

request of Queen Elizabeth, who thought the prefix 'O' tended, by keeping up the clanship in Ireland, to foster the disaffection to England.

The name would have come down to us in better shape if the Anglicization had been Kelley, and some Irish used that form before emigration to America began, as O'Hart, in his "Irish Pedigrees," says there were families in the 16th century in Ireland who spelled the name Kelley. In England there was a John de Kelley as early as 1322, and Nicholas, Richard, George and Edward Kelley about 1555. Notwithstanding, there is an impression, with some persons of the name, that the termination l-e-y is an American idea.

The compiler of these gleanings remembers a conversation he had with John Kelly, at the time he was editor of the News Letter, at Exeter, N. H., about the spelling of our names. He said he once spelled his l-e-y, but it was only once. He had been elected to some office when he first came to Exeter. A young man then, and in writing to an older brother, informing him of his election, he thought it would be the proper thing, as others were doing so, to sign his name John Kelley. This brother, in his reply, congratulated him on his election, and ended his letter with "e for shame."

The above mentioned John Kelly traced his genealogy from John Kelly, of Newbury, England, who came to America in 1635.

There were Kellys in Devonshire, in 1154, and Burke's Landed Gentry says "the family may look back beyond the Conquest and derive themselves from the ancient Britons." As the earliest mention of the name is in Ireland in the 3rd century, and there were at that time Irish colonies from Munster settled in South Wales, Devonshire and Cornwall, there is a probability that the English family in Devonshire had an Irish ancestor.

Cambrensis Eversus contains a wonderful account of