

THE KIDDS OF IRELAND

Part II Dublin and Southern Ireland Kidds

Chapter V THE ASKAMORE BRANCH

Askamore, as the map shows, is in Wexford, across the border from Carnew, which is in Wicklow. The Parish of Carnew, however, includes Askamore, as it covers parts of both counties. The man who is pivotal in this tale of the Askamore Kidds is Thomas Kidd (fifth generation), who lived to be a hundred years old (1750-1850). I have got to speaking of him in the Welsh habit as Thomas-a-Hundred.

Very early in my search for my grandfather's origins, I came across the record* of a stone in Carnew churchyard which I have since seen myself, and which reads "This tomb was erected by Thomas Kidd in memory of his daughter Susanna Kidd who died 17th of Jan. 1813 aged 14. Also of his wife Susannah Kidd who died 9 Jan. 1824 aged 64. Also the above named Thomas Kidd, late of Askamore, who died 21 Mar. 1850 aged 100 years, and also his son Samuel Kidd who died 8 Feb. 1853 aged 25 years."

We now know that Samuel's mother was a Jane Katherine Dunbar, whom Thomas married in Dublin in 1826 she being 37 and Thomas 76.

All these four deaths appear in the Register of Carnew Church. The wife is entered as Susan, the daughter of Susanna. Incidentally, I must mention here that Carnew Registers contain by far the greatest number of Kidd entries of any Parish anywhere in Southern Ireland. +

That was my starting point. I was particularly interested because in the Royal Irish Constabulary records the county of origin of my grandfather, Benjamin Kidd, is given as Wicklow/Wexford, which points directly to his having come from the Parish of Carnew.

* Quoted on the journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland Vol. VII p. 203.

+ Baptisms, forty, from 1808-1904 ; marriages, twelve, from 1812-1849; burials thirty 1812-1925; confirmations, six, all in 1822. Most, if not all of these entries have eventually been "placed" in the jigsaw, if I may call it so, of family trees, on actual documentary evidence, or on suppositions based on name date and locality. I should here also like to record how difficult it is to be certain nothing has been missed. Three different people at different times, one being myself, have been through these Carnew Registers to pick out Kidd entries. On each occasion new ones emerged, but also on each occasion a few were overlooked.

Later I found that Thomas-a-Hundred had a brother Joseph. This Joseph married (Ferns Marriage Licence Bonds) in 1790 Ann Poole. I have no record of the date of Thomas-a-Hundred's marriage to Susanna but she was a sister of Ann Poole. The Pooles were in the hatters trade, and Joseph is recorded by his descendants as "a maker of beaver hats".

The following extract from "The Poole Family" compiled from John Poole's memoirs by his daughter, Edith Poole Moore, is of major importance. It shows that Thomas-a-Hundred and Joseph were brothers and had a sister who married, but it does not record her name or her husband's name, only that her family went to America in 1831.

"The earliest ancestor of the Poole family of whom anything is known lived in Gorey,* Wexford County, Ireland, at the time of the Rebellion in 1798. It is not known for certain what his name was, but John Poole once said he thought it was George. This was George Poole the First, as we will call him, and all his descendants were Protestants.

During the times when neighbour was suspicious of neighbour, according to religious faith, he was captured by a party of Catholics from the mountains, who made preparation to bind him on a cart loaded with straw, and burn him. One of his Catholic neighbours interceded for his life, by telling what a good man he was and how he, though a Protestant, had helped build the Catholic Church by furnishing the straw to thatch it. This interference of a Catholic neighbour is said to have saved his life."

George Poole (I) had several children; George (II) (1774-1860), who married Susan Gour and from whom the present Poole family is descended....Also Mrs Thomas Kidd whose children came to America and settled in or near Cincinnati in 1831.....Ann, another daughter of George Poole I married Joseph Kidd brother of Thomas Kidd, and came to Canada with a large family in the year 1824. (This Joseph is elsewhere recorded as 'a maker of beaver hats'.)

George Poole II, mentioned above, settled in Cincinnati in 1832, where he followed the hatter's trade. He had five children: John, Susan and Ann, George III, and William, all born in Ireland. The two daughters Susan and Ann, came to Cincinnati when girls in 1831 with the family of a sister of Thomas and Joseph Kidd.

* Gorey is on a main north-south road nine miles east of Carnew, which also runs through Ferns.

William Poole, brother of the above mentioned Susan, came to America in 1824 with his aunt and her husband Joseph Kidd. Joseph Kidd paid William's passage to America. They took passage in the sailing vessel "Maria" in April 1824 and were twice shipwrecked. They finally arrived at Quebec on August 1st of that year, and got to Toronto in May 1825.

It is desirable here to deal more with sister of Thomas and Joseph; whose family apparently (according to the Poole records) came to Cincinnati in 1831. In the reconstruction of the first 5 generations (Chart 1 Chapter 1), the full discussion of which as regards parents and grandparents of Thomas-a-Hundred and his brother Joseph follows in this chapter, it appears that they may have had three sisters, Elenor who married Bartholomew Goff in 1764, Mary who married John Graham in 1767 and Ann who married Robert Sells in 1771. The children of any one of these would by 1831 have been well passed middle age with families of their own, but I suppose might in the Poole records still be 'the family of a sister of Thomas and Joseph Kidd.'

It should be stated here, anticipating, that of Thomas-a-Hundred's three sons by Susannah Poole, the eldest Thomas emigrated to New York in 1829 - the year after Jane Dunbar's first born Samuel arrived on the scene. He later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. John, the miller did the same in 1831, travelling to Cincinnati via Canada, and, with all his children, Jane Dunbar having by this date had two sons and a daughter, probably to everybody's surprise, as Thomas-a-Hundred was 76 when he married her. George the middle son however stayed on at Askamore till 1839 or 40 all his children being baptised at Carnew except the last in 1841. Lucy Hollingsworth Kidd who was baptised at Kiltennel on the coast a long way from Askamore, the parents being then of Ballymoney, farmers. Earlier that year George's eldest son aged 17 died and was buried at Carnew. Finally in 1850, after the famine, Thomas-a-Hundred died whereupon George and all his family went to America too. Samuel, Jane Dunbar's eldest, inherited all the Askamore lands at the age of 22. I think from the facts we can deduce that there was little love lost between Susannah's children and Jane Dunbar and her children and that Jane Dunbar's advent started the exodus to U.S.A.

The question as to origin of Askamore Kidds

Now we know from the stone that Thomas of Askamore was born 1750. Who was his father? For a long time it seemed almost certain on the basis of (1) dates, (2) locality, (3) trade, that his father must be the William Kidd of Clonagall, tailor, who in 1740 inherited all those properties in the neighbourhood from his father Thomas Kidd of Ballynastraw and immediately sold them back to the person - a Matthew Derenzi - from whom his father had bought them in 1720 (Chapter 1). We have dated this William, with question marks, 1710-1775. Unfortunately nothing at all more has so far come to light regarding him.

On the other hand a good deal of new information has accumulated. On dates and locality Thomas and Joseph could be brothers of Samuel Kidd of Ballisland 1740-1812. Also on the ground that this Samuel (see Chapter 2) so far stands alone while we might have expected to find some record of brothers or sisters. Secondly, there is Thomas of Coolroe (dates of birth and death only within limits) who married Hannah Clarke in 1736, who died a widow in 1805 aged 98. For long all I had known of this Thomas was that his wife's name was Hannah and that he acquired 30 acres "part of Tintern" in 1750. "For the lives of himself, his wife and Thomas Derenzi of Clobemon Hall". When I found later the date of his marriage, I was able to trace John of Kilrush, another lone figure, born within a year of this marriage as the first child of Thomas and Hannah followed by three girls whose marriage dates fitted and also found no place elsewhere, namely Elenor, Mary and Ann (see Chapter I). The name Elenor, points to Thomas being another son of George and Elenor of the Newtownbarry stone which I think I have been the first to record.

