The Tuscan Origin of the Geraldines

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THE TUSCAN ORIGIN OF THE GERALDINES

The Tuscan origin of the ancestors of the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, of Ireland, was first made public outside Italy by Richard Stanihurst in 1577, in Raphael Holinshed's *Chronicles*: *Containing the Description, Conquest, Inhabitation, and Troublesome Estate of Ireland*.[1] It is possible that others outside Italy had written publicly of their Tuscan origin before he did, but, if so, none of their works have survived, or they are not accessible to the public. Stanihurst writes:

> Gerald Fitzgerald, earle of Kildare. This house was of the nobilitie of Florence, came from thense into Normandie, and so with the ancient earle Strangbow his kinsmen, whose armes he giueth, into Wales, néere of bloud to Rice [Rhys] ap Griffin, prince of Wales[,] by Nesta the moother of Maurice Fitzgerald & Robert

[1] Richard Stanihurst, "A Treatise Conteining a Plaine and Perfect Description of Ireland," in *Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in Six Volumes.* Volume VI. (London: J. Johnson, et al., 1808), p. 46.

> Fitzstephans, with the said earle Maurice Fitzgerald remooued into Ireland, in the yeare one thousand one hundred sixtie and nine. The familie is verie properlie toucht in a sonnet of Surreies, made vpon the earle of Kildares sister, now countesse of Lincolne.
>
> From Tuscane came my ladies worthie race,
> Faire Florence was sometime hir ancient seat :
> The westerne Ile whose pleasant shore doth face
> Wild Cambers cliffes, did giue hir liuelie heat,
> Fostred she was with milke of Irish brest,
> Hir sire an earle, hir dame of princes bloud,
> From tender yeares in Britaine she dooth rest
> With kings child, where she tasts costlie food.
> Hunsdon did first present hir to mine eine,
> Bright is hir hew, and Geraldine she hight,
> Hampton me taught to wish hir first for mine :
> And Windsor, alas, dooth chase me from hir sight,
> Hir beautie of kind, hir vertues from aboue,
> Happie is he, that can obteine hir loue.[2]

Next to make public their origin was Daniel O'Daly, a priest, who is better known as Father Dominic O'Daly, or simply Father O'Daly or Father Dominic. It was in 1655 that Father O'Daly published, in Latin, his book *The Rise, Increase, and Exit of the Family of the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, and Palatines of Kerry, in Ireland*, and thereby became the second person to inform the public—the general reader—of the Tuscan origin of the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds. The first English edition of this work appeared in 1847, when C. P. Meehan published his translation of O'Daly's Latin original. In the dedication (to James Duffy) of the first edition of his translation, Reverend Meehan wrote this about Father O'Daly:

[2] Richard Stanihurst, "A Treatise Conteining a Plaine and Perfect Description of Ireland," p. 46.

> Should any one be over hasty in condemning O'Daly, I would have him seriously consider that he has written nothing that is not founded on fact. The conclusions he has deduced may or may not be erroneous—I am nothing more than his interpreter. Whosoever peruses it with attention must, at once, perceive that the author was a clansman by right of his father; and, consequently, saw nothing wrong in the carriage of the Desmonds. This part of the work I have not noted as I could have wished—my occupations interfered, and it is probable that I have not as yet acquired the necessary amount of reading; yet I claim some share of credit in this regard, for the original [Latin] of O'Daly is as bald as the skull recently apostrophised by 'Shamrock.' As to the accuracy of the translation, I cannot be taken to task, for it is as literal as our 'Saxon guttural' would allow me to make it.[3]

Daniel O'Daly, also known as Dominicus de Rosario O'Daly, was born in 1595, in Kerry, Ireland.[4] Through his mother he was of the family of the Geraldines, his line of descent having been through the Desmond branch of that family.[5] His father, a hereditary bard,[6] was, according to Meehan, a vassal of the Geraldines.[7] Daniel began his education in Kerry at the Dominican Convent of Tralee; and when old enough, he continued his studies abroad, first in Castile, to which his superiors at Tralee had sent him, and then in Burgos and

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[3] Dominicus de Rosario O'Daly, *The Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, and The Persecution of the Irish Catholics,* translated by Rev. C. P. Meehan (James Duffy, 1847), pp. viii-ix.

[4] Dominic O'Daly, *The Rise, Increase, and Exit of the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, and Persecution after Their Fall*, translated by C. P. Meehan, Third Edition (James Duffy and Co., Ltd., 1878), p.vi.

[5] Dominic O'Daly, *The Rise, Increase, and Exit of the Geraldines*, p. xii.

[6] O'Daly, p. vi.

[7] O'Daly, p. xii.

Bordeaux, where he finished his education in theology and philosophy. In France he had become a man. After spending some time at a convent in Louvain, a Flemish town, he returned to Tralee, where he soon made arrangements to travel to Madrid. In Spain he became a friend of the Spanish king, Philip IV, who was also, at the time, monarch of Portugal as well as of the Spanish Netherlands, now Belgium. Through this friendship with the king, he got permission to establish a convent in Lisbon. There, in the early 1630s, he acquired a hospice, which he made into a convent; and in 1634 he became its prefect, a position he would hold until 1640, when an advancement of his career moved him out of that position. The next twenty-two years of his life, which would be the last years of it, he spent in the service of his faith, and in that of royals and nobles, for whom he often acted in the capacity of a diplomat, although to many of them—those kings and queens and counts—he was a personal friend and confessor.[8] Meehan writes:

> During his residence in Lisbon Father Dominic was universally esteemed for all those high attainments which distinguished him among his contemporaries ; above all, for the charming simplicity of his character, and piety which was free from every shadow of ostentation. Margaret of Mantua, then governing the fair city by the Tagus, made him her confessor ; and every first Sunday of the month went in state to the Irish Dominican church, where she piously counted her beads, and walked in procession with the townsfolk and Irish Fathers. Her kindly sympathies for the latter were unquestionable : and she would have done much for their benefit if she had not been recalled to Spain in 1641, when Portugal became an independent kingdom.

[8] O'Daly, p. vii.

> Fra Domenico [Father Dominic] in the meantime won the good graces of King John IV and his Queen, Donna Lucia, by both of whom he was greatly esteemed. She appointed him her confessor, and professed her willingness to second all his projects for bettering the condition of his confréres.[9]

Meehan continues:

> His fine tact and prudence were so highly appreciated by John IV that that monarch sent him as ambassador to the Court of Louis XIV, then a minor, to announce his Majesty's accession to the Crown of Portugal, and also to settle some matters of serious moment to the interests of both kingdoms. In this mission the Kerry Dominican [Father O'Daly] acquitted himself so ably that Philip IV of Spain accredited him to Charles I of England, and subsequently to his son, Charles II, probably when that sovereign was at the Hague. On the death of King John, his successor, Alfonso VI, sent him to the French Court to announce that monarch's accession to the throne of Portugal. During his residence in Paris nothing could induce him to reside outside the walls of the Dominican convent, but he nevertheless amused the French capital with a display of fire-works on the Seine to celebrate Alfonso's coronation—a proof, if such were needed—that Father O'Daly could relax and be gay, cowl and cloister notwithstanding. There can hardly be a doubt that he was personally acquainted with the unfortunate Queen Henrietta Maria of England and her confidential adviser Lord Jermyn after her Majesty's flight to France, or that she empowered him to transact some important affairs with Innocent X, who took such lively interest in Irish politics at that crisis when the Confederate Catholics were in arms for God, King, and Country.[10] [Brackets added.]

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[9] O'Daly, p. viii.

[10] O'Daly, p. xi.

These extracts, which we could multiply with more examples, give us a mere glimpse into Father O'Daly's long and eventful life, but even these few lines provide us with a clear picture of the man and give us a sense of his accomplishments. Kings and queens were his close friends, and they highly esteemed him. They repeatedly entrusted him to take care of matters of great importance, and they confided in him their private thoughts as well. His reputation with them was excellent, as it was with his fellow holy men; and his reputation would remain so for all the days of his life. To win such lasting favor from so many monarchs, and to be so esteemed by all who knew him, Father O'Daly had to take good care of his reputation, and he was intelligent enough to know it. His reputation was his passport in life, and by it he ascended to high society. He had to be a good man, and he faithfully endeavored to be one; but goodness by itself would not have been enough to secure for him the friendship and trust of those in power. O'Daly had to show himself to be shrewd, intelligent, trustworthy, honest, reliable, and more, and he did; and to these qualities his nature added charm. A cheat, a liar, a man of deceit he was not; he was known to be none of those things. He had nothing to gain by speaking lies, or repeating those of others: but he had everything to lose. It is thus a strange irony of life that this priest, Father Dominic O'Daly, should have become the focus of what some have termed a hoax, and others a blatant fabrication, regarding the origin of the ancestors of the Geraldines, as set forth by O'Daly in his book. The present work will be a discussion on the ancestry of the Geraldines, which is a matter not satisfactorily settled, despite what supporters of J. Horace Round may think.

Father O'Daly, as mentioned at the outset of this paper, was the second to make *public* the origin of the ancestors of the Geraldines. O'Daly was not, however, the second person to write about the history of their ancestry; he was the third. First there was, as already shown, Richard Stanihurst. Then came one Thomas Russell, a chronicler of the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, who wrote a private treatise about the origin of their ancestors, dated 22 October 1638, about seventeen years before Father O'Daly published his book.[11] Thomas Russell did not publish his treatise. His paper, or treatise, as he calls it, has come down to us in manuscript; the general reader of his day was unaware of the existence of his treatise. Russell wrote it on the Geraldines for the unidentified person that he directly addressed in the seventeenth paragraph of the first part of it, in which he writes 'I told (your Lordship) that…'[12] Nevertheless, although the general public was unaware of Russell's work, Father O'Daly did, without doubt, know about it. In fact, much of what O'Daly wrote about the early history of the Geraldines and the origin of their ancestors, is merely a rewording of what Russell wrote about them. Russell begins his *Relation of the fitz Geralds* thus:

> The Fitz Geralds of Ireland, men of approved valour, were without question descended from the ancient Trojans, when, that famous city of Pergamus being utterly laid waste after ten years' siege, all her princes slain in battles, Prince Æneas only surviving ; who being the close concealment of Poliscena, Priam's most

[11] Thomas Russell, *Relation of the fitz Geralds of Ireland*, ed. Samuel Hayman in "Unpublished Geraldine Documents." The Journal of the Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland 1, no. 2 (1869): 356–416. http://www.jstor.org/stable/25497796., p. 361.

[12] Thomas Russell, *Relation of the fitz Geralds of Ireland*, p. 367.

> beautiful daughter, was banished by the Greeks, and followed by a gallant and warlike crew of martial youths, who survived their native country's destruction.
>
> The ancestors of our Fitzgeralds were of them who followed him in his exile. Æneas, after having slain King Turnus in battle in Italy, where after many years tedious and perilous travel he arrived, and married Lavina, King Latinus's daughter, he became the sole monarch of Italy : and his posterity many years and ages enjoyed that kingdom. Part of the land he assigned to the rest of the Trojans to inhabit. Amongst others the ancestor of the Fitz Geralds did set down his rest in that part of Tuscany where now the noble city of Florence stands. During his own and his posterity's abode in Italy they bore not the surname of Geraldine, for that name they assumed after their arrival in England.[13]

Here is the first edition of Meehan's translation of O'Daly's book:

> It is a fact beyond doubt that the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond—a race renowned for valour—derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. Ten years' siege had reduced the glorious city, and cut off all its leaders, with the single exception of Æneas, who, being compelled to fly, on account of the concealment of Polixena, daughter of King Priam, assembled about him a trusty band of youths, who had outlived their country's overthrow, foremost of whom in dignity and bravery was the founder of our Geraldines. Girt by these faithful followers, and after seven years of vicissitudes by sea and land, Æneas at length set foot on the coast of Italy. King Turnus having been slain in battle, Lavinia, his daughter, was wedded to Æneas, who, succeeding his father-in-law, ruled over Latium. Æneas soon afterwards divided the land of Italy amongst his followers, assigning to each his portion, and in the distribution, he bestowed on the great ancestor of our

[13] Russell, p. 361.

> Geraldines that region of Hetruria [Etruria], where Florence now stands.[14]

And here is the third edition of Meehan's translation:

> It is a fact beyond questioning that the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond—a race renowned for valour—derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. Ten years' siege had destroyed the glorious city of Ilium, and cut off all its leaders, with the single exception of Æneas, who, being compelled to fly, assembled about him a trusty band of youths, who had outlived their country's overthrow, foremost of whom, in dignity and bravery, was the founder of our Geraldines. Accompanied by these faithful followers, and after seven years of vicissitudes by sea and land, Æneas at length set foot on the coast of Italy. King Turnus having been slain in battle, Lavinia, his daughter, was wedded to Æneas, who, succeeding his father-in-law, ruled over Latium. Æneas soon afterwards divided the land of Italy amongst his followers assigning to each his portion ; and in the distribution, he bestowed on the great ancestor of our Geraldines that region of Hetruria [Etruria], where Florence now stands.[15]

Now, we must remember that Father O'Daly wrote his book in Latin, and that each of the above excerpts is the English translation of the opening paragraph of it by Reverend Meehan. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that O'Daly relied heavily on Russell's manuscript, which was written in English. And since in reference to his translation of O'Daly's work, Meehan himself said, 'As to the accuracy of the translation, I cannot be taken to task, for it is as literal as our 'Saxon guttural'

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[14]Dominicus de Rosario O'Daly, *The Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, and The Persecution of the Irish Catholics*, pp. 27-28.

[15] O'Daly, pp. 33-34.

would allow me to make it,' we can be sure that O'Daly wrote in Latin almost exactly what Russell wrote in English. To be sure, O'Daly's account of the origin of the Geraldines is so very similar to Russell's, that if Russell's manuscript had been published as a book, O'Daly would have been discovered to be, and would have been rightly regarded as, a plagiarist.

The fact that O'Daly's account of the origin of the Geraldines so closely parallels Russell's, line for line, serves to confirm that Russell's manuscript was not published as a book in O'Daly's day, and that it was held privately. Father O'Daly would not have risked being accounted a plagiarist, especially at the apex of his career. In the mid 1700s one Charles Smith wrote *The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork*, a book which mentions Russell's treatise a number of times, and further serves to confirm the private nature of it, Smith referring to it in every citation as Russell's manuscript.[16] Thus, as we can see, even a hundred years after Russell had written it, his work was still in manuscript form, and it was still in a private collection;[17] it was not available to the general public. Father O'Daly was, therefore, the second known person, outside Italy, to publish a book that set down in writing the origin of the ancestors of the Geraldines, the first being, again, Richard Stanihurst.

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[16] Charles Smith, *The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork*. Volume II (Guy and Co. Ltd., 1893), p. 18.

[17] The private collection was that of the earl of Besborough, into whose collection the manuscript entitled 'Totius philosophiae, hoc est Logicae, moralis, physicae, et metaphysicae, breuis et accurata, facilique, et clara methodo disposita tractatio. Additae sunt quaedam morales digressiones ad vsum concionatorum ex Ethica desumptae eiusdem authoris operâ' [by Auctore C. F. d'Abra de Raconis] had probably come originally from one Peter Walsh, 'a collector of manuscripts and antiquities,' who was at one time employed by an earl of Besborough. It was this manuscript that contained a transcript of Russell's manuscript.

It is important to note that neither Russell nor O'Daly, nor Stanihurst, anywhere mentions the surname of the Tuscan ancestors of the Geraldines. They give us no surname at all. All that they say, or indicate, in their respective writings, is that the ancestors of the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, came originally from Tuscany.[18] Russell and O'Daly do tell us, however, the given name of the most distant known ancestor of this branch of the Tuscan family in the Isles. Russell gives it as Otterus,[19] and O'Daly as Ether,[20] both of which names, despite their obvious differences, refer to the same ancestor. Reverend Meehan assures us and emphasizes that he followed faithfully O'Daly's Latin original, and made his translation as literal as he could. Since Meehan's wording in the first pages of the translation bears so close a resemblance to Russell's wording, we must wonder why these two works that convey the same story in almost the same words differ in so important a detail as the spelling of the very name of the most distant known ancestor. Trusting Meehan, we can safely conclude that the name of that most distant ancestor was, in fact, spelled Ether in Meehan's copy of O'Daly's original, but we have to wonder whether this was an error in spelling that occurred when O'Daly's book was printed, rather than the spelling of the name that O'Daly actually used in his original book, especially since Meehan's

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[18] A. Fitzgibbon, in his *Appendix to the Unpublished Geraldine Documents—the Gherardini of Tuscany* (The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland. Volume IV, pp. 246-264, University Press, Dublin, 1876), made the mistake of thinking that Father O'Daly was the author of the Appendix at the end of his book, and I am sure that others have made the same mistake of thinking so. The Appendix at the end of O'Daly's book was not written by Father O'Daly. It was written by Reverend Meehan. Note also that Fitzgibbon's Appendix and Meehan's Appendix are not the same Appendix.

[19] Russell, p. 362.

[20] Dominicus de Rosario O'Daly, p. 29.

translation of O'Daly so closely parallels Russell's work. The fact that Meehan does not mention Russell's variant Otterus anywhere in his translation, strongly suggests that Meehan was unaware of Russell's manuscript when he translated O'Daly's book. If Meehan had known about Russell's manuscript, it seems quite likely that he would have noted somewhere that O'Daly's Ether was a variant of Russell's Otterus, or vice versa. O'Daly's original book was published, and printed, in 1655, a period when errors in printing were common. Meehan, who was the only person to translate into English O'Daly's book, may have had a corrupted copy of it, or a copy in poor condition. These are not excuses to explain the differences in the spelling of this ancestor's name, but they are possibilities that should be considered. While Russell and O'Daly tell us only the given name of the most distant ancestor of the Geraldines, we find out from other sources that the surname of the Tuscan ancestors of the Geraldines was Gherardini.

This brings us to the Marquis of Kildare and his book, *The Earls of Kildare and Their Ancestors: from 1057 to 1773*. Lord Kildare published his book in 1858, a year after he had shared it privately with his friends. Their warm reception of it induced him, as he said, to publish it. It is a genealogical record of the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, and it begins thus:

> The Fitz Geralds, or Geraldines, are descended from "Dominus Otho," or Other, who in 1057 (16th Edward the Confessor) was an honorary Baron of England.* He is said to have been one of the family of the Gherardini of Florence, and to have passed into Normandy, and thence into England.* He was so powerful at that period, that it is probable that he was one of the foreigners who came to England with King Edward, and whom he favored so much as to excite the jealousy of the native nobles. It is also

> remarkable that, Otho's son, Walter, was treated as a fellow-countryman by the Normans after the Conquest. The Latin form of the name of his descendants, "Geraldini," being the same as that of Gherardini, also indicates that he was of that family. Otho possessed three lordships in Surrey, three in Buckinghamshire, two in Berkshire, four in Middlesex, nine in Wiltshire, ten in Hampshire, three in Dorsetshire, and one in Somerset-shire.[21]

Lord Kildare thus begins his book by stating two variant forms of the name of the same ancestor that Thomas Russell and Father O'Daly mention in their writings, but he goes a step further, and tells us that the Tuscan ancestors of the Gerladines, or Fitzgeralds, were the Gherardini of Florence. Note that the *th* in all the variants of this name—Ether, Other, Otho—is not pronounced like the *th* in the English word *another*. The *th* in this ancestor's name—Ether, Other, Otho—is pronounced like the *t* in the English word *ten*, because the *th* represented a sound in Latin in the written record of this ancestor's name, not a sound in English. Remember that O'Daly wrote his book in Latin. Therefore O'Daly's Ether, and Lord Kildare's Other and Otho, are pronounced 'Etter' and 'Otter' and 'Otto' respectively. Remember that Russell wrote his manuscript in English. Russell's 'Otterus' is an inflected form of this given name, *-us* being a suffix denoting case—the nominative case.

Lord Kildare, apparently quoting Sir William Dugdale, informs us that the ancestor Other was also known as Otho, that is, Dominus Otho. In other words, Otterus, Ether, Other, and Otho all refer to the same person; and the variant Ether may well have been Other in O'Daly's original work, the name Ether

[21] The Marquis of Kildare, *The Earls of Kildare and Their Ancestors: from 1057 to 1773.* Second Edition (Hodges, Smith, & Co., 1858), pp. 1-2.

possibly resulting from Meehan's making an exact translation of a corrupted copy of O'Daly's original.

Note that the two asterisks in the passage by Kildare refer to two different footnotes with different references. The first asterisk corresponds to a reference that indicates that Sir William Dugdale was Lord Kildare's source for the name of the ancestor as Otho and Other, or for that ancestor's being an honorary baron, or for both. The second asterisk corresponds to a different reference that indicates that Lord Kildare's source for some key events in the life of that ancestor, was the 'Gherardini Papers, MS.'

Thus the asterisk at the end of this sentence 'He [Otho] is said to have been one of the family of the Gherardini of Florence, and to have passed into Normandy, and thence into England*' refers to the footnote 'Gherardini Papers, MS' on the same page as that sentence.[22] Lord Kildare could have meant only one of two documents by his citation 'Gherardini Papers, MS;' either Russell's manuscript, which was first published in 1870 (two hundred thirty-two years after Russell had written it) in a volume entitled 'Unpublished Geraldine Documents;' or, in Meehan's Appendix, a manuscript that was composed by Canon Nicholas Gherardini in 1585, who, in his manuscript, includes a memorandum from a book of memoirs written by B. D. Antonio d'Ottaviano di Rossellini Gherardini. B. D., in that memorandum, speaks of Gherardinis in Ireland.[23] In any case, this ancestor—Otho or Other—is not mentioned by name *as a Gherardini* in either of these manuscripts, even though one of these manuscripts was presumably the one that Lord Kildare

[22] The Marquis of Kildare, *The Earls of Kildare and Their Ancestors*, pp. 1-2.

[23] O'Daly, pp. 246-247.

meant by his citation the 'Gherardini Papers, MS.' I say presumably, because there are no other *known* manuscripts that Lord Kildare could have meant by his citation. And I say that this ancestor Otho, or Other, is not mentioned by name as a Gherardini, because in both of these manuscripts the given name Otho or Other and the surname Gherardini do not occur together at any point; that is to say, Russell uses the name Otterus in his manuscript, but he does not use the surname Gherardini anywhere in it. B. D. mentions the surname Gherardini in his memorandum, but he does not write the given name Otho, or Other, or Otterus, or Ether, anywhere. In other words, the given name and the surname are not found together in Russell's manuscript or in the memorandum in the book of memoirs by B. D. Antonio d'Ottaviano di Rossellini Gherardini. But when all the different documents are considered as a body Otho becomes a Gherardini by implication.

Lord Kildare was referring to only one manuscript by that citation. He could not have meant by his citation Russell's manuscript, because Russell does not mention the name Gherardini at all. Russell only indicates that 'Otterus' was of a noble family of Tuscan origin.[24] Russell does not say that Otterus (which is the only name that Russell uses for this ancestor) 'passed into Normandy, and thence into England.' He indicates that Otterus was the most distant known ancestor of the Tuscan family to have possessed the castle and lordship of Windsor; he likewise indicates that Otterus was not the only member of the Tuscan family to have settled in England immediately after the Conquest of 1066. It is his use of the plural pronoun *them* in regard to those of the Tuscan family

[24] Russell, pp. 361-362.

who were in possession of the castle and lordship of Windsor, that Russell indicates that there was more than one member of the Tuscan family settled in England immediately after the Conquest and in possession of the lordship and castle of Windsor, which, as Russell says, William the Conqueror had given to them. Here is exactly what Russell wrote:

> Thus farre haue I followed the sundry opinions of severall authors concerning the originall [Tuscan family] of the Geraldines, who [William the Conqueror] in this diuision made by the Conqueror, had giuen vnto them the Castle and Lordship of Windsor, which they enjoyed vntil the tyme of Walter, son of Otterus.[25] [Brackets added.]

That is word for word, down to the very spelling of the words (the letter *u* in place of the letter *v* and vice versa, and so on), exactly what Russell wrote. He is relating what William the Conqueror gave the Tuscan ancestors of the Geraldines, as is clearly indicated by the context, by what he says, and by how he words what he says. Russell does not single out Otterus as the sole recipient of the castle and lordship of Windsor. He indicates that the lordship and castle were given to the Tuscan family, and, by the use of the pronoun *them* in his statement, he indicates that that Tuscan family in England, immediately after the Conquest, consisted of more than one member, Otterus being indicated to have been only one of that Tuscan family in England.

All the documents in Meehan's Appendix, which had been published before Lord Kildare wrote his book, detail the connections between the Geraldines and the Gherardinis, but

[25] Russell, pp. 361-362.

only one of the documents in the Appendix is a manuscript, namely, the manuscript mentioned above, the one that was composed by Canon Nicholas Gherardini in 1585, which, again, includes a memorandum from a book of memoirs written by B. D. Antonio d'Ottaviano di Rossellini Gherardini. It is apparently the memorandum written by B. D. and the manuscript written by Canon Nicholas Gherardini, that Kildare refers to as the 'Gherardini Papers, MS.' It is *only* in this manuscript containing that memorandum that the surname Gherardini is mentioned—and mentioned in connection with the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, of Ireland. But the problem is that Otho (or Other or Otterus or Ether) is not mentioned at all in the memorandum or manuscript. And remember, Russell does not mention in his manuscript the name Otho, spelled as such.

