

Progression of the Anglo-Norman Lynches in Mayoⁱ

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Drum Inn, Clogher, Co Mayo, 8 pm, Friday 25 August 2017.

Background

The invasion of Ireland by Strongbow in 1169 was a seminal moment in Irish history. It resulted in a significant settlement of Anglo-Normans in Ireland that has endured to the present day. That settlement included descendants of the *de Lench* invaders whose surname was later anglicized to Lynch. Some of those Lynches established themselves in Galway City as its most powerful tribe. The appointment of Thomas Lynch as Provost of Galway in 1274, and his subsequent marriage to Bridget Marshal in 1280, underpinned the continuing progress of the Lynch Tribe of Galway.

Further success followed when James I appointed Henry Lynch, a wealthy merchant, to a baronetcy in 1622. Buoyed by their continuing progress in Galway, the 2nd Baronet, Robert Lynch participated in the Rebellion of 1641. He sought to force concessions to Irish Catholics under pressure from Protestant England. In the following decade, the Cromwellians seized Galway city in 1652 and expelled the baronetical Lynches who either settled in rural Galway or moved north into Mayo. Henry Lynch, 3rd Bt, who settled on the shore of Lough Carra, Co Mayo, continued the struggle for Irish rights by supporting James II, the last Catholic monarch of England. Following the Jacobite defeat by William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, the 3rd baronet was *attainted of treason* and fled to France, never to return to Ireland.

The defeat at the Boyne, and subsequently at Aughrim, secured the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland. Thereafter, the Lynches maintained a low profile until Robert, 6th Bt conformed to the established church after his marriage to Elizabeth Barker of Suffolk. She had inherited the fortune of her uncle, Tobias Blossie, who had prospered in trade with Persia (now Iran). Robert was also required by a marriage settlement to change his name to Lynch-Blossie. These events may have signalled the beginning of the disengagement of the now Protestant Lynch-Blosses in Ireland although they lingered on until the dawn of the 20th century when selling off and returning to Britain.

Meanwhile a junior branch of the family, the Blossie Lynches of Partry, became famous by opening-up the Euphrates and Tigris rivers in Mesopotamia for merchandising in an expanding British Empire. Their involvement with the British establishment and their lack of integration into Irish society may also have led to their departure from Ireland by the end of the 20th century.

This paper examines the progression of the Anglo-Norman Lynches in Mayo through the medium of genealogy, history, Griffiths Valuation of 1856-57 and the 1901/1911 Censuses of Ireland. It concludes by examining the attributes of the Lynches that remain in Mayo, both Anglo-Norman and Gaelic, and speculating on their future progression.

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Figure 1. The Marriage of Strongbow and Aoife, Waterford 1170, following the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169.ⁱⁱ

Introduction

My interest in the Lynches of Mayo arose from a 2009 thesis that I submitted to the National University of Ireland for the Diploma in Genealogy/Family History at University College Dublin. In that thesis, I explored *The genealogy of the Anglo-Norman Lynches who settled in Galway*. A peer-reviewed extract was published under the above title in the *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, volume 62, 2010, pages 30-50.ⁱⁱⁱ An updated version of the full study, including the BrothersKeeper.com database,^{iv} was published on the CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform of Amazon in 2013.^v

Anglo-Norman Invasion of Ireland

The invasion of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans in 1169 marked a seminal moment in Irish history. The invasion force led by Richard de Clare, better known as Strongbow, followed an invitation from Dermot MacMurrough, the deposed king of Leinster. The Anglo-Norman position in Ireland was bolstered by the strategic marriage in 1170 of Aoife, daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, to Strongbow (**Figure 1**). Shortly afterwards, Henry II, the Norman king of England also invaded Ireland to establish a Lordship of Ireland and to control Strongbow. This second invasion was justified by the English Pope, Adrian IV, to reform the allegedly corrupt religious practices in Ireland.^{vi}

Mostly from Wales, the Anglo-Normans created a substantial presence in Ireland including the conquest of Connacht in 1235 by the de Burgos, de Lacys and FitzGerald. The language of their elite was a Norman dialect of French which was gradually displaced by Gaelic and later by English. The continuing Anglo-Norman presence in modern Ireland is evidenced by the prominence of their surnames including those of Burke, Fitzgerald, Power, Barry, Roche and Butler in addition to Lynch as well as the prominent Mayo names of Browne, Prendergast, and Staunton.^{vii}

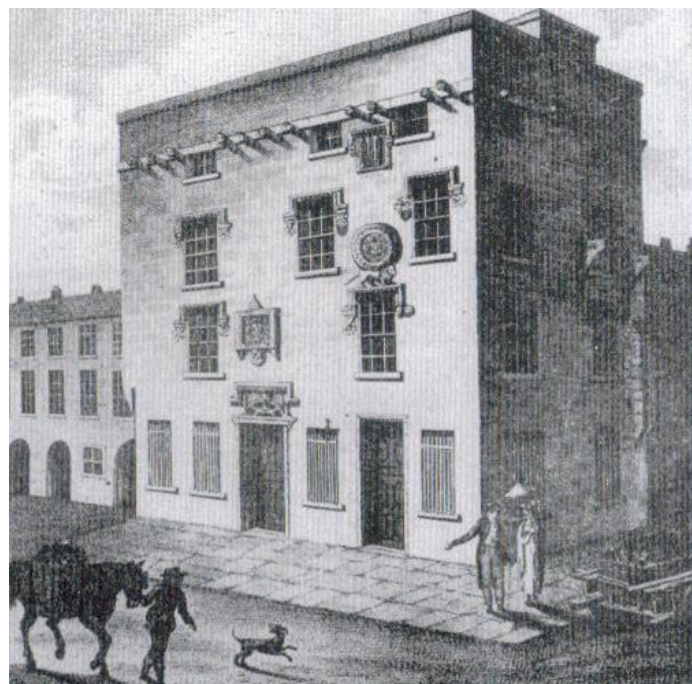


Figure 2. Lynch's castle, c.1500, Galway, built of limestone in the Irish gothic style bearing the arms of Henry VII and the Lynch family (now an AIB bank at the junction of Shop and Abbeygate Streets.)

Establishment of the Anglo-Norman Lynches in Galway

The Lynches flourished within the walled town of Galway established by the Anglo-Norman settlers. Their progress was marked by the appointment of Thomas Lynch as its first provost in 1274. He married Bridget, daughter of the Lord Marshal, in 1280. Subsequently, the Lynches held the mayoralty of Galway on more than eighty occasions between 1485 and 1654 (**Figure 2**).

Meanwhile, Provost Lynch had two sons, James and William, from whom are descended most of the Lynches recorded in the Galway pedigrees. The first nine generations of his 2nd son, James, conclude with the family of Nicholas Lynch, Mayor of Galway in 1584 (**Figure 3**). The fourth son of Mayor Nicholas Lynch was appointed to a baronetcy in 1622 thereby becoming Sir Henry Lynch.^{viii} The following pedigree also includes links to those who migrated to Mayo after the Cromwellian seizure of Galway city in 1652, and who settled there, in Castlecarrá (later Balla), Partry and Clogher.