Finally therefore on the basis of the recurrence of old age⁺ and viewing it as to some extent as an inherited tendency I decided that I would abandon the idea of Thomas and Joseph being sons of William of Clonegall (tailor) and include them among the children of Thomas of Coolroe and Hannah Clarke. The date of Joseph's birth is uncertain, as we shall see, but on various considerations I now think he was born before Thomas of Askamore, in 1745-8. Hannah would have been fortytwo at the time of Thomas of Askamore birth in 1750.

In making the above judgement I have considered a statement by one of Joseph's great grandsons in Canada who had written me that one of Joseph's brothers was William of Clonegall and his father Thomas of Ballynastraw (impossible on dates). This, I now believe, was not based on family tradition but, as in my case, on the discovery by someone of the record of Thomas's purchase of properties and their subsequent resale by his 'eldest son and heir', William, a tailor, of Clonegall.

It may be noted that the new hypothesis still provides in some measure for Joseph being in the business of 'making beaver hats', for according to it his grandfather George of Athlone and of the Newtownbarry Stone, was a tailor and his uncle Sackville of Athlone is now known to have been a periwig maker (see Appendix to Chapter I). So it was quite natural that he should have been apprenticed by his father with the Pooles of Gorey.

+ Elaborated in detail later.

One last point on this subject. Through my correspondent Mr Harry Hollingsworth, a man connected by marriage with the Askamore line, I learned that Thomas did not acquire his Askamore lands before and as late as 1804, when he was aged 54, his eldest son 18 and, Hannah within months of her death at the age of 98.

He was however at Askamore during the troubles of 1798 for in the 1798 Compensation Claims Index Co. Wexford Vol. 10, p. 2405: "Suffering Loyalists claims admitted (p. 2237) Thomas Kidd, Askamore Carnew - Cattle, meal and furniture, Feb. 21, 1799".

A Joseph Kidd is also mentioned, of Doneshall [Dunishal], Carnew, "House and goods burned, March 23, 1799", claim admitted, and I think this must have been Thomas-a-Hundred's brother Joseph. This piece of evidence has come my way only recently. One would like to be able to trace Doneshall*. It might lead to something which would settle the uncertainty as to parents of Joseph and Thomas-a-Hundred.

Finally also a George Kidd of Monart Templeshambo Parish, Claim admitted 1798 for Cash, hats, wool and household goods. Once again a pointer to someone in the trades of Tailor or Hatter. Monart is a mile or so #west of Enniscorthy (see further reference to this George Kidd in Chapter 4, Appendix 2.

Evidence for the possibility that Thomas-a-Hundred was my grandfather Benjamin's grandfather.

We return then to Thomas-a-Hundred, about whom a good deal is now known. A lease dated 25 of Aug. 1804 shows Thomas of Askamore, gent., then aged 54, acquiring from Richard Frizzell of Dublin all that part of the lands of Askamore lately held by Richard Bookey, Esq. The Water Mill and Mill-lands to hold for life of himself, of Susannah Kidd his wife, and also of John Kidd aged 18 years, George Kidd aged 12 years, and Thomas Kidd the younger aged about 9 years, all sons of the above Thomas and Susannah. From this I date Thomas-a-Hundred's marriage with Susannah as approximately 1785 he being then aged 35.

Twenty one years later the tithe records of 1825 show, Thomas Kidd Askamore 134 acres; John Kidd Askamore 22 acres and mill-Land 18 acres, and Thomas and John Kidd Killenahane, 30 acres. We must anticipate here and say that two years after the death of Susanna, Thomas-a-Hundred's wife, in 1824, he married again at the age of 76 Jane Katherine Dunbar (Marriage Licence Dublin Diocese 1826), and by her he had three children, the last born when he was 81 years old. They were -

[note added by WSF Kidd] – typescript has “east”; west is the right direction here

*[note added by WSF Kidd] – this must be the townland Dunishal, a bit over one mile west of Askamore, and adjacent to Ballynancoran

(1) Samuel Kidd of Askamore born 1828 died 1853 aged 25 as the result of a horse accident (Carnew Reg.). In 1850* at the time of the Griffiths Land Valuation, it is Samuel Kidd who holds 249 acres in Askamore, and 40 acres in Killenahane, both in Carnew Parish. Clearly he has inherited, and Thomas-a-Hundred had increased his holding from the 174 acres of 1825.

(2) Thomas Kidd of Askamore born 1829 (Carnew Reg.). This man married Margaret Keegan of Carnew at St. Mark's in Dublin 25/1/1856. He took on the land at Askamore, but his health was not good, and in 1873 he and his family moved to Courtown on the coast near Gorey. He died in 1874 aged 45, and was buried at Carnew (Carnew Reg.). His widow Margaret survived him, and married again to a Mr. Mills Williams of Hollyfort.

(3) Jane Kidd 1831 (Carnew Reg.). This lady first lived with her brother Thomas's family, then, late in life, married William Semple of Bagenalstown, and after he died went to live with her niece, one of Thomas's daughters, then a Mrs. Rickerby at Courtown.

I first had the history of Jane Dunbar's three children by old Thomas-a-Hundred from some of her great grandchildren, especially Mrs Mary Ann Holmes nee Rickerby, daughter of Margaret Rickerby mentioned above, great-grand-daughter of Jane Dunbar and Thomas-a-Hundred: and Violet and Kitty Kidd daughters of William Kidd youngest son of the last Thomas of Askamore, and also great grandchildren of Jane and Thomas-a-Hundred. I have inserted it here before dealing with Thomas-a-Hundred's family by Susanna Poole because certain tales I had from them have led me to surmise that Thomas-a-Hundred might have married a wife before Susannah, but that she had died after bearing a son called Benjamin circa 1780-85, who was in fact my grandfather's father.

One of the tales was as follows: Answering my question as to whether she recalled ever hearing of a Benjamin Kidd, Mary Ann Holmes wrote 17 Sep. 1961: "My great-aunt Jane Semple, nee Kidd, who lived at my home in Ireland with us for some time after the death of her husband William, used to tell us a story of a little Benny - I do not know if his surname was Kidd - but either my grandmother (or great-grandmother) was his as well. The story is that the grandmother who liked her cup of afternoon tea very much, did not believe in it for children. But Benny did. He would be sent out to play while Granny had her tea. Benny would put his head round the door and say "Granny, if you were Benny and I was Granny, I would say 'Come in Benny and have a cup of tea'. Those were the days when tea was very expensive, and not so commonly used as it is to-day. I have often thought of this story through my life, and told it to my children."

**[note added by WSF Kidd] - typescript has 1950, a typographical error*

It seems to me to say something for the incident and character of the actors that this tale has been handed down for already something like 120 years. I take it to be a tale of Aunt Jane's childhood, when she too was a small girl running around Askamore circa 1840-45, and that her mother, Jane Dunbar, Thomas-a-Hundred's last wife, is the tea drinker. Jane Dunbar was Mrs. Ann Holmes' great-grandmother. How could she also be Benny's grandmother (or great-grandmother)? In the tale he calls her "Granny".

Jane Semple was born 1831, my Grandfather Benjamin Kidd in 1832. Say they were about the same age, say about ten at the time of the incident in the tale, 1842. Jane Dunbar was then 53 (born 1789 died 1859). And I dare say the boy calling her "Granny" was part of the cheeky humour of his act, and this would not be at all out of "Kidd" character as I know it in myself, and knew it in my father. As I reconstruct it, Thomas-a-Hundred was little Benny's grandfather via a first wife, and her son, whose name was also Benjamin, and, who was a farmer as my grandfather recorded in his marriage certificate (Customs House Reg.) in 1858*. "Granny" Dunbar was his "step" grandmother, and the other childrens' mother.