It also seems highly unlikely that Lord Kildare had in mind a manuscript different from either of the two manuscripts discussed above, namely, Thomas Russell's manuscript and Nicholas Gherardini's. If Lord Kildare were referring to a 'Gherardini Papers, MS' not available to the public, and not known about by others, it would be odd that he would cite it as a reference without elaborating on the manuscript itself. In fact, his giving a lack of information about the 'Gherardini Papers, MS,' seems to suggest that Lord Kildare was referring to the 'Gherardini Papers, MS' that 'everyone' knows about and has access to, most likely Nicholas Gherardini's manuscript, rather than a manuscript that was known only to Lord Kildare and few others. Since he could not have been referring to Russell's manuscript, there being no mention of the surname Gherardini in it, he must have been referring to Nicholas Gherardini's, and

he must have had in mind B. D.'s memorandum, if it was, in fact, Nicholas's manuscript that he meant by his citation. But it makes no sense that he would name as a source for his information on Otho that manuscript with that memorandum contained in it, which in his day was widely available for *anyone* to read, because the name Otho (Other, etc.) occurs nowhere in either the manuscript or the memorandum it contains, and anyone who carefully reads either of them will notice the absence in it of the name Otho (Other, Otterus, etc.).

Lord Kildare apparently collated in his mind bits of information from Russell's manuscript, from Meehan's Appendix in O'Daly's book, from Dugdale, and from B. D.'s memorandum in the manuscript by Nicholas Gherardini, getting the given name from Dugdale and the surname Gherardini from B. D. Antonio d'Ottaviano di Rossellini Gherardini, and referred to this single mental collage of all the sources as the 'Gherardini Papers, MS.' For each writing on its own lacks one or more pieces of information that Kildare attributes to the 'Gherardini Papers, MS.'

The problem of making sense of what Lord Kildare says in regard to the origin of the ancestors of the Geraldines, and the events of the life of Otho, becomes even more complicated when we examine the content of B. D.'s memorandum, the only copy of which is in Nicholas Gherardini's manuscript. It should be noted, however, that the magnitude of this problem can be regarded as great only if Lord Kildare's book is taken to be the 'authorized version' of the story of the Tuscan origin of the Geraldines, as J. Horace Round, who did declare Kildare's book

to be the 'authorized version,' would like us to do.[26] Calling it the 'authorized version' has the effect of making it appear to be the most correct version, when, in fact, it is the most faulty. There is no special reason why Lord Kildare's version should be regarded as the 'authorized version.' Kildare was not the first person to write about the origin of the Geraldines, nor the second, nor the third, nor the fourth;[27] but he was perhaps the most careless. He made mistakes, but, as it happens, so did J. Horace Round, and on the subject of the ancestry of the Geraldines, though no one has noticed his errors, including his most obvious one; or at least if anyone has, Round has so far escaped criticism for making it. Round himself, too, was either unaware that he had made the error, to be shown below, or unwilling to acknowledge in print its existence. Round quotes O'Daly thus:

> When did the Geraldines come to England? When did they settle in Ireland? Father o'Daly [*sic*] was perfectly clear in his answers to both questions ; they came to England with William [the Conqueror] at the Conquest ; and they went to Ireland under Henry II. He had moreover a dim conception of the true facts of the case. He said that William gave them the "castle and lordship of Windsor, of which they held possession till the days of Walter son of Ether (*sic*). This William had three children ; from the first of these, William, sprung the Earls of Windsor ; from the second, Robert, the Earls of Essex ; but the third, Gerald of Windsor," was the ancestor of the Geraldines. Walter FitzOther (not Ether) was,

[26] J. Horace Round. "The Origin of The Fitzgeralds." (*The Ancestor*, Number I, pp. 119-126. Archibald Constable & Co. Ltd., 1902), p. 120.

[27] Lord Kildare apparently got some information from Mr. Salmon's *A Short View of the Peerage of Ireland/A Short View of the Families of the Present Irish Nobility* (William Owen, 1759). Salmon mentions the variants Otho and Other, and states that he was descended from the Dukes of Tuscany. He does not mention the surname.

> as we shall see, a real man, but the connection of the family with Windsor began instead of ending with this Walter.[28] [Parentheses are Round's; brackets added.]

Round has been lauded for his acumen and precision, and, doubtless, he deserved praise for some of his work. But he was not always perfectly aware of what he was reading or writing. He made mistakes and had his lapses, and one of them occurred when he quoted, or rather misquoted O'Daly, though as already said, he failed to notice the ridiculous error that he had made. He never corrected it, or ever even acknowledged that he had made it. Perhaps he never even realized his error. Round, misquoting O'Daly, made *William the Conqueror* the son of Other: 'This *William* had three children' writes Round. Father O'Daly did not say or write that; he said 'This *Walter* had three children.' O'Daly made Walter the son of Other, and Father O'Daly was precisely right. Round was wrong.

Round's mistake is not a huge deal, neither is it a small one. It serves to illustrate that Round was not always perfectly aware of what he was reading or writing. It is ironic that the man who was so swift to point out and emphasize the faults of others turned out to be too blind to see so blatant an error of his own. In fact, his mistake shows that he was totally unaware of what he was writing when he wrote the name William in place of that of Walter; and when he had reread that paragraph before he had his article printed, and he most certainly did reread it, he was also totally unaware of what he was *rereading* when he came to the sentence in which he wrote William instead of the correct Walter. As far as I can tell, I am the only person ever to have

[28] J. Horace Round. "The Origin of The Fitzgeralds," pp. 119-120.

noticed that Round made this mistake, or at least the only person ever to point it out and write about it. I wonder what other mistakes of Round's nobody has noticed. Surely, his making William the Conqueror the son of Other, and thus a Geraldine, was not the only mistake he made; but I would argue, it is the most ridiculous, by far.

In the same article in which the above blunder of Round's occurs, Round tells us the following:

> These hints prepare us for the evidence to which we are about to come that he [Walter] held 'a wood called Bagshot' at the time of the Survey (though Domesday does not say so), and that he and his heirs had the keeping of the great forest of Windsor. He was also, we shall find, castellan of Windsor, while in his private capacity as a tenant-in-chief he held a barony reckoned at fifteen or twenty knights' fees and owing fifteen knights as castle guard to Windsor.
>
> Our next glimpse of him, after Domesday, is afforded by the Abingdon Cartulary, which records in a most interesting entry, that Walter FitzOter [sic], castellan of Windsor, restored to Abbot Faricius the woods of 'Virdele' and Bagshot, which he had held by consent of the abbot's predecessors, Æthelelm and Rainald. It adds that he made this restoration in the first place at Windsor Castle, and that he afterwards sent his wife Beatrice with his son William to Abingdon that they might confirm what he himself had done 'at home.'[29] [Brackets added.]

The second paragraph just above is Round's translation, as well as *interpretation*, of the following Latin original of the Abingdon Cartulary:

[29] Round, p. 123.

> Walterus filius Oteri, castellanus de Wildesore, reddidit abbati Faritio duas silvas, vocatas Virdelæ et Bacsceat, apud Winckefeld, nostram villam, quæ pertinuerant ecclesiæ Abbendoniæ ; sed eas per prædecessores hujus abbatis, videlicet Adeldelmum et Rainaldum hucusque tenuerat. Hanc redditionem primo apud castellum Wildesores abbati eidem reddidit ; et deinde ad nativitatem Sancte Marie [8 Sept.] uxorem suam Beatricem, cum filio suo Willelmo, Abbendoniam transmisit, ut quod ipse domi fecerat ipsi Abbendoniæ confirmarent (ii. 132).[30]

Round indicates that the above passage is the evidence that proves that Walter was the first of his family to be connected to Windsor, and thus the first castellan of Windsor; and that his father Other was not. Round *assumes* that the appositive phrase 'castellanus de Wildesore' is modifying the name Walter in this Latin sentence. That is an assumption. Round's assumption that this is the correct interpretation seems supported by the content of the rest of the paragraph, in which there is the indication that Walter's home was at Windsor Castle. But how do we know that Other was not living at Windsor Castle at that time as well? The fact is that *we do not know*. The fact is that *Round did not know either*. Other may very well have been living there at that time and may have been, in fact, the (first) castellan of Windsor. That is to say that the appositive phrase 'castellanus de Wildesore' may actually pertain to Other, not to Walter. This passage might just as well be said to be evidence that proves that Other was the first of his family to be connected with Windsor and that Other was the (first) castellan of Windsor. The reason is, that the appositive phrase may modify either Oteri or Walterus. Note that appositive phrases are usually placed as closely as possible

[30] Round, p. 123.

to the word or other element that they modify. In this case, the phrase is placed most closely to the name Oteri; it comes immediately after Oteri, not after Walterus.

Note also that the Latin 'Walterus filius Oteri, castellanus de Wildesore' is not a translation. It is the original. Round misleads his readers with his use of *fitz* when he translates the Latin original into English as 'Walter FitzOter, castellan of Windsor.' *Fitz* is not English and it is not implied in any way in the original Latin. To be correct, the phrase must read 'Walter son of Other, castellan of Windsor.' Note as well that the only way to express unambiguously in Latin the meaning that Walter was the castellan of Windsor, and that he was Other's son, would be to write 'Walterus, castellanus de Wildesore, filius Oteri,' that is, 'Walter, castellan of Windsor, son of Other.'

Now, some have made the accusation that these writers who told of the Tuscan origin of the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, were just trying to raise the prestige of the Geraldines in Ireland by connecting them with the noble Gherardini family of Florence. Such accusation is ridiculous. The first three men outside Italy to write about the Tuscan origin of the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds—Stanihurst, Russell, and O'Daly—*do not* mention in their writings, *anywhere*, the name Gherardini. They mention no Tuscan or Italian family name, or surname, at all. And Lord Kildare, coming after all three of them, and jumbling in his mind all that he found pertaining to the Geraldines' Tuscan origin, was a slipshod messenger of the information that he collected from the various works he consulted, among which works, in addition to those of the authors named above, was B. D.'s memorandum in Meehan's Appendix. Kildare, however, on the subject of the ancestry of the Geraldines, has not remained

alone in confusing information and sources, though he alone so mixed them up as to confuse everyone who reads his book and checks his references. People even today continue to make the mistake of thinking that O'Daly himself included Canon Nicholas Gherardini's manuscript in the Appendix of Meehan's translation of O'Daly's book, when, in fact, it was *Meehan* that supplied that information in the Appendix, *not* O'Daly.

Meehan's Appendix at the end of O'Daly's book is where next we ought to turn our attention, because in it we meet the figures next to be considered in this discussion, namely, the Gherardini brothers Maurice, Thomas, and Gherardo.[31] To be specific, it is in B. D.'s memorandum in the Appendix that we meet these three brothers, and may read the account of their coming to Ireland. Meehan, however, before sharing with us Canon Nicholas Gherardini's manuscript, which, again, contains B. D.'s memorandum, gives us our first introduction to these brothers, but Meehan makes the mistake of indicating that Thomas has only one brother, named 'Maurice Gherardo,' rather than two brothers, one named Maurice and one named Gherardo. We know that Meehan had only two brothers in mind, because he uses the personal possessive pronoun *his* instead of *their* when he refers to Thomas as being a brother. Meehan writes:

> Confining ourselves to those who came to Ireland, we may state that Maurice Gherardo and his brother Thomas repaired to Normandy, and were invested with honours and command by Henry the Second when he meditated the conquest of Ireland.[32]

[31] O'Daly, pp. 246-247.

[32] O'Daly, p. 242.

B. D. Antonio d'Ottaviano di Rossellini Gherardini, however, in his memorandum, speaks of three brothers,[33] Maurice, Thomas, and Gherardo. The authority of B. D. on the question of how many Gherardini brothers had gone to Ireland is incontestable; B. D. is the primary source. Nevertheless, the number of brothers that he mentions is not necessarily accurate. Here another question arises. If Lord Kildare was, in fact, referring to B. D.'s memorandum in Canon Nicholas Gherardini's manuscript, and calling both the documents together the 'Gherardini Papers, MS,' how could Kildare have failed to mention the names of Maurice, Thomas, and Gherardo in connection with such 'Papers,' and have told us instead about Otho (Otto), whose name nowhere appears in that memorandum, in that manuscript, or in any other known document, or known documents, that can be called the 'Gherardini Papers, MS'? It is *only* in B. D.'s memorandum that the surname Gherardini is found. Even if Kildare was referring to some other papers that *he* regarded as the 'Gherardini Papers, MS,' and that no one else, or few others, knew about, or to a collection of papers by that name, rather than to B. D.'s memorandum, he would have known about, and would have been familiar with, Meehan's Appendix, and therefore as well as, of course, B. D.'s memorandum and its content. Lord Kildare must have deliberately avoided talking about the brothers Maurice, Thomas, and Gherardo. It is inconceivable that he would not have known about them. Perhaps it is because he was faced with the difficulty of reconciling the story of their going to Ireland with the story of Otho, that he chose to deal with one story rather than with both of them.

[33] O'Daly, p. 247.

The oldest document that contains the oldest account of the Gherardini brothers Maurice, Thomas, and Gherardo's going to Ireland, is the memorandum by B. D. Antonio d'Ottaviano di Rossellini Gherardini. B. D. in his memorandum writes:

> Ricardo [Ricordo], come del mese d'Ottobre dell' anno 1413 . passò per Firenze un Vescovo d'Ibernia Frate dell'Ordine di S. Agostino, col quale era un Prete della Chiesa Cattedrale d'Artefort, chiansato Maurizio della Famiglia Gherardini abitante nell'Isola d'Ibernia ; e cercando egli in Firenze di qualcheduno, che fosse stato in quelle parti, trovò Nicola di Lucadi Feo Stato già mercante nella città di Landra, al quale disse, come gli antichi suoi erano del medesimo sangue de' Gherardini di Firenze ; e che però desiderava di conoscere qualcuno di cuella casa. Luca lo condusse da me, e chiamammo Ottaviano di Cacciatino, a Papi di Piero di Cacciatino de' Gherardini. Riconobbeci primieramente questo Maurizio per suoi consanguinei, e dell' essere loro in Ibernia ci disse così. Che gran tempo fa Tommaso, Gherardo, e Maurizio de' Gherardini uscita di Firenze per le discordie civili, si trovarono con il Re d'Inghilterra all' acquisto dell'Isola d'Ibernia, alla quale impresa avendolo seruito con fede, e molto valore, furono lasciati col donativo di molte Signorie in quell' Isola Presidenti. Del quale acquisto, opera, e valore de' detti Gherardini, disse esserne fatta menzione in una Cronica, chiamata la Rossa, che é nella città d'Emerlic ; e che questi dipoi sonomoltiplicati in molti Signori, e Baroni che hannogran numero de' sudditi. Disse ancora, che quel tempo ci era principalmente di Gherardo un' altro Gherardo Conte di Childaria; di Tomasso un' altro Tomasso Conte di Desmonde; e di Maurizio cinque Baroni.[34]

[34] B. D. Antonio d'Ottaviano di Rossellini Gherardini, *Memorandum*, ed. Eugenio Gamurrini, in "Famiglia Gherardina," *Istoria Genealogica, Delle Famiglie Nobili, Toscane, Et Vmbre [Umbria]*, Volume Secondo (Nella Stamperia di Guccio Nauesi, 1671), p. 111.

The translation of the above excerpt is given in Meehan's Appendix thus:

> I recollect that, in the month of October, in the year 1413, there passed through Florence an Irish bishop, a monk of the Order of St. Augustin, and with him an Irish priest, of the cathedral church of Ardfert, called 'Maurice,' who was of the family of the Gherardini settled in that island. This priest, seeking for some one who had been in his country, made the acquaintance of Nicholas di Lucca, who at one time had been a merchant in the city of London, to whom he mentioned that his ancestors were of the same blood as the Gherardini of Florence, and that, therefore, he was most desirous of knowing some member of that house. Lucca conducted him to me, and we introduced him to Octaviano di Cacciatino, and to Papi di Piero di Cacciatino de' Gherardini. This Maurice at once acknowledged us for his relations, and gave us the following account of their status in Ireland. [']A long time ago, Thomas[,] Gerald, or 'Gherardo,' and Maurice Gherardini, having left Florence on account of the civil dissensions there, accompanied the King of England to the conquest of Ireland. Having served in this undertaking with fidelity and great valour, they were left as his governors in that island, and rewarded with the gift of many lordships. Of the possessions acquired by the Gherardini, their valour and feats of arms, he told us mention was made in a chronicle called 'La Rossa,' which is now in the city of Emerlie (Limerick) ; and that the three brothers afterwards multiplied into many lords and barons, who have a great many subjects. He also mentioned that, at this time, their chief representatives were of Gherardo, another Gherardo, Earl of Kildare ; of Thomas, another Thomas, Earl of Desmond ; and of Maurice, five barons.'[35]

[35] O'Daly, pp. 246-247.

That is the entire memorandum by B. D., which, again, is contained in the manuscript of Canon Nicholas Gherardini's book of memoirs.

The second oldest writing that mentions the story of the three Gherardini brothers' going to Ireland, is that of Cristoforo Landino, in the preface to his *Dante con Comento del Landino*, a commentary on *The Divine Comedy* by Dante. Cristoforo, speaking of the Gherardini brothers Gherardo, Thomas, and Maurice, writes, in Old or Middle Italian:

> Erono [Erano] i ighilterra [inghilterra] tre frategli Gherardo, Thoaso [*sic*], e Mauritio [*sic*] de lantichissima famiglia de gherardini di Fioreza madati i exilio p [sic] discesioi civili. Questi nelacqsto [*sic*] [Questi ne l'acquisto] d'hibernia isola no molto minore d'ighilterra [d'inghilterra] fi propta e sifracha e fedele opa p [*sic*] storono al re d'ighilterra [d'inghilterra] : che sobiogata [*sic*] lisola [l'isola] furono ifgniti [*sic*] della Signoria di tutta la ptepiana [britannia?] di qlla [quella] dove sono molti popoli. Et anchora ne tepi nri [*sic*] resto vi e discedeti signori e maxie el cote di Chaldaria [Kildare] : e cote di dicimone [Desmond]. Ne no e hano mutato ne isegne de gli antichi gherardini. No solameta nelle cose gradi e semp [*sic*] [sempre] stata excellete qsta [sic] [questa] rep. Ma anchora nelle mioriba [*sic*] diostro generosita. Vuole esser detta Floretia.[36] [Brackets added.]

This passage by Cristoforo Landino[37] is also translated in Meehan's Appendix:

[36] Cristoforo Landino, *Dante con Comento del Landino* [*Commentary on Dante*], First published 1481. (Miser Bernadino, 1521), p. 11.

[37] In Meehan's Appendix his name is spelled 'Christofano Sandino.'

> There were in England three brothers, Thomas, Gerald, and Maurice, of the very ancient family of the Gherardini, of Florence, who were exiled on account of the civil dissensions. These brothers, at the time of the invasion of Ireland (an island not much smaller than England) afforded such bold, ready, and devoted service to the King of England, that, when it was conquered, they were rewarded with the lordship of all Ireland, where there is a large population. In our time their descendants still retain their lordships, and particularly the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Desmond, who have not changed the names or armorial bearings of the ancient Gherardini of Florence.[38]

Cristoforo Landino wrote the above anecdote in, or a little before, 1481, the year in which his *Commentary* was published—about 68 years *after* B. D. had met the Irish priest named Maurice,[39] and decades *after* B. D. had recorded, in his memorandum, the account of his meeting that priest. Cristoforo's anecdote of the Gherardini brothers' accompanying the king of England to the conquest of Ireland, which exactly parallels B. D.'s account of the three brothers, would not exist if B. D. had not recorded the story of the three brothers in his memorandum, which was first published in his own book of memoirs, and then second published in the book of memoirs by Canon Nicholas Gherardini. The same is true of all the other writers to have come after B. D. and to have written similar accounts of the three brothers. They all got their information from B. D. Therefore, in dealing with the story of the brothers, and in trying to straighten it out and reconcile it with the story of Otho, we need deal only with what B. D. said about them,

[38] O'Daly, pp. 247-248.

[39] O'Daly, p. 246.

Landino and the rest having merely repeated in their works what B. D. had written decades earlier.

Note that the men in the Isles who wrote about the Tuscan origin of the Geraldines mention Otho (Other, Otterus, Ether), but do not mention Thomas, Maurice, or Gherardo; and that all the men in Italy who wrote about the brothers Maurice, Thomas, and Gherardo as having been the ancestors of the earls of Kildare, of the earls of Desmond, and progenitors of many barons, never mention Otho, but only Gherardo, Maurice, and Thomas. How could this discrepancy between the accounts given by the men in the Isles and those given by the men in Italy have arisen? B. D., the source of the Italian version of the story, says he learned of the names of the three Gherardini brothers Maurice, Gherardo, and Thomas, and of their going to Ireland, from that Irish priest named Maurice, who had come to Florence in 1413 with a bishop.[40] I think the answer to how this discrepancy arose lies with the Irish priest.

It is little known, in both Ireland and Italy, or completely unknown in both countries, as well as in England, and always has been, that Maurice, Thomas, and Gherardo had three other brothers, one named Cece, one named Uguccione, and one named Ottaviano.[41] We need not concern ourselves with Cece and Uguccione; but we must not ignore Ottaviano. We must not ignore him because it is highly likely that he is the Otterus mentioned by Russell, the Ether mentioned by O'Daly, the Other, or Otho, mentioned by Lord Kildare, and the Other named as father of Walter in Domesday; and that he

[40] O'Daly, p. 246.

[41] Eugenio Gamurrini, "Famiglia Gherardina," *Istoria Genealogica, Delle Famiglie Nobili, Toscane, Et Vmbre [Umbria]*, Volume Secondo (Nella Stamperia di Guccio Nauesi, 1671), p. 118.

accompanied his three brothers Maurizio, Tommaso, and Gherardo to England. The Irish priest apparently did not know that Maurizio (Maurice), Tommaso (Thomas), and Gherardo (Gerald) had a brother named Ottaviano, who was almost certainly known simply as Otto or Otta (pronounced Ottah—Other), just as men in Italy today who bear the name Ottaviano are known as Otta or Otto. We know that Maurizio, Tommaso, and Gherardo had a brother named Ottaviano, thanks to the work of Eugenio Gamurrini.

Maurice the Irish priest, talking with the Gherardinis in Florence in 1413 about events that had occurred hundreds of years earlier, imparted the oral tradition of his family in Ireland to B. D. and the others; but not knowing the names of all the Gherardini brothers, and confusing the conquest of England that the brothers evidently participated in with the conquest of Ireland that their descendants and namesakes participated in, he gave B. D. too little information and bits of inaccuracies about the Gherardini brothers and their adventures, and too confused an account of what had actually occurred after the brothers had left Tuscany, for B. D. to make a record of the account that would be in accord with what the chroniclers in the Isles, and specifically those in Ireland, would later write about the Tuscan origin of the Geraldines. Some of the family back in the Isles, in Ireland, however, never forgot about Otto, or Otta, that is, Ottaviano, also known as Otho, Other, Otterus, and Ether. The Irish priest, on the other hand, had perhaps never learned of his name, or, if he had, he forgot it when he arrived in Tuscany and met with B. D. I incline to think that the priest had never heard of Otta. Maurice the priest, though of the same family, may have been descended from a lineage only distantly related to lineages

with descendants who remembered Otho (Other, Otter, Otto, etc.). Three hundred fifty years is a long time, and any oral tradition that lasts that long is bound to succumb to corruption, to have omissions and additions, though its general outline may continue to be, more or less, a generally accurate reflection of the events that took place and of the names of the ancestors that participated in them.

The Gherardini brothers Ottaviano, Maurizio, Gherardo, and Tommaso, who were all born in Florence, and who, if we accept what all the various writers say, had left Tuscany owing to civil dissensions there, could not have participated in the conquest of England in 1066 if the years of birth that Gamurrini gives in his genealogical tree of the Gherardini family are accurate estimates.[42] If they are accurate estimates, then the brothers may have been of ages appropriate enough to have made their participation in the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169 possible (but not probable). If, however, it was the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169 that the brothers participated in after leaving *Florence*, we would be forced to seek another explanation for the lands held by Walter, son of Other (Otter, Otho, Otto, Otta, Ottaviano, etc.), in England after the conquest of 1066, that is, in 1086. It is impossible that the brothers could have participated in both conquests. They would have been very old men, to say the least, in 1169 if they had participated in the conquest of England in 1066. Since it is a matter of fact that Other's son Walter held many lands in England in 1086,[43] and since Other, or Otto, was, of course, of the same generation with his brothers Maurizio, Tommaso, and Gherardo, all of whom

[42] Eugenio Gamurrini, "Famiglia Gherardina," p. 118.

[43] Round, p. 122.

were, again, born in Florence, it must have been the invasion of England in 1066 that these brothers participated in, and it must have been their descendants and namesakes, as pointed out above, that participated in the invasion of Ireland in 1169. If we accept that the Walter that held lands in England after 1066 as indicated in the Domesday Survey of 1086 was, in fact, son of Ottaviano Gherardini, brother of Maurizio, Tommaso, and Gherardo, we must conclude that the birth year estimates given by Gamurrini are off by a considerable number of years. And judging by the birth years Gamurrini gives, I consider it likely he is way off. Gamurrini tells us that the most distant known ancestor of the Gherardinis—Rainerio—was born about 910. I have no problem with that birth year estimate. Next he tells us that Ramberto, son of Rainerio above, was born about 950; and that Rainerio, son of Ramberto, was born about 990. Thirty years later Rainerio, son of Ramberto, had a son named Gherardo, born in 1020. This Gherardo, thirty years later, had a son named Cece, in 1050. Cece, a whole forty years later, had a son named Uguccione, born in 1090. Thirty years later, in 1120, Uguccione had a son named Ottaviano. Ottaviano in 1150 had a son named Gherardino, and it was this Gherardino who was the father of the brothers Maurizio, Ottaviano, or Otto or Otta (Other), Tommaso, Gherardo, Cece, and Uguccione.