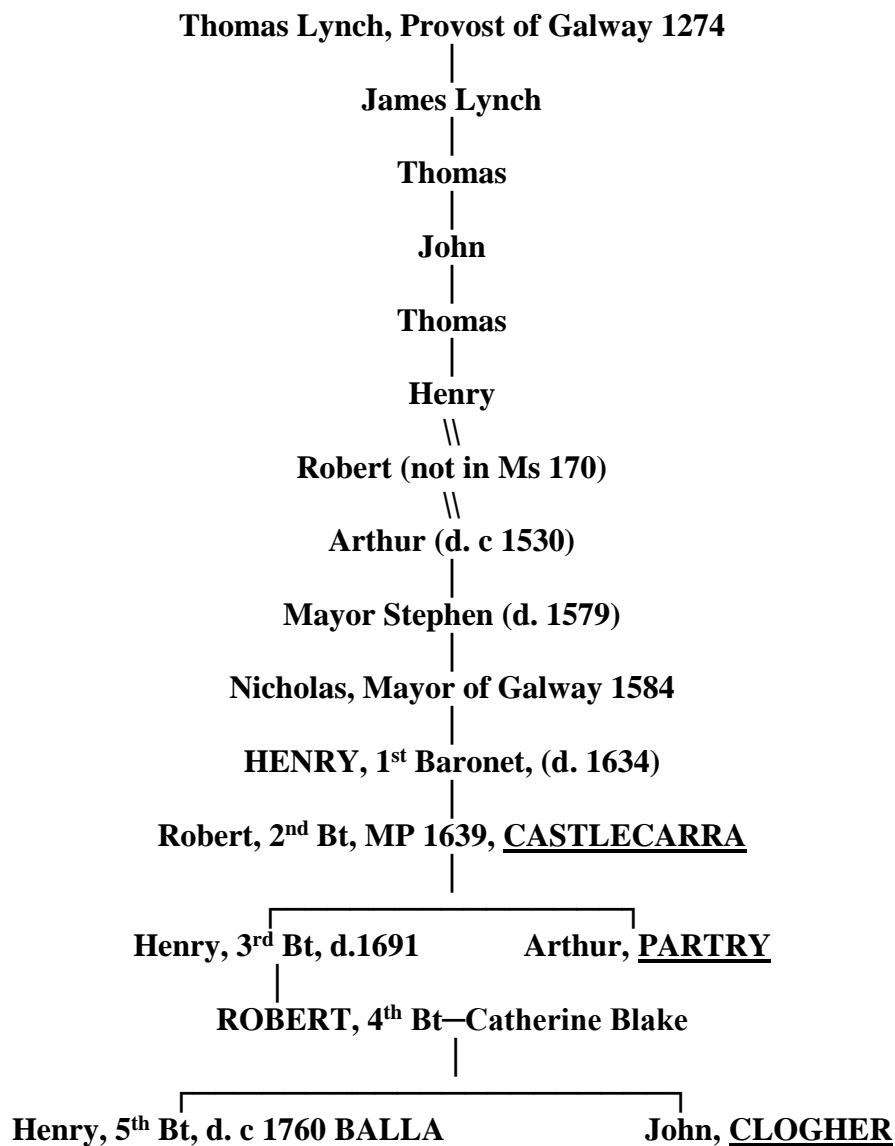


Figure 3. Migration of Galwegian Lynches to Castlecarrá, Partry and Clogher in Mayo^{ix}

Migration of Galway Lynches to Mayo

After the conquest of Galway in 1652, the power-base of the Lynches and other Anglo-Norman families in Galway city was broken. The Lynches eventually migrated to rural areas of Galway and Mayo. In due course, a property portfolio was assembled including estates in Mayo, namely, Castlecarra (and later Balla), Clogher (and Hollybrook) and Partry.^x During this time Robert 2nd Bt acquired estates in Mayo (including Castlecarra) and Galway and acted as an agent for the Clanricarde Burkes.

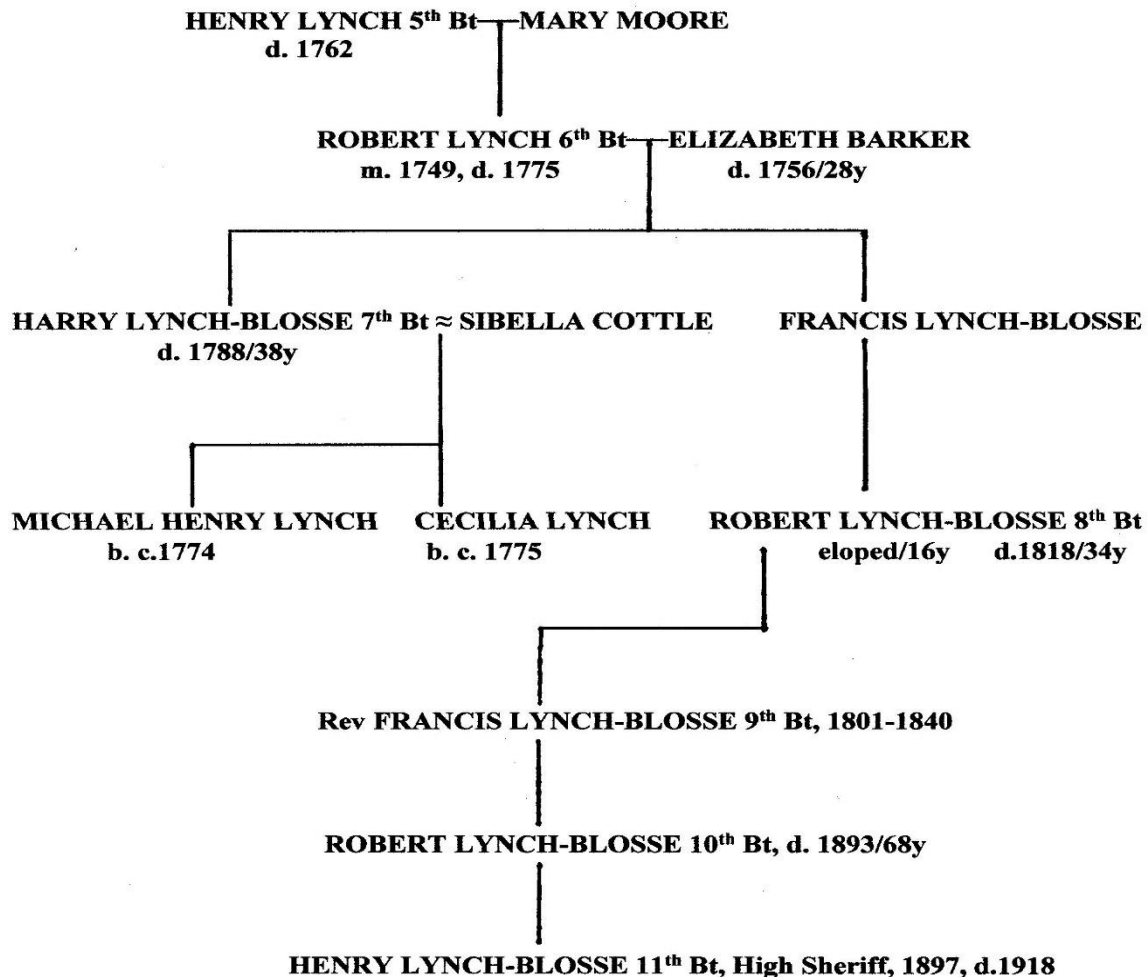


Figure 4. The Lynch-Blosses of Balla

Robert's son, Henry Lynch 3rd Bt was Baron of the Exchequer under James II whom he accompanied to France in 1690 after the Jacobite defeat at the Boyne. He was *attainted of treason* because of his commitment to the Jacobite cause. The extension of his Lynch estate in Mayo may have been a gift from the last Catholic monarch of England. Henry's commitment to Catholicism continued with his descendants down to Henry Lynch 5th Bt and his wife, Mary Moore, both of whom *always were and still are Papists* (Figure 4). That tradition ended when Robert Lynch 6th Bt conformed to the established church in 1750 upon his marriage to Elizabeth Barker, sole heir to the fortune of her uncle, Tobias Blosse. Robert was also required to adopt the surname, Lynch-Blosse and to live sometimes at Belstead Hall in Suffolk.