Dovetailing with the above is a positive piece of evidence. This is the record of a woman Kidd who does not fit clearly with any of the other Kidd families, and who fits to being my grandfather's mother, wife of a presumed Benjamin Kidd, son of Thomas-a-Hundred by a presumed first wife. The Customs House Registers record the death of an Ann Kidd of Money, widow of a farmer in 1867, aged 80 (born 1787). In Griffiths Valuations 1850 Ann Kidd appears as holding one acre in Townland of Money, Parish of Carnew. It seems clear she must have been a widow already in 1850, when my grandfather joined the R.I.C. Also, Money is adjacent to Askamore.

In checking this presumption carefully with dates I got the following, and it holds together:

1780. Thomas-a-Hundred 30 years old married a local girl who dies soon after bearing a child say in 1782-3, who was called Benjamin. The Ann, later of Money, whom this boy was to marry was born 1787. The first marriage of Thomas-a-Hundred was long before he first acquired land at Askamore. It is too early for record in most of the existing local parish registers. We are not certain where Thomas lived at that time either.

1784-6 Thomas-a-Hundred marries Susanna Poole. No record of this marriage. Again too early for parish records. Benjamin, child of first marriage, is a problem. He must at first have been taken either by the girl's parents or by Thomas's. Susanna may have taken him on when she married Thomas. Anyhow, he was more or less of an age, only little older, than Susanna's own children as they grew up.

**[note added by WSF Kidd] - typescript has 1658, an obvious typographical error; corrected here*

The disturbed period of Rebellion and Civil War follows 1790 - 1800.

1804 Thomas, described as of Askamore "gent.", acquires considerable land in Askamore. Age now 54, and his eldest son John aged 18. Our presumed Benjamin 20 or so, and his relations with his mother-in-law and brothers-in-law a bit difficult.

1810-11 John, Thomas-a-Hundred's son (see later) marries Alice Lee (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L. Bonds) aged 24-25.

1824 Thomas-a-Hundred 2nd wife Susanna dies. John now 38.

1825 The tithe records - showing father Thomas with 134 acres, John with the mill-lands and total of 40 acres: I shall call him now "John, the Miller"; and John and Thomas* jointly, 30 acres.

1826 In December Thomas-a-Hundred married his 3rd wife, Jane Dunbar. No record of this marriage in Carnew Reg., only in Dublin Diocesan M.L. Bonds.

1827 The presumed Benjamin (Senior), son of first marriage, married Ann. This could have been at Shellelagh, and too early for the surviving parish records there, as also for baptisms of children, namely my grandfather's elder sister and my grandfather himself born 1831-2. By then Old Thomas was then 81, Ann 44, Jane Dunbar 42, Samuel, her first, born or expected.

1829 Thomas youngest son of Thomas-a-Hundred emigrates with wife and young son.

1832 Big changes occur. John the Miller and family emigrate to U.S.A. Thomas his brother, with his family, had done so three years earlier. The other son, George, who already has five children, the eldest 8, remains, presumably in charge of Askamore lands. Benjamin Kidd, Senior, still no where appears in any record. Either he died about that time, too early for parish records at Shellelagh, or went to U.S.A. with either Thomas or John and their families.

1840 Something happens which leads to George giving up Askamore, and moving to a farm of his own at Ballymoney. Old Thomas, now 90, Jane Dunbar 51, Samuel 12, Benjamin Kidd, junior, 8 or so.

* A discrepancy here as Thomas is recorded as arriving in New York in 1824.

1845-48 Irish famine years.

1850 Thomas-a-Hundred dies. Land at Askamore now in Samuel's name (Griffiths Valuations). Ann Kidd (widow) established on one acre at Money nearby. Benjamin Kidd (junior) joins R.I.C. aged 18 gives his County of origin as Wicklow/Wexford, his previous occupation as servant. Is recommended by a J.P. of Wexford.

So much for the reconstruction, which among other things provides a background which could account for my grandfather being so cagey about his family origins. An account of Susanna Poole's family and the emigration will be given later. Also of Joseph's and his family, who went to Canada 1824. But now to return to the second of the two tales which gives some grounds for belief that Thomas-a-Hundred had three wives. Miss Violet Kidd in March 1960 wrote that she had heard I was seeking information of the Kidd family: "My father (a William Kidd), a son of Thomas Kidd the last occupant of Askamore, and grandson of Thomas-a-Hundred by Jane Dunbar, told me that his grandfather was married (I think) three times." Later, when I got to know her and her sister, Kitty Kidd, personally, I gathered that their father used often to tease them about not getting married by saying "What's wrong with the Kidd women, the Kidd men manage it. Look at my grandfather. He married three times". So I too think it must have been three times, for a mere twice would not have been enough to make a memorable and scoring point.

Lastly now the scrap of evidence that the real first wife's name was Collier. One of Thomas-a-Hundred's granddaughters in America, Alice Kidd Armstrong, - wrote on 'a copy' of a letter sent by her parents John and Alice from America to a Mrs Burland in Ireland "My Grandpa Kidd, Thomas the father of John Kidd married Susannah Collier for his first wife and Jane Dunbar for his second wife". My comment, Alice Kidd was talking about her Irish grandparents whom she could just possibly vaguely remember. She was seven when her parents emigrated (possibly 8 as I have two dates for her birth or baptism 21.12.1824 Carnew Register and 21.12.1823 Family Bible). What she would later have known about her Grandfather's marriages was undoubtedly mainly memories of hear say. Let us assume that tiny conjecture as correct and that Thomas-a-Hundred did marry a first wife who died soon after bearing a son Benjamin (my great grandfather) and now add the further assumption that she was a Miss Collier (and possibly even a Miss Susan Collier). Note his cousin Joseph of Kiddermogh (Cranemore branch) married a Collier and two of this man's children married Colliers. The recurrence of the name Collier at this period in connection with the Kidds suggests the families were well known to each other.

Now it seems to me probable that up to that time that Thomas-a-Hundred married Jane Dunbar in 1826 at the age of 76, Susannah Poole was the second wife and often spoken of as such in the family, and the maiden name of the short lived first wife Susan? Collier? was known but of course not so well especially to Susannah Poole's children. I think as I have said that there was not much love lost between Susannah Poole's children and Jane Dunbar, who with her children displaced them, and it was she that became later in the family tradition the almost hated second wife. So there was a confusion in Alice Kidd Armstrong's mind. Her own grandmother's christian name she gets correct, Susannah, but her maiden surname gets transferred with that of the real first wife, i.e. Collier.

I had the information re Alice Kidd's note on a copy of a letter sent by her parents to Mrs Burland in Ireland from Harry Hollingsworth. Quote "This statement about Susannah Collier really puzzles me, was she a widow nee Poole? How did Alice get this mixed up - or did she?".

To summarise then this tentative reconstruction:-

Fifth generation Thomas Kidd of Askamore 1750-1850 by a first wife, supposed, has son, Benjamin.

Sixth generation Benjamin Kidd, farmer, named in my grandfather's Marriage Certificate. May have married Ann. No other record yet found.

Seventh generation Benjamin Kidd my grandfather 1831-1914 (aged 84) states his father's name was Benjamin. Occupation, farmer.

Eighth generation Benjamin Kidd my father. 3 other boys and 6 girls, two live to over 90.

