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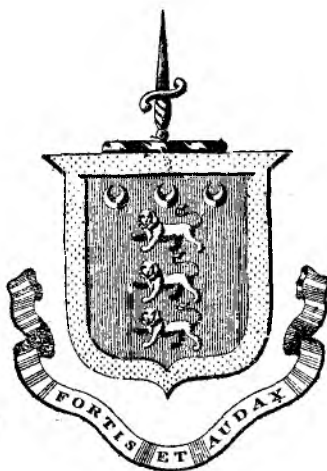
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THE ARMS OF THE O'REGANS.

Sir Teague O'Regan of Ballynacloghy, County Cork.

BY FRANCIS J. HEALY, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



HERE were originally three families of O'Regan in Ireland, namely, two in Leinster and one in Munster. Of the two O'Regan families in Leinster, one of them was descended from Riaghan, brother of Donal, who is No. 100 in the Dempsey (chiefs of the Clanmaliere) pedigree. The other Leinster O'Regan family was descended from Dubhrean, brother of Dun, who is No. 104 in the Dun pedigree. That Dubhrean had Dubhda, who had Maolcroine, who had Giollamuire-caoch O'Riaghain, who was the last chief of Hy Riaghain, now known as the Barony of Tinehinch, in Queen's County, which gave its name to the parish of 'Oregon,' or Rosenalis, in said barony. The Leinster families of O'Regan were of the Heremonian stock, and were one of The Four Tribes of Tara (*Book of Rights*).

One of these was Maurice Regan, who was Secretary to Dermot McMurrrough, King of Leinster, and who wrote an account of the Anglo-Norman Invasion of Ireland under Earl Strongbow and his followers, which is published in Harris's *Hibernica*, Dublin, 1770.

The third, or Thomond, family of O'Regan, with which this article is concerned, derived their surname from Riagan, son of Donchrian, a younger brother of Brian Boroimhe (Boru), the 175th Monarch of Ireland, who, A.D. 1014, was slain at the battle of Clontarf, and who is No. 105

in the O'Brien, Kings of Thomond, pedigree. The patrimony of this Munster family of O'Regan was located in the barony of Carbery, in the County of Cork, and their name appears in the old sept map of Ireland. Their pedigree is fully given by O'Hart in his *Irish Pedigrees*.

The most prominent member of this family in more recent times was Sir Teague O'Regan, who entered the army, and made a distinguished figure in the service of King James II. in Ireland. He was Governor of Charlemont, and for his defence of that fort was knighted by King James at the Castle of Dublin, on 20th June, 1690. He was at the battle of the Boyne, and afterwards was Governor of Sligo at the time of the surrender of Limerick. He then embarked, with part of the army, for France, where he died without issue.

This Sir Teague McJohn Reigane's ancestral property seems to have got, temporarily at least, into the hands of that redoubtable West Cork magnate, Sir Walter Coppinger, as will be seen by the subjoined copy of the original Deed Poll of Trust of Sir Walter Coppinger of the lands of Ballinaclohy, dated 16th day of October, 1635:—

“To all to whom these presents shall come, I, Walter Coppinger, of Kilfinane, in the County of Cork, Knight, sendeth greeting. Whereas, John McTeige O'Reigane, Ballynaclohy, in Carbrée, in the Countie of Cork aforesaid, Gent., hath put the said Sir Walter Coppinger in truste about 20 years now past to pass free patent from our Sovereigne Lord Kinge James of sacred memorie to me and to my heirs for ever of the said Towne and Lands of Ballynaclohy, with all and singular the appurtenances to the same belonging, which I have accordinglie performed. Nevertheless, the said John McTeige was and now is in the quiet and peaceable seizen and possession of the premisses, with all and singular the Hereditaments thereunto belonging. Now, know ye that I, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, in performance of the said Truste and confidence by the said John McTeige in me, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, reposed, do by these presents for me and my heirs release, remitte, and discharge the said John McTeige and his heirs for ever of anie right, title, claim, interest, or demand which I have, or that my heirs have had, or ought to have, in and to the said Towne and lands of Ballynaclohy, with all and singular the appurtenances and Hereditaments thereunto belonging, being now in the possession and lawful seizen of the said John McTeige, so as neither I, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, or my heirs, may have hereafter, claim, challenge, or demand in or to the said premises, or unto any part thereof, for ever, but to be debarred, excluded, and frustrated for, saving and reserving and doing suite and service for my Court Leet and Court Baron of my Manor of Kilfinane, and doing suite to my mill of Rourragh, to me and to my heirs for ever in as large and ample a manner as the same was granted by free patente to me and to my heirs, do hereby covenant and grante to and with the said John McTeige O'Reigane and his heirs for ever that I, the said Sir Walter Coppinger and my heirs shall and will warrant and defende the said Towne and Lands of Ballynaclohy, with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining to the said John McTeige and his heirs, except as before excepted, against mee, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, and my heirs, or either of us, and against all others claiminge by and under the Estate

of me, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, and my heirs for ever. In witness whereof I, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, Knight, have hereunto putt my hand and seale the sixteenth day of October, Anno Dmi. 1635.