Considering how soon boys became men in these early times, and how young they usually were when they began to have families of their own, I think it is safe to say that the years that Gamurrini gives are in need of major adjustments. Taking 910 as the birth year of the most distant known ancestor Rainerio, and adding to it sixteen years, we get the year of 926, which we may say is more likely to have been closer to the year of the birth

of Rainerio's son, Ramberto, than the year of 950 that Gamurrini gives. The son of Ramberto, then, named Rainerio, may have been born about 942; and Gherardo, son of Rainerio, may have been born about 960. Cece, Gherardo's son, was perhaps born about 978; and Cece's son Uguccione may have been born about 995; the son of Uguccione was Ottaviano, who was perhaps born about 1013. Gherardino, son of Ottaviano, was perhaps born about 1031. The sons of Gherardino were Ottaviano (Otto, Otta), Maurizio, Tommaso, Gherardo, Cece, and Uguccione, the oldest of whom could well have been born about 1047 and have been nineteen years old in 1066; the younger brothers could have been eighteen, seventeen, sixteen, fifteen, and fourteen; and at these ages in those days they would all have been regarded as men, and fit for battle. They may even have been a little older than those ages in 1066 if Rainerio himself, the most distant known ancestor, was born a little earlier than 910, such as in, for example, 905 or 900. These adjusted dates are of course estimates, just as those given by Gamurrini are. But these adjusted dates are far more likely to be a reflection of reality than are the ones in Gamurrini's Gherardini genealogical tree.

Taking into account all the things that have been written and said in the past five hundred years about the origin of the Geraldines by competent honest men, both in the Isles and in Italy, as well as the new arguments and facts that I have made in this paper or brought to light, and the weight of the testimonies in favor of their being descended from the Gherardini of Florence, I think we may safely conclude that the number of Gherardini brothers that left Florence and participated in a conquest, that is, in the conquest of England in 1066, and went

on to be the progenitors of the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, and of other families in the Isles, was not three, but four, their names Ottaviano (Otto, Otta, Other, Otho, Otterus, 'Ether,' 'Etter'), Maurizio, Gherardo, and Tommaso.

Ottaviano Gherardini, then, if we accept the above, is the Other named as the father of Walter in the Domesday Book. Walter Fitz Other married Beatrice,[44] and Walter and Beatrice were the parents of at least six children, one of whom was Gerald de Windsor, who married Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of Deheubarth, South Wales, also known as king of South Wales.

Gerald de Windsor and Princess Nest were the parents of a number of children, but the ones that matter for the purposes of this paper were William Fitz Gerald and Maurice Fitz Gerald. It was this Maurice that had participated in the conquest of Ireland in 1169. And it was, obviously, this Maurice that the Irish priest who met with B. D. Antonio had confused with the Maurice, or Maurizio, that had left Florence shortly before 1066 with his brothers Ottaviano, Tommaso, and Gherardo.

William Fitz Gerald married Catherine de Kingsley, and with her had seven sons and one daughter. Their sons were Odo, Raymond (nicknamed Le Gros), Sylvester, Henry, William, John (ancestor of the Keatings of Ireland), and Griffin; their daughter was named Mabel.[45]

Raymond Le Gros accompanied his uncle Maurice Fitz Gerald, brother of William Fitz Gerald, to the conquest of

---

[44] Round, p. 123.

[45] Miss Hickson, "Ardfert Friary and the Fitzmaurices, lords of Kerry," Part II, The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Volume VI—Fifth Series, pp. 227-239 (University Press, Dublin, 1896), p. 230.

Ireland with Robert Fitz Stephen, the half brother of Maurice Fitz Gerald;[46] and John Keating, brother of Raymond Le Gros, must have taken part in the conquest as well, since he is, and has always been, regarded as the progenitor of the Keatings of Ireland. It is hard to imagine that John, who was nicknamed Keating (from Gaelic *Céitinn*), would not have accompanied his brother Raymond to Ireland with Maurice their uncle. The Norman invasion of Ireland began on the first of May in 1169.

John's nickname is peculiar. Since he was not Irish, it is all the more interesting that he came to bear a nickname of Gaelic origin. It is also interesting to note that the name Céitinn is the Gaelic form of the name of the month of May, which in Irish myth is connected with fire:

> The traces of fire worship in our November customs are but few and obscure. It is far different with May. May seems to have been specially connected with the sun, being the 'beginning of summer.' This indeed was the meaning of the old Gaelic name of May, Ceiteamain, still used in Highland Scotland in the form Céitinn. The modern Irish name is Bealtaine, which the old writers explain as 'fire of Bel,' or Baal. Whether or not this is the meaning is not quite certain, but the name seems to contain the word 'fire' anyhow.[47] – Reverend E. O'Growney, *Hallowe'en Memories*

Since Céitinn (Keating) was not a hereditary surname (or a hereditary given name) that John inherited, there being no example of it among any of his ancestors or relatives, it must in fact have been a nickname for him (just as Le Gros was a

[46] Russell, p. 362.

[47] Rev. E. O'Growney, "Hallowe'en Memories," Donahoe's Magazine, July 1898 to December 1898, Volume XL, pp. 407-412 (Donahoe's Magazine Company, Boston, 1898), p. 410.

nickname for his brother), and it must have had something to do with fire. Since Céitinn is a Gaelic word, it was most likely an Irishman that was responsible for first associating Céitinn with John. It is no stretch of the imagination to think that this may have been what actually happened; that is to say, John was probably given the nickname of Keating by an Irishman. This is quite possible, or probable, because these men who undertook to invade Ireland were in part motivated to do so by a king in Ireland, Dermot MacMurrough, who wanted to destroy Roderick O'Connor, king of Ireland.[48] Perhaps John got his nickname of Céitinn (Keating) from one of Dermot's men, or perhaps from King Dermot himself, either at the time of the invasion, or at some point in time after it. In any case, we are forever left to speculate on the origin of Keating as a nickname for John, though there is, as shown below, the story of the boar attack.

If John Keating was, in fact, the ancestor of all the Keatings in Ireland, or at least all the early Keatings, then the eminent Irish historian Geoffrey Keating was quite probably descended from John:

> Doctor [Geoffrey] Keating himself traces his lineage to the distinguished family of that name, whose various branches held high rank and large possessions in the Counties of Wexford, Kildare, Carlow, Waterford, Tipperary and Cork. According to the traditions of the [Keating] family, adopted and, so to say, legalised by the books of Heraldry in Ireland, the founder of the house [of Keating], whose original name is now unknown, was one of the pioneers of the Norman invaders, who kindled the beacon fire that lit the way of Fitzstephens into Cuan-an-Bhainbh. The story goes,

[48] Kildare, p. 5.

> that as he lay by his watchfire, a wild boar chancing to prowl that way, was proceeding to attack him, until frightened by the sparkling of the fire, when he fled in dismay. The watcher, thus providentially saved, adopted for his crest a wild boar rampant, rushing through a brake, with the motto, 'fortis et fidelis,' and his name became, we are not told how, Keating or Keting, from the Irish words, 'Cead tinne,' 'first fire.'[49]
>
> As early as the year 1179, only ten years after the landing of Fitzstephens, we find the name 'Halis Keting,' a subscribing witness to a grant to Dunbrody Abbey by Henry de Moutmorencie. This fact, in the absence of other evidence, would be sufficiently conclusive, against the assumption that Keating was a corruption of the Norman name, 'Etienne,' for no such corruption had taken place at that early date, nor did the invaders hold familiar intercourse with the Irish [...][50]
>
> 'Halis Keting' was undoubtedly the founder of the house. He received large grants of land. His principal estate and residence was Baldwinstown, in Wexford. His descendants, being in connection, if not kindred, with the Geraldine, extended their sway over many counties, and were distinguished for hospitality and courage.[51] [Brackets added.]

First we are told that the original name of the founder of the house of Keating is now unknown; then we are told that Halis Keting was undoubtedly the founder of the Keating house. Halis Keting was connected with, and evidently related to, the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, of Ireland. Halis was, however, a woman, Halis Keating; and doubtless she was a relative of the Geraldines, a relative through marriage, a marriage to John

---

[49] Michael Doheny, "Memoir of the Reverend Geoffrey Keating, D. D.," in *The History of Ireland* by Geoffrey Keating, translated by John O'Mahony, pp. iii-xvi. (James B. Kirker, 1866), p. iv.

[50] Michael Doheny, "Memoir of the Reverend Geoffrey Keating, D. D.," p. iv.

[51] Doheny, p. v.

Keating. Halis is an old form of the feminine given name Alice, as in Halis of Jerusalem (Alice of Jerusalem), who was a real princess.[52] Halis Keting was Alice Keating, and Alice was doubtless the wife of John Keating, son of William Fitz Gerald and Catherine de Kingsley, and founder of the house of Keating. John was the progenitor of the oldest Keating lineage of Ireland, and the ancestor of Geoffrey Keating the historian, also known as Seathrún Céitinn, his name in Irish. John Keating was probably dead by 1179. That would explain why his name does not appear in documents where the name of Halis (Alice) does. Even if he had died by 1179, he died with issue, as is testified by his illustrious Keating lineage.

Now, some argue that the ancestors of the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, must have been Normans on the basis of the existence of Fitz in their names, but their arguments are fallacious. The Geraldines, or Gherardinis, adopted the customs and language of the inhabitants of the lands in which they settled, just as, for example, the Normans (Danish Vikings) adopted the customs and language of the inhabitants of the land that they settled in, such as French customs, French names, and the French language.

Most articles and books on the Geraldines say little about John Keating, and focus more on Maurice, Raymond, Gerald, Walter, Otto, and others. I have focused on John because one of my maternal great-great-grandmothers was a Keating; her name was Sophie Grace Helen Keating, Grace for short. Her father was Thomas John Keating, son of Martin Keating. Martin was born in Ireland. Grace Keating married Emil Amiot (Amyot), my great-great-grandfather. Emil and Grace were the parents of

[52] Berend Wispelwey, *Biographical Index of the Middle Ages* (K. G. Saur München, 2008), p. 46.

Hubert Amiot, father of Robert Amiot. Robert Amiot was the father of my mother.

I became interested in my ancestry in 2005 or so, and since that time I have documented twenty-seven lineages and numerous collateral lines, and know the names of a total of two thousand five hundred ninety-three ancestors, going back hundreds of years, and more than four hundred years in many cases. Hundreds of different surnames exist in my maternal family tree alone, of course; but not one of them is an Italian surname, not one.

The advent of DNA testing for genetic ancestry coincided with my growing interest in my ancestry; and I soon submitted a sample of my DNA to the company 'DNA Tribes' to have my DNA analyzed. I wondered, of course, whether the results of my autosomal DNA test would reflect the known origins of my ancestors and what the surnames of my ancestors indicate about their ethnic background.

After I had had my DNA tested, I had my mother submit a sample of her DNA for testing. I had also my maternal grandmother, my father, and the first-cousin of the father of my mother all submit their DNA for testing and analysis, all with the same testing company. My mother has also had her mtDNA tested, and I have had my Y-DNA tested.

The results of the DNA test of the first-cousin of my mother's father demonstrate the accuracy of autosomal DNA testing. That first-cousin's name is Joyce M. Amiot (née Amiot) Saleski. Joyce is the daughter of Arthur Amiot and Irene Antosik. Irene was the daughter of Polish immigrants, and she described herself as 'one hundred percent' Polish. Joyce is, therefore, half Polish through her mother. If autosomal DNA

testing through DNA Tribes were accurate, then, knowing that Joyce is thoroughly half Polish, the results of her DNA test should reflect her Polish ancestry, and Poland should be one of her strongest matches. She had her DNA first tested on 4 February 2008. Out of the seven hundred forty-two populations from around the world that the database consisted of at that time, her strongest match was with Poland.

If we did not know what the ethnic background was of Joyce's mother, and had only the results of Joyce's DNA test to give us an idea of where there are combinations of alleles most similar to the combination that Joyce inherited from her mother, we would naturally, and rightly, conclude, on the basis of her results, that the likelihood is very great that the ancestors of her mother had spent a long time in or near Poland, and were, in all probability, Polish. We do know for certain that Joyce has no paternal Polish ancestry whatsoever. We also know for certain that she has no maternal Italian ancestry whatsoever. Fortunately, with absolute certainty, we do know that Joyce's mother was 'Polish to the bone,' and the results of Joyce's DNA test reflect that Polish ancestry. The results of her DNA test demonstrate, as said above, that autosomal DNA testing is accurate.

Since Joyce is half Polish, it is easy to tell which matches in her DNA test results come, in all probability, from her mother, and which matches come, and must come, from her father, who was the brother of my mother's paternal grandfather, Hubert Amiot.

The results of Joyce's DNA test are below. Note that the date of the test is placed at the bottom of each of the pages of her

results. The first page shows what alleles she inherited from her parents.

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A reference to further information about these genetic markers is listed under Further Reading on Page 3 of this report.

Autosomal STR Profile
Joyce M. Saleski

Locus	*Allele 1*	*Allele 2*
Amel	X	X
D3S1358	16	18
TH01	9.3	9.3
D21S11	27	28
D18S51	16	17
Penta E	7	10
D5S818	10	12
D13S317	9	12
D7S820	8	10
D16S539	11	12
CSF1PO	11	12
Penta D	11	12
vWA	16	17
D8S1179	15	16
TPOX	8	12
FGA	19	22

DNA TRIBES what's your tribe?

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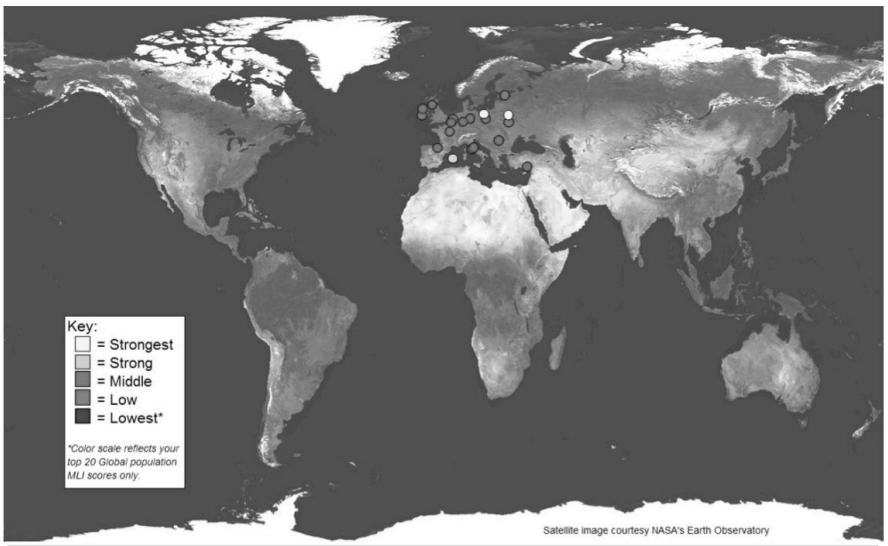

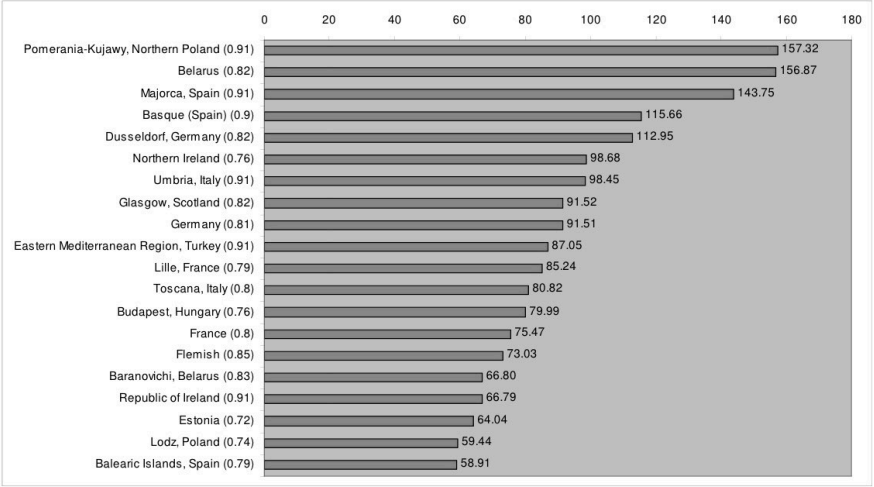

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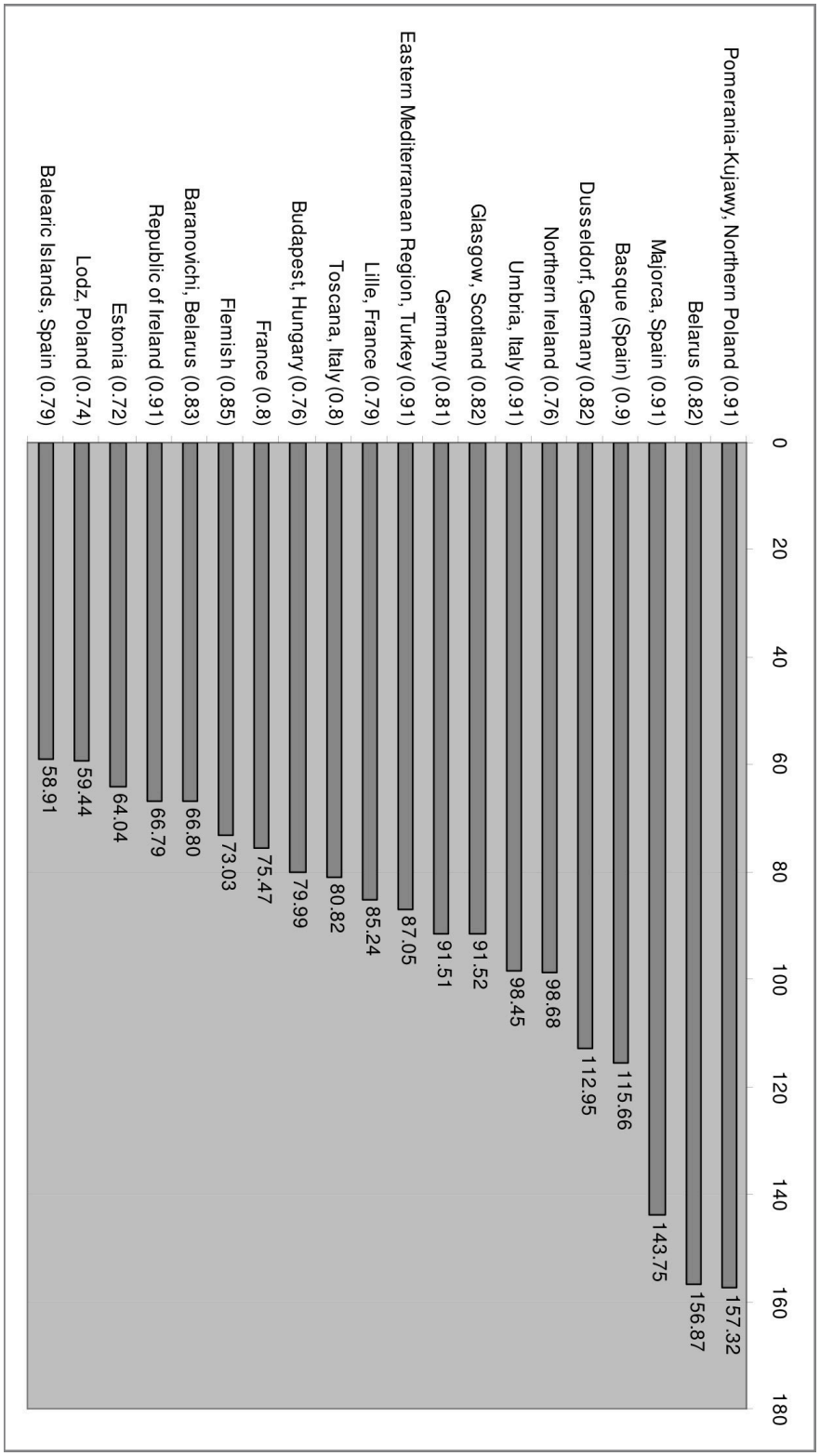
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157.32
Belarus (0.82)
156.87
Majorca, Spain (0.91)
143.75
Basque (Spain) (0.9)
115.66
Dusseldorf, Germany (0.82)
112.95
Northern Ireland (0.76)
98.68
Umbria, Italy (0.91)
98.45
Glasgow, Scotland (0.82)
91.52
Germany (0.81)
91.51
Eastern Mediterranean Region, Turkey (0.91)
87.05
Lille, France (0.79)
85.24
Toscana, Italy (0.8)
80.82
Budapest, Hungary (0.76)
79.99
France (0.8)
75.47
Flemish (0.85)
73.03
Baranovichi, Belarus (0.83)
66.80
Republic of Ireland (0.91)
66.79
Estonia (0.72)
64.04
Lodz, Poland (0.74)
59.44
Balearic Islands, Spain (0.79)
58.91
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180

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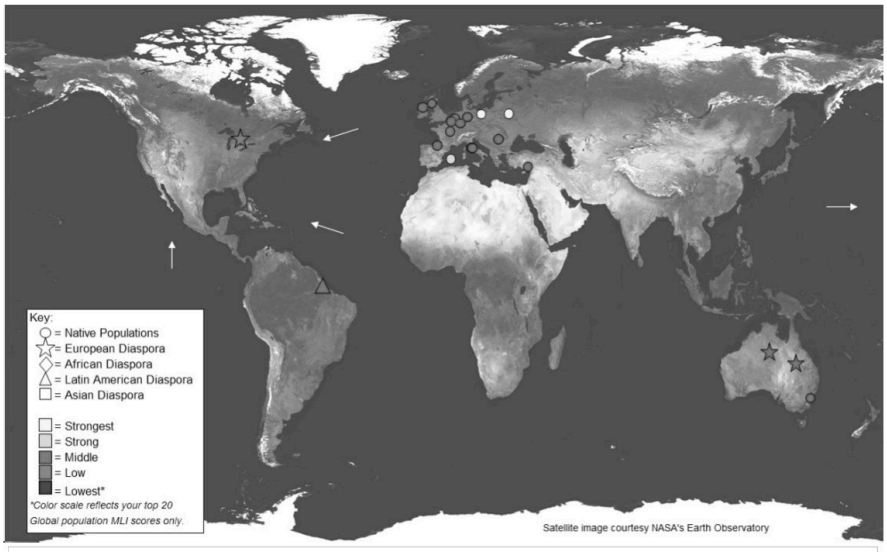
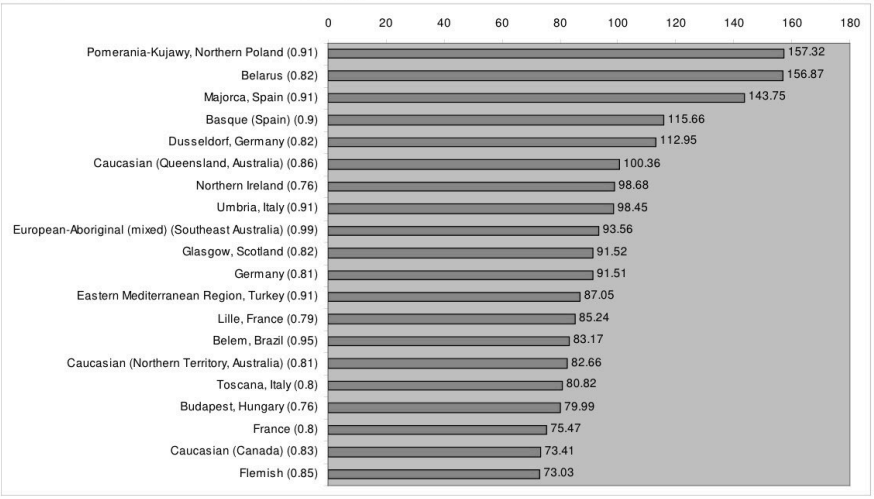
Part C: Your High Resolution Global Population Match Results





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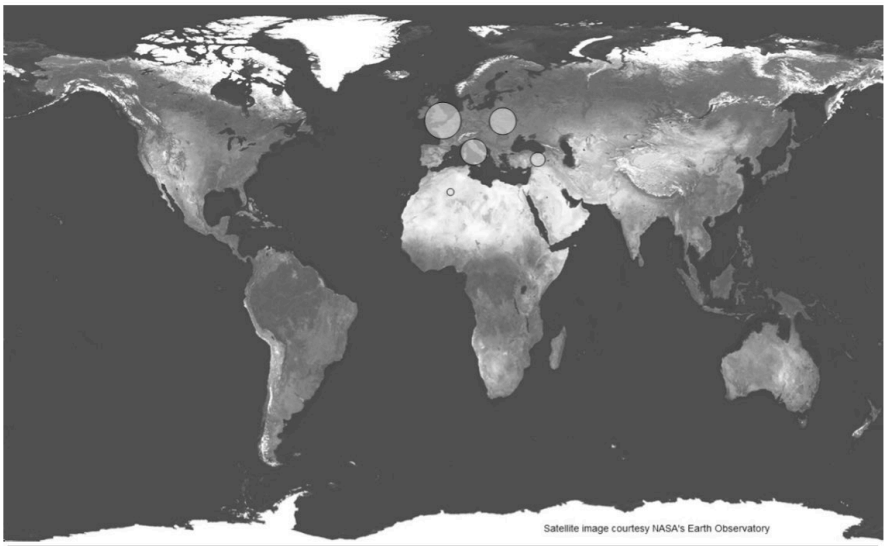
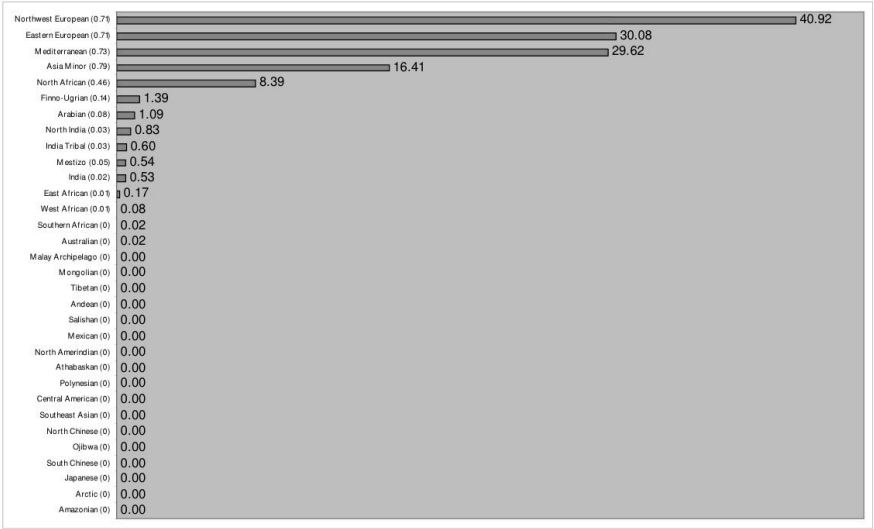
Part D: Your High Resolution World Region Match Results