Ninth generation Self and two brothers. Franklin, John Coome, and Rolf Coome. Two now (1973) over 80.

Tenth generation John Franklin, son of John Coome and a daughter.

Eleventh generation John Christopher William, son of John Franklin and daughter.

Joseph's age and life before his emigration in 1824

At this point it is relevant to ask what Thomas and Joseph were doing and where they were in the thirty or more years of adult life before they

appear on the stage, - Joseph at the battle of Scullabogue 1798 and Thomas buying his properties all at Askamore 1804. As a sheer speculation against the above reconstruction, Joseph after learning his trade with the Pooles in Gorey now set up as a hatter on his own in one of the urban centres, and lost his base in the destruction caused by the rebels in 1798. Thomas on the other hand was succeeding his father at Coolroe on the 30 acres of land there "all that part of Tintern commonly called the 'Little Grove'." It may have been there that he married the first wife, who died after the birth of my great-grandfather, Benjamin, and I can't say my search in that neighbourhood has been as thorough as around Carnew. Records of baptisms of the children of both Thomas and some of Joseph are missing, and could still crop up, but the Carnew Registers as I recall do not commence before about 1800 that is just after the troubles of 1798-1800; the first Kidd baptism at Carnew is that of Joseph and Ann's child Susanna 18th July 1808, followed by Elizabeth 1811, and Eleanor 1814.

As the family tradition tells us Joseph was present at the battle of Scullabogue in the troubles of 1798, then aged 50. Scullabogue is just south of the road from Wexford to New Ross. Scullabogue House was the scene of a massacre of Protestants by the Irish Catholic insurgents in 1798. An experience of the family at that time is still recalled. Mrs Ruth Mulholland states, "My grandmother, Ann was the baby at the time of the struggle with the Roman Catholics before the family moved north. Everybody thought the baby should be killed for fear of her crying when they hid under the hay in a stack - that is everybody but the mother!" This move to 'the north' after 1798 is also part of the family tradition. In one account specifically to Antrim, which seems inherently unlikely. I think Joseph was practising his business as a maker of Beaver Hats in one of the places sacked and burnt, and that his move to the north could have been to Athlone, and that it was at Athlone that the eldest son George remained till after the famine practising as a Clothier or shopkeeper of some kind. There were probably still family connections in Athlone according to my reconstruction to which we shall be returning when dealing with the Corbally branch or line. Then, too George when he also went to Canada, settled and opened a general store at a place called Athlone in Canada, which must have been founded by a person or persons from Athlone, possibly even by himself. It would be interesting to search in Athlone (Ireland) for any records of a Joseph Kidd and a George Kidd there among the tradesmen of the town at the appropriate times.

With the above we have somehow to combine the undoubted[#] fact of the three baptisms 1808, 1811, and 1814 at Carnew, and the later confirmations there in 1822 (see below). They seem to indicate that Joseph's family returned to the Carnew neighbourhood in 1808 or soon after.* By the time of the emigration 1824

* His eldest sons Thomas and George then 18 and 16 years old could have been left in Athlone apprenticed to a practicing Clothier or shopkeeper of some kind. Joseph and Ann had 5 children from 1790-1798, then none for 10 years and then the three baptised at Carnew 1808-1814. This might be explained if he left his wife and went alone to Athlone.

#[note added by WSF Kidd] - typescript reads undoubted, a typographical error

George was 32 and he remained in Ireland until 1848 (the famine) and his children were all born in Ireland, as I think, in Athlone. Now George married a Catholic woman, date unknown, but did not himself become Catholic. This would explain absence of any records of baptisms. He seems to have been confirmed at age of 30 at Carnew which is in itself odd; but falls in with the family tradition that he was a determined Protestant and religious and that his sons also were Protestant although his wife was Catholic.

There is one more hint of a link with Athlone. When the Rev. James wrote me first, he sent in addition to his own family's record in Canada, full details of another family of Kidds who emigrated a year or so before Joseph, and whom I had traced by various references to have originated from the first George Kidd of Athlone born 1680 c. This family was that of Andrew Kidd (see later chapter on the Corbally and Castlecomer branch). They settled in the same region as that to which Joseph subsequently went.

It is well established that Joseph and his family with exception of his son George born in 1792 went to Canada in 1824, to a place called Gananoque. I want now to discuss the question of Joseph's birth date, his age at the time he emigrated. My information about the emigration and the Canadian branch derives, as I have said from the Rev. James Henry Kidd who died in 1963 aged 93, and from one of his daughters T. Marjorie Kidd of Woodbridge, Ontario.

Some time after Joseph's death in Canada his son John erected a stone in a graveyard near Toronto reading "Erected by John Kidd in memory of Joseph Kidd who died September 3 (or 13) 1825 aged 60". My correspondent, Miss Marjorie Kidd, says there is some doubt about the figures on the stone, and that in the case of photographs I have the figures were blacked to bring them out. However, taking them as they are it means he was born 1765 (fifteen years after his brother Thomas): that he married aged 25, while his brother married Susannah at 45: that he emigrated when aged 59 and died in Canada a year or two later.

An alternative reading of the above inscription could be "died 1828 aged 80". That would make him the elder brother, born 1748, 2 years before Thomas-a-Hundred. It also accords with statements by the Rev. James that he bought the 1000 acres in 1827 (in one letter) or 1828 in another letter. This would mean that he emigrated with his children, the eldest being a Thomas aged 34, when he was already a very old man of 76. One family tale is that Joseph used to wander round his new property in a state of bewilderment.

As I piece the tale together from various sources, the family first settled at Gananoque on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, at the east end of Lake Ontario and about half way between Montreal and Toronto. That was in 1824. Thomas the eldest son was 34 and married: John the other son unmarried.

Thomas set up at once in trade of some sort in Gananoque and remained there. He had been apprenticed to a trade in Athlone in Ireland. Incidentally, here, he had four sons; Joseph, William who moved to Manitoba, and Henry and John who remained at Gananoque. John died in 1906 and Henry in 1913 aged 85.

John, not yet married urged his father to buy land. This he eventually did, a thousand acres, in 1827 or 1828, but in Simcoe County, near Lake Simcoe, 150 miles further west, to the north of Toronto. Joseph was then an old man, and died soon after and while as I have been told with the family of one of his married daughters in Toronto (then called Muddy York) and was buried there. His wife nee Ann Poole, survived him. John inherited the 1,000 acres and got married about 1830, and eventually divided it equally between four of his sons and died aged 97.

Both Thomas (Captain) and John were at the battle of Windmill. I don't know what or when this was. There is a Windmill Bay at the north end of Lake Champlain, just on the border of Canada and U.S.A. about 40 miles south of Montreal. I have heard that in 1837 a few French Canadians in Quebec (Lower Canada as it was then called) led by a Louis Joseph Papineau took up arms with the idea of establishing a French Republic on the St. Lawrence.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS-A-HUNDRED AND SUSANNA POOLE (Sixth Generation).

As we have seen, I now believe Susanna Poole to have been Thomas-a-Hundred's second wife. Susanna was born 1760 and died 1824 aged 64. (Carnew Register). She was ten years younger than Thomas. No record so far found of their marriage.* The children of this marriage dispersed after Thomas's third marriage to Jane Dunbar in 1826 (Dublin Diocese M.L.B.s). Two of the sons, John and Thomas Kidd, with their wives and young children went to U.S.A. The third son, George Kidd, remained for a time at Askamore helping with the farm for his father. Old Thomas-a-Hundred was already 76 when he married his third wife. A long series of George's children were baptised at Carnew, and then between 1838 and 1841 he moved to Ballymoney, near the coast, where his last child, Lucy Hollingsworth Kidd, was born and baptised (Kiltannel Register). Eventually George too with his family went to U. S.A. circa 1850, i.e. about the time of old Thomas-a-Hundred's death.

