginning with William Leslie Foster-Vesey-Fitzgerald (1815-1895) who settled there in the 1830s. His son John was living there in 1904 and the family were still owners in 1924, but the Nolans seem to have been managers for some time, and later bought it.. It is not clear why John Sandes inherited Moyvane, and not **Henry** who is recorded in Burke as his elder brother; perhaps **Henry** was actually the younger.

Nicholas (0506) died without issue. In 1798, when the United Irishmen Society founded by the republican leader Wolfe Tone was introduced to North Kerry, Gerald FitzGerald of Duagh, brother of the Knight of Glin, and Nicholas Sandes of Listowel appointed two men as leaders in their respective parishes, but both men were transported to

Botany Bay. So Nicholas seems to have favoured the republican cause against the Protestant ascendancy.

GENERATION 4.

Issue of **Henry Sandes** (0504) and **Alicia Browne**:

Mary (0401) was born at Moyvane on 8 February 1786, and died at Tuam, Co. Galway, on 27 August 1862. A silhouette of her is dated 1834.

John (0402) was born at Moyvane on 24 January 1788, and died there probably before 1794 when a younger brother was born and named John.

Alicia (0403) was born on 24 February 1789, and according to Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland died on 13 October 1816. But from manuscript family records it is more likely that she died on 4 October 1826, at Molahiff, Co. Kerry.

Thomas H (0404) was born at Listowel on 24 January 1791. His Army statement of service gives the date as 1793, but must be wrong as his younger brothers were born in February of that year and of 1794. He joined the 9th Regiment of Foot (one of the forerunners of the Royal Anglian Regiment) as a Volunteer in 1815, and was promoted without purchase to Ensign in 1819 and to Lieutenant in 1825. He served in the West Indies from 1820 to 1825. By 1835 the regiment was in India, and on 31 December 1839 it reported from Hazareebaugh in Bengal that he was absent with leave due to ill health, and that he had not married and had no legitimate children; he died in fact on 13 July 1839 on board ship returning from India, apparently as a Captain. From reports of officers' marriages in the PRO, it seems that he never married.

Arthur (0405) was born at Listowel on 5 February 1793. He lived in Dublin before (or after) joining the Army Commissariat Department and was present at the battle of Waterloo in 1815, but left the Army when peace was declared the same year. In 1817 he joined an expedition organised in London by Gustavus Hippisley, a half-pay officer and son-in-law of the Knight of Glin, in response to an appeal by Simon Bolivar for arms and volunteers to liberate South America from Spanish rule.

The expedition consisted of some eight hundred officer and NCO cadres for regiments to be raised and trained in Venezuela, and Arthur accepted a commission in the 1st Venezuelan Rifles, under Campbell who had served in the British Army. Having reached Venezuela, the expedition suffered many desertions and deaths from yellow fever and typhoid on the two hundred mile journey taking many months up the Orinoco to Bolivar's HQ at Angostura, but the battalion was quickly raised from the Indian missions down river, and after little training was soon in action.

After some fighting, Arthur took command of the battalion in May 1819, and it was soon brigaded with the 2nd Rifles in the British Legion, so called because all its officers were from Britain and Ireland. After exhausting struggles across swampy plains and the high Andes mountains, losing a quarter of their strength, the battalion fought two engagements against the Spanish, in which Arthur was twice wounded and highly commended. Two weeks later, in August 1819, at the battle of Boyaca, he led his men straight at the enemy guns, and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in the field. In further

operations in 1820 and 1821, including the battle of Carabobo, which led to the virtual liberation of Venezuela, Arthur continued to distinguish himself, and was promoted acting Colonel. Moving west into Ecuador, the unit did so well at the battle of Bombona, in April 1822, that Arthur's promotion was confirmed and his battalion renamed 'Rifles of Bombona, First of the Guard'. Further action followed on the Colombian border, and a move to Peru by sea where they rejoined Bolivar in September 1823, but with only ten English officers. In December the next year, Arthur's great day came when his battalion saved the rebel army from disaster at a cost of almost a third of its strength; for this they received the honour 'Liberators of Peru', and he was recommended for promotion to Brigadier-General and appointed second-in-command of his division. In subsequent fighting between Peru and Colombia, Arthur was given command of one of the two Colombian divisions, and was taken prisoner at Lima on 26 January 1827 by the traitorous 3rd Colombian Division, but again commended after the battle of Portete de Tarqui in 1829, in which the Peruvians were defeated by General Sucre.

After peace had been declared, Arthur filled important administrative posts in Ecuador, including governship of the province of Azuay, probably from 1829 to 1831, but before long succumbed to a tedious illness which ended in dropsy, from which he died at Cuenca on 6 September 1832. It is recorded that he was in love with the beautiful and flirtatious Mariana Carcelen y Larrea, daughter and heiress of the Ecuadorean Marques de Solando of Quito, and that he asked for her hand in marriage, unaware that she had already been promised by her father to Arthur's general, Antonio Jose, Marshal de Sucre. Mariana accepted Arthur, but it seems that he and Sucre could not settle the matter except by tossing a coin for her, which they did one night at an inn at Huamachuco where Arthur and O'Connor were taking a little rum; Sucre won, and married her four years later. Arthur is not known to have married, but descendants may have been living in Venezuela as late as 1911.