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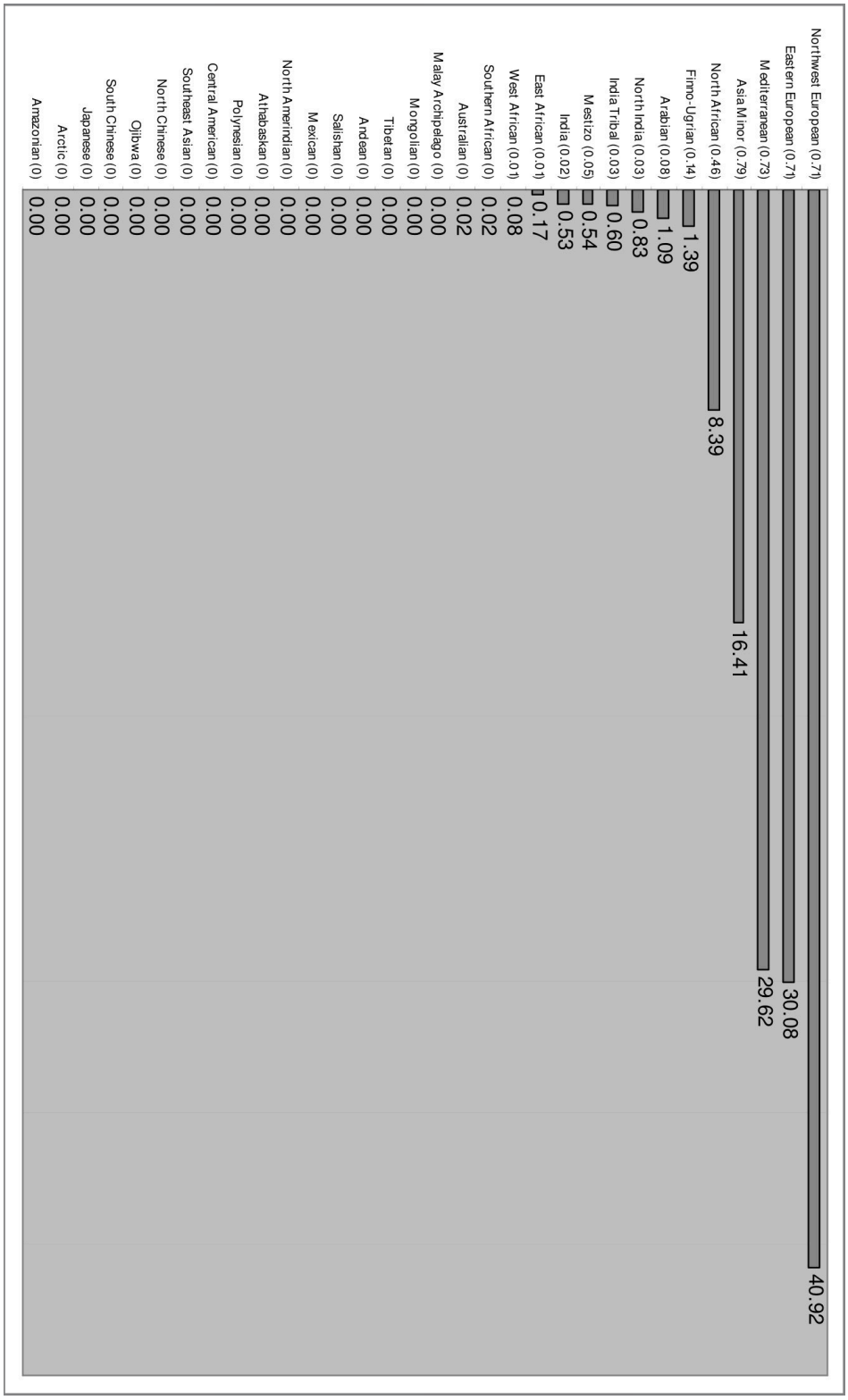
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Eastern European (0.71) 30.08
Mediterranean (0.73) 29.62
Asia Minor (0.79) 16.41
North African (0.46) 8.39
Finno-Ugrian (0.14) 1.39
Arabian (0.08) 1.09
North India (0.03) 0.83
India Tribal (0.03) 0.60
Mestizo (0.05) 0.54
India (0.02) 0.53
East African (0.01) 0.17
West African (0.01) 0.08
Southern African (0) 0.02
Australian (0) 0.02
Malay Archipelago (0) 0.00
Mongolian (0) 0.00
Tibetan (0) 0.00
Andean (0) 0.00
Salishan (0) 0.00
Mexican (0) 0.00
North Ameriindian (0) 0.00
Athabaskan (0) 0.00
Polynesian (0) 0.00
Central American (0) 0.00
Southeast Asian (0) 0.00
North Chinese (0) 0.00
Ojibwa (0) 0.00
South Chinese (0) 0.00
Japanese (0) 0.00
Arctic (0) 0.00
Amazonian (0) 0.00

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Part A: Your Genetic Profile

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A reference to further information about these genetic markers is listed under Further Reading on Page 6 of this report.

Autosomal STR Profile

9179121 JOYCE M. SALESKI

Locus	*Allele 1*	*Allele 2*
D3S1358	16	18
vWA	16	17
D16S539	11	12
CSF1PO	11	12
TPOX	8	12
D8S1179	15	16
D21S11	27	28
D18S51	16	17
D2S441	10	14
D19S433	12	
TH01	9.3	
FGA	19	22
D22S1045	15	16
D5S818	10	12
D13S317	9	12
D7S820	8	10
SE33	19	32.2
D10S1248	16	
D1S1656	14	17.3
D12S391	20	23
D2S1338	23	25
LPL	12	
F13B	10	
F13A01	5	7
Penta D	11	12
Penta C	10	11
Penta E	7	10
FES/FPS	11	12
Amelogenin	X	

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Blank spaces in the Allele 2 column mean that the value is the same as that in the Allele 1 column.

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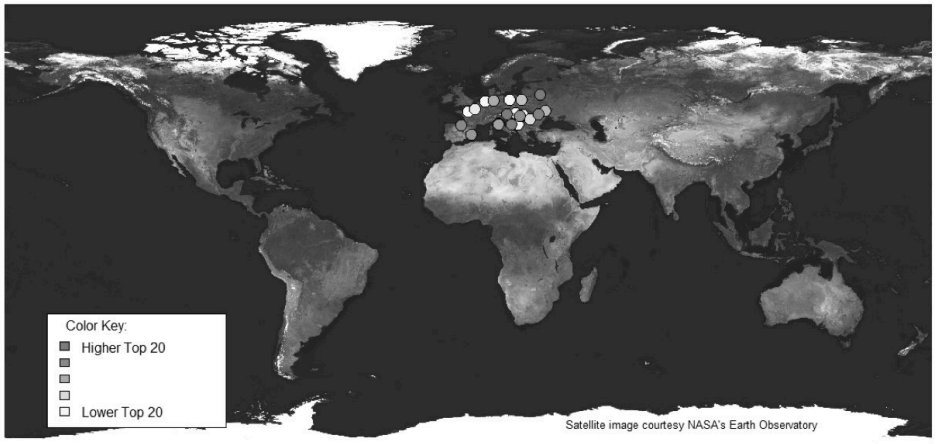

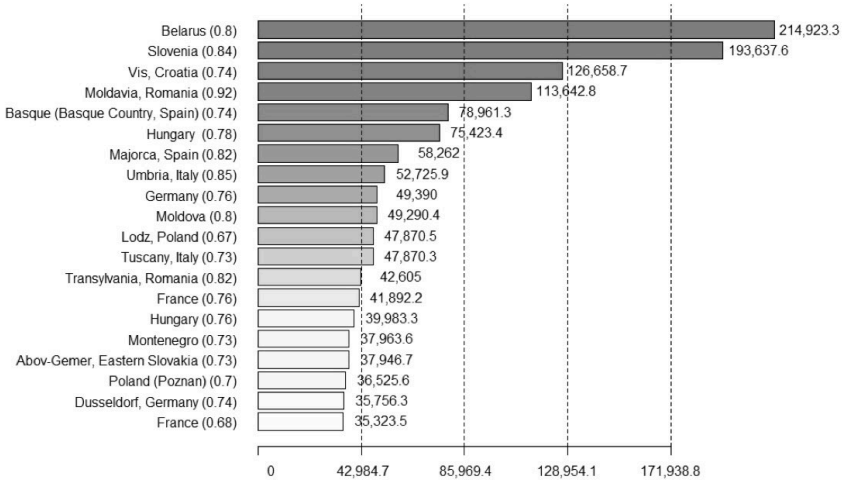

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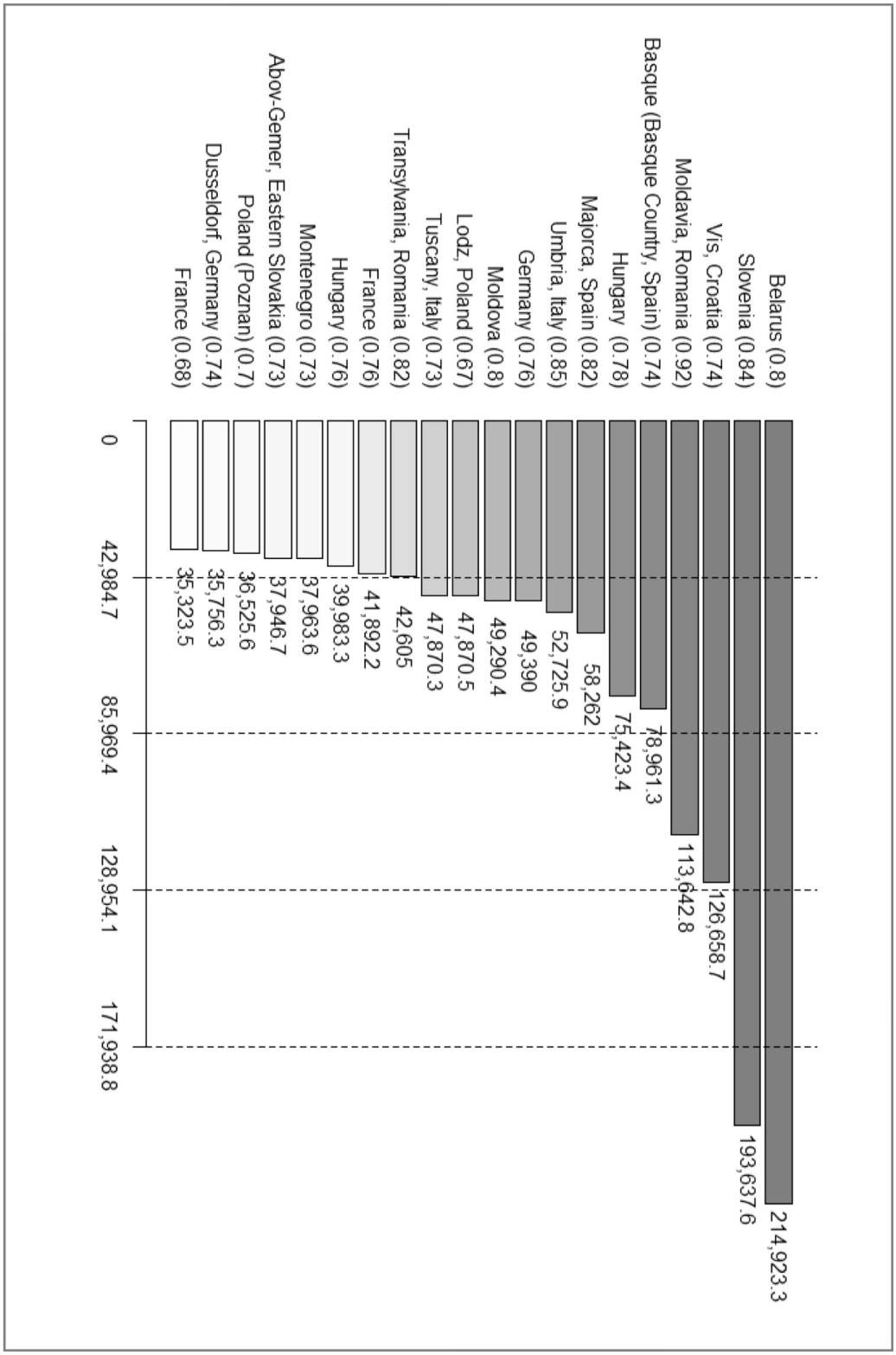
Belarus (0.8)
214,923.3
Slovenia (0.84)
193,637.6
Vis, Croatia (0.74)
126,658.7
Moldavia, Romania (0.92)
113,642.8
Basque (Basque Country, Spain) (0.74)
78,961.3
Hungary (0.78)
75,423.4
Majorca, Spain (0.82)
58,262
Umbria, Italy (0.85)
52,725.9
Germany (0.76)
49,390
Moldova (0.8)
49,290.4
Lodz, Poland (0.67)
47,870.5
Tuscany, Italy (0.73)
47,870.3
Transylvania, Romania (0.82)
42,605
France (0.76)
41,892.2
Hungary (0.76)
39,983.3
Montenegro (0.73)
37,963.6
Abov-Gemer, Eastern Slovakia (0.73)
37,946.7
Poland (Poznan) (0.7)
36,525.6
Dusseldorf, Germany (0.74)
35,756.3
France (0.68)
35,323.5
0
42,984.7
85,969.4
128,954.1
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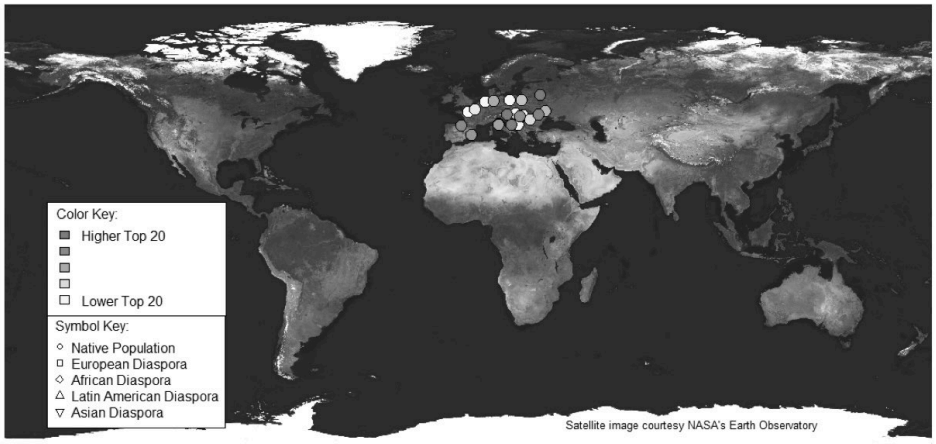

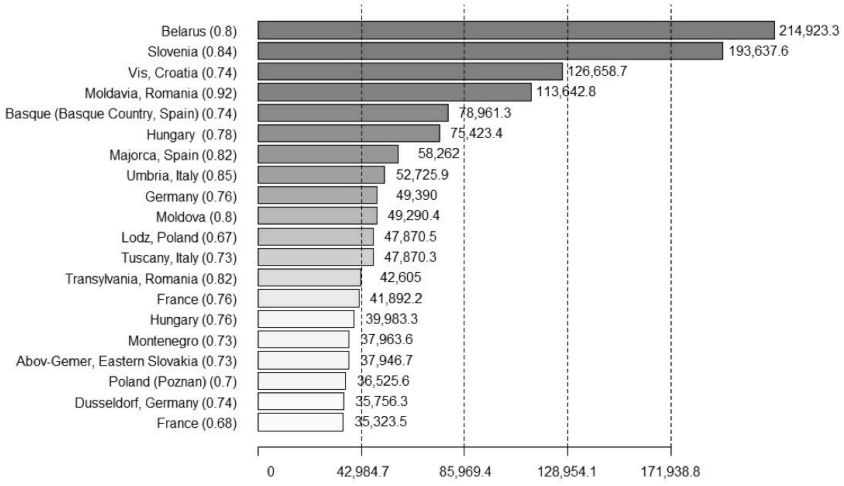

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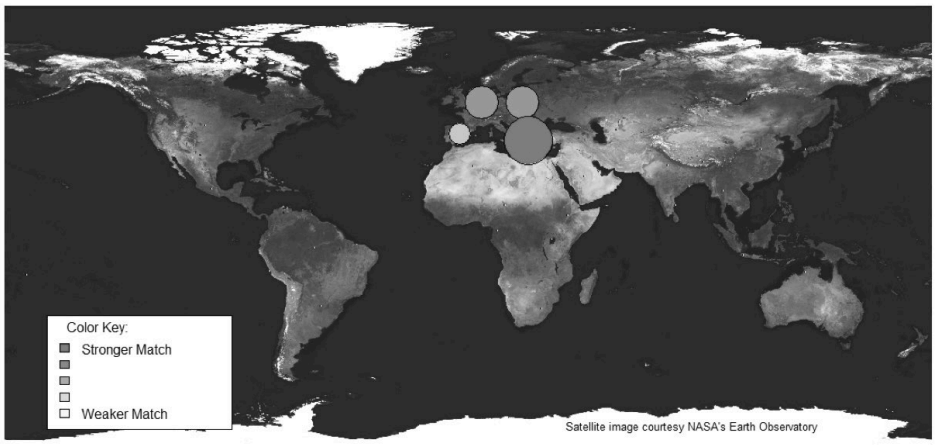

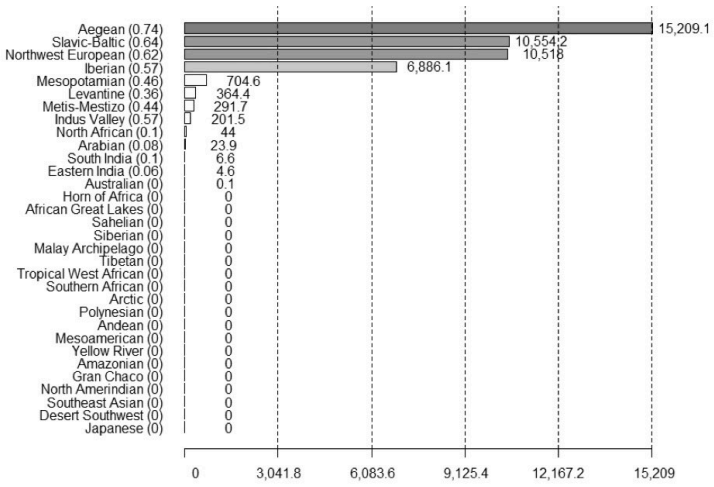

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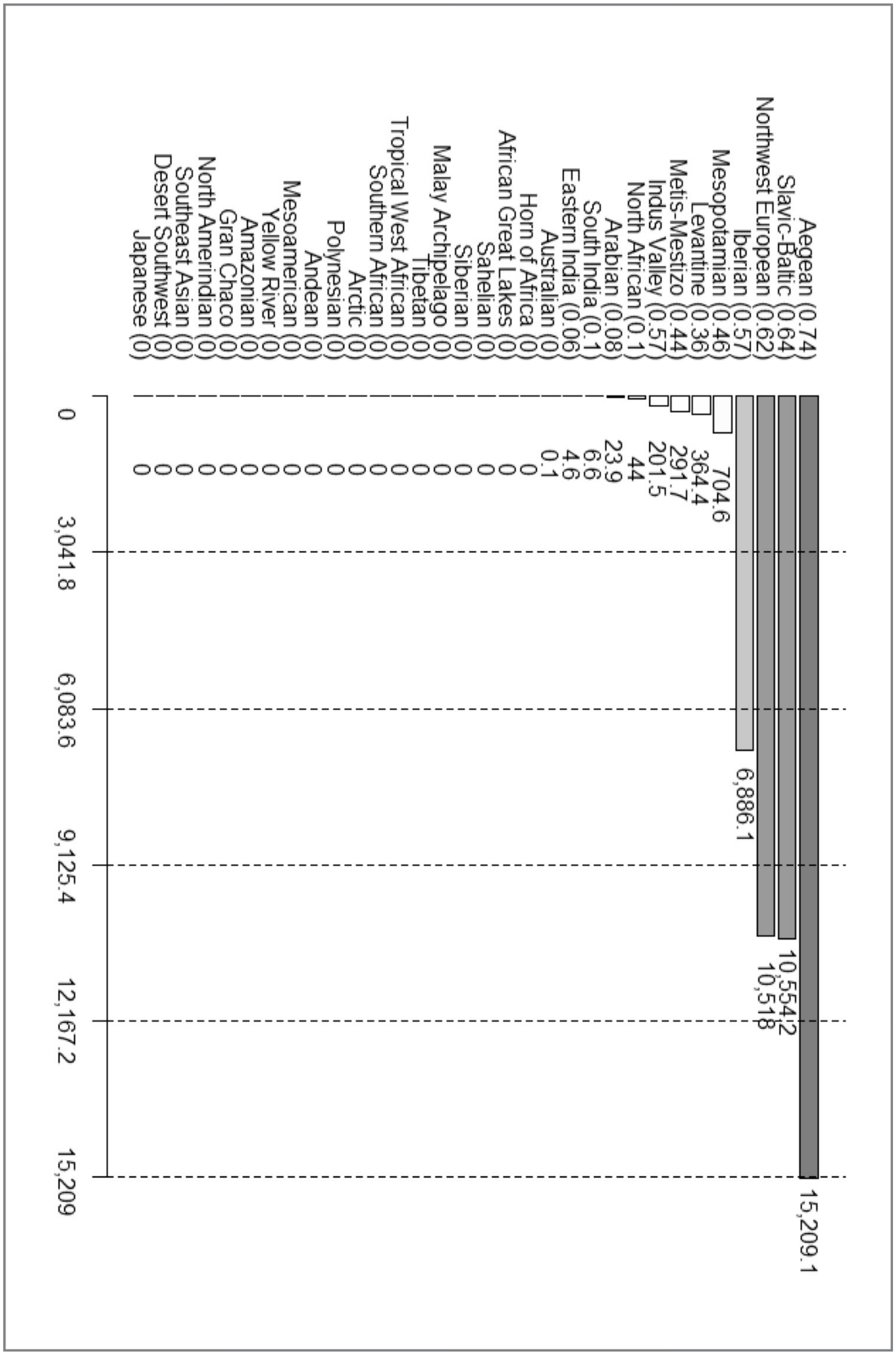
Aegean (0.74)
Slavic-Baltic (0.64)
Northwest European (0.62)
Iberian (0.57)
Mesopotamian (0.46)
Levantine (0.36)
Metis-Mestizo (0.44)
Indus Valley (0.57)
North African (0.1)
Arabian (0.08)
South India (0.1)
Eastern India (0.06)
Australian (0)
Horn of Africa (0)
African Great Lakes (0)
Sahelian (0)
Siberian (0)
Malay Archipelago (0)
Tibetan (0)
Tropical West African (0)
Southern African (0)
Arctic (0)
Polynesian (0)
Andean (0)
Mesoamerican (0)
Amazonian (0)
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Japanese (0)
15,209.1
10,554.2
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6,886.1
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364.4
291.7
201.5
44
23.9
6.6
4.6
0.1
0
3,041.8
6,083.6
9,125.4
12,167.2
15,209

CTAG TAGC AGCT GCTA

Earth Human Short Tandem Repeat Allele Frequencies Database

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EHSTRAFD - Most Probable Geographical Origin

Release 2 (Projects:303; Populations: 451; STRs:100)

Date: 25 December 2009

STR Profile

D2S1338	0	0	**FGA**	19	22	**D7S820**	8	10	**vWA**	16	17	**D18S51**	16	17
TPOX	8	12	**D5S818**	10	12	**D8S1179**	15	16	**D13S317**	9	12	**D19S433**	0	0
D3S1358	16	18	**CSF1PO**	11	12	**TH01**	9_3	9_3	**D16S539**	11	12	**D21S11**	27	28

Detailed Results

Map No.	Population	Frequency	Rank	Location	Country	Project
1	Byelorussian	1.23055791466E-02	100.00	North-Eastern Poland	Poland	**PL-0017** (2003)
2	Native American	6.76563095916E-02	54.98	Michigan	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
3	Italian	4.78327867791E-02	38.87	North-Eastern Tuscany	Italy	**IT-0010** (2001)
4	Polish	4.15135770491E-02	33.74	Central Poland	Poland	**PL-0012** (2003)
5	Romanian	3.76556745496E-02	30.60	Dobruja	Romania	**RO-0003** (2008)
6	Argentine	3.75312902741E-02	30.50	Buenos Aires	Argentina	**AR-0002** (2003)
7	Polish	3.33623502149E-02	27.11	North-Central Poland	Poland	**PL-0019** (2003)
8	Polish	3.23709937507E-02	26.31	Lodz	Poland	**PL-0023** (2007)
9	Caucasian	2.94359842235E-02	23.92	California	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
10	Polish	2.93925510233E-02	23.89	Central Poland	Poland	**PL-0016** (2003)
11	Caucasian	2.89781024562E-02	23.55	United States	United States	**US-0002** (2003)
12	Romanian	2.86750562122E-02	23.30	Transylvania	Romania	**RO-0006** (2008)
13	Bosnian	2.4726130894E-02	1 20.09	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	**BA-0001** (2003)
14	Costarican	2.43459456679E-02	19.78	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	**CR-0002** (2005)
15	Polish	2.36914703456E-02	19.25	South-Eastern Poland	Poland	**PL-0015** (2003)
16	Romanian	2.26028804412E-02	18.37	Wallachia	Romania	**RO-0007** (2008)
17	Greek	2.16975827894E-02	17.63	Greece	Greece	**GR-0003** (2003)
18	Hispanic	2.10420764961E-02	17.10	United States	United States	**US-0002** (2003)
19	African American	2.03819099242E-02	16.56	Illinois	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
20	Brazilian	2.02669494029E-02	16.47	Minas Gerais	Brazil	**BR-0010** (2008)
21	Macedonian	1.7300562457E-02	1 14.06	Macedonia	Macedonia	**MK-0001** (2005)
22	Albanian	1.63250838313E-02	13.27	Kosovo	Kosovo	**KO-0001** (2003)
23	Caucasian	1.54706538813E-02	12.57	Florida	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
24	Polish	1.52674922873E-02	12.41	North-Eastern Poland	Poland	**PL-0006** (2001)
25	Italian	1.43071811575E-02	11.63	Italy	Italy	**IT-0004** (1998)
26	Colombian	1.41829953021E-02	11.53	Boyaca	Colombia	**CO-0009** (2002)
27	Venezuelan	1.41481371705E-02	11.50	Caracas	Venezuela	**VE-0002** (2003)
28	Brazilian	1.29029379525E-02	10.49	South-Central Brazil	Brazil	**BR-0008** (2003)
29	Caucasian	1.2635177539E-02	1 10.27	Virginia	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
30	Caucasian	1.18065757397E-02	19.59	North-Eastern Spain	Spain	**ES-0018** (2003)
31	Hispanic	1.10505609332E-02	18.98	New York	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)

Note Joyce's matches with Umbria and Tuscany. They can be attributed only to her paternal ancestry. Note also her match with Turkey; it too can be attributed only to her paternal ancestry.