* The earliest records I was able to find in Carnew Registers were marriage, 1812, burial 1812, baptisms 1808.

The following is the full list of Susanna Poole's children as I now have it. (6th generation). In respect to old age, one reached 90 and another 85.

(1) John Kidd, the Miller, born 1786 (family records/great-granddaughter's evidence). He married Alice Lee Barndown in 1810 (Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s). He emigrated to U.S.A. via the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes in 1831 with his wife and eleven children (what a handful), the youngest being born on the way out, two of the girls dying on the journey. He settled at Columbus, Ohio (about 14 miles from Cincinnati, the Capital of the State), where he built his own log house. An account of his journey out is most interesting as recorded by one of his family, probably his eldest daughter Susan, who was 18 years old in 1831, and died two years later. I include it as Appendix 1. The subsequent history of this large family in the U.S.A. has been very fully worked out by Miss Anne Catherine Kidd* born 1901, with whom I have corresponded. Also by others. Sufficient here to record the full list of his children (seventh generation). He died 1 July 1858 aged 72, Headstone in Headley's Cemetery, Blacklick, Ohio.

(2) Elizabeth Kidd (Born 1787 c. died Sept. 14 1876 aged 90. U.S.A. family records). She married in Ireland Richard Smith, a Presbyterian Minister 13.2.1812 (John Kidd witness, Carnew Register). Later, when her husband died, she followed her brothers to U.S.A. and settled in Cincinnati. Her eldest son, William Smith, had preceded her, and Richard, the younger son, went with his mother in 1841. Richard became famous as editor and owner of newspapers.

(3) George Kidd (as above) born 1791 died 1862, aged 71 (family records). George married Martha Hollingsworth 5 June 1823 (Ballycarnew Register). Ballycarnew [Ballycanew] is four or five miles south of Gorey, and is where the Hollingsworths lived. The marriage is also among the Ferns Ossory and Leighlin M.L.B.s. Martha was born 1797 and died in U.S.A. 1866 aged 69. (Spring Grove Cemetery)

#(4) Mary Kidd. I have the record of a Mary Kidd of the parish of Kilcombe marrying a Matthias Edwards 23.3.1820 at Carnew, witness George Kidd and William Edwards. [There is no later record of this family, for example whether they emigrated or stayed in Ireland.] The date of Mary's birth is estimated 1793-4. That Mary is recorded as of Kilcombe is a little puzzling.

It is now thought that Mary née Kidd and Matthias Edwards went to Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. in 1831 or earlier. Mary's brother Thomas and family it will be recalled arrived in New York on the 'Anna Maria' 30 June 1829 and landed up eventually at Cincinnati. I have a reference in a deed book showing Matthias Edwards buying a plot just east of Cincinnati in Sept. 1831 from a Frederick Hollingsworth. Two significant facts about this plot are (1) that it borders a plot held by Thomas Kidd and (2) that Thomas Kidd was a witness to the transaction when Matthias bought this plot from Hollingsworth. Remember too that George Kidd, brother of Mary and of Thomas had married a Martha Hollingsworth c.1823 (Deed book C-2, 27, pp.338 & 496).

**[note added by WSF Kidd] – there is no footnote corresponding to this mark*

#[note added by WSF Kidd] – The first paragraph of (4) Mary Kidd was recovered by Ryan Kidd from beneath the (pasted over) second paragraph, as seen in the online typescript image of p.64. The second sentence in the first paragraph, placed in square brackets, obviously is made redundant by the material in the second paragraph, but the other content is still significant, and should form part of Franklin Kidd's document.

(5) Thomas Kidd born 1795c. He died May 30, 1880, in New Richmond, Ohio, aged 85. (Family records). This makes him born 1795. He was "about 9 years old" at the time old Thomas-a-Hundred purchased the Askamore lands in 1804, which also makes him born 1795. In 1818 a Joseph Kidd was baptised at Carnew by Thomas Kidd and Eliza Pierce who must have died, or the child* was illegitimate for on the 10th December 1825 Thomas Kidd married Alice Ralph at Carnew, witnesses being David Ralph, Thomas Walker and David Walker. He was the first to emigrate, and we have a record of his arrival on the "Anna Maria"# landing in New York 30 June 1829, stating his age as 30, with his wife Alice aged 28 and son Edwin aged 3. Later, he moved to Ohio and the neighbourhood of Cincinnati. Two of his sons were subsequently associated with Richard Smith and his newspapers in Cincinnati.

(6) The next child was the Susanna of the Carnew Tombstone who died in 1813. She was born in 1799.

(7) Then we come to Rachel. The date of her birth, possibly between Thomas and Susanna, but could be after Susanna. Her mother was 40 in 1800 at about the time Rachel was born. Rachel was confirmed in Carnew Church in 1822, with five others. This is the only record of any confirmation I found in the Registers. It is therefore unique and worth giving in full as two were children of Thomas-a-Hundred, and the other four of his brother Joseph the Hatter, who later went to Canada with his family, and to whom we shall come presently. This confirmation also suggests there was an eighth child of Thomas-a-Hundred and Susannah, named Ann.

(8) Ann Kidd.

The set of unusually recorded Confirmations in Carnew Register

1822 Rachel Kidd of Askamore

1822 Ann Kidd of Askamore

1822 George Kidd of Ballancan (probably Ballynancoram, a Townland)

1822 Mary Kidd of Ballancan (probably Ballynancoram, a Townland)

1822 John Kidd of Ballancan (probably Ballynancoram, a Townland)

1822 Susan Kidd of Carnew.

* This Joseph Kidd later married a Mary Williams on 12 Dec. 1847, John Pierce being a witness (presumably Eliza Pierce's brother, uncle or father). Presumably Mary died on the birth of her first child for we find burial of Mary Kidd 1st Oct. 1848 in Carnew Register where she is described as of Askamore aged 27.

Was this the same vessel that brought Joseph Kidd and his wife Ann (nee Poole) to Quebec in 1824 as already stated?

It is certain that George, Mary and John were Joseph's children as we shall see when I come to give an account of Joseph's family and descendents. There was a daughter of Joseph's named Susanna. She was baptised by Joseph and Anne Kidd⁺ in 1808 at Carnew, stated to be of "Ballywancros" Carnew, probably again the Townland of Ballynancoram. Susan, or Susannah, therefore, a child of Joseph's and 14 years old in 1822. George, on the other hand, the eldest of Joseph's children was born 1792, and would therefore have been 30 years old, and John born 1798, would have been 24 years old. There must have been some reason for confirmation at that age.

There are two other of Joseph and Anne's children in the Register of Baptisms at Carnew, Elizabeth 1811, eleven years old in 1822; and Eleanor 1814; eight years old in 1822. (Note again the name Eleanor). These two were evidently too young for confirmation in 1822. This leaves Ann of Askamore, and it would seem that she must have been a daughter of Thomas-a-Hundred. In 1825 an Ann Kidd married John Graham (Carnew Register) witness Thomas Walker and J. S. Graham. However, Joseph also had a daughter Ann who married a Sam Armstrong in Canada, and whose descendents are known. Joseph and his family, with the exception of the eldest George, went to Canada in 1824, a year before Ann of Askamore's marriage to John Graham. So it seems certain that we must add No 8 Ann born about 1800 to the list of Thomas-a-Hundred's children.