WALTER COPPINGER.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in presence of us whose names do ensue:—Flo. Carthy, Mortagh Donovan, Morrogh Donovan."

In or about the year 1662 Tiede McJohn Reigane, afterwards known as Sir Teague, exhibited through his guardians and counsel his claim to the Commissioners under the Act of Settlement, claiming to be restored to the possession of the lands of Ballynaclohy and Gortniglogh, then in the possession of Lieutenant Portman; and in his petition stated that his father, John McTeige Reigane, died in the year 1639 seized of said lands in his demesne as of fee by lawful descent from his ancestors, leaving the claimant, his eldest son and heir, an infant of the age of two years; and he though a Roman Catholic, never joined with any of the rebels or usurped raiders.

Upon this petition the Commissioners decreed him to be restored to the possession of the said lands. Teige McJohn Reigane thereupon entered into possession, and continued therein for several years.

In D'Alton's *King James's Irish Army List*, Dublin, 1855, we read that he, Sir Teague O'Regan, was the most remarkable of his name in this campaign, a truly gallant, and to his King loyal officer. In May, 1690, he was Governor of Charlemont, when, says the Williamite writer, Story, "Cannon and mortar were sent up to force old Teague from his nest, if he would not quit it otherwise." On the 12th of that month this veteran, "his provisions having been spent, and no hopes of relief appearing, desired a parley," and ultimately surrendered on terms of the garrison being allowed to march out with their arms and baggage. In the following year, on the 23rd of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, of the Williamite army, marching towards Sligo, found at Ballysadare Bridge, four miles thence, Sir Teague O'Regan, with eighty horse and about two hundred foot, very advantageously posted to hinder his passage that way; but Ramsay's party attacking them they gave ground after some time, and a reinforcement aiding Ramsay, the enemy were pursued almost to the fort of Sligo, about thirty being killed and nineteen wounded, Sir Teague narrowly escaping. In the September following, he being Governor of that fort of Sligo, was forced with his party by Colonel Michelburn from the several outworks and ditches and obliged to retire into the heart of the fort; and on the 21st of that month he was obliged to surrender that same, on terms similar to those given to Galway, himself marching out at the head of 600 men.

On Sir Teague's death, in France, without issue, the lands of Ballynaclohy devolved to his cousin and heir, Captain Daniel Reigan, of Knockridane. Captain Daniel Reigane is named in D'Alton's *King James's Army List*, and was supposed by Mr. D'Alton to have been the Major Regan who was afterwards killed at the siege of Derry. But Captain Daniel Regan, Sir Teague's heir, lived long after that event.¹ He

¹ That the Captain Daniel Regan mentioned in D'Alton's *King James's Army List* was no other than Sir Teigue's cousin and heir there can be little doubt. He belonged to Colonel Daniel O'Donovan's Infantry Regiment, the said Colonel O'Donovan being a near Catholic neighbour

was also possessed of other property in West Cork in his own right. By Deed Poll, bearing date the 13th day of August, in the year 1641, Danielle Oge McDanielle O'Riagane, of Killeenlea, conveyed the half plowland of Knockridane and the two gneeves of Killeenlea in mortgage to John Morphie, of the Leap, in the Countie of Cork.

The above John, by Deed Poll, bearing date the 16th of August, 1662, assigned all his interest in the above premises to his son, John Morphy, then a student in Trinity College, Dublin, which John Morphie afterwards, on the 16th November, 1662, exhibited his claim to the Commissioners under the Act of Settlement, and claimed as an innocent Protestant to be decreed to the possession of the lands of Knockridane and Killeenlea aforesaid, then in the possession of Lieutenant John Portman. The Commissioners, on hearing, decreed the lands to the claimant, and he entered into possession, and continued therein until his death in the year 1681; and by his will, dated 10th March, 1681, he calling himself LL.D., devised said lands, after other remainders, to Daniel Reogane, his sister's son; which Daniel became afterwards seized of, and continued so at the time of the capitulation of Limerick, 3rd October, 1691, where he served as a Captain in the service of King James, and was declared by the Lords Justices and Council on the 10th of December, 1694, to be comprehended in and entitled to the benefit of the Articles made for the surrender of said city. This will be seen by the following copy of the Petition and Certificate and Adjudication of the five Lords Justices, that Captain Daniel Rhegan (O'Regan) was entitled to the benefit of the Treaty of Limerick, dated 10th day of December, 1694 :—

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL.