In the following pages are the results of the DNA test of my mother. Her father, again, was Robert Amiot, who was, as said above, the first-cousin of Joyce M. Amiot Saleski. Joyce, again, is the daughter of Arthur Amiot, son of Grace Keating; and my mother's father, Robert Amiot, was, again, the son of Hubert Amiot, son of Grace Keating.

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Part A: Your Genetic Profile

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A reference to further information about these genetic markers is listed under Further Reading on Page 6 of this report.

Autosomal STR Profile
Susan M. Pagen

Locus	*Allele 1*	*Allele 2*
Amel	X	X
D3S1358	17	19
TH01	7	9
D21S11	30	31.2
D18S51	10	16
Penta E	12	15
D5S818	11	12
D13S317	9	14
D7S820	10	12
D16S539	11	12
CSF1PO	11	12
Penta D	8	12
vWA	16	19
D8S1179	13	13
TPOX	9	11
FGA	24	25

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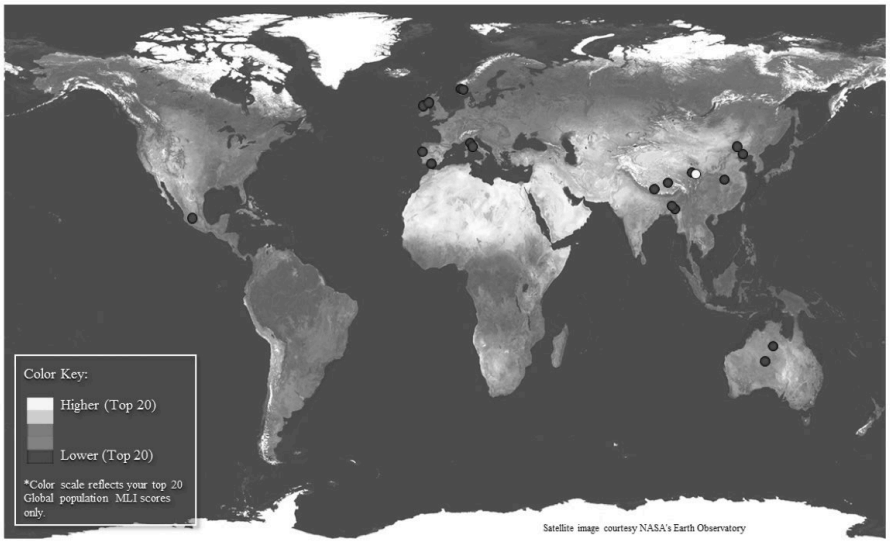
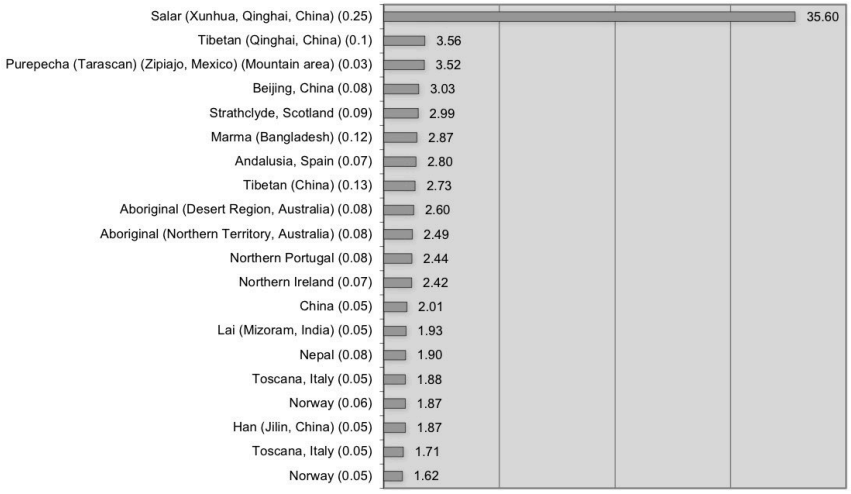
Part B: Your High Resolution Native Population Match Results





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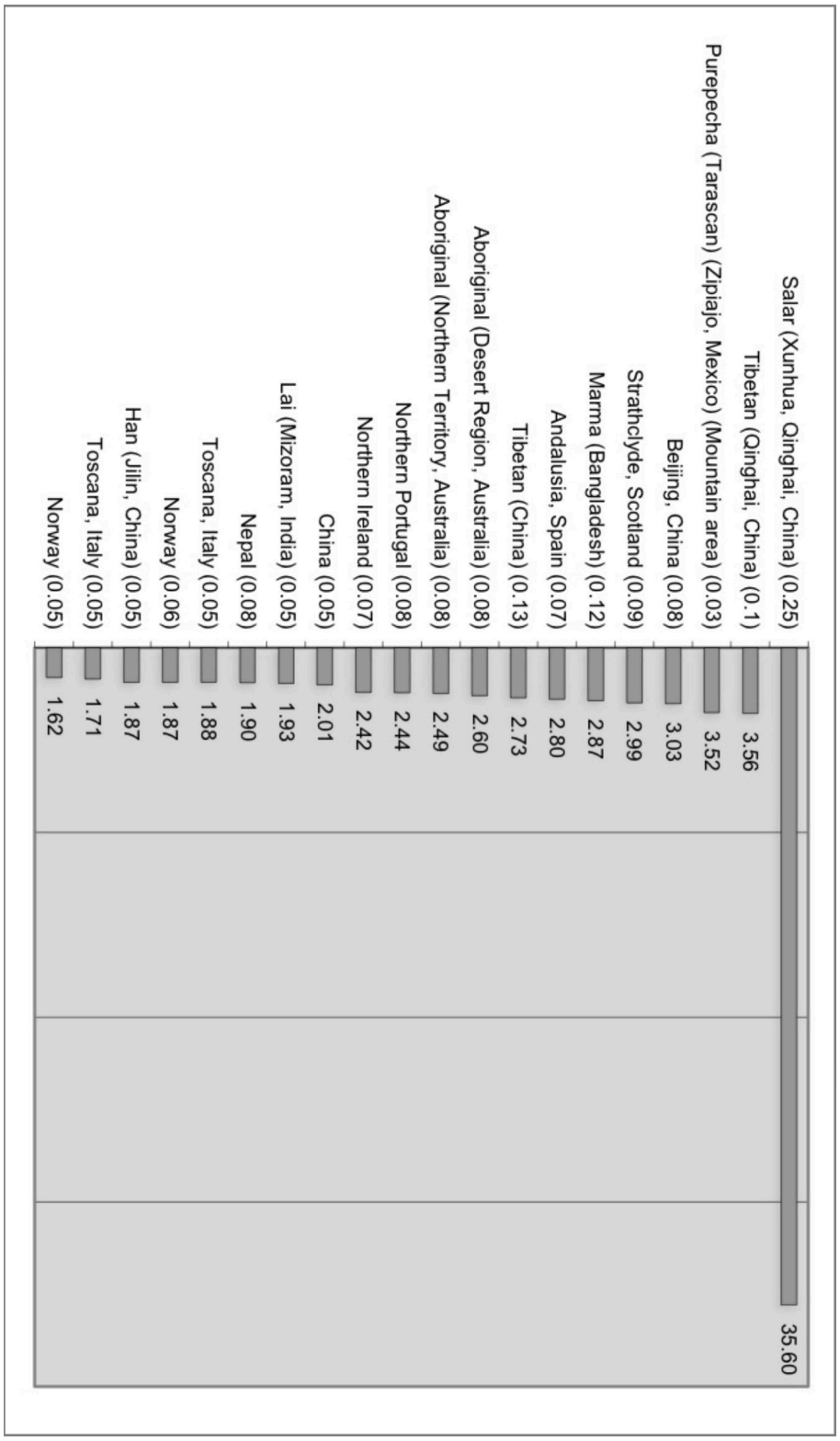
Salar (Xunhua, Qinghai, China) (0.25)
35.60
Tibetan (Qinghai, China) (0.1)
3.56
Purepecha (Tarascan) (Zipiajo, Mexico) (Mountain area) (0.03)
3.52
Beijing, China (0.08)
3.03
Strathclyde, Scotland (0.09)
2.99
Marma (Bangladesh) (0.12)
2.87
Andalusia, Spain (0.07)
2.80
Tibetan (China) (0.13)
2.73
Aboriginal (Desert Region, Australia) (0.08)
2.60
Aboriginal (Northern Territory, Australia) (0.08)
2.49
Northern Portugal (0.08)
2.44
Northern Ireland (0.07)
2.42
China (0.05)
2.01
Lai (Mizoram, India) (0.05)
1.93
Nepal (0.08)
1.90
Toscana, Italy (0.05)
1.88
Norway (0.06)
1.87
Han (Jilin, China) (0.05)
1.87
Toscana, Italy (0.05)
1.71
Norway (0.05)
1.62

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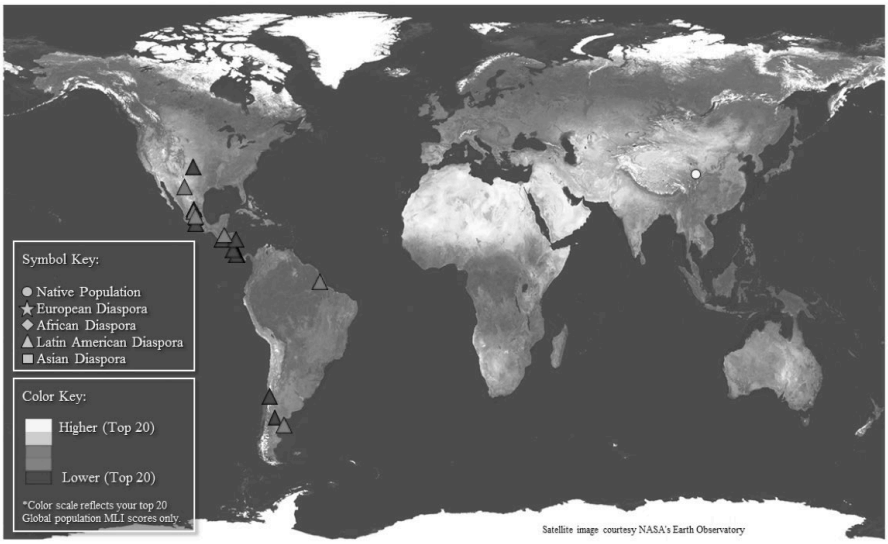
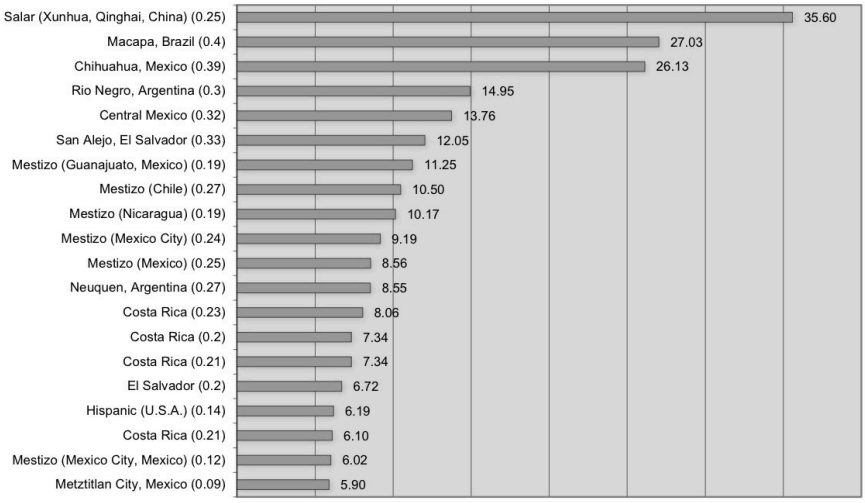
Part C: Your High Resolution Global Population Match Results





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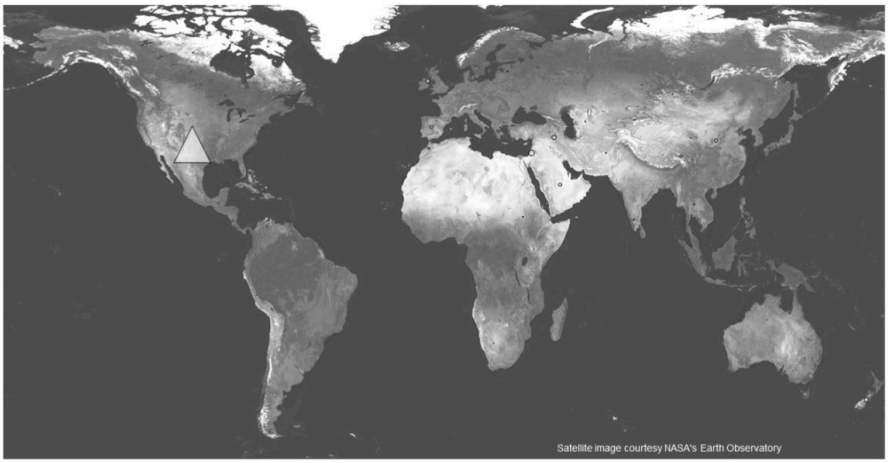
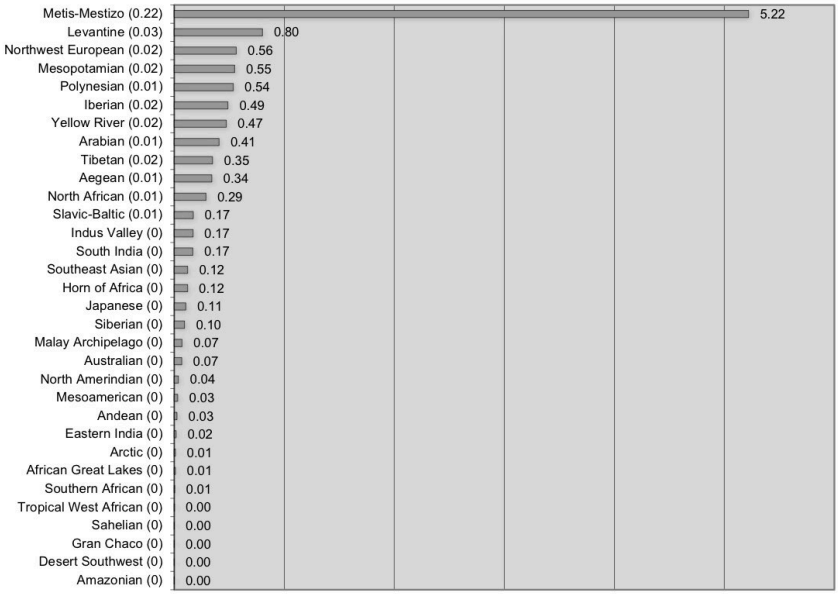
Part D: Your High Resolution World Region Match Results





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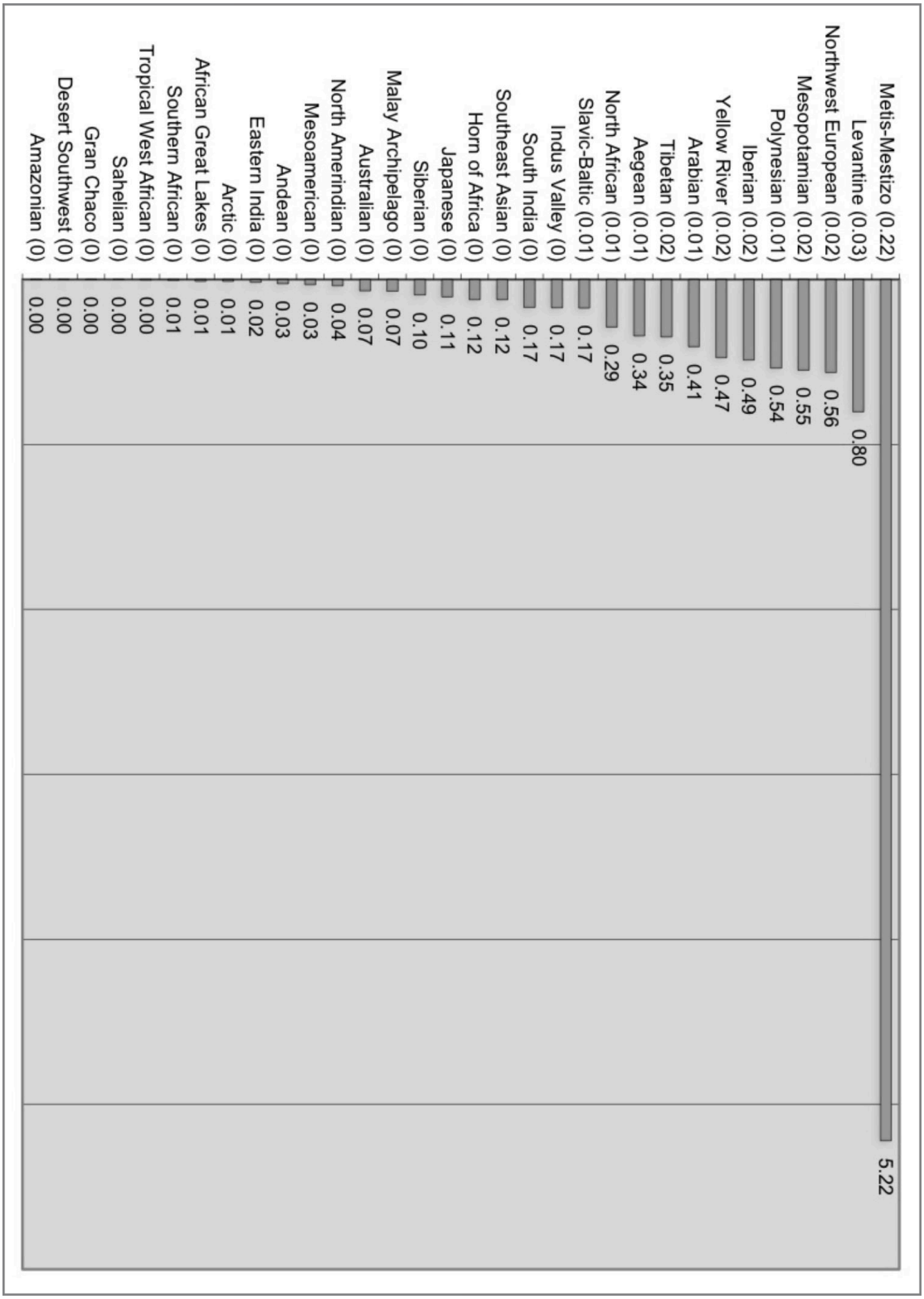
Metis-Mestizo (0.22)
5.22
Levantine (0.03)
0.80
Northwest European (0.02)
0.56
Mesopotamian (0.02)
0.55
Polynesian (0.01)
0.54
Iberian (0.02)
0.49
Yellow River (0.02)
0.47
Arabian (0.01)
0.41
Tibetan (0.02)
0.35
Aegean (0.01)
0.34
North African (0.01)
0.29
Slavic-Baltic (0.01)
0.17
Indus Valley (0)
0.17
South India (0)
0.17
Southeast Asian (0)
0.12
Horn of Africa (0)
0.12
Japanese (0)
0.11
Siberian (0)
0.10
Malay Archipelago (0)
0.07
Australian (0)
0.07
North Amerindian (0)
0.04
Mesoamerican (0)
0.03
Andean (0)
0.03
Eastern India (0)
0.02
Arctic (0)
0.01
African Great Lakes (0)
0.01
Southern African (0)
0.01
Tropical West African (0)
0.00
Sahelian (0)
0.00
Gran Chaco (0)
0.00
Desert Southwest (0)
0.00
Amazonian (0)
0.00

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Autosomal STR Profile

9143582 SUSAN M. PAGEN

Locus	*Allele 1*	*Allele 2*
D3S1358	17	19
vWA	16	19
D16S539	11	12
CSF1PO	11	12
TPOX	9	11
D8S1179	13	
D21S11	30	31.2
D18S51	10	16
D2S441	14	
D19S433	13	14
TH01	7	9
FGA	24	25
D22S1045	11	16
D5S818	11	12
D13S317	9	14
D7S820	10	12
SE33	19	24.2
D10S1248	13	15
D1S1656	11	12
D12S391	19	23
D2S1338	17	25
LPL	10	12
F13B	8	9
F13A01	4	7
Penta D	8	12
Penta C	11	13
Penta E	12	15
FES/FPS	12	13
Amelogenin	X	

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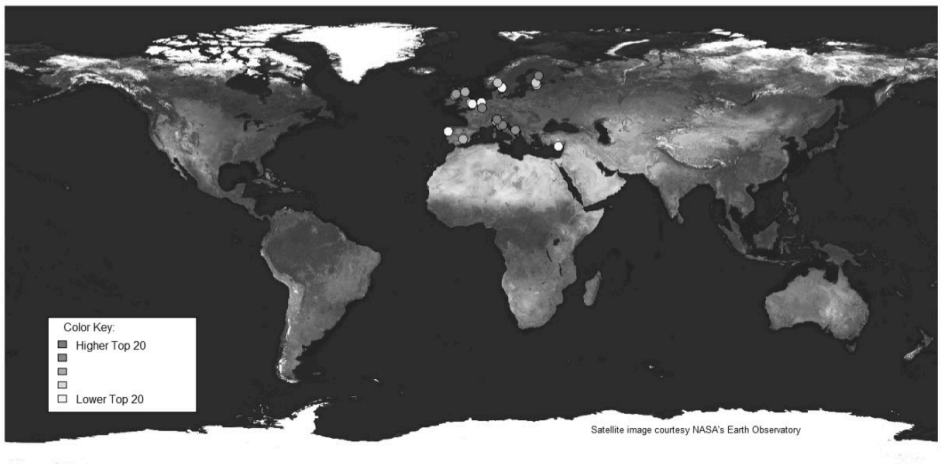
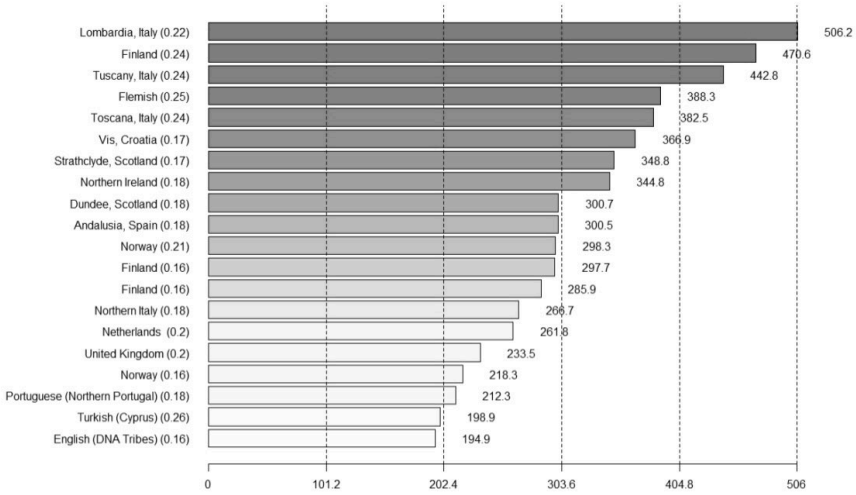
Part B: Your High Resolution Native Population Match Results