The altered orientation of the Lynch-Blosses was vividly captured by Christopher Henry Lynch-Robinson, the nephew of Robert Lynch-Blosse 12th Bt who described the family as:

an aloof aristocracy marrying within their own circle. They were intensely loyal to the English crown and some found it difficult to cope with the campaigns for land reform and Home Rule that emerged in the late 19th century. The social conditions of their impoverished tenantry were feudal.^{xi}



Figure 5. Lynch Houses at Balla (top), Clogher (middle) and Partry (bottom)^{xii}

Stories of the Lynch-Blosses of Balla

Because I had been raised in Castlebar in the 1940s and 1950s, I became interested in those Lynches who had migrated to Mayo after the Cromwellian sacking of Galway City in 1652.^{xiii} Lynch settlements in Mayo included those at Balla, Clogher, Partry and Shrulce. The baronetical Lynches of Balla were of special interest, some of whom were rebels; one of whom made the front page of *The New York Times* when he sought to evict a tenant, Anthony Dempsey of Loona Mor townland, Drum parish; another entered marriage as a Catholic Lynch and was transformed into a Protestant Lynch-Blosse immediately thereafter. In the latter case, his son and heir, Sir Harry, 7th Bt, was reputedly spellbound by his mistress, Sibella Cottle using witchcraft, and died without legitimate heir despite fathering nine children.^{xiv}

The spellbinding story attracted the attention of Matthew Archdeacon, a Castlebar schoolteacher, who regaled it in *Legends of Connaught* in 1839.^{xv} Among those Lynches who subscribed £1 to buy a copy of his 1839 book were: Thomas Lynch, Castlecarr, Co Mayo (not identified); John Lynch, Partry, Barrister, Co Mayo (identified as John Finnis Lynch, 1805-55, son of Major Henry Blosse Lynch and Elizabeth Finnis); Patrick C. Lynch, Hollybrook, Co Mayo (likely to be Patrick Crean-Lynch of Clogher, son of Andrew Crean-Lynch of Hollybrook, b. 1787); C Lynch, Ballycurran Castle, Cong (likely to be Charles Lynch, 1810-97, son of Capt Peter Lynch and Helena Joyce); John Lynch C.C. P., Oranmore, Co Galway^{xvi}; P Lynch, Moynehill, Headfort, Co Galway (not identified) and J Lynch, Clydagh, Headfort, Co Galway (possibly John Lynch, d.1884, Mount Ross, Headford.)^{xvii}



Figure 6. Henry Lynch-Blosse, 7th Bt, MP (1749-88)(top left), Robert Lynch-Blosse, 8th Bt (1784-1818), Henry F Blosse Lynch, MP (1862 – 1913) and an unnamed Kurdish woman.

The playwright, Thomas H Nally, also wrote a play, *The Spancel of Death*, which focused on the witchcraft element of the story. However, the opening night clashed with the Easter Rising on Tuesday 25 April 1916. The show had to be cancelled and was never staged until recently when RTÉ Drama on One transmitted a re-imagined audio version of the play from the Peacock Theatre on Easter Monday, 5 April 2015.^{xviii} Fortunately, Nally's manuscript was rescued by Adele Dalsimer^{xix} who posted a copy and a critique (unpublished) in the National Library of Ireland (Thomas H Nally Papers, Collection List 104, Mss 36213-36217^{xx}).

Armed with this knowledge, I wrote a historical novel *Spellbound by Sibella*^{xxi} published by Club Lighthouse CLP in 2013 in which the liaison between Sir Harry Lynch-Blosse, 7th Bt and Sibella Cottle, a red-haired beauty of uncertain origin was the centrepiece. I have also written a stage play by the same title centred around the General Election of 1776 when Harry was elected to the Irish Parliament much to the delight of his mistress, Sibella. She continued to live in Balla House much to the chagrin of Harry's mentor, James Cuffe MP.^{xxii}

Surnames of Mayo

Because of my interest in the Lynches of Mayo, I was honoured by the Clogher Community Centre when invited to present a lecture on this topic. Apart from the aforementioned Lynch-Blosses of Balla, attention has been focused on the illustrious Blosse Lynches of Partry, the Lynches of Clogher and the dual nature of the Lynch surname, being both Gaelic and Anglo-Norman.^{xxiii} According to MacLysaght, the Anglo-Norman *de Lench* is more numerous, especially in Galway. The Gaelic *Ó Loinsigh* (*loingseach*, mariner) is more widespread, especially in Munster, and predates the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland.^{xxiv}

The Gaelic and Anglo-Norman Lynches are now integrated to such an extent that most are unaware of their provenance. Overall, Lynch was the 17th most common surname in Ireland in the 19th century.^{xxv} Within Mayo, the variation in the Lynch surname has led to a complication in its recognition by on-line search engines. For example, when *Lynch-Blosse* or *Blosse Lynch* is entered as the family name in Griffith's Valuation, no results were obtained. However, when *Blosse* and *Lynch* were entered as the respective family names the system provided the appropriate output.

Table 1. Prevalence of various surnames in Co Mayo as revealed by the Census of 1901^{xxvi} and Griffith's Valuation^{xxvii} of 1856-57. A hypothetical *Integration Index* is included, namely, the number of people in the 1901 Census divided by the number of Griffith occupiers.

Surname	People 1901 Census	Occupiers Griffith 1856-57	<i>Integration Index</i> (People ÷ Occupiers)
Burke/Bourke	1541/895	2055/704	0.75/1.27
Browne/Brown	653/309	2083/105	0.31/2.94
Lynch	307 ^{xxviii}	Lynch 831/Blosse 820	0.37/0.37
McNulty	929	303	3.07
Moran	2709	804	3.37
O'Connor/Connor	180/1010	176/326	1.02/3.10
O'Malley ^{xxix}	1115	209	5.33
Prendergast	712	268	2.66
Walsh	4432	1774	2.50

Census of 1901 and Griffith's Valuation, 1856-57

Griffith's Valuation of 1856-57 in tandem with the 1901 Census reveals that the Lynches had a strong property portfolio in mid-19th century Mayo but the numerical strength of those 307 people bearing the surname Lynch was modest (**Table 1**). In contrast, the number of occupiers associated with Lynch property at 831 was largely due to the number of tenants of various surnames recorded on Lynch land. It appears that when Lynch is searched on-line in Griffiths' Valuation and finds a Lynch landlord then all occupiers of that Mayo estate are entered under the Lynch name irrespective of their surname. A comparison with Galway yielded 459 Lynches in 1901 accompanied by 1929 occupiers on Lynch land in Griffith's Valuation, resulting in a low integration index of 0.24.

While unsure of the significance of that result, I soon realized that the information may provide an approximate indicator of the integration of an immigrant family within Mayo society. A random survey of a small number of Mayo surnames revealed that the Lynches exhibited a low level of integration of 0.37. The property-laden Brownes were even worse, with an integration index of 0.31 in 1876,^{xxx} while the more populous Burke/Bourke's featured more favourably at 0.75/1.27. The high level of integration of 5.33 exhibited by the O'Malley's is not surprising giving their long association with Mayo society. The comparisons would have been even more credible if mid-18th century census data had been available. Unfortunately, these priceless records have been mostly destroyed. Only 10 and 6 people were recorded in Mayo in the respective fragmentary Censuses of Ireland in 1841 and 1851.