CYRIL WICK, W. BUNCOMBE.

The peticon of Capt. Daniel Rhogan, of Knockridane, in the County of Corke, claymeing ye benefitt of ye Articles of Lymerrick, being sett downe to be heard before us, ye Lords Justices and Council, upon opening ye same by his Council this day in ye presence of their Maties Council Learned in ye Law, and upon Examination of several Witnesses upon oath in ye Case. It appeared to us that the said Captn. Daniel Rhogan was in Lymrick 3 day of October, 1691. That he hath since submitted to their Ma'ties Government and taken ye oath of fidelity, and therefore wee doe heerby Adjudge him, ye said Captain Daniel Rhogan, to be comprehended within ye Articles made for ye surrender of ye place, and to be thereby intituled to all ye benefitts and advantages of them.

Given at ye Councile Chamber in Dublin ye tenth day of December, 1694.

RICK. COX.	PORTER, Cap.
AND. JEFFREYSON.	LONGFORD.
	WILL KILDARE.
CAPT. DANL. RHOGAN.	CHA. FEILDING.
	RY. REYNETT.

of his in West Cork, one of the O'Donovans of Castle Donovan. This appears the more evident from the fact noted elsewhere in D'Alton's List, that Captain Regan's soldiers, a sergt. and six men, were awarded £1 10s. 6d. for guarding the money sent from Dublin for Colonel O'Donovan's Regiment.



FACSIMILE OF PETITION AND CERTIFICATE AND ADJUDICATION,
CAPT. DANIEL RHEGAN, 1694.

Daniel O'Regan lived to a great age, and left two sons, Morgan and Teige. Morgan had only one son, Daniel, who died without issue in the year 1807; Teige was a physician, residing at Macroom, where he died leaving two sons, Morgan O'Regan, of the City of Cork, and James O'Regan of Mallow, M.D., who died in the year 1801. Dr. James O'Regan was a fashionable physician at Mallow, in or about which town he owned a considerable amount of property, besides the ancestral lands in West Cork. He was married to Miss Catherine Moylan, of Cork, who was first cousin of Dr. Moylan, Catholic Bishop of Cork, born 1735, died 1815 (see Memorial in St. Mary's Cathedral, Cork), whose brother, General Stephen Moylan, fought for American Independence under Washington, whose intimate friend he was. On the death of Dr. James O'Regan his property passed to his son, James O'Regan, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was a barrister of great promise, a friend of Daniel O'Connell the Liberator, and a strong advocate of Catholic Emancipation. He died in 1821, early in life, at the outset of his career. The following is an extract from the Rent Book of James O'Regan, after the campaign of Waterloo, which is interesting, and speaks for itself:—"The distress of the country and the low price of corn, occasioned by the sudden cessation of war, having rendered a reduction of rent necessary, I have diminished the rents of those holdings I myself let (except that to Smyth), and have promised to write off all arrears now due, which, indeed, the tenants would be totally unable to discharge.—Sept. 28th, 1815."

"A further reduction will probably be necessary."

On his death his property passed by his will to his mother for her life, and subject to her life interest and an annuity to his sister, Mary O'Regan, to his brother, Morgan O'Regan, whose interest passed to the husband of said Mary O'Regan, namely, Thomas W. Cahill, M.D.

Dr. Cahill took his degrees and spent his early life in Paris. He was a political prisoner, and confined for some time with other British subjects at Verdun; and after his release he served in the British army in the campaign and battle of Waterloo as an army surgeon. He died at Tivoli on the 15th of February, 1858.

The only surviving child of Dr. Cahill and his wife, Mary O'Regan, was the late Mrs. Louisa Cagney, who married the late Michael Cagney, J.P., of Tivoli, Cork. They left issue seven sons, namely, David, Michael (deceased), Thomas, Francis, Charles, barrister-at-law (deceased), Albert, and James Cagney, of Harley Street, London, M.D. (deceased); and three daughters—Mary, wife of Jerome J. Murphy (deceased); Louisa, wife of George Waters, and Emily Cagney.

The lands so held by Sir Teague O'Regan and his ancestors, which with other lands remained in the possession of his Catholic descendants for so many generations, in spite of the Penal Laws, and the social wreckage caused by the great famine of '47, were recently sold by the Cagney family to their tenant occupiers under the Land Purchase Act, 1903; and thus the connection of the O'Regan family with this property in West Cork, after many centuries of ownership in fee, came to an end.