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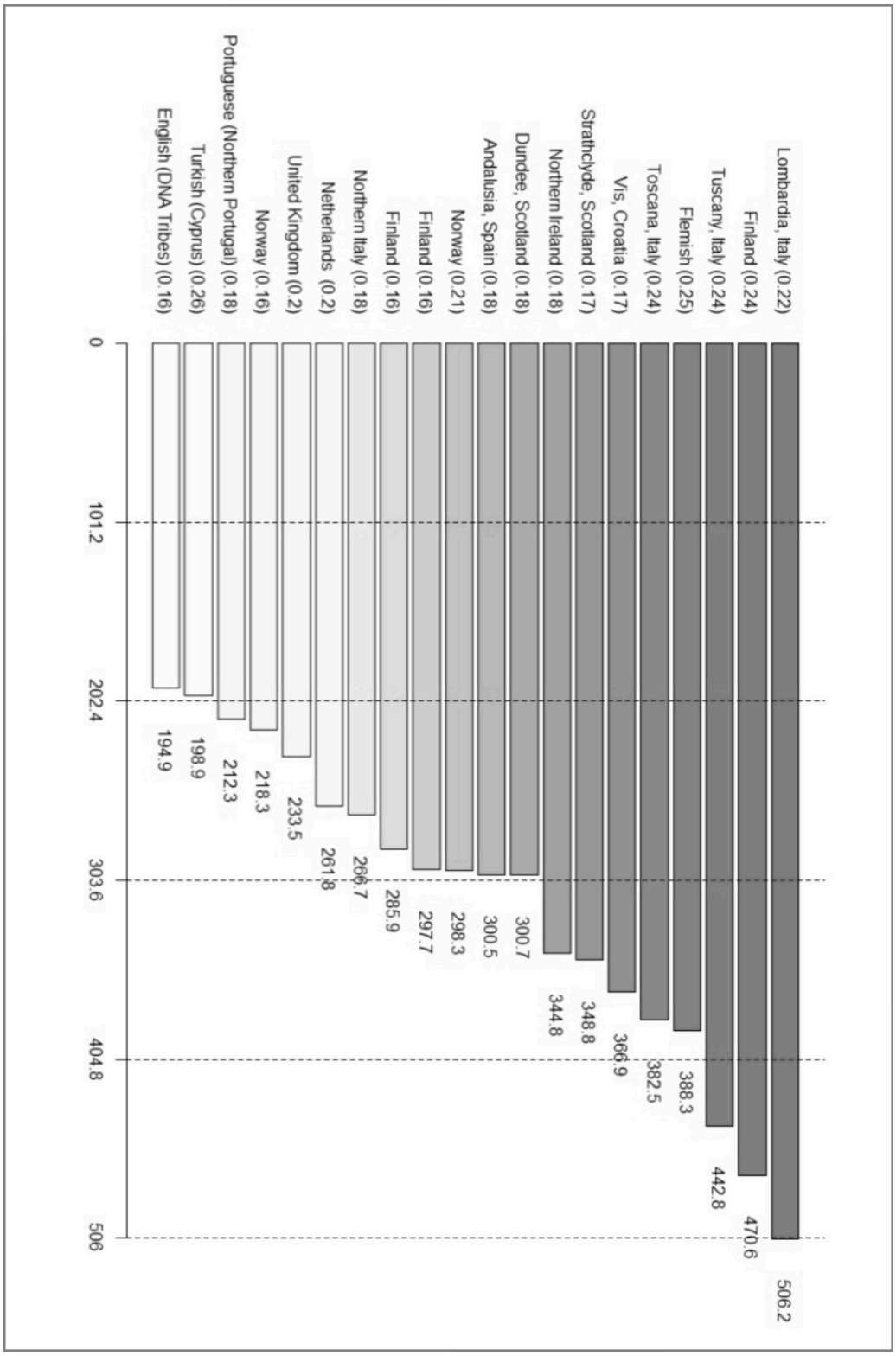
Lombardia, Italy (0.22)
506.2
Finland (0.24)
470.6
Tuscany, Italy (0.24)
442.8
Flemish (0.25)
388.3
Toscana, Italy (0.24)
382.5
Vis, Croatia (0.17)
366.9
Strathclyde, Scotland (0.17)
348.8
Northern Ireland (0.18)
344.8
Dundee, Scotland (0.18)
300.7
Andalusia, Spain (0.18)
300.5
Norway (0.21)
298.3
Finland (0.16)
297.7
Finland (0.16)
285.9
Northern Italy (0.18)
266.7
Netherlands (0.2)
261.8
United Kingdom (0.2)
233.5
Norway (0.16)
218.3
Portuguese (Northern Portugal) (0.18)
212.3
Turkish (Cyprus) (0.26)
198.9
English (DNA Tribes) (0.16)
194.9
0
101.2
202.4
303.6
404.8
506

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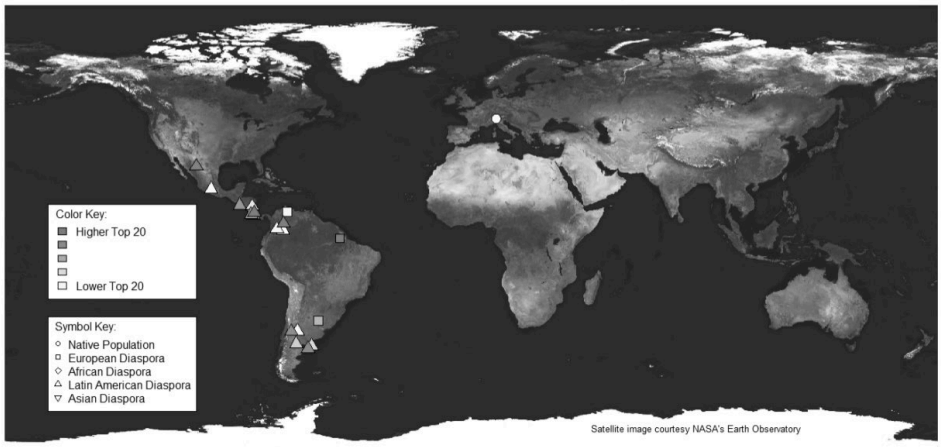

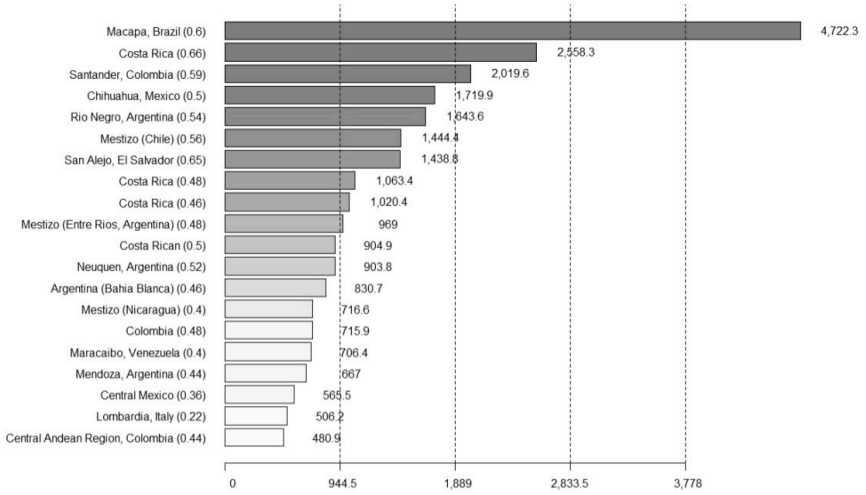

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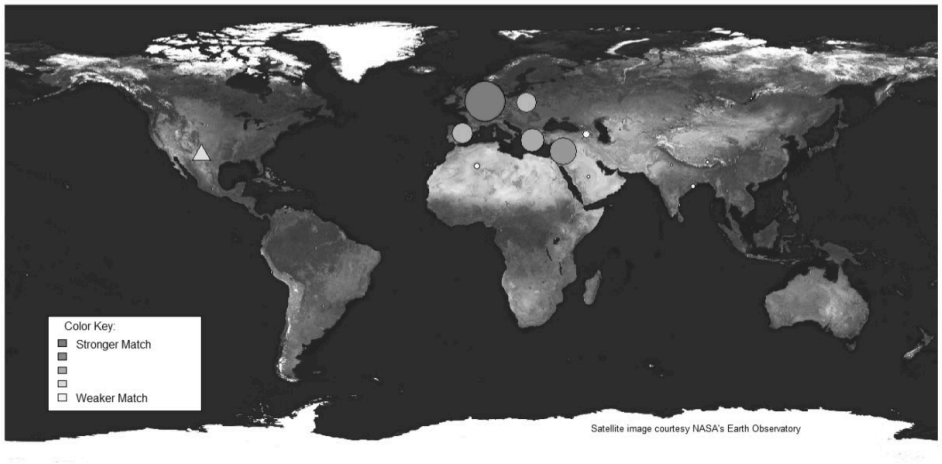
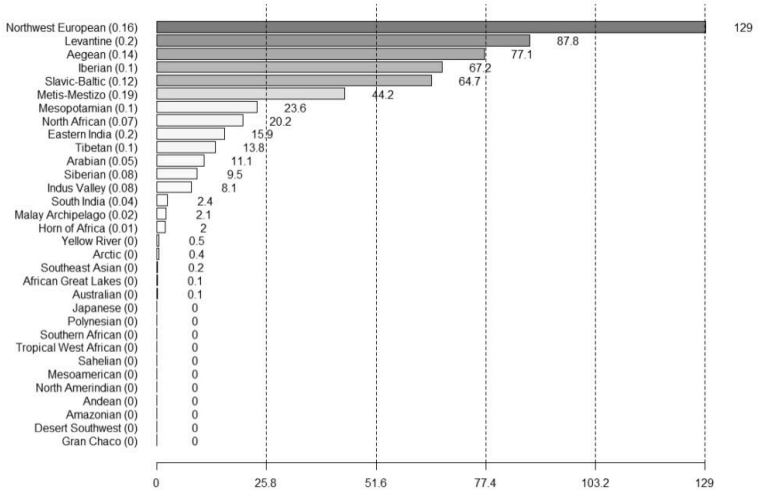
Part D: Your High Resolution World Region Match Results





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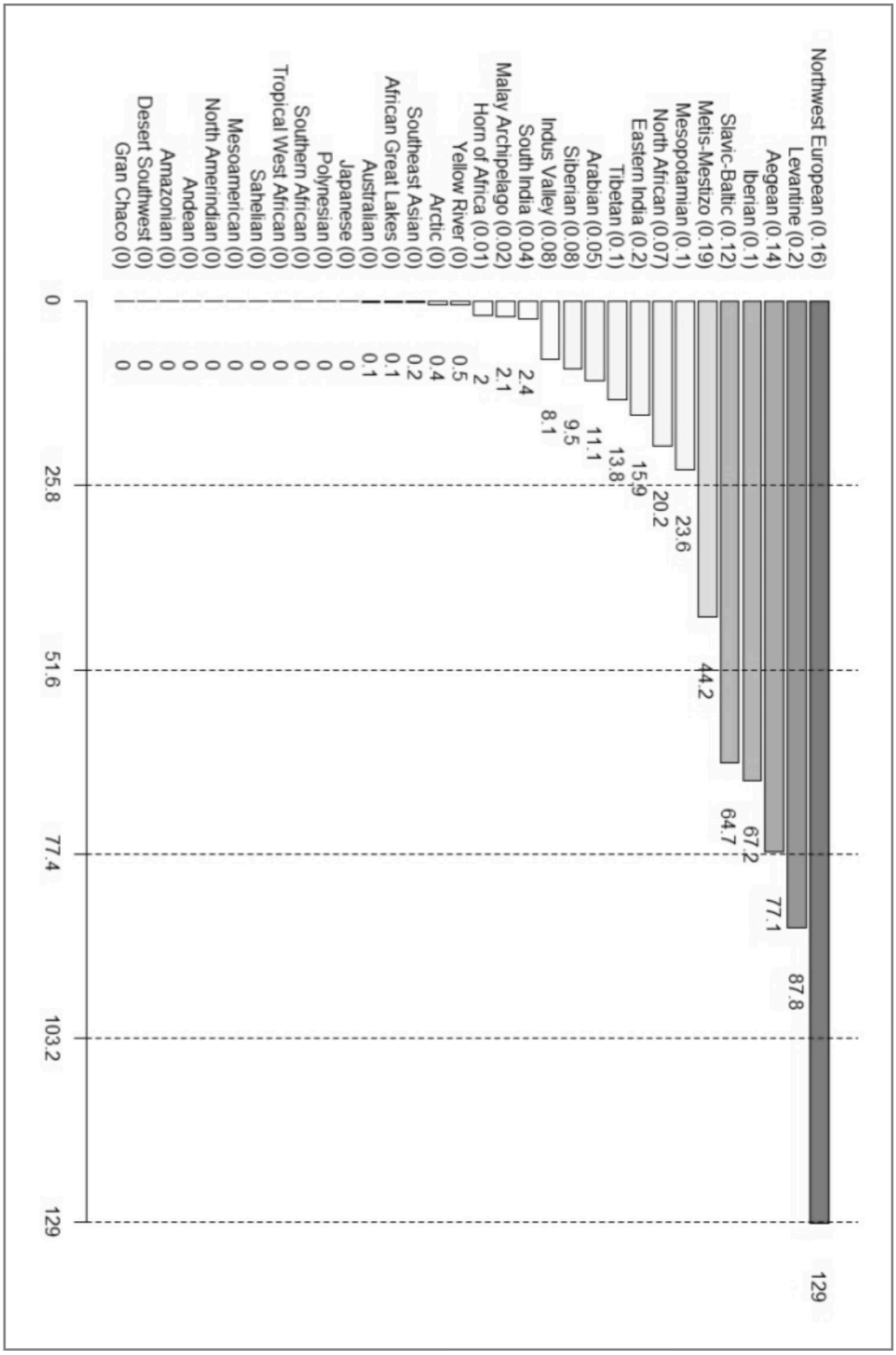
Northwest European (0.16)
Levantine (0.2)
Aegean (0.14)
Iberian (0.1)
Slavic-Baltic (0.12)
Metis-Mestizo (0.19)
Mesopotamian (0.1)
North African (0.07)
Eastern India (0.2)
Tibetan (0.1)
Arabian (0.05)
Siberian (0.08)
Indus Valley (0.08)
South India (0.04)
Malay Archipelago (0.02)
Horn of Africa (0.01)
Yellow River (0)
Arctic (0)
Southeast Asian (0)
African Great Lakes (0)
Australian (0)
Japanese (0)
Polynesian (0)
Southern African (0)
Tropical West African (0)
Sahelian (0)
Mesoamerican (0)
North Amerindian (0)
Andean (0)
Amazonian (0)
Desert Southwest (0)
Gran Chaco (0)
87.8
77.1
67.2
64.7
44.2
23.6
20.2
15.9
13.8
11.1
9.5
8.1
2.4
2.1
2
0.5
0.4
0.2
0.1
0.1
0
25.8
51.6
77.4
103.2
129

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EHSTRAFD - Most Probable Geographical Origin

Release 2 (Projects:303; Populations: 451; STRs:100)

Date: 22 December 2009

STR Profile

D2S1338	0	0	**FGA**	24	25	**D7S820**	10	12	**vWA**	16	19	**D18S51**	10	16
TPOX	9	11	**D5S818**	11	12	**D8S1179**	13	13	**D13S317**	9	14	**D19S433**	0	0
D3S1358	17	19	**CSF1PO**	11	12	**TH01**	7	9	**D16S539**	11	12	**D21S11**	30	31_2

Detailed Results

Map No.	Population	Frequency	Rank	Location	Country	Project
1	Mexican	1.26086754211E-02	100.00	Chihuahua	Mexico	**MX-0007** (2004)
2	Argentine	3.28428436417E-02	126.05	Neuquen	Argentina	**AR-0005** (2003)
3	Venezuelan	1.58430058824E-02	112.57	Maracaibo	Venezuela	**VE-0003** (2005)
4	Colombian	9.354890794E-022	7.42	Boyaca	Colombia	**CO-0009** (2002)
5	Costarican	8.7381878303E-022	6.93	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	**CR-0002** (2005)
6	Italian	6.96953469704E-02	25.53	North-Eastern Tuscany	Italy	**IT-0010** (2001)
7	Colombian	5.24478543819E-02	24.16	Colombia 3 Regions	Colombia	**CO-0010** (2003)
8	Venezuelan	5.04910701401E-02	24.00	Caracas	Venezuela	**VE-0002** (2003)
9	Kurmi	4.37287023083E-02	23.47	Bihar	India	**IN-0005** (2002)
10	Portuguese	4.09949575344E-02	23.25	Northern Portugal	Portugal	**PT-0008** (2004)
11	Brazilian	3.49090514688E-02	22.77	South-Central Brazil	Brazil	**BR-0008** (2003)
12	Brazilian	2.48415904525E-02	21.97	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	**BR-0005** (2003)
13	Belgian	2.38785239915E-02	21.89	Belgium	Belgium	**BE-0004** (2003)
14	Brazilian	2.24251328602E-02	21.78	Minas Gerais	Brazil	**BR-0010** (2008)
15	Mestizo	2.18869522223E-02	21.74	Valley of Mexico	Mexico	**MX-0004** (2005)
16	Croatian	2.1725797528E-022	1.72	Croatia	Croatia	**HR-0003** (2007)
17	Peruan	2.13532585217E-02	21.69	Peru	Peru	**PE-0001** (2002)
18	Hispanic	2.11770515775E-02	21.68	United States	United States	**US-0002** (2003)
19	Caucasian	2.1150861451E-022	1.68	United States	United States	**US-0002** (2003)
20	Male	1.88932319521E-02	21.50	Azores	Portugal	**PT-0007** (2002)
21	Greek Cypriot	1.69532209338E-02	21.34	Cyprus	Cyprus	**CY-0001** (2005)
22	Indian	1.64390463151E-02	21.30	Singapore	Singapore	**SG-0001** (2003)
23	Italian	1.55826120138E-02	21.24	Italy	Italy	**IT-0004** (1998)
24	Brazilian	1.50143156732E-02	21.19	Mato Grosso do Sul	Brazil	**BR-0006** (2003)
25	Polish	1.37671846476E-02	21.09	Central Poland	Poland	**PL-0016** (2003)
26	Chinese	1.23657161293E-02	20.98	Eastern China	China	**CN-0020** (2004)
27	Colombian	1.21329555106E-02	20.96	Caribbean Coast	Colombia	**CO-0010** (2003)
28	Brazilian	9.76363204001E-02	30.77	Bahia	Brazil	**BR-0001** (2003)
29	Polish	9.33483995419E-02	30.74	Lodz	Poland	**PL-0023** (2007)
30	Polish	9.22348856422E-02	30.73	North-Central Poland	Poland	**PL-0019** (2003)
31	Colombian	8.42458234813E-02	30.67	Bogota	Colombia	**CO-0009** (2002)
32	Male	8.41419580051E-02	30.67	Madeira	Portugal	**PT-0005** (2001)

Note the strength of my mother's matches with Tuscany. Her matches with Tuscany can be attributed only to her paternal ancestor Grace Keating.

My maternal grandmother has no Italian ancestry. In the conclusion of my book *The Padjanaks*, I provide the following details pertaining to the ancestry of my mother. I include Italian (Tuscan) in the list below only because of the Italian (Tuscan) ancestry that my mother has, and must have, through Grace Keating. Note also that as far as Grace knew, she was Irish to the bone, that is, in her mind, she was 'one hundred percent' Irish. In *The Padjanaks* I state:

> All the known ancestries of my mother are, from her father: French, Jewish, Irish, and English in the main, followed by distant Dutch, Italian (Tuscan), Welsh, and Native American (Algonquin and Mi'kmaq) ancestry; and from her mother: Jewish (Ashkenazic) and French, followed by distant Native American (Illini) ancestry.

The results of the DNA test of my mother's mother are in the following pages:

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Autosomal STR Profile
Anne A. Lohman

Locus	*Allele 1*	*Allele 2*
Amel	X	X
D3S1358	17	19
TH01	7	8
D21S11	30	32.2
D18S51	15	16
Penta E	12	15
D5S818	10	12
D13S317	9	9
D7S820	12	14
D16S539	9	11
CSF1PO	10	11
Penta D	8	13
vWA	17	19
D8S1179	13	13
TPOX	9	11
FGA	21	24

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Anne Amiot Lohman (née Raymond)

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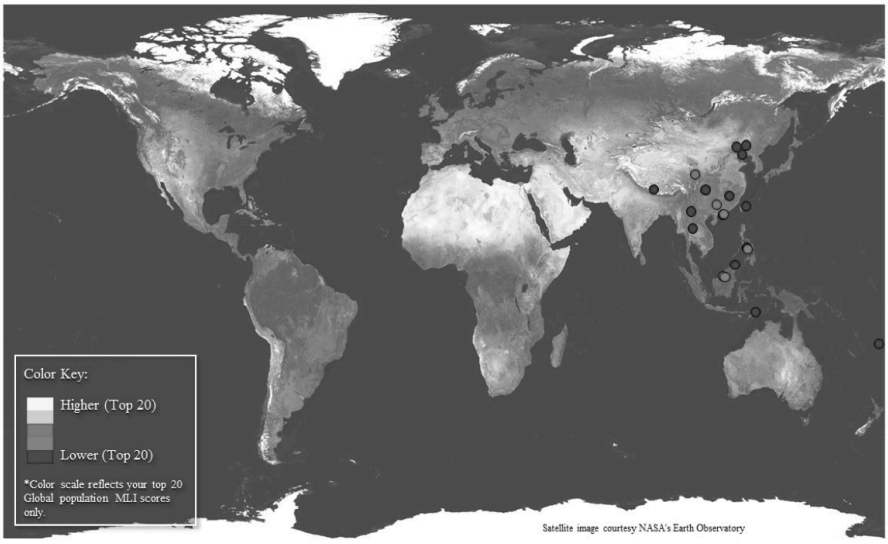

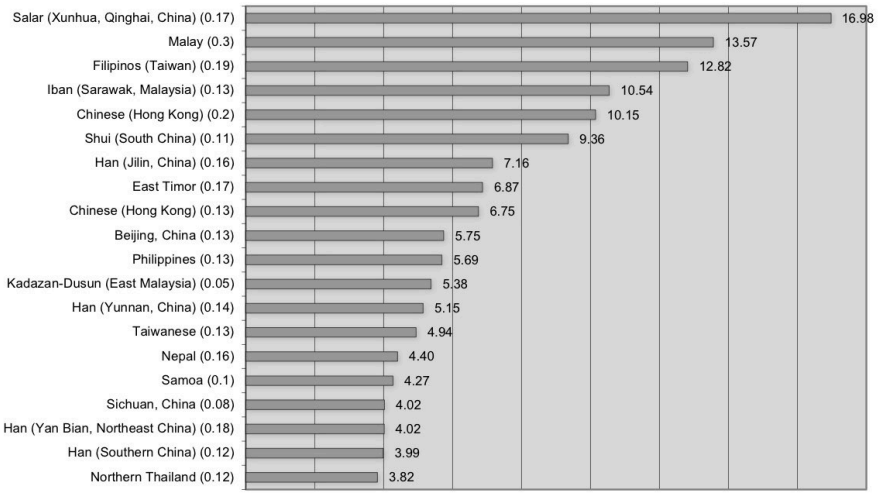

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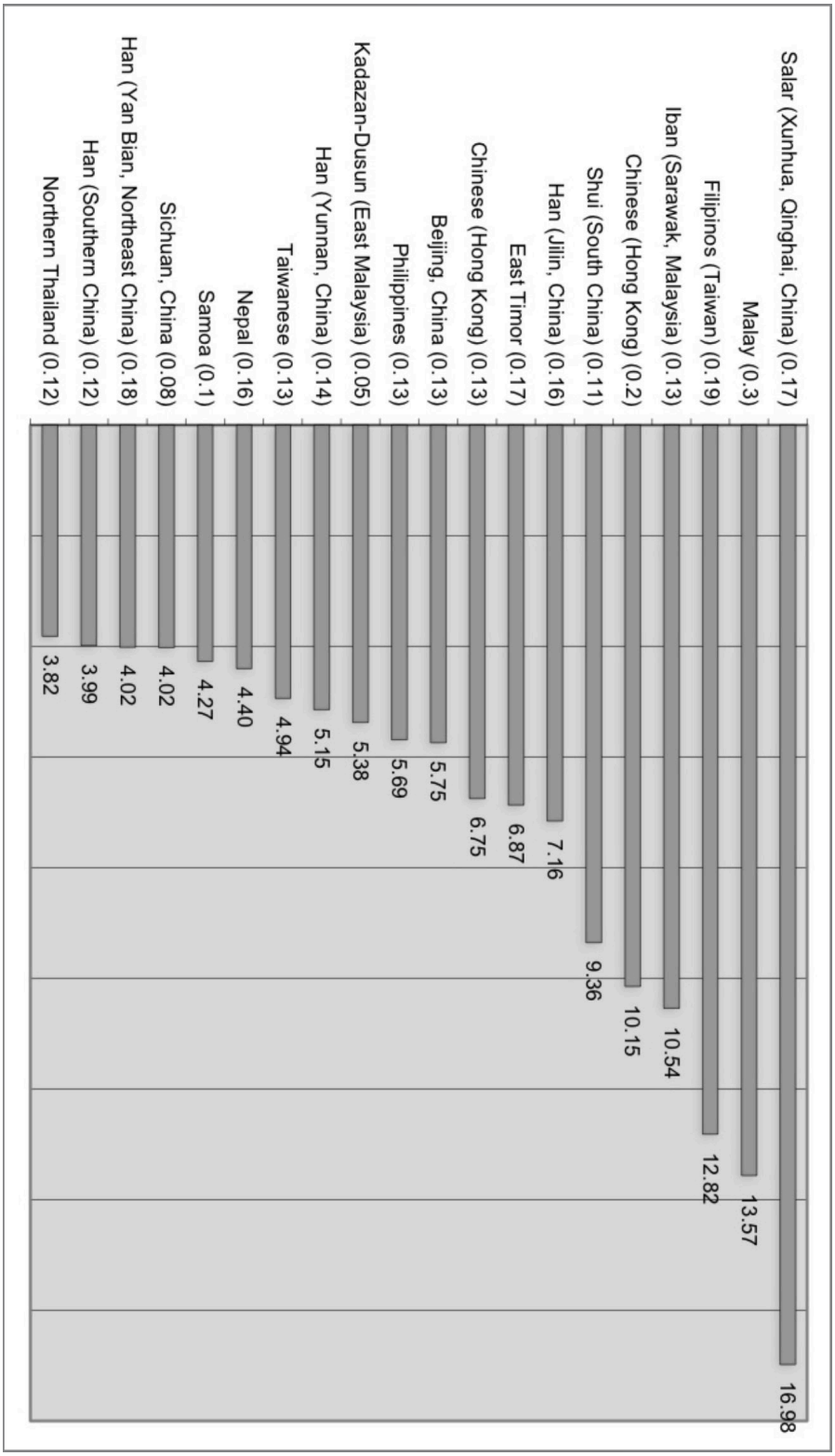
Salar (Xunhua, Qinghai, China) (0.17)
16.98
Malay (0.3)
13.57
Filipinos (Taiwan) (0.19)
12.82
Iban (Sarawak, Malaysia) (0.13)
10.54
Chinese (Hong Kong) (0.2)
10.15
Shui (South China) (0.11)
9.36
Han (Jilin, China) (0.16)
7.16
East Timor (0.17)
6.87
Chinese (Hong Kong) (0.13)
6.75
Beijing, China (0.13)
5.75
Philippines (0.13)
5.69
Kadazan-Dusun (East Malaysia) (0.05)
5.38
Han (Yunnan, China) (0.14)
5.15
Taiwanese (0.13)
4.94
Nepal (0.16)
4.40
Samoa (0.1)
4.27
Sichuan, China (0.08)
4.02
Han (Yan Bian, Northeast China) (0.18)
4.02
Han (Southern China) (0.12)
3.99
Northern Thailand (0.12)
3.82