Bolivar's extremely high opinion of Arthur is well known; 'Where is there another courageous and heroic Sandes ?' is quoted. He is also honoured in Ecuador, where an avenue is named after him in Cuenca, a large portrait of him hangs in the governor's office in that town, and his name is also engraved on the marble monument on the battlefield of Tarqui.

It is remarkable that so distinguished a member of the family was apparently unrecognised as such by his relatives; all that they seem to have recorded of him was the place and date of his death. It was not until 1983, when I happened to note a possible mention of him in an article in The Times about Bolivar, and was able to contact Eric Lambert who had written a history of the British and Irish volunteers in the Bolivian wars, that I became aware of his stature. I believe that either his family lost touch with him when he went off to South America, or more probably that they did not wish to know him because he was a revolutionary, like his Uncle Nicholas. For in a letter written from Quito in 1822 to Daniel O'Connell, the Irish politician from Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry, who was famous for his battle for Catholic emancipation, and was known as The Liberator, he referred to the love of liberty which had engaged O'Connell's son in the defence of an oppressed people being a truly Irish virtue, and ended by asking that his friends in Kerry be informed that he was well: significantly, he did not suggest that his family in Kerry be told!

John (0406) was born on 22 February 1794 at Listowel. He was commissioned as an Ensign in the 47th Regiment of Foot, later The Lancashire Regiment, on 18 March 1813, and fought in the Peninsula War until February 1814, being present at the Battles of Vittoria and San Sebastian. In May 1815 he was promoted Lieutenant, and served in India in the Mahratta Wars of 1817-18, and in the Persian Gulf in 1819-20. He had to wait until May

1831 to be promoted Captain in his regiment, and from 1833 to 1845 was on half-pay, during which time he married Martha Farnall, daughter of Francis William Bowzer of Neath, Glamorganshire, on 24 December 1844. In 1846 he joined the Cape Mounted Rifles in South Africa, with whom he served against the Gaika Kaffirs and was killed in action near Grahamstown, on 18 April 1846. A silhouette of him is annotated on the reverse with the place and date of his death, and the addition 'Because he went back for his false teeth'. I suppose that we shall never know what happened. He had no children.

Agnes (0407) was born on 11 November 1796, at Listowel.

Margaret (0408) was born on 1 February 1798 at Listowel. In 1834 she married Frederick Mason of Kilmore, Co. Kerry, and a silhouette of her in her married name is dated that year. She had no children, but lived to a good age, dying at Tralee on 23 January 1881.

Henry (0409) was born on 19 March 1799 at Glenfield, and served in the Ordnance Department. He died on 3 September 1825, without issue, at Trinidad, West Indies.

Elizabeth Agnes (0410) was born on 12 June 1801 at Glenfield. In 1824 she was married to Lieutenant Montagu Griffin RN, by whom she had issue. A silhouette is annotated on the reverse 'Alicia Griffin 1834'. Elizabeth may have been married secondly to Henry Smith, on 30 September 1849 at Listowel. She died on 21 February 1861, at Killarney.

Goodman (0411) was born on 26 August 1802 at Glenfield. His parchment commission in the Ordnance Department dated 16 February 1837 records that he joined as a Clerk at a salary of £90 a year, in Corfu, 'in the room of Mr Fitzgerald, dismissed'. On 3 October 1840 he married **Henrietta**, daughter of **Walter Hussey Fitton** of Cork. In Corfu they lived in the Citadel, next door to Lieutenant Colonel H W Gordon RA whose children included Charles, later Major General RE, Governor General of the Sudan, murdered in 1885 by the revolutionary forces of the Mahdi at Khartoum, and famous as 'Chinese Gordon' and 'Gordon of Khartoum'. About 1846, Goodman was transferred to Alderney, Channel Islands, where he served for twenty-two years in charge of Irish labour employed on breakwater construction, being recorded in 1862 as a Deputy Superintendent of Stores in the Military Store Department. He retired about 1868 as an Honorary Captain, and went to live in Ireland. In the late 1870s he moved to London, where he died at No 8, Brussels Road, St John's Hill, on 13 February 1882. There is a miniature painting of him as a young man with dark hair, heavy eyebrows, and blue eyes, and a silhouette of a rather handsome gentleman, with no resemblance to the miniature..

George (0412) was born on 8 March 1805 at Glenfield. He also served in the Ordnance Department, and died without issue at Trinidad, on 4 January 1834.

Issue of John Sandes of Moyvane (A 0508) and Honoria Harnett:

Maria (0413) was born in 1798. On 11 September 1816 she was married to Maurice de Courcy of Molahiff Castle, Co. Kerry, by whom she had issue. She died on 10 November 1874. Her great-great grandson is Henry de Courcy Dodd, Director of Muckross National Park in 1994.

Agnes (0414) was born in 1800. She was married to her first cousin, John Sandes of Listowel (E 0404) and died on 30 April 1858, leaving issue.

Issue of John Sandes of Moyvane (A 0508) and Lucinda Purcell:

Catherine (0415) was born in 1806. On 4 November 1835 she was married to Thomas McDonnell MD, by whom she had issue.

Barbara (0416) was born in 1807, and died without issue on 28 November 1872.

Continued in Part Three