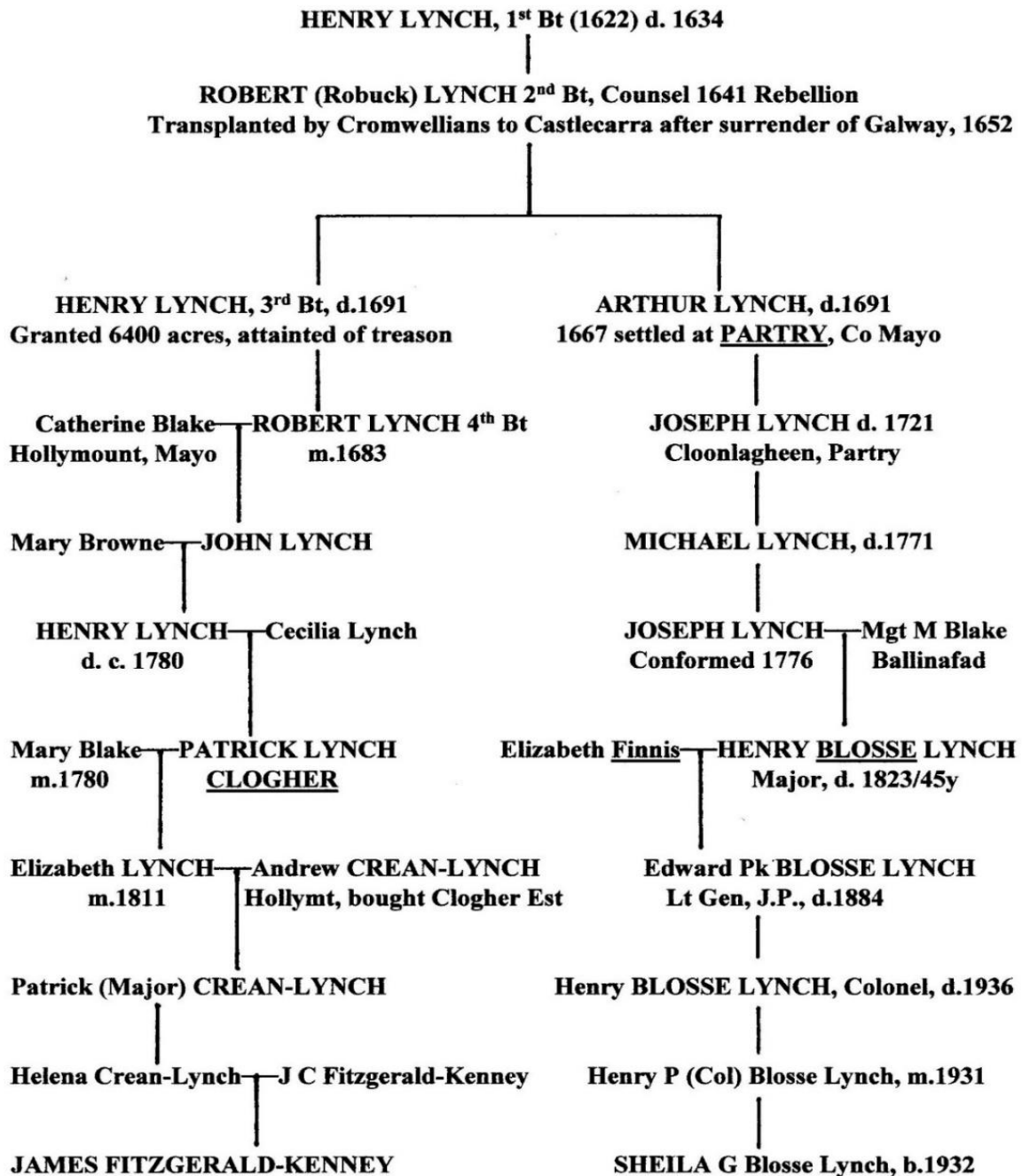


Figure 7. The Lynches of Clogher and Partry.

The Lynchers of Clogher

The Lynchers of Clogher are descended from John, the 2nd son of Robert Lynch, 4th Bt of Castlecarra (**Figures 3 and 7**). John Lynch married Mary, the daughter of Valentine Browne of Mount Browne, Galway. He died in Clogher and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Lynch who married Cecilia, daughter of Dominick Lynch of Newborough, Tuam, Co Galway.^{xxx} Henry was succeeded by his eldest son, Patrick Lynch circa 1777 who married Mary, the daughter of Edmond Blake of Kiltullagh, Co Galway in 1780.^{xxxi} Patrick died in 1813 and was succeeded by his son Patrick who sold the Clogher estate to his brother-in-law Andrew Crean-Lynch of Boleybeg, Hollybrook, Claremorris, Co Mayo who had married his sister, Elizabeth in 1811.^{xxxiii} Andrew Crean-Lynch was a descendant of Andrew Crean (b.1705) who has been described as the *sham conformist of Boulabeg*, a reference to those Roman Catholics whose land holdings were under pressure from the Penal Laws enacted after the defeat of the Catholic cause at the Boyne in 1690.^{xxxiv}

Andrew Crean-Lynch was succeeded by his son, Major Patrick Crean-Lynch who resided in Clogher House (**Figure 5**) described by Samuel Nicholson in 1844 as *amongst the largest and the best in the Country, and appears to be kept in excellent order*. The house was leased from Robert Lynch-Blosse, 10th Bt, at the time of Griffith's Valuation, when it was valued at £40.^{xxxv} The Roman Catholic, Helena Crean-Lynch, succeeded to the estate of her father when the Major died. She married Colonel James Christopher Fitzgerald-Kenney in 1870 but was widowed in 1877. Her son, James FitzGerald-Kenney, inherited the estate from his mother. He studied law at University College Dublin and served as a Senior Counsel and politician being elected as a TD (member of Parliament) for Mayo South from 1927 to 1944. He also served as a Minister for Justice in a *Cumann na nGaedheal* (Society of the Gaels) Government from 1927-1932. He died in 1956 without leaving an heir but leaving his fine house to ruin.



Figure 8. Map of Mesopotamia (mostly Iraq).

The Lynchs of Partry

The Lynchs of Partry^{xxxvi} are descended from Arthur Lynch who settled at Partry in 1667.^{xxxvii} He was the third son of the 1641 rebel,^{xxxviii} Robuck Lynch, MP, 2nd Bt (**Figures 3 and 7**). Arthur Lynch was succeeded by his son, Joseph in 1691, by Michael in 1721, by Joseph in 1771 and by Major Henry Blossé Lynch in 1785. The younger Joseph Lynch conformed to the established church in 1766, when he married Margaret Maria Blake, to protect his property from the ravages of the Penal Laws, and not long after the conformance of Robert 6th Bt.^{xxxix}

It is noteworthy that the successor of Joseph Lynch, namely, Major Henry Blossé Lynch was the first Lynch of Partry to add Blossé to his name. What the Lynch-Blossés of Balla thought about this *smash and grab* manoeuvre, I prefer not to comment. Whatever familial tension may have surfaced, it mattered little when compared to the international fame acquired by the Blossé Lynchs of Partry for their exploration of Mesopotamia (**Figure 8**). Their exploits there helped to expand the frontiers of the British Empire. Two of the Major's sons, Henry Blossé Lynch and Thomas Kerr Lynch, and a grandson, Henry Finnis Blossé Lynch (**Figure 6**) have been cited in the prestigious Oxford National Biography DNBOO.

Table 2. Residents of House 11^{xi} in Partry (Cloonlagheen), Portroyal^{xli}, Mayo in 1911

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>
Lynch Col	Henry Blossie	54	COI	India
Lynch	Emily Gwendolyn	38	COI	Down
Lynch	Henry P Blossé	11	COI	England
Lynch	Louise G Blane	5	COI	England
Mackenzie	Grace	39	COI	Scotland
Mulvaney	Naut	22	RC	Westmeath
Mulroe	Margarett	48	RC	Galway
Beattie	Martha	25	COI	Down
Redmond	Rose	23	RC	Kildare
Carney	Kate	18	RC	Mayo
Mulroe	Willie	22	RC	England

Like many great dynasties, their time at the peak of achievement began to ebb towards the end of the 19th century, as did their presence in Partry.^{xlii} Nonetheless, they are remembered with pride by the local community who regarded them as good landlords. No member of this illustrious family made the case with greater impact than Dr George Quested Lynch, the Kent-born son of Major Henry Blossé Lynch who returned to Partry to assist the local tenantry in their wretched plight during the great Irish famine.^{xliii} This brave generous man ultimately became a victim of the famine himself, dying from typhus fever in 1848, aged 35.

The gradual withdrawal of the Blossé Lynchs from Partry is emphasized by the Census return of 1901 in which a search for the surname *Blossé* in Mayo found no Blossé Lynchs and only three Lynch-Blossés. The latter were found in Mount Falcon, the home of the Pery-Knox-Gores resulting from the marriage of a Rosminian Lynch-Blossé to a Christian Pery-Knox-Gore (**Appendix I**). The 1911 Census featured the same Lynch-Blossés, now 10 years older.

A 1911 search for *Lynch* returned 262 entries in Mayo including the aforementioned three Lynch-Blosses together with Col Henry *Blossie* Lynch and Henry P Blosse Lynch both of Cloonlagheen townland in the electoral division of Portroyal (**Table 2**). Clicking on either result in the on-line Census entry provided a record of the residents of the Blosse Lynch home in Partry (**Figure 10**). The record shows four members of the Blosse Lynch family only one of whom was born in Ireland. Of the 11 residents, six are Church of Ireland and five are Roman Catholic, six were born in Ireland, three in England and one each in India and Scotland. Of the seven servants, three are maids (house, kitchen and parlour), two are nurses, one is a cook and one a coachman.