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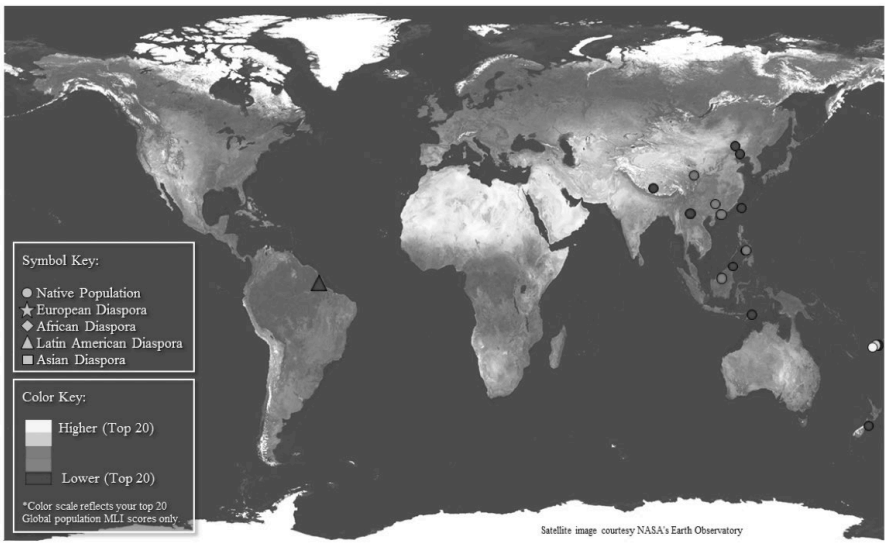

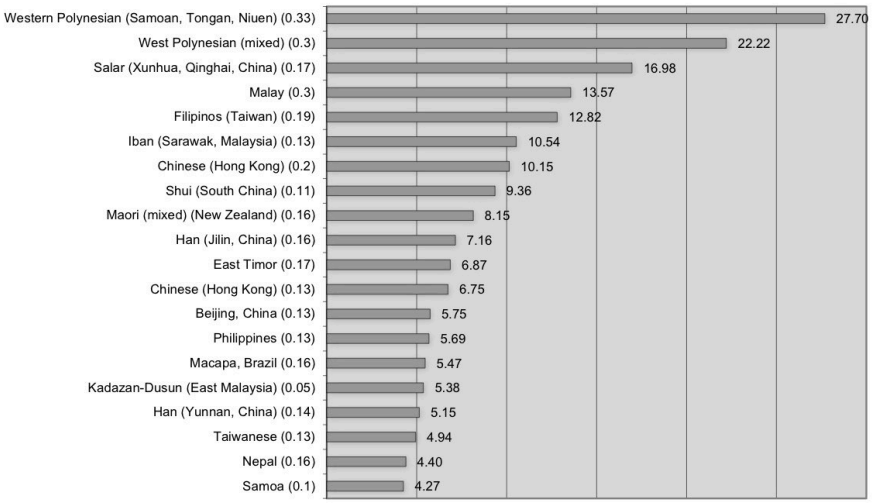

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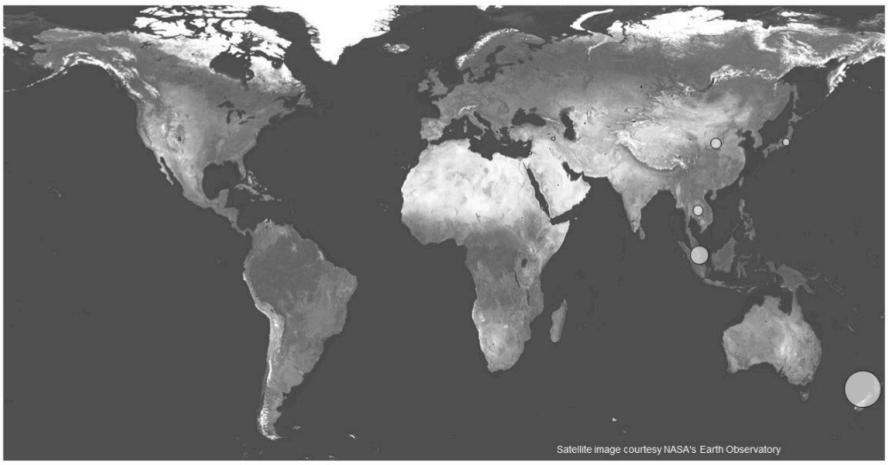

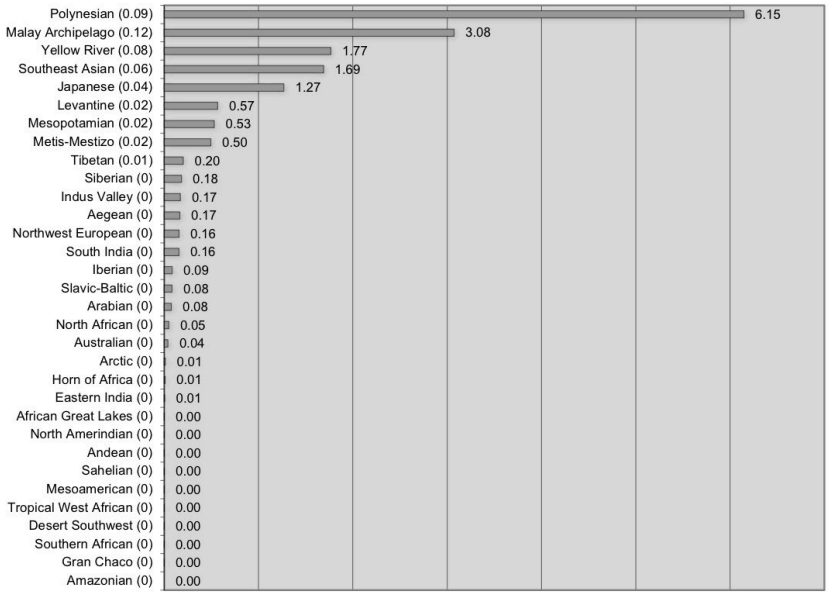

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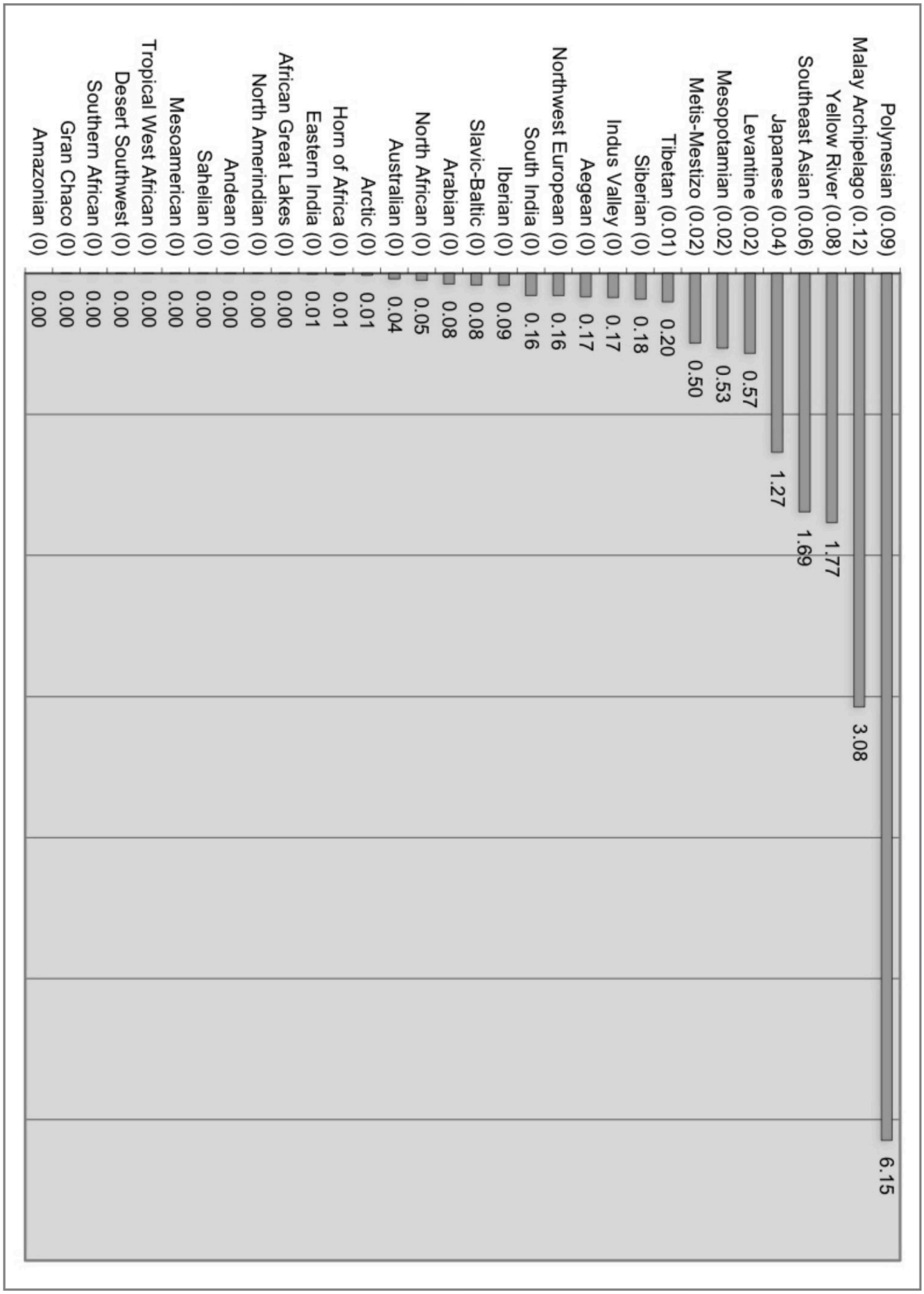
Polynesian (0.09)
6.15
Malay Archipelago (0.12)
3.08
Yellow River (0.08)
1.77
Southeast Asian (0.06)
1.69
Japanese (0.04)
1.27
Levantine (0.02)
0.57
Mesopotamian (0.02)
0.53
Metis-Mestizo (0.02)
0.50
Tibetan (0.01)
0.20
Siberian (0)
0.18
Indus Valley (0)
0.17
Aegean (0)
0.17
Northwest European (0)
0.16
South India (0)
0.16
Iberian (0)
0.09
Slavic-Baltic (0)
0.08
Arabian (0)
0.08
North African (0)
0.05
Australian (0)
0.04
Arctic (0)
0.01
Horn of Africa (0)
0.01
Eastern India (0)
0.01
African Great Lakes (0)
0.00
North Amerindian (0)
0.00
Andean (0)
0.00
Sahelian (0)
0.00
Mesoamerican (0)
0.00
Tropical West African (0)
0.00
Desert Southwest (0)
0.00
Southern African (0)
0.00
Gran Chaco (0)
0.00
Amazonian (0)
0.00

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Autosomal STR Profile

9140902 ANNE A. LOHMAN

Locus	*Allele 1*	*Allele 2*
D3S1358	17	19
vWA	17	19
D16S539	9	11
CSF1PO	10	11
TPOX	9	11
D8S1179	13	
D21S11	30	32.2
D18S51	15	16
D2S441	14	
D19S433	13	
TH01	7	8
FGA	21	24
D22S1045	11	16
D5S818	10	12
D13S317	9	
D7S820	12	14
SE33	24.2	28.2
D10S1248	13	15
D1S1656	11	14
D12S391	18	19
D2S1338	16	17
LPL	10	
F13B	8	10
F13A01	4	6
Penta D	8	13
Penta C	11	
Penta E	12	15
FES/FPS	10	13
Amelogenin	X	

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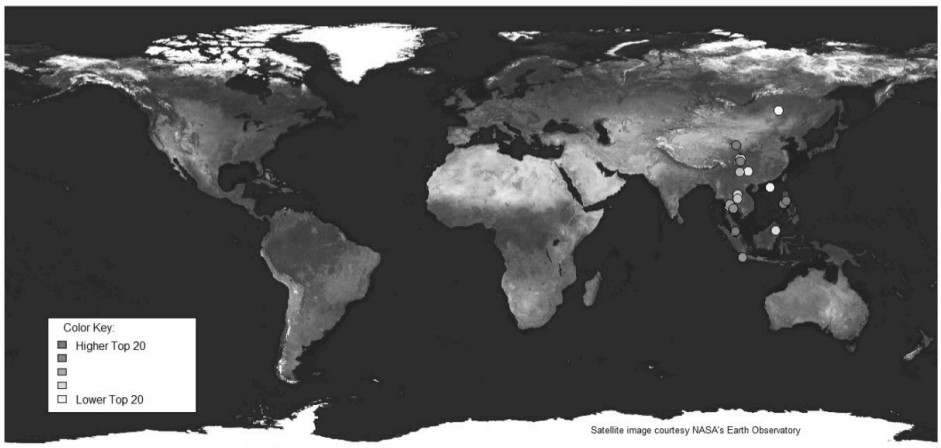

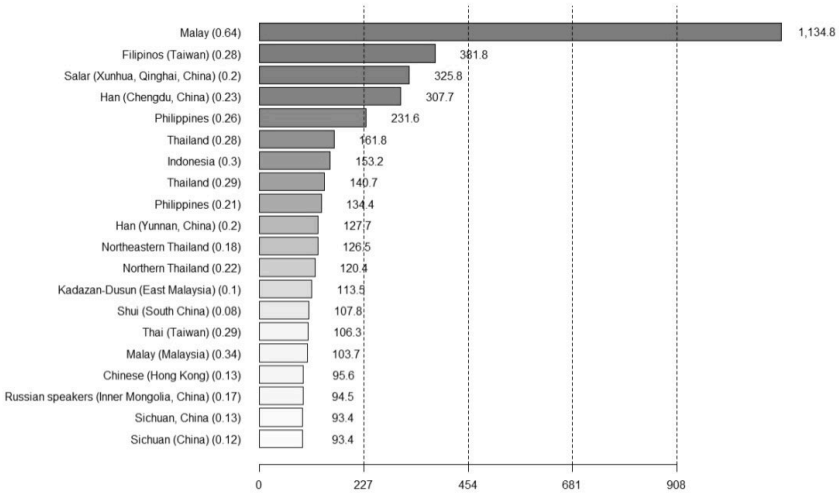

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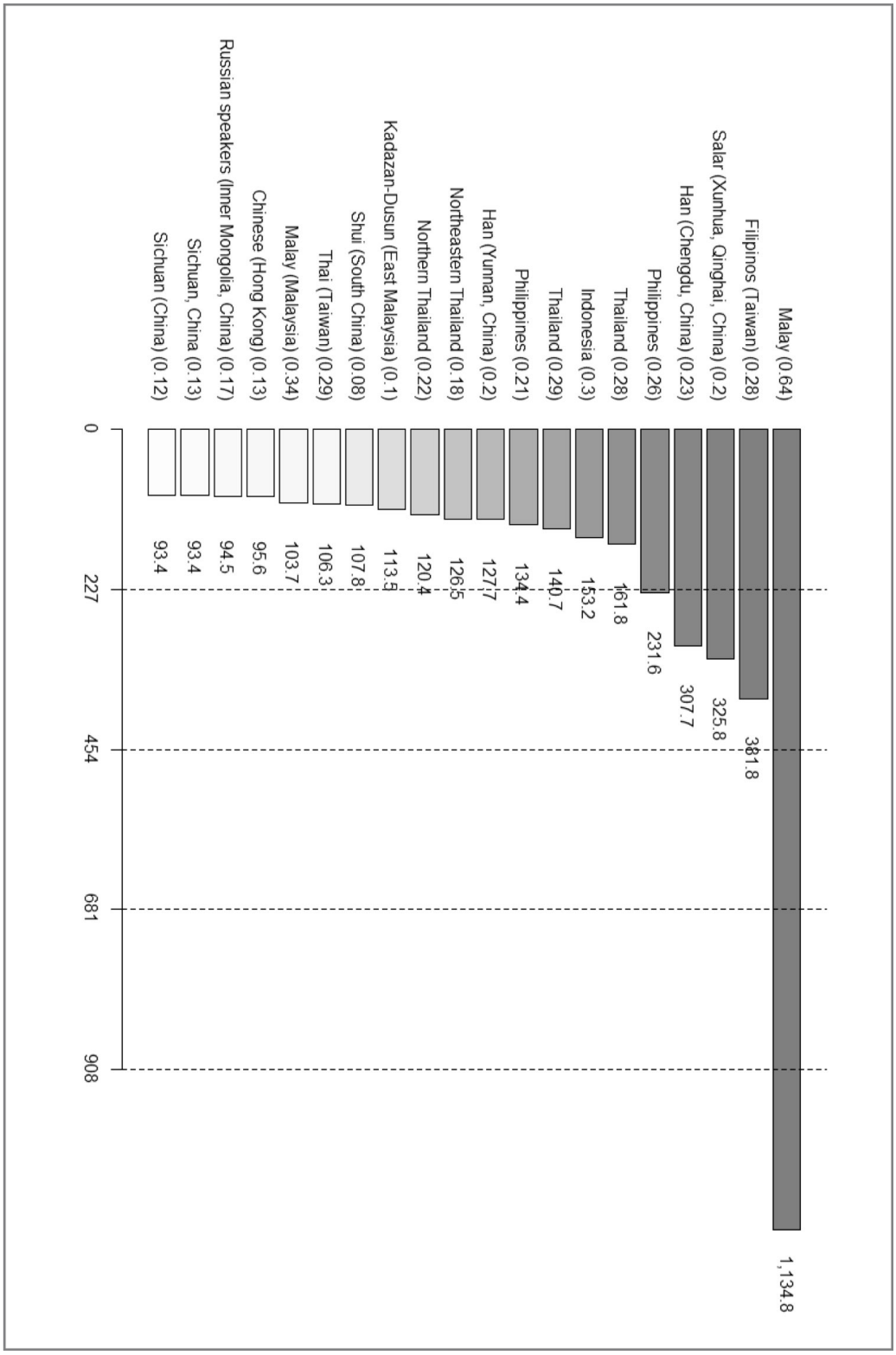
Malay (0.64)
1,134.8
Filipinos (Taiwan) (0.28)
381.8
Salar (Xunhua, Qinghai, China) (0.2)
325.8
Han (Chengdu, China) (0.23)
307.7
Philippines (0.26)
231.6
Thailand (0.28)
161.8
Indonesia (0.3)
153.2
Thailand (0.29)
140.7
Philippines (0.21)
134.4
Han (Yunnan, China) (0.2)
127.7
Northeastern Thailand (0.18)
126.5
Northern Thailand (0.22)
120.4
Kadazan-Dusun (East Malaysia) (0.1)
113.9
Shui (South China) (0.08)
107.8
Thai (Taiwan) (0.29)
106.3
Malay (Malaysia) (0.34)
103.7
Chinese (Hong Kong) (0.13)
95.6
Russian speakers (Inner Mongolia, China) (0.17)
94.5
Sichuan, China (0.13)
93.4
Sichuan (China) (0.12)
93.4
0
227
454
681
908

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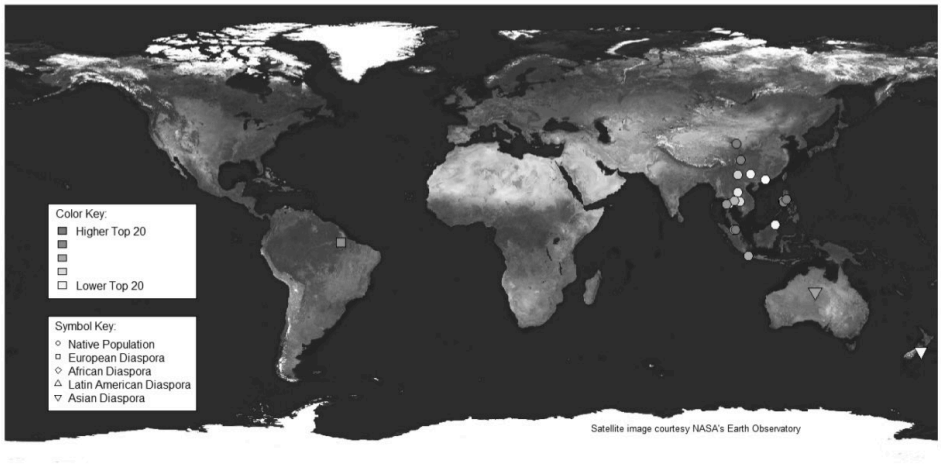

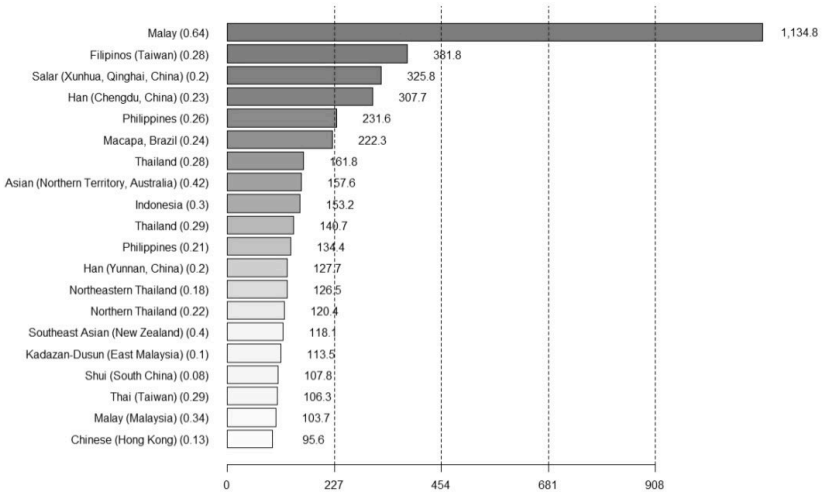

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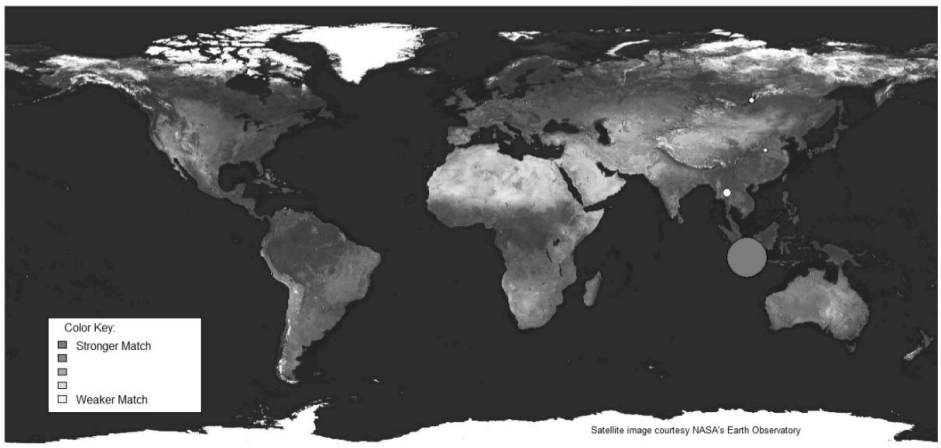