It seems to me that Thomas-a-Hundred and Joseph the Hatter must have been fairly close friends. They married Poole sisters, Susanna and Ann, and each had a Susanna and an Ann among their children. I was in correspondence with a great-grandson (now dead) of Joseph, the Rev. James Henry Kidd, born 1871, died 1964, aged 93, and later with his daughter Margery Kidd, who notes that it is a family characteristic that they tend to be religious. A grandson of Joseph's eldest son George (who married a Roman Catholic), became Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario (1931-1950). The uniquely recorded confirmation of children of Thomas-a-Hundred and Joseph the Hatter are probably in some way related to Joseph's intended emigration which is believed by his descendents to have taken place in 1824. Joseph as I read it was a very religious man. Rachel and Ann of Askamore incidentally were both in their twenties. The men of Thomas's family, on the other hand, George, John and Thomas, all well over twenty, and could not, I suggest, be persuaded to be "confirmed" with children.

⁺ The earliest baptism I found in the registers.

Thomas-a-Hundred's and Susanna Poole's Grandchildren. (Seventh Generation).

(a) *John the Miller's and Alice Lee's children* all born in Ireland, except the youngest, were:

(1) Susan, baptised 1813 (Carnew Register and Family Bible), died 1833 or 1835, and buried at Headley's Corner, the name of the place where John first settled, then known as Ovid, and near Columbus, Ohio.

(2) Thomas, born October 1814, Family Bible, died 1885, aged 71. One son who died young.

(3) Hannah. She died at Cleveland before family reached its destination on the way out.

(4) Antony, born 1817, Family Bible: travelled to U.S.A. to join the rest of the family after they had settled at Headley's Corner: died 1887 aged 70 in San Francisco.

(5) John born 1820, Family Bible.

(6) Catherine born 1821, Family Bible: died 1870? She married a William Herd and was the grandmother of Mrs Alice Marion Norton, one of my correspondents.

(7) Alice Lee, baptised 21.12.1824 (Carnew Register) and Family Bible. Married Semple Robert Armstrong.

(8) Thomas Edwin baptised 1825 by John and Alice Kidd (Carnew Register). This is a second Thomas. Miss A. Catherine Kidd in her account of Thomas-a-Hundred's U.S.A. descendents makes no mention of him. Incidentally she says, re the first Thomas above "Thomas owned a large plantation, and naturally was very bitter about the destruction of it during the Civil War 1861-5. Their mansion (used as a hospital) was burnt".

(9) William baptised 10.3.1825 (Carnew Register) Born 10. 3.1826 Family Bible; obviously "the latter right", died 1894; sons Paul, Homer and Perry: wife Margaret Englehart.

(10) James baptised 27.7.1828 (Carnew Register): born 7.2.1828, Family Bible. Died on the voyage out near Niagara 1831.

(11) Hannah born 28.2.1831; a baby on voyage out. Married William Vandegriff: died 1863, aged 33.

(12) Lastly Samuel, the only child born in U.S.A.; born 1835, died aged 66; Grandfather of my correspondent A. Catherine Kidd of Little Towers, 4th Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202. She has a brother, living in 1970, Walter Herbert Kidd, born 1907, of 3601 Greenway, Carrollton Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland, 21218.

(b) ***George Kidd and Martha Hollingsworth's children***, all born in Ireland.
Two lived to be 80.

(1) Thomas Kidd of Askamore, buried 3.3.1841 (Carnew Register) aged 17. Therefore born 1824. A stone at Carnew reads "Erected by George Kidd of Ballymoney in memory of his son Thomas Kidd died 28.2.1841, aged 16" (note discrepancy).

(2) Eliza Kidd baptised Carnew 25.8.1825. Married George Savage, Kiltannel Register, 1848. She and her husband evidently went to U.S.A., probably with the others. They had one child, Lillie S. Lane, married to John A. Lane. She died in 1929 aged 75 in California, but is buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

(3) William Hollingsworth Kidd. Baptised Carnew 1828, died 1891.

(4) Susannah Kidd, baptised Carnew 1829. Married Edward Thomas Hollingsworth; died 1905.

(5) Martha Kidd, baptised Carnew 1832, died 1913, aged 81, spinster, buried Cincinnati.

(6) Henry Kidd, born 1833, died 1862, Cincinnati. No issue.

(7) George Kidd: baptised Carnew 1835, died 1901, Cincinnati. No issue.

(8) John Samuel Kidd; baptised Carnew 1839. Parents now described as of Cronyhorn and Askamore. By the next child they had moved to Ballymoney. Cronyhorn House is some miles from Askamore and to the north of Carnew. Died in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1902.

(9) Lucy Hollingsworth Kidd; baptised 1841 Kiltannel Register: parents now of Ballymoney and still "farmers". Married John Honeywell Watson: died 1921 aged 80 at Cincinnati, where she moved after the death of her husband in Chicago in 1906.

(c) ***Thomas Kidd and Alice Ralph's children***.

Thomas Kidd, as we have seen, preceded the others to U.S.A., and landed in New York in 1829, with his wife and eldest son born in Ireland in 1826, and named:

(1) Edwin Kidd: I have not found his baptismal Register. He died in 1905. His wife was Mary Ebersole, and Catherine Kidd, my correspondent, records a grandson, William A. Kidd, born 1901.

- (2) Sue Kidd: born 1829.
- (3) Henry R. Kidd: born 1831 or 1832.
- (4) Pinkham Kidd: born 1833, died 1855, single.
- (5) Bessie B. Kidd: born 1835, died 1910, single.
- (6) Wilmont Ralph Kidd: born 1837, died 1916, three sons, but no male Kidd descendents known.
- (7) Alice R. Kidd: born 1840, probably died single.
- (8) Walter Kidd: born 1844.

Thomas-a-Hundred, therefore, had 31 grandchildren at least through his marriage with Susannah Poole. By his later wife, Jane Dunbar, he had seven, as we shall see. And if you count my grandfather and his elder sister, that makes a round total of 40 grandchildren. Joseph, his brother in Canada, managed 30 or more.

Children of Thomas-a-Hundred of Askamore by last wife, Jane Dunbar, Sixth generation

Thomas was already 76 when he married Jane Dunbar in 1826. Nevertheless, he had three children by her.

Samuel Kidd born 4 Jan. 1828, died 1853 (Carnew Register). A tragedy occurred when this man was 25. He was killed in horse accident. This was three years after his father's death in 1850, and he had come into possession of all the Askamore lands. It seems to me likely that it was Jane Dunbar and her three children, a second son Thomas Kidd, born 1829 (Carnew Register), and a daughter Jane Kidd baptised 1831, Carnew Register (old Thomas then 81 years old) that precipitated the mass emigration to U.S.A. of Susannah Poole's children. The Thomas of that family, remember, led the way landing in New York in 1829.

After Samuel's death, the second son Thomas carried on at Askamore. He married Margaret Keegan of Carnew, at St. Marks in Dublin, 25 Jan. 1856. (Marriage Licence Bonds). His standing must have been that of a very well to do large farmer. St. Marks was very likely where his mother Jane Dunbar had married old Thomas (Dublin Marriage Licence Bonds), and she was still alive. She died in 1859 aged 70 (Carnew Register). Her second name by the way was Katherine - Jane Katherine Dunbar. Between 1856 and 1872 Thomas and Margaret Keegan had seven children. In 1873 Thomas, then 44, left Askamore and moved to Courtown on the coast where he died a year later, in 1874. There seems little doubt that he gave up Askamore for reasons of health. He was buried at Carnew. Thereafter his widow Margaret married a Mr Mills Williams of Hollyfort, Gorey, and survived him, dying in 1922. The administration of Thomas's Will was granted to Margaret Williams of Anagh, Hollyfort,* Gorey in 1879. This was five years after Thomas's death. There must have been some reason for this delay. I guess that Mr Mills Williams was a farmer at Anagh, for Margaret's youngest son, and also his son in succession were farmers at Annagh.