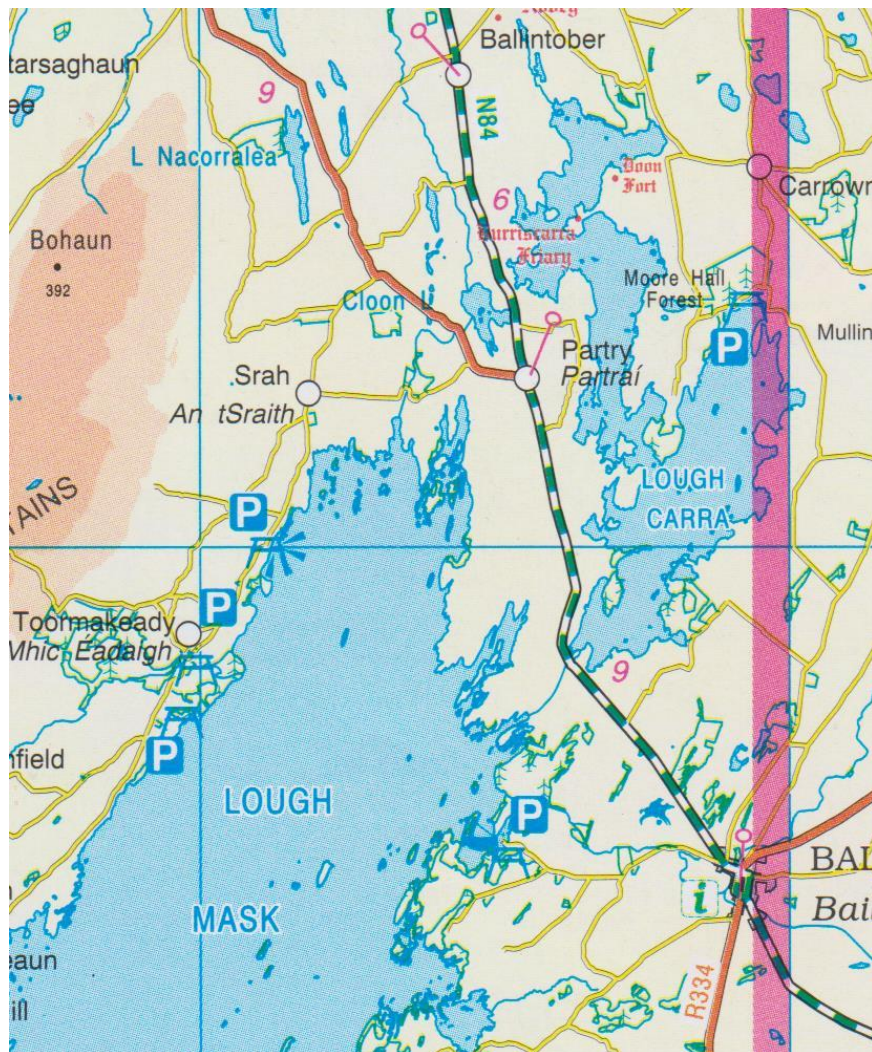



Figure 10. Map of Partry, Co Mayo.^{xliv}

The sale notice for the house (**Figure 5**) provides a comprehensive outline of the accommodation and the estate which had been open to the public (until recently) since the departure of the residents in the 1990s. One member of the family still lives in Ireland, namely, Sheila Gwendolyn Blosse Lynch (now Wilson-Wright) who resides in Co Kildare with her son. I have been honoured by her presence at the launch of my first novel in 2013 and at my Fulbright Lecture in 2016 both events held at University College Dublin. Her brother, Major Henry Blosse Lynch, who has three daughters and a son, now lives at Long Cross House, Headley, Newbury, Berkshire, England.^{xlv}

Griffith's Valuation: Parish of Ballyovey (Partry)

A search for the family name of Lynch-Blosse or Blosse Lynch in the Parish of Ballyovey^{xlvi} yielded no results thus confirming the aforementioned outcome for a similar search for the county. When Blosse was searched in Ballyovey, 210 occupiers were identified which included three entries for *Blosse (Robt. Lynch)*, two entries for *Plunkett (Catherine)*, four entries for *Tuam (of)*, the latter referring to the Lord Bishop of Tuam, Baron Thomas Plunkett (1792-1866) who lived on a private estate at Tourmakeady. Plunkett enraged local people by evicting Catholic families who refused to send their children to a Protestant school.^{xlvi}

Table 3. First nine entries in a Griffith Valuation Search of the Civil Parish of Ballyovey yielded only six Lynches in 53 entries.^{xlvi}

Occupier Surname	Occupier Forename	County	Parish	Details	Original Page
Lynch	Charles	Mayo	Ballyovey		
Lynch	Henry Blosse	Mayo	Ballyovey		
Lynch	Henry Blosse	Mayo	Ballyovey		
Gibbons	Anthony	Mayo	Ballyovey		
Gibbons	Patrick	Mayo	Ballyovey		
Gibbons	Patrick	Mayo	Ballyovey		
Gibbons	Catherine	Mayo	Ballyovey		
Moran	John	Mayo	Ballyovey		
Henehan	John	Mayo	Ballyovey		

When Lynch was searched in Ballovev, 53 occupiers were identified of which six were surnamed Lynch, four of whom were forenamed Henry Blosse and two forenamed Charles (**Table 3**). In the latter cases, Charles Lynch acted on behalf of Anthony Knox Gildea^{xlix} in the townlands of Portroyal and the Islands of Lough Carra. Gildea owned 1635 acres in Co Mayo in the 1870s including an estate of church lands in the parish of Ballyovey. The remaining 51 occupiers, including the four entries of Henry Blosse Lynch, were located in the townlands of Cloonlagheen (16), Islands of Lough Carra (1), Islands of Lough Mask (5), Aghinish (14), Carrowaneeragh (11) and Derrada (4) (**Table 4**). Comparison of Griffith Valuation and Census data is hampered by second level searches which occur at parish level in Griffith but at District Electoral Division in the Census of Ireland.

Table 4. The 51 occupiers on the lands of Henry Blosse Lynch in Griffith's Valuation 1856-57 of the Civil Parish of Ballyovey, Co Mayo.

Townland (number of occupiers)	Occupiers $\Sigma = 51$; People ^l = 4. Integration = $4/51 = 0.08$	Land Value £/10acres
Cloonlagheen (16)	Henry Blosse Lynch x 2, Gibbons x 5, Horan x 2, Henaghan, Cannon, Kennedy x 2, O'Shaughnessy x 2, Ferris.	110/404/10 = 2.72
Islands L Carra No 8 & L Mask No. 23-25, 31. (6)	Henry Blosse Lynch , Gormley x 2, Joyce x 2, Farriher et al.	2/11/10 = 0.12
Aginish (14)	Gormley, Joyce x 2, Farriher x 3, Feeny x 2, Gorman, O'Malley, Bradley, Henaghan, Walsh x 2	94/370/10 = 2.54
Carrowaneeragh (11)	Henaghan x 4, Walsh, O'Malley x 2 Kennedy x 2, Kearney, O'Shaughnessy	78/191/10 = 4.08
Derrada (4)	O'Meally, Gibbons, Farris, Henry Blosse Lynch	32/228/10 = 1.40

The Remaining Lynches of Mayo: 1911 Census

The 1911 Census of Ireland revealed that there were 262 Lynches resident in Mayo in comparison with 307 Lynches in 1901 (**Table 1**). This represents a fall of 17%, well in advance of the 3% drop in the overall population of Mayo from 198,098 in 1901 to 192,183 in 1911.^{li}

An examination of Head of Household data in the 1911 Census revealed that most remaining Lynches were Roman Catholics (90%), most born in Co Mayo (80%), most located in the north-east of Mayo, most were male farmers who were also heads of household (52%) compared with 31% of women who returned themselves as Wives but were effectively, at that moment in time, the Head of Household. Child mortality was about 15% while fertility was about three children per household.