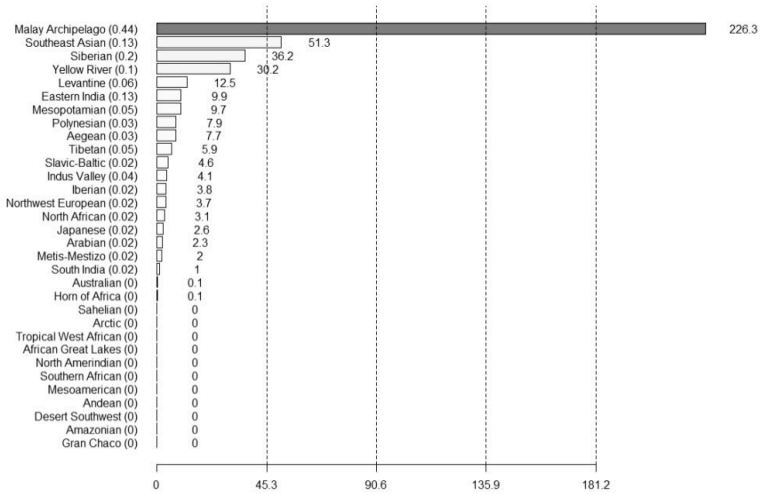

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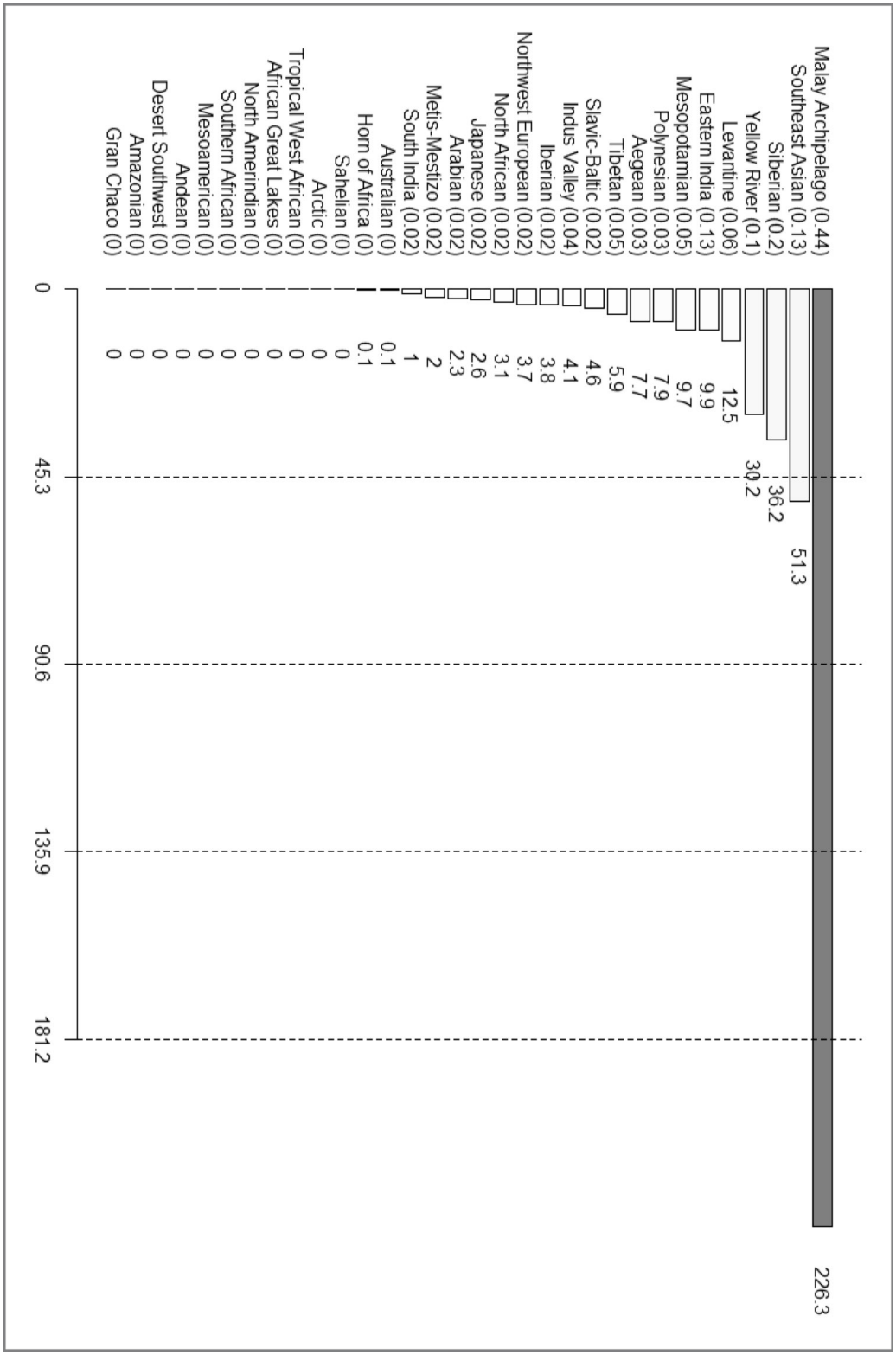
Malay Archipelago (0.44)
Southeast Asian (0.13)
Siberian (0.2)
Yellow River (0.1)
Levantine (0.06)
Eastern India (0.13)
Mesopotamian (0.05)
Polynesian (0.03)
Aegean (0.03)
Tibetan (0.05)
Slavic-Baltic (0.02)
Indus Valley (0.04)
Iberian (0.02)
Northwest European (0.02)
North African (0.02)
Japanese (0.02)
Arabian (0.02)
Metis-Mestizo (0.02)
South India (0.02)
Australian (0)
Horn of Africa (0)
Sahelian (0)
Arctic (0)
Tropical West African (0)
African Great Lakes (0)
North Amerindian (0)
Southern African (0)
Mesoamerican (0)
Andean (0)
Desert Southwest (0)
Amazonian (0)
Gran Chaco (0)
51.3
36.2
30.2
12.5
9.9
9.7
7.9
7.7
5.9
4.6
4.1
3.8
3.7
3.1
2.6
2.3
2
1
0.1
0.1
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
226.3
0
45.3
90.6
135.9
181.2

CTAG TAGC AGCT GCTA

Earth Human Short Tandem Repeat Allele Frequencies Database

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EHSTRAFD - Most Probable Geographical Origin

Release 2 (Projects:303; Populations: 451; STRs:100)

Date: 22 December 2009

STR Profile

D2S1338	0	0	**FGA**	21	24	**D7S820**	12	14	**vWA**	17	19	**D18S51**	15	16
TPOX	9	11	**D5S818**	10	12	**D8S1179**	13	13	**D13S317**	9	9	**D19S433**	0	0
D3S1358	17	19	**CSF1PO**	10	11	**TH01**	7	8	**D16S539**	9	11	**D21S11**	30	32_2

Detailed Results

Map No.	Population	Frequency	Rank	Location	Country	Project
1	Malay	2.59313595577E-02	2100.00	Malaysia	Malaysia	**MY-0001** (2003)
2	Mara	2.51509743221E-02	96.99	Mizoram	India	**IN-0008** (2002)
3	Han	2.46213801484E-02	94.95	Jilin	China	**CN-0014** (2004)
4	Chinese	1.54839848824E-02	59.71	Malaysia	Malaysia	**MY-0001** (2003)
5	East Timor	1.37783670724E-02	53.13	East Timor	Timor-Leste	**TL-0001** (2003)
6	Indian	1.21834336405E-02	46.98	Singapore	Singapore	**SG-0003** (2004)
7	Chinese	1.21028700736E-02	46.67	Hong Kong	China	**CN-0015** (2004)
8	East Timor	9.74229515371E-03	37.57	East Timor	Timor-Leste	**TL-0002** (2004)
9	Taiwan	8.36766309451E-03	32.27	Taiwan	Taiwan	**TW-0003** (2003)
10	Venezuelan	7.51900462194E-03	29.00	Maracaibo	Venezuela	**VE-0003** (2005)
11	Mexican	7.37420532464E-03	28.44	Chihuahua	Mexico	**MX-0007** (2004)
12	South Korean	7.00112553526E-03	27.00	South Korea	Korea, South	**KR-0007** (2003)
13	Vietnamese	5.85612435701E-03	22.58	United States	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
14	Chinese	5.59370294778E-03	21.57	Singapore	Singapore	**SG-0002** (2004)
15	Thai	5.44746357075E-03	21.01	Thailand	Thailand	**TH-0004** (2005)
16	Japanese	5.2999815912E-03	20.44	United States	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
17	Mestizo	4.22252090801E-03	16.28	Central Mexico	Mexico	**MX-0006** (2004)
18	Japanese	3.9980191803E-03	15.42	United States	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
19	Malay	3.64452164423E-03	14.05	Singapore	Singapore	**SG-0004** (2004)
20	Chaoshan	3.36430775695E-03	12.97	Chaoshan	China	**CN-0017** (2003)
21	Caucasian	3.22638868387E-03	12.44	Florida	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
22	Japanese	2.90552486651E-03	11.20	Japan	Japan	**JP-0006** (2002)
23	Caucasian	2.82796350822E-03	10.91	California	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
24	Thai	2.79982369678E-03	10.80	Thailand	Thailand	**TH-0005** (2005)
25	Greek	2.68006617989E-03	10.34	Greece	Greece	**GR-0003** (2003)
26	Caucasian	2.49083726971E-03	9.61	Strathclyde	United Kingdom	**GB-0003** (2000)
27	Caucasian	2.34869260668E-03	9.06	Virginia	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
28	Japanese	2.33137467029E-03	8.99	Central Japan	Japan	**JP-0007** (2003)
29	Hmar	2.21943906915E-03	8.56	Mizoram	India	**IN-0008** (2002)
30	Japanese	2.16596610929E-03	8.35	Japan	Japan	**JP-0005** (2003)
31	Hispanic	1.98892424553E-03	7.67	Michigan	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)
32	Caucasian	1.90268173226E-03	7.34	Alabama	United States	**AA-0003** (2000)

Note the absence of matches with Tuscany and Italy in the results of my maternal grandmother's DNA test.

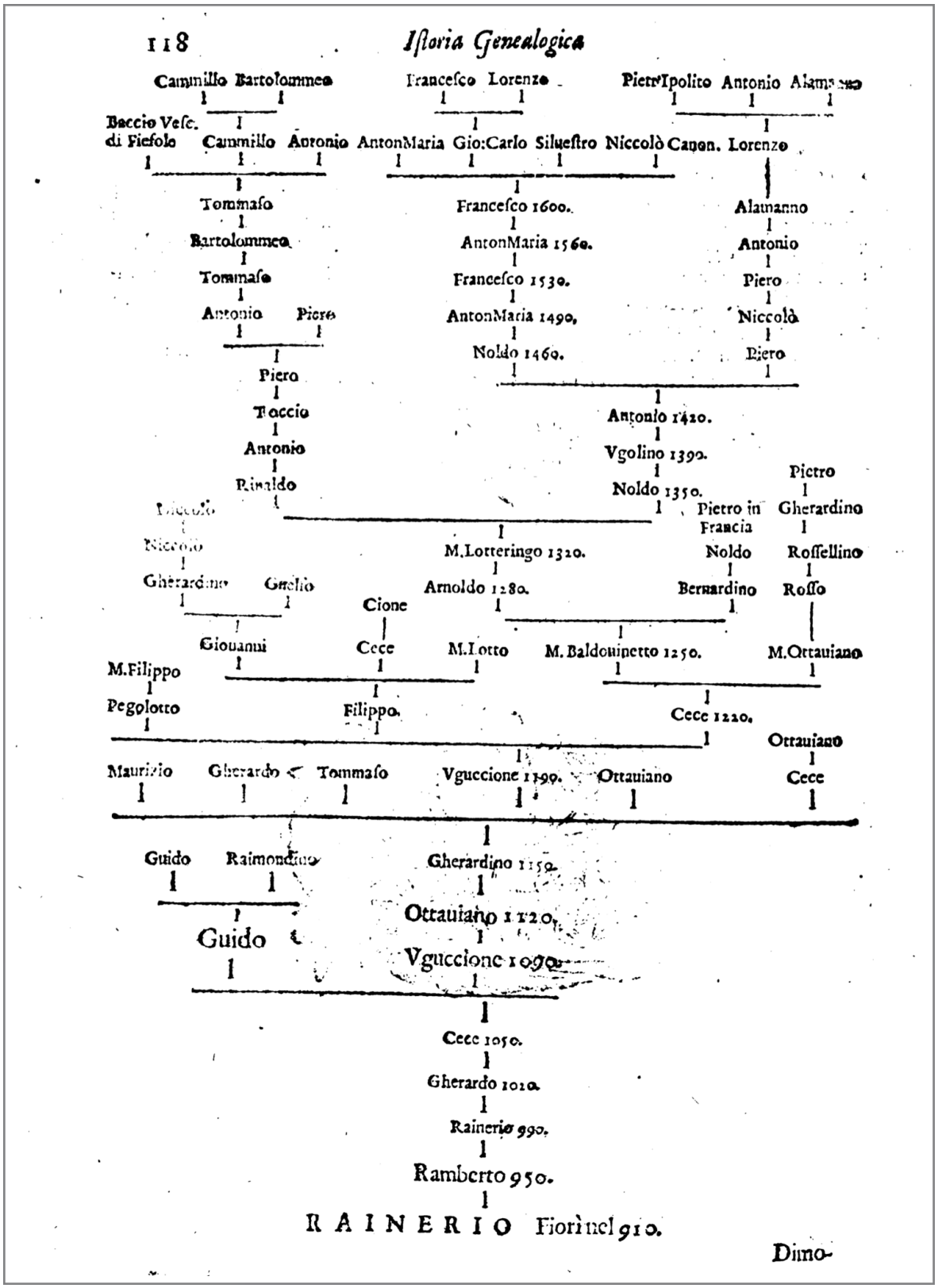
Out of many hundreds of ancestors whose names and origins I know, the only ancestor to whom I can attribute my mother's matches with Tuscany, and to whom I can attribute Joyce's matches with Tuscany and Umbria, is Grace Keating.

My conclusion is that the four Gherardini brothers Ottaviano, Maurizio, Gherardo, and Tommaso left Florence a short time before 1066, and arrived in Normandy in time to join Duke William to the conquest of England. I likewise conclude Ottaviano was known as either Otta or Otto, and that in Domesday his name was spelled phonetically as Other, pronounced Otte, that is, as Otto or Otta.

As for the form 'Giraldidæ,' spelled as such, it is a corruption of Gherardini, or a variant of it: 'Giraldidæ' has never been recorded as a name for any other family anywhere, either as Giraldidæ, or Geraldidæ, or Giraldidi, or as Geraldidi. The family name, whether spelled Giraldi or Giraldidæ, applies to the same family, namely, the Gherardini family—the family of Giraldi de Barri (Cambrensis). Giraldi is, in fact, an Italian surname, not a Norman one.

The descendants of Ottaviano Gherardini came to be known as the Geraldines, or Fitzgeralds, the Fitzmaurices, the Keatings, the Desmonds, etc.

Ottaviano Gherardini cannot, however, be the paternal ancestor of all the men in Ireland today who bear these surnames. Many men there sharing these surnames have different haplotypes, and therefore belong to different Y-DNA haplogroups. They cannot, therefore, all be descended from Ottaviano Gherardini.



Gamurrini's original genealogical tree of the Gherardini of Florence

FITZMAURICE.

Arms; Erm. a saltire sa.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, eldest son of Gerald De Winsor who is No. 3 on the "Fitzgerald" (No. 2) pedigree, was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice.*

3. Gerald De Winsor.

4. William Fitzgerald: his eldest son. This William had four sons—1. William, ancestor of *Gerrard*, of Brinn in Lancashire; of the lords Gerrard of Brandon, earls of Macclesfield; and of the lords Gerrard of Bromly; 2. Otho (called "DeCurio"), ancestor of *Carew*, earls of Totnes, and of all the Carews of England and Ireland; 3. John, ancestor of *Keating;* and 4. Raymond Le Gros, the eldest, but (as some allege) illegitimate son. This Raymond Le Gros was the first viceroy of Ireland, under King Henry the Second, A.D. 1177; he married Basilia De Clare (sister of Richard De Clare, commonly known as "Strongbow," earl of Chepstow and Ogny), by whom he had two sons—1. Maurice, and 2. Hamo (or Hamon) *De la Gros*, who was the ancestor of *Grace*, in the county Kilkenny.

5. Raymond Le Gros: son of William.

6. Maurice: his son; a quo *Fitzmaurice*; built Malahuffe Castle. This Maurice had two sons—1. Thomas; and 2. William, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Brees, in the county Mayo, who were formerly lords barons there.

7. Thomas: son of Maurice; was the first "lord Kiery" (or lord Kerry); founded the Franciscan Friary of Ardfert, A.D. 1253. This Thomas left issue by Grania (or Grace), a daughter of MacMorogh, three sons—1. Maurice; 2. Thomas,* ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Liscahan and Kilfenora; 3. Piers, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice* of Ballymacquin, and of *Mac Shaen*, of Crossmacshaen, the last of whom was attainted in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

8. Maurice: son of Thomas; was the second lord Kerry. This Maurice had three sons—1. Nicholas; 2. Mathias, who was ancestor of Fitzmaurice, of Ballinprior and Ballenoher; 3. Jeoffry.

9. Nicholas: son of Maurice; was third lord Fitzmaurice, of Kerry; had two sons—1. Maurice, 2. John.

10. Maurice: son of Nicholas; was fourth lord Kerry; had no issue, but his brother John became fifth lord Kerry. This John was twice married; by his first wife he had three sons—1. Maurice; 2. Nicholas, who was lord bishop of Ardfert; 3. John, who was lord abbot of Dorny, otherwise called "Kyry-Eleizon" (Kyrie Eleison). And by his second wife he had two sons—1. Gerrard, who was ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Corrsela; 2. Robert, ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Cluancala.

11. Maurice: son of John; was the sixth lord Kerry. He had three sons—1. Patrick; 2. Richard, who was the ancestor of Fitzmaurice, of Lickbeven and Moybile, in Clanrickard; 3. John, who died without issue.

12. Patrick: son of Maurice;

* *Thomas:* The last heir-general of this Thomas Fitzmaurice was Elis (or Elizabeth), who was grandmother of Charles, the last "O'Conor Kerry."

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was the seventh lord (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry. This Patrick had a son named Thomas Balbhan ("balbh:" Irish, *bumb;* "an," *one who;* Lat. "balbus"), a quo, some say, *Balwin* and *Baldwin*;* and a daughter who was wife of Sir William Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry, and the mother of William who was the ancestor of *Fitzgerald* of Cloyne, and of Maurice who was the ancestor of *Fitzgerald* of Allen, in the county Kildare.

13. Thomas Balbhan: son of Patrick; was the eighth lord of Kerry; had three sons and one daughter: the sons were—1. Patrick, who died in his father's lifetime; 2. Edmond, who succeeded his father; 3. Robert, who was the ancestor of *Fitzmaurice*, of Tubud and Ardglass. The daughter was Joan,† who was wife of Tirlogh O'Brien, prince of Desmond: from whose sons descended the earls of Thomond, the barons and earls "Insiquin" (Inchiquin), the earls of Clanrickard since the second earl, the lords Bermingham of Athenry, *Burke* of Derrymaclaghny, Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, and other personages in Connaught.

14. Edmond: son of Thomas Balbhan; was the ninth lord of Kerry.

15. Edmond (2): his son; was the tenth lord Kerry; married Una (or Agnes), daughter of Tirlogh MacMahon, lord of both the (territories of) Corcavascins, in the co. Clare, by whom he had four sons, each of whom in his turn was lord of Kerry, viz.: 1. Edmond, the eleventh lord; 2. Patrick, the twelfth lord; 3. Gerrald, the fifteenth lord; and 4. Thomas, the sixteenth lord Kerry.

16. Edmond (3): son of Edmond; the eleventh lord Kerry; created in in his father's life-time "lord viscount Killmaul," and got grants of Abbey-lands to maintain the honour to him and his heirs male—for want of which heirs all reverted to the Crown.

Patrick, second son of Edmond, the tenth lord (who is No. 15 on this pedigree), succeeded his elder brother Edmond (No. 16), and was the twelfth lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry. He had two sons—1 Edmond, who succeeded his father, as the thirteenth lord, and 2. Maurice, who succeeded Edmond as the fourteenth lord: both being minors in ward with the earl of Desmond; and dying so, without issue, the honour and estate fell to their uncle Gerrald, who became the fifteenth lord Kerry. This Gerrald possessed the estate, until his brother Thomas (the fourth son of Edmond, the tenth lord Fitzmaurice), then a soldier of fortune in Milan, returned home, and had both honours and estates surrendered to him, and became the sixteenth lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry. This Thomas had five

* *Baldwin*: Other genealogists say that the Baldwins are descended from Baudwin—bras-de-fer, a nobleman attached to the Court of Charles the Bold, King of France, who created the said Baudwin (or Baldwin) "earl of Flanders." That Baudwin married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bold, and granddaughter of Charlemagne, widow of Ethelwolf, king of England, and stepmother of King Alfred the Great.—See the "Baldwin" pedigree, in p. 31, *ante*.

† *Joan*: This Joan, daughter of Thomas Balbhan Fitzmaurice, the eighth lord Kerry, was the mother of Margaret O'Brien who was married to O'Rourke; of Fenola (or Penelope), married to O'Donnell; and of Slania, wife of "The Great O'Neill." It was this Joan who founded the Franciscan Friary of Cleeveliath, *alias* Ballymark, *alias* Saint Peter's Rock. It may be here observed that Joan, Johanna, or Jane, is in Irish *Sinead*, the feminine of *Seaghan* or *Shane*, which is the Irish for *John* (Lat. *Johannes*).

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The *Armorial Bearings* of "Kearney," of Ballinvilla are :

Arms—Quarterly : 1st and 4th, KEARNEY, Arg. three lions ramp. gu., on a chief az. between two pheons or, a gauntleted hand in fesse of the last, holding a dagger of the first, pommel and hilt gold ; 2nd and 3rd, KELLY, gu. on a mount vert, two lions ramp. combatant arg. chained or, supporting a tower triple-towered of the third. On an escutcheon of pretence, PERCEVAL, arg. on a chief indented gu. three crosses pattée of the field. *Crests*: 1st, a gauntleted hand in fesse holding a dagger ; 2nd, a ruined castle in flames. *Motto*: Sustine et abstine.

KEATING.*

Of Baldwinstown, County Wexford.

Arms : Ar. a saltire gu. betw. four nettle leaves vert. *Crest :* A boar statant gu. armed and hoofed or, holding in the mouth a nettle leaf vert.

JOHN, the third son of William who is No. 4 on the "Fitzmaurice" pedigree, was the ancestor of this *Keating* family.

1. David Keating of Balwington, married to —— Synot.
2. Phelim : their son ; married to Kathleen, dau. of William Fitzgerald of Kilroke.
3. James : their son ; married to Alice Furlong of Wexford.
4. Michael : their son ; married to a daughter of Walter Whitty of Ballyteague.
5. James (living in 1618) : their son ; was married to Margery, dau. of John Wadding Baldwington of Ballycoghly.
6. David : their son ; married to Catherine, dau. of Oliver Keating of Kilcowan. This David had eight brothers and three sisters : The brothere were—1. Thomas, 2. Richard, 3. John, 4. James, 5. William, 6. Patrick, 7. Michael, 8. Nicholas ; and the sisters were—1. Margaret, 2. Ellen, 3. Joan.

* *Keating :* Very Rev. Geoffrey Keating, D.D., a distinguished Irish historian, was born about 1550, at Burges or Tubrid, near Clogheen, in the county Tipperary. He went to school at an early age, and at sixteen was sent to a foreign college (probably Salamanca), to complete his studies and qualify himself for the priesthood. He returned to Ireland in 1610, after twenty-four years' residence abroad, and was appointed curate to the Rev. Eugene Duhy in his native parish. His fame as a preacher soon extended ; and the building of a new church at Tubrid occupied his care. About that period he produced some religious works, and conceived the idea of collecting materials for, and writing, an Irish history. In one of the seasons of Catholic persecution which then occasionally swept over Ireland, when laws, always in force, were attempted to be carried out, he was obliged to secrete himself for many years in the fastnesses of the Glen of Aherlow, and thus found leisure for the completion of his great work. According to one account, the Uniformity Act was put in force specially against him, for having dared to protest against outrages perpetrated upon some of his flock by a neighbouring magnate. Speaking of Keating's *History of Ireland*, which was written in Irish, O'Curry says : "This book is written in the modified Gaedhlic of Keating's own time ; and although he has used but little discretion in his selections from old records, and has almost entirely neglected any critical examination of his authorities, still his book is a valuable one, and not at all, in my opinion, the despicable production that it is often ignorantly said to be" . . . Keating's *History* extends from the earliest times to the Anglo-Norman invasion. It is specially valuable as containing numerous references to MSS. which are no longer in existence . . . Two excellent MS. copies of the original Irish, by John Torna O'Mulconry, a contemporary of Keating, are now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—WEBB.

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Sophie Grace Helen Keating

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