* Hollyfort about 3 miles N.W. of Gorey and Anagh or Annagh two miles further.

The seven children of Thomas Kidd and Margaret Keegan (seventh generation) were as follows:-
(Two lived to be 80).

(1) Margaret, born 1856, died 1904; married John Rickerby of Ballinagarry near Annagh. Their children were, I think, baptised at Kilpipe Church. The family moved to Courtown in 1891. One of them was Mary Ann Rickerby born 1889. She married Mr Holmes and in 1961 was living at Kilbride, Long Creedon, Aylesbury. She is the person who gave me the tale told by her great-aunt Jane about the "Little Benny" at Askamore, who I have argued may have been my grandfather.

(2) Jane, born 1858, married Antony Keegan of Hollyfort (probably a relative of her mother) in 1888. Jane and Antony had two daughters, both of whom I have been in correspondence with, Mrs Kathleen of Doherty, of Gorey, and Nurse Ester Keegan, retired, of 37 The Brook, Enniskillen.

(3) Catherine, born 1860, died young.

(4) Samuel Robert, born 1861, died 1924. He went to South Africa. His wife's name probably Windgrove. They had six children. Norah Kidd, who became a Nun in South Africa. Graham Windgrove Dunbar Kidd, killed in first World War, a Scottish Regiment. Kathleen Windgrove Kidd (Mrs Tedder), husband living 1960c. Daphne Nyman, a widow at about this date. Esmond Kidd.

(5) Thomas; born 1863. Thomas Kidd and Mary baptised a son Michael 1884. (Gorey Register). He first kept a shop in Arklow, a town on the coast, and then went to Australia: died about 1945. (aged over 80).

(6) Martha, born 1869, died aged 2 years.

(7) William Kidd of Lower Annagh, born 1872, just before family left Askamore, and was baptised at Gorey (Gorey Register). He died in 1953 aged 81. (Gorey Register). He married Annie Harris in 1902 (Gorey Register), who died in 1948 (Gorey Register). This William's son was also a William, and he succeeded his father at Annagh, born 1904 (Gorey Register), and has only recently (1972) died. He was married, I think to a Roman Catholic.

William of Annagh's other two children were girls, born 1905 and 1912, Kathleen Margaret and Annie Violet, 16 Charleston Avenue, Rathmines, Dublin. These are they who recalled their father having spoken of Old man Thomas-a-Hundred as having married three times. Kathleen Margaret died in 1972.

Askamore Kidds - Canadian Branch, Joseph's descendents.

Sixth generation

There were three sons,

(1) George (1792-1887) aged 95.

(2) Thomas (1790 -)

(3) John (1798-1895) aged 97.

and five daughters,

Susanna (baptised 1808 Carnew)

Mary, married Gilmore, say born 1794.

Elizabeth (baptised 1811 Carnew) married Henry Morris.

Eleanor (baptised 1814 Carnew) married a Mr Bell son of Rev. Parker Bell.

Ann, married Sam Armstrong - A baby at the time of the battle of Scullabogue 1798.

(1) George Kidd 1792-1887, died aged 95; married a Roman Catholic, but did not become one himself, nor did all his children; emigrated after the Irish famine 1848-50, settled in Athlone and opened a general store. (I have not found where Athlone, Canada, is). For descendents see below:- George Kidd had three sons and three daughters (seventh generation)

(a) Joseph Kidd, who operated salt wells at Seaforth with brother Thomas.

(b) Thomas Kidd, 1830-1917, died aged 87 "in Government employ in village of Dublin".

(c) John Kidd, 1833-1891, succeeded his father in the general store at Athlone, married a Miss Murphy.

(d) The three daughters were Ann Murphy, Ellen Morrow and Mary Keho. No further record, except of John's children (eighth generation), one of whom was the afore mentioned John Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario, 1931-1950, and lived to be 85. There were four other boys and two girls. The three boys were George Kidd, a lumberman; Cornelius, who carried on the store, and Joseph, a prominent artist 1871-1958 (died aged 87).

(2) Thomas Kidd (Born 1790) of Gananoque. Gananoque is on the north shore of St. Lawrence River near its exit from Lake Ontario. Married, and had four sons. He was a Captain in the Battle of Windmill. Two of his sons, Joseph Kidd and William Kidd, moved west to Manitoba; two, Henry Kidd and John Kidd, remained at Gananoque. Henry died in 1913 aged 85, John in 1906 aged 70. Nothing further of this line.

(3) John Kidd, born 1798, died 1895, aged 97. Married Jane Morris. Also an Officer in Battle of Windmill. Inherited the 2000 acres his father purchased in Simcoe County. Note Simcoe is not anywhere near Gananoque. It lies some 50 miles north of Toronto at the other end of Lake Ontario. Evidently Joseph after first settling at Gananoque prospected around a bit before buying his 2000 acres. The family tradition is that he never quite got over the size of his property. John had a large family: six sons and four daughters. He divided his 2000 acres between four of his sons, and at some stage went to live at Monomills, which is near Lake Simcoe to the west. He also kept a store. For John's descendents, seventh generation and on, see below. He was the great-grandfather of my correspondent Margery Kidd.

John Kidd's children (seventh generation)

(a) John Kidd, born 1833, married Ellen Little, seven sons and five daughters (eighth generation).

(b) George Kidd, born 1832-1884. Nothing further known.

(c) Thomas Kidd, born 1834-1907. One daughter; nothing further known.

(d) Joseph Kidd, born 1836-1904. Married Alice Wright. Father of Rev. James and seven others, three boys, see below, (eighth generation).

(e) Henry Kidd, born 1836-1887. Married Eliza Wright (1841-1904). (Eleven children, one illegitimate, eighth generation, three boys)*

(f) William Kidd, born 1842- Married Sarah Stephenson. Seven children (5 boys). Eighth generation. Two of the daughters, Mary Jane and Elizabeth (1847-1938) married respectively Tim Chambers (1) and a Dr Lawrence (2); and Mr John Atkin.

Children (eighth generation) of Joseph Kidd 1836-1904 and Alice Wright.

This family is fairly fully recorded through information from one of his grand-daughters, Margery, daughter of the Rev. James aforementioned, who also wrote me.

* Two of these boys, a Joseph Kidd and a James Kidd lived, to be 90, James only dying in 1969.

There four sons, as follows:

- (a) Rev. James Henry Kidd (1871-1964), died aged 93, married Katherine Ingram McLean. They had four sons and four daughters all of whom went to Toronto University. (Ninth Generation).
- (b) John Kidd 1859-1886, married a Miss Mumford, and they had a son. (Ninth Generation).
- (c) Joseph Elijah Kidd 1869-1943. He had two sons and a daughter. (Ninth generation). The sons were both farmers.
- (d) George Thomas Kidd 1867 - One daughter known.
- (e) Alice Ann Kidd, 1861-1937, aged 76, married a Mr Moore. Their children (Ninth generation) were: Edna Moore, who started public health nursing in Ontario and was an Hon.L.L.D; Ella Moore a teacher married Mr Nettleton; Harold Moore, a banker.
- (f) Jane Eliza Kidd 1863-1926, married a Mr Bower, their children (Ninth generation) were Ethel married Jackson, Alice, Verna and a son Moreland Bower, head of a dental firm.
- (g) Margaret Kidd 1865- married a Mr Wilson: children (Ninth generation) Cecil Wilson, killed 1914-18 war, Kenneth died young, Harold, in police, Hyacinthe, a teacher, married Mr Frisby.
- (h) Mary Elizabeth Kidd 1867-1871, died young.

Children (eighth generation) of John Kidd and Ellen Little: seven sons and five daughters.