For those Lynches who are interested in their provenance, genetic profiling can differentiate between their Gaelic and Anglo-Norman ancestors^{lii} who, nonetheless, appear to be fully integrated with one another.

Conclusion

The decision of Robert Lynch-Blosse 6th Bt to adopt Protestantism on marriage in 1749 may have altered the orientation of the baronetical line towards a more British outlook. The 19th century role of the Blosse Lynches in expanding the frontiers of the British Empire in Mesopotamia may have had a similar effect. Both tendencies supported by low values of Integration Indices reflect a gradual and ongoing withdrawal of such Anglo-Norman families from Ireland. Further support is evident by the fall in the Lynch population from 1901 to 1911 by 17% (i.e. from 307 to 262) whereas the population of Mayo only fell by 3%.

In contrast, the Anglo-Norman Burkes/Bourkes were more successful in integrating with their Gaelic cousins as evidenced by their higher level of integration indices. Another notable example includes the election of Mary Robinson (otherwise Bourke) of Ballina to the Presidency of Ireland in 1990. Anglo-Norman descendants of more humble means, including the Prendergasts and Stauntons have also integrated successfully into Irish society.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge Brian Hoban who invited me to present this paper at the National Heritage Week Seminar at Drum Inn, Clogher, Co Mayo on Friday 25 August 2017 at 8 pm and for his continuing support in assisting my research into family history in Co Mayo. The author also acknowledges the continuing support of Richard Hely Lynch-Blosse 17th Bt of Oxfordshire in relation to the family history of his extended family.

Endnotes

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- ⁱ Paper presented at the National Heritage Week Seminar at Drum Inn, Clogher, Co Mayo on Saturday 26 August 2017 at 8 pm
- ⁱⁱ Aoife MacMurrough (c. 1145 – 1188) and Strongbow, Richard de Clare, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, d. 1176. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aoife_MacMurrough; [http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/arts-literature/art-artists/daniel-maclise-\(1806-1870/the-marriage-of-strongbow/](http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/arts-literature/art-artists/daniel-maclise-(1806-1870/the-marriage-of-strongbow/).
- ⁱⁱⁱ *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, <http://gahs.info/journals-full-list/#62>.
- ^{iv} Brother's Keeper - Official Site, bkwin.org.
- ^v McNulty, Paul B, *Genealogy of the Anglo-Norman Lynches: who settled in Galway*, https://www.amazon.co.uk/d/Books/Genealogy-Anglo-Norman-Lynches-who-settled-Galway/1492810592/ref=sr_1_3?ie=UTF8&qid=1498809923&sr=8-3&keywords=paul+b+mcnulty.
- ^{vi} F X Martin, 'The Normans: arrival and settlement, 1169-c.1300', pages 95-112, *The course of Irish history*, T W Moody and F X Martin, editors, Dublin, 2001; Art Cosgrove, editor, *A New History of Ireland, Vol.2, Medieval Ireland 1169-1534*, Oxford, 1987, 982 pages.
- ^{vii} Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges, *A Dictionary of Surnames*, Oxford, 1988, page 337; Sean J Murphy, A Survey of Irish Surnames 1993-97, <http://homepage.eircom.net/%7Eseanjmurphy>, viewed 1 May 2009.
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- ^{xxviii} 262 Lynches 1911 v. 1901 Census (i.e. 17% reduction v. 3% Mayo v. 1% national) including 3 Lynch-Blosses, 3 Blosses and 1 Blossie Lynch.
- ^{xxix} 61 Griffith O'Meallys/Meallys found mostly in Ballyovey, Ballintoher and Kilcommon but only one of such O'Malley variants in 1901 Census.
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- ^{xxxv} Clogher <property-show.jsp?id=338> (H338), <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/estate-show.jsp?id=1072>.
- ^{xxxvi} Partry (formerly Ballyovey) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partry>.

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- ^{xxxvii} Burke, Bernard, "Lynch of Partry," pages 423-4, *A genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry of Ireland*, editor A C Fox-Davies, London, 1912.
- ^{xxxviii} Irish Rebellion of 1641, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Rebellion_of_1641; Patrick Melvin, The Galway Tribes as Landowners and Gentry, page 330 of 319-374 in *Galway History and Society*, Edited by G Moran, R Gillespie and W Nolan, Dublin, 1996, 848 pages.
- ^{xxxix} Penal Laws, Ireland, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penal_Laws_\(Ireland\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penal_Laws_(Ireland))
- ^{xl} Mary Walsh of the adjacent townland of Tooreen, Ballyovey, Portroyal was employed and friendly with Mrs Blossie Lynch of this house. Mary Walsh is married to my cousin, Thomas Fallon of Monard, Turloughmore, Co Galway.
- ^{xli} A village in Jamaica, or Jansenism, a Catholic theological movement, primarily in France, that emphasized original sin, human depravity, the necessity of divine grace, and predestination.
- ^{xlvi} Family: Lynch (Partry), <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/family-show.jsp?id=558>
- ^{xlvi} Great Famine – Ireland, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Famine_%28Ireland%29.
- ^{xlii} Map of Partry, Co Mayo, *The Complete Road Atlas of Ireland*, OSI Ireland (Scale 1:210,000), page 22.
- ^{xliii} Partry House, <http://photos.myhome.ie/media/4/4/8/2798844/14d5ca0895.pdf>; Search, Lynch, Co Mayo, <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/1911/Mayo/Portroyal/Cloonlagheen/704127/>; Burke, Bernard, Burke's Irish family records, 5th edition, London, 1976, including Blossie Lynch, page 741
- ^{xliii} Ballyovey Civil Parish (Jill Dale), http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~irlmayo2/ballyovey_cp_characteristics.html
- ^{xliii} Thomas Plunket, 2nd Baron Plunket, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Plunket,_2nd_Baron_Plunket.
- ^{xliii} Griffith's Valuation, <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/>; Ballyovey Civil Parish, Jill Dale, 2011, http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~irlmayo2/ballyovey_cp_characteristics.html (Dominant landlords: Robert Lynch Blossie and Thomas Plunkett, the Lord Bishop of Tuam.); Capt Henry Blossie Lynch (1807-1872, 2nd in command, Euphrates Expedition, eldest surviving child of Major Henry Blossie Lynch (1778-1823).
- ^{xliii} Family: Gildea, <http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie:8080/LandedEstates/jsp/family-show.jsp?id=560>.
- ⁱ A search of the District Electoral Division of Portroyal in the 1901 and 1911 Census of Ireland yielded two and four (as in **Table 2**) Lynches respectively.
- ^{li} Population Change in Ireland, 1841-2002 <http://airo.maynoothuniversity.ie/external-content/population-change-1841-2002-mayo>.
- ^{li} Francis Lynch, USA (Personal communication) whose gg grandfather James Burke Lynch is believed to have come from Mayo, states: *I have done Y-DNA testing at FTDNA and it verifies that I am of Norman origin (and) not the Gaelic origin of Lynch*. Also Tim Lynch (28 August 2017) ... *my family comes from Kerry Ireland. The Lynches in my family are Anglo-Norman. I did the y dna test and I have close ties to the family Mackenzie from Scotland. I see in the 1911 census you listed Henry Lynch and his household contain Grace Mackenzie*.

Appendix I. Lynch-Blosse residents of Mount Falcon, Co Mayo 1901 Census.

Surname	Forename	Age	Relation to head	Religion
PeryKnoxGore1	Janie	58	Head of Family	Christian
Pery-Knox-Gore	Isabel	33	Daughter	Christian
Pery-Knox-Gore	Augusta	26	Daughter	Christian
Pery-Knox-Gore	Edith	24	Daughter	Christian
Pery-Knox-Gore	Arthur	20	Son	Christian
Pery-Knox-Gore	Ivan	14	Son	Christian
L Blosse	Robert	40	Son in Law	I C (2)
Lynch Blosse	Alice (3)	30	Daughter	Christian
Lynch Blosse	Alice C		Grand Daughter	I C
Neills	Frederick	32	Visitor	Christian
Bennett	Reginald	24	Tutor	Episcopal
Mooney	Maria	55	Maid Servant	Roman Catholic
Mc Kenna	Mary	62	Servant	Roman Catholic
Corcoran	Ellen	24	Servant	Roman Catholic
Corcoran	Mary Anne	22	Servant	Roman Catholic

1. Mary Faughnan, Coolcronan 2000, <http://www.mayo-ireland.ie/en/towns-villages/foxford/history/perry-knox-gore-family.html>.

2. Institute of Charity, Rosminians, <http://www.gcatholic.org/orders/122.htm>; <http://www.rosminians.ie/http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/167626?redirectedFrom=Rosminian#eid>

3. Alice Pery-Knox-Gore married Robert Lynch Blosse, 12th Bt (1861-1942), 27 Nov 1893.

Appendix II. Occupiers in the Parish of Ballyovey, Co Mayo when Lynch and Blosse are searched in Griffith's Valuation 1856-57(1).

Townland	Occupiers	Landlord, £/acres
Gortbunacullin	Henaghan x 8, Gibbons x 6, O'Meally x 2, Conway x 3, Cusack, Staunton.	Robt Lynch- Blosse 101/1204
Shanvalleyard	Robt Lynch-Blosse , Cavanagh x 2, Staunton x 4, Kenneally x 2, Lally x 3, Conway x 4, Whelan x 3, Burke x 2, Kerrigan x 4, Whelan x 2, Walsh x 2, Madden x 3, Hough x 2, Henaghan x 3, Murray, Boyle.	Robt Lynch- Blosse 123/589?
Tawnagh	Robt Lynch-Blosse , Moynahan x 2, Lally, Durcan x 2, Gibbons, Henaghan x 3, O'Meally, Conway, Prendergast x 6, Staunton x 2, Kane x 2, Cavanagh x 3.	Robt Lynch- Blosse 80/557
Glenmask	Robt Lynch-Blosse , M'Ginn x 4, Connolly x 3, Collins x 4, Ludden, Hallinan, Duffy.	Robt Lynch- Blosse, 40/1872
Toormakeady mt	Lord Bishop of Tuam	Robt Lynch- Blosse, 24/1051
Derryveeney	Lord Bishop of Tuam , Lally x 6, King, Madden, O'Meara, Cusack, Gibbons x 4, Conroy, Joyce, Dolan.	Robt Lynch- Blosse, 61/1303
Drumcoggy mt	Henaghan, Lally, Meally, Madden, Staunton.	Robt Lynch- Blosse 31/875
Cappaghduff W	Rev Hamilton Townsend(2) Staunton, Swift, Ronan x 2, Glin, Philbin, Dermody, Cusack x 3, Walsh x 4, Burke, Higgins, M'Ginn, Feeney, O'Meara, Hon. Catherine Plunkett, Lord Bishop of Tuam.	Hon Catherine Plunkett, Robt Lynch- Blosse, 73/514
Cappaghduff E	Hon. Catherine Plunkett, Lord Bishop of Tuam x 2 (3), Roche, McDonough, Derrick x 6, Connor, Walsh x 2, Burke, Sheridan, Ludden x 3, Dermody, Earner (4) Malone, Ludden x 2, O'Meally, Quinn, Bateson, Cusack, Staunton.	Robt Lynch- Blosse, Hon. Catherine Plunkett 84/458
Tourmakeady E	Lord Bishop of Tuam	Robt Lynch- Blosse, 42/200
Tourmakeady W	Lord Bishop of Tuam including caretaker's house.	Robt Lynch- Blosse, 24/104

- (1) 53 and 210 occupiers when Lynch and Blosse are searched respectively. Mary Walsh, the wife of my cousin, Thomas Fallon, Turloughmore, Galway, who worked in the Blosse Lynch home in Partry, hails from the townland of Tooreen located immediately west of Cloonlagheen townland.
- (2) Birth, Sept 9, at Castlebar, lady of Rev. Hamilton Townsend, a daughter, Ballina Chronicle, Sept 25, 1850.
- (3) Exemptions for Church and Yard, Constabulary barrack, office and garden, and School-house.
- (4) Related to *Seery*, a small sept of Westmeath, MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*. 1973.

Appendix II (continued.) Occupiers in the Parish of Ballyovey, Co Mayo when *Lynch* and *Blosse* are searched in Griffith's Valuation.

Townland	Occupiers	Landlord, £/acres
Portroyal	Charles Lynch (land & herd's house), Anthony Knox Gildea	Anthony Knox Gildea
Ballynaneroon Beg	Henaghan (5) x 3, Gibbons x 2, Dermody.	Robt Lynch- Blosse, 34/77
Ballynaneroon More	Henahan x 7, Casey x 4, O'Meally x 4, Rabbit, Saunders.	Robt Lynch- Blosse 66/255
Ballynaslee	Henaghan x 2, Cannon, Gibbons, Casey, Waldron x 2.	Robt Lynch- Blosse 63/101
Derrymore	Horan x 6	Robt Lynch- Blosse 20/216
Cloonlagheen	Henry Blosse x 2, Gibbons x 5, Horan x 2, Henaghan, Cannon, Kennedy x 2, O'Shaughnessy x 2, Ferris.	Henry Blosse Lynch, 78/230 110/404
Islands L Carra	2. Charles Lynch	Anthony Knox Gildea 0.75/3
	8. Henry Blosse Lynch	In fee (6) 0.25/3
Islands L Mask	Numbers 9-20. Henaghan x 2,	Robt Lynch- Blosse, 2.5/29
	Numbers 23-25, 31. Gormley x 2, Joyce x 2, Farriher et al.	Henry Blosse Lynch, 2/11
Aginish	Gormley, Joyce x 2, Farriher x 3, Feeny x 2, Gorman, O'Malley, Bradley, Henaghan, Walsh x 2	Henry Blosse Lynch 94/370
Ballygarry	Staunton x 2, Mannion, Sheridan, Kearney, Reilly	Robt Lynch- Blosse, 63/128
Carrowaneeragh	Henaghans x 4, Walsh, O'Malley x 2 Kennedy x 2, Kearney, O'Shaughnessy	Henry B. Lynch, 78/191
Carrowmoney	Robert Lynch-Blosse , Garry x 2, Henaghan x 3, Varelly, Cavanagh, Kearney, Reilly, Heverin, M'Maney.	Robt Lynch- Blosse, 132/285
Derrada	O'Meally, Gibbons, Farris, Henry Blosse Lynch	Henry Blosse Lynch, 32/228
Knockaleanore	Casey x 3, Rev James Waldron (7), Griffin, Burke, Henaghan, Robt Lynch-Blosse .	Robert Lynch- Blosse, 51/108, RC Chapel
Knocknagool	Staunton, Gibbons, Henaghan x 3, Skehill, Fahy, Power.	Robert Lynch- Blosse, 68/150.

(5) Exemptions for Constabulary barrack and garden, School-house and yard.

(6) Inheritance in land, http://www.oed.com/search?searchType=dictionary&q=in+fee&_searchBtn=Search.

(7) Waldron Rev. James, Knockaleanore, Ballyovey, Mayo, <http://newsfeed.rootsweb.com/th/read/IRL-MAYO/2007-11/1195086101> in Waldron, Griffiths Valuation Indexes, County Mayo, 1856-7.

Appendix III. Survey of 48 Married Heads of Household or Wives (1) among 48 of 262 Lynches of Mayo (18.3% sample) in the Census of 1911 (2).