- (a) William James Kidd, a farmer, daughters teachers.
- (b) John Thomas Kidd, a teacher; 3 girls and 1 boy, Clive Kidd, an engineer (ninth generation)
- (c) Francis George Kidd 1867-1955 (aged 88) farmer.
- (d) Joseph Henry Kidd, a farmer.
- (e) Andrew Richard Kidd, teacher; daughters.
- (f) Arthur Kidd,
- (g) Sibbald Kidd, a farmer.

Children (eighth generation) of Henry Kidd and Eliza Wright:

- (a) Joseph Kidd died in 1951 aged 90.
- (b) John Henry Kidd 1874 -
- (e) James Kidd died 1969 aged 90.

Children (eighth generation) of William Kidd and Sarah Stephenson: five sons and two daughters.

- (a) John Kidd, a rich Apple grower.
- (b) George Kidd, a Garage proprietor.
- (c) Johnson Kidd, a teacher.
- (d) Fred Kidd.
- (e) Oscar Kidd, - living in 1971 and must be well over 80.

Summary of recurrence of old age according to my scheme of relationships of the early Kidds.

I will take as criterion of old age, 80 years or above. In the third generation George of the Newtownbarry stone and his wife also both reached 80 years.

One of their sons, also George (fourth generation) reached the age of 84. He married twice. By the first wife he had a daughter Judith (fifth generation) who lived to be 103 or 105. By his second wife, his eldest son Joseph lived to the age of 80; one daughter Margaret was 84 when she died and another, Eleanor 90 years,

Another of their sons, Ralph Sackville Kidd, though he himself died 'young' 62 had a son Thomas of Corbally who lived to be 96. (fifth generation).

Another Thomas of Coolroe (age at death unknown) married a woman who lived to be 98. These were the originators of the Askamore Branch dealt with in this chapter. They were also parents of John of Kilrush (fifth generation) who was 84 when he died, Thomas of Askamore 100 years, and Joseph 'The Hatter' 80 years.

Take now Josephs descendents. One son 95, another 97 (sixth generation). In the seventh generation one 85, one 87, and, one 89. In the eighth generation one 85, one 87, two 88's, an 89, two 90's and finally one 93.

Then take Thomas-a-Hundred's descendents - one of Susannah Poole's daughters, Elizabeth, (sixth generation) reached 90 and a son Thomas 85 years. Nothing in following generations as far as I know. Jane Dunbar had two grandchildren who reached 80 (seventh generation). In my own line, my grandfather (seventh generation) 84. Next generation two 90's, and an 85, which brings us to the current generation with one 80 and two 83's living today, October, 1973.

APPENDIX I

TO

CHAPTER V THE ASKAMORE BRANCH

(Probably written by Susan - M.N. Words in brackets inserted where letter illegible)

My dear Mrs. Burland,

It is useless for me to mention the joy we feel when we receive a letter from our friends, as we have received 4 at present, the 1st from our Uncle Henry, the next from Anthony to father, another from Mr Burland, the last from Anthony to Thomas and we understand by our last letter received, they received all of ours.

I will endeavour to answer a few requests in your letter, but as you requested of me when leaving Ireland to let you know everything that would (be of interest) from that time until I would write to you, I will commence at the beginning of our journey and will go on through until this time as well as my [.....] retention will allow.

When we got on shipboard everything appeared strange and disagreeable, and so there were many things to be done that were disagreeable. It is very inconvenient to bring a baby, not altogether for the sickness, but the washing. If any of my female friends come to America they must put on a (brave) face, but though it might not be as bad with them as it was with me on account of all our party being sick and lazy. Mrs Stern was pretty well, but the baby kept Mother employed.

I was sometimes very sick myself but I thought it was like the cabin boy with me. I asked him one day if he were ever sick. The answer was - it was as good for him to be sick as well for he had as much to do when sick as well.

Mr Murphy was very good on shipboard. He would do anything. You would be surprised to know what the men would do there. May (or Mary) Kenney could tell a great deal about the trip. Any person that is coming may bring almost anything they can make use of at home. We made pancakes, potatoes, [.....] puddings and [.....] on board. In those you would have everything that is necessary except milk. Mr [.....] and father brought their goats but they did not live long. Also there can be fresh meat nearly all the way. The Captain had fresh meat tied up in the "rigger". There could be food brought, I think, in a [.....] but not very handy. I saw some salt fowl on board, when they were cooked, they were good. Meaty tongues and hams are excellent, but they can bring anything of salt meat they like best and

it can be made very fresh by tying it with a long cord to the ship so it will hang in the water, but they must watch it. Cheese is also very good, vegetables likewise - turnips, parsnips and others of that kind can be brought. Our oatmeal bread was good. It was the right thickness and baked first the right way. Any other kind of bread, I think, would not stand long, for our wheat bread we could not make use of after a week. Biscuit will stand as long as you please but we did not make much use of ours. We sold it in Montreal to a Captain of a steam boat. You may not be afraid of bringing too much provisions. It is likely there will be a rapid market on board. We sold pork or anything you would have to dispose of. Coming the latter end of the passage there are a great many will get out of provisions. It is likely they will steal if opportunity will permit sooner than buy, so people want to be very careful. Our tubs and boxes were very well. They were strong and had good locks. We lost nothing. You must have everything marked in some way or other or they would be claimed by another person. Our potatoes stood very well. We brought them in [.....]. There were black apples. We sold some of them in Montreal. For drink, porter is excellent and the raspberry vinegar that Mr Murick gave us was beautiful. Wine, I believe, is very useful. People get so weak with the sickness. Port, I think is best, but I believe anything that is good on land is good there. Any kind of pickles or preserves are excellent. Your jam was super excellent. We have the [...] and I hope it will [...] for a long time. Whisky is not much use to a family except they are fond of it. The greatest use it is - the sailors are very fond of it, and it might be of service to give them a little sometimes. It will make them be more careful about your luggage. It is the first mate that gives out the water and if he is fond of whisky it will be well to give him a glass now and then and he will be sure to give you the best water and not be exact in measuring; likewise the cook - he will let you cook in the cabouse. They must not be made tipsy or the Captain will be angry and the ship in danger. It is useful for me to mention the complement of water was allowed to each person and the way we used it best as Father mentioned it in his 1st letter, likewise the goodness of the Captain. He was not a religious man I think - by his outward appearance for he used to (swear) but there were a great many popists on board. They would assemble every day together and go through the forms of prayer. There were not many Protestants on board besides our party. It would be hard to get meat cooked for they would turn your can over.

You can have (all) kinds of amusements if you have this inclination and the weather will permit. There was a dance on deck every day the weather permitted and different kinds of music. Any person that would take delight in this kind of amusement might have them and many others. I am sorry to say that [...] and Su acted very foolishly on shipboard. She would not be advised by any person what was for her good.

It is well not to use anything in the delf line on board that will sure to be broken. It would be well for any emigrant if you they could get

Mr and Kenney to pack for them. There have not been any of our articles broken on shipboard.

I do not remember anything else very particular that occurred on shipboard. If there is anything else that you would like to know that I have forgotten to mention you must enquire of me in your letter and I will try to give you as much information as I can. With the exception of [.....] [.....] we were sometime in doubts of his recovery, likewise the death of Mrs 's baby. Our party was not very agreeable among themselves. It was fortunate for our side there were so many of us in a family. We filled up two beds, one underneath the other, besides James who had his bed in the [.....]. Also we were talking about wearing clothes longer than on land but if a person could, they would want to change them twice for the once. And if there is any of my friends who intend coming out I would be glad they would write to me, and ask me every particular that I have left out, I will endeavour to give all the information I can.