DED	Age	Gender	Birth	Occupation	Religion	Married	Living Children
Following extracts from 1 st four pages of 10 records each representing 16 samples.							
Mount Falcon	30	F	Mayo	Wife	RC	M	-
Glencastle	40	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	-
Killala	54	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	-
Urlaur	37	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	1/1
Sonnagh	66	F	Sligo	Wife	RC	M	7/8
Sonnagh	30	F	Mayo	Wife	RC	M	5/5
Ballina Urban	56	M	Sligo	Carpenter	RC	M	
Ballina Urban	28	F	Mayo	Wife	RC	M	3/3
Ballysakeery	42	F	Mayo	Wife	Pres	M	4/4
Carramore	50	F	Mayo	Wife	RC	M	3/3
Mount Falcon	43	F	Mayo	Wife	RC	M	5/5
Glencastle	78	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	Widower	-
Bellavary	58	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	5/5
Bellavary	78	F	Mayo	Cartier (3)	RC	Widow	-
Bellavary	72	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	Widower	6/8
Bellavary	70	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	-
Following extracts from 16 chronological samples commencing at the 123 rd record of 262.							
Sonnagh	35	M	Mayo	Railwy ganger	RC	M	5/5
Sonnagh	67	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	-
Bellavarry	87	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	-
Sonnagh	60	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	8/10
Sonnagh	54	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	7/10
Sonnagh	71	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	7/7
Belderg Mor	49	M	Cork	Farm Keeper	COI	M	-
Kilfian East	80	F	Mayo	Widow	RC	M	-
Sonnagh	67	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	-
Sonnagh	58	F	Mayo	Wife	RC	M	7/10
Sonnagh	68	F	Mayo	Wife	RC	M	7/7
Louisburgh	30	F	Sligo	Wife	RC	M	4/4
Sonnagh	55	F	Mayo	Wife	RC	M	3/5
Sonnagh	70	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	2/2
Sonnagh	72	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	10/10
Sonnagh	40	M	Mayo	Labourer	RC	M	4/5

(1) Where a male is not entered as the Head of Household and his wife is entered as a Relation to the Head of Household in the same townland and District Electoral Division (DED).

(2) Census of Ireland, 1911, <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/search/>

(3) Can't read; *cartier* may be a jeweller, but not in OED.

Appendix III (Continued.) Survey of 48 Married Heads of Household or Wives among 48 of 262 Lynches of Mayo (18.3% sample) in 1911 Census.

Following extracts from 16 reverse chronological samples commencing at the 262 nd record.							
DED	Age	Gender	Birth	Occupation	Religion	Married	Living Children
Ballina Rural	50	M	Wicklow	Capt/JP (1)	COI	M	1/3
Portroyal	54	M	India	Col army/JP(2)	COI	M	-
Claremorris	70	M	Leitrim	RIC Pensioner	RC	Widower	-
Ardnaree S Urb	47	M	Mayo	Groom	RC	M	6/6
Corraun	68	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	-
Rathoma	70	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	Widower	-
Westport Rural	72	F	Tyrone	Widow	COI	Widow	-
Castlebar Urb	42	M	Mayo	Tailor	RC	M	5/5
Bellavary	84	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	Widower	4/9
Mount Falcon	44	M	Mayo	Caretaker Land	RC	M	-
Binghamstn N	60	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	-
Ardnaree S	64	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	Widower	-
Lackan South	45	M	Mayo	Farmer	RC	M	5/7
Ardnaree S	55	F	Mayo	Charwoman	RC	Widow	-
Owenbrin (3)	47	F	Galway	Wife	RC	M	8/8
Owenbrin (4)	72	M	Galway	Farmer	RC	M	-

(1) Robert Lynch-Blosse (1861-1942), m. Alice Pery-Knox-Gore, 1893 in Paul B McNulty, *Genealogy of the Anglo-Norman Lynches who settled in Galway*, page 123 of 151, 2013.

(2) Col Henry Blosse Lynch (1856-1936), m. Emily G Graham, 1898.

(3) 15th entry within the 201-262 record base.

(4) 194th entry of 101-200 record base.

EXPLANATION/DETAILS OF TABLE HEADINGS

1. District Electoral Divisions (DEDs) listed alphabetically and by approximate location: Ardnaree South x2 N, Ardnaree South Urban N, Ballina Rural N, Ballina Urban x 2 N, Ballysakeery N, Belderg Mor N, Bellavary x 6 E, Binghamstown North N, Carromore N? Castlebar Urban W, Claremorris E, Corraun W, Glencastle x 2 N, Kilfian East N, Killala N, Lackan South N, Louisburgh W, Mount Falcon x 3 N, Owenbrin x 2 S, Portroyal S, Rathoma N, Sonnagh x 14 E, Urlaur E, Westport Rural W. North 17; South 3; East 16; West 4.
2. **Occupation** of the Head of Household: Army officer x 2, Caretaker Land, Carpenter, Cartier, Charwoman, Farmer x 22, Farm Keeper, Groom, Labourer, Railway ganger, RIC pensioner, Tailor, Wife x 12, Widow.
3. **Religion**: 43 Roman Catholic and 5 (10.4%) Protestant (COI x 4, Presbyterian x 1).
4. **Child mortality**: 155 total - 132 living = 23 deceased. Mortality = $23/155 \equiv 14.8\%$.
5. **Gender** of the Head of Household: Female 16; Male 32.
6. **Birthplace**: Cork x 1; Galway x 2; India x 1; Leitrim x 1; Mayo x 38 (79.2 %); Sligo x 3; Tyrone x 1; Wicklow x 1.

Appendix IV: Partial abstract from Griffiths Valuation 1856-57 for the Civil Parish of Ballyovey, Co Mayo.

PARISH OF BALLYOVEY.											
Name.		Description of Tenement.	Area.	Rateable Annual Valuation.							
Tenants and Occupiers.	Immediate Lessors.			Land.	Buildings.						
BALLYNASLIE-- continued.			A. R. P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
John Casey,	Sir Robt. Lynch Blosse, Bt.	Garden and house,	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	10	0
Rev. James Waldron,	Same,	Land,	23	1	30	11	15	0	—	—	—
Rev. James Waldron,	Same,	Land,	8	3	5	4	0	0	—	—	—
Total,			101	2	32	63	5	0	1	15	0
DERRYMOKE. (Ord. S. 109 & 99.)											
John Moran,	Sir Robt. Lynch Blosse, Bt.	Land, house, & office,	209	1	5	3	5	0	0	5	0
Richard Moran,	Same,	Land and house,				3	5	0	0	5	0
Michael Moran,	Same,	Land and house,				3	5	0	0	5	0
Peter Moran,	Same,	Land and house,				3	5	0	0	5	0
Bartholemew Moran,	Same,	Land, house, & office,				3	5	0	0	5	0
James Moran,	Same,	Land, house, & office,	7	6	36	—	—	—	9	5	0
Total,			216	2	1	15	10	0	1	10	0
CLOONLAGHEEN. (Ord. S. 109 & 110.)											
Henry Blosse Lynch,	In fee,	Land, house, and office,	124	1	14	77	0	0	11	0	0
Henry Blosse Lynch,	In fee,	Land,	36	1	0	0	10	0	—	—	—
Anthony Gibbons,	Henry Blosse Lynch,	Land and house,	33	1	28	1	8	0	0	4	0
Patrick Gibbons,	Same,	Land and house,				1	8	0	0	4	0
Patrick Gibbons,	Same,	Land, house, & office,				1	8	0	0	4	0
Catherine Gibbons,	Same,	Land, house, & office,	73	1	35	3	5	0	0	5	0
John Moran,	Same,	Land, house, & office,				3	5	0	0	5	0
John Henahan,	Same,	Garden and house,	0	0	20	0	1	0	0	4	0
John Gibbons,	Same,	Land, house, & office,	41	1	7	2	10	0	1	10	0
Peter Cannon,	Same,	Land, house, & offices,				4	10	0	1	10	0
Mary Moran,	Same,	Land, house, & office,				4	10	0	0	5	0
Michael Kennedy,	Same,	Land, house, & office,				4	10	0	0	5	0
Michael Kennedy,	Same,	House,	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	0
Michael O'Shaughnessy,	Same,	Land,	17	1	3	4	5	0	—	—	—
Michael O'Shaughnessy,	Same,	Land,	3	0	39	0	15	0	—	—	—
Margaret Ferris,	Same,	Land,				0	15	0	—	—	—
Total,			404	1	25	110	0	0	17	6	0

Source to be examined: O'Connor, Patrick, *The O'Connors of Swinford Co Mayo*, 1998, 240 pages, 7A 861 Ir 9292 o 76, <http://catalogue.nli.ie/Record/vtls000042189>.