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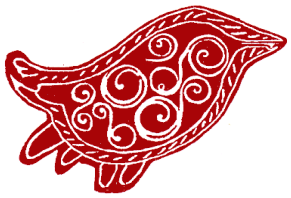

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practised by an Italian Guild in the 18th century, or whether local decorators knew the secret of mixing glue and gypsum, or pulverising white marble and lime, or were such competent artists in design, is now impossible to say, but the fact remains that most of the mansions of that period in the South of Ireland both in the cities and country were thus decorated. In the city we have the ceilings of the Mercy Hospital (once the Mansion House), and the Sailors' Home, still remaining, and in the country, Woodhill House, Riverstown, and up to 18th June, 1921, Crookstown House, when it was burned in the holocaust of notable mansions which occurred that year and the year following.

These and others were fine examples of stucco relief work, the *opus albarium* of the ancients, actually achieved in the palace of Gnossus in Minoan civilisation.

Bishop Jemmet Browne, the son of Edward Browne, Mayor of Cork, 1714, who married Judith, daughter of Warham Jemmet, Esq., was born 18th August, 1702. He was ordained by the famous Bishop Peter Browne, 29th December, 1723. He became Dean of Ross 1733, Prebend of Killaspugmullane 1745, Bishop of Killaloe, from which he was translated by Letters Patent to Cork and Ross 27th August, 1745. In 1772 he was removed to Elphin, and in 1775 became Archbishop of Tuam.

When at Cork he chiefly resided at Riverstown. He was buried 17th June, 1782, in the Pigott vault underneath old St. Finbarrs. Dr. Caulfield states that the leaden coffins of Lord Baron Dennis and Archbishop Jemmet Browne were removed from this vault to the crypt beneath the chancel of the present Cathedral.

The Bishop's wife was Alice, daughter of Thomas Waterhouse, Esq., Collector of the Port of Cork.

Five of his children were born at Riverstown House.

The sub-committee of the Society, Messrs. Conlon, Barry, Cody, Holland, Lavallin, and the writer, who visited Riverstown, December, 1926, are grateful for their kind reception at Riverstown House by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. Ronayne.

The Waters Family of Cork.

PART II.

By EATON W. WATERS, M.B., F.R.S.A.I.

It may be well to state here that the ground-work of this part of the narrative is a MS. sheet, in the possession of the writer, headed, "The Pedigree of William Walters of Killarney, by the Father, this 12th day of June, A.D. 1735." It is written on both sides of the paper, and shows also his pedigree by the mother's descent. It is endorsed, "A Copy by G. S. Barry,[1] 12th July, 1807.—Lemlara."

This pedigree was extended in 1862 to that date by Eaton W. Waters, (the present writer's father) and his cousin, Captain G. A. Waters, R.N. For several years past the writer has been collecting materials, the sources of which are given in the notes, aided extensively by his late brother,

[1] Garret Standish Barry, M.P. for Cork, was 1st cousin once removed of Domk. Waters, and 2nd cousin of Domk. Waters, R.N., both of this family, of whom hereafter.

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Fleet-Surgeon G. A. Waters, R.N., and his cousin and fellow-member of our Society, H. P. Moore of Adelaide. The result of these researches has been to add considerably to the pedigree by the inclusion in their proper places of the names of many members of the family omitted from the MS. of 1735, but the only material error, viz., the omission of three generations in the main stem—a John, a Christopher and a John, being omitted in a series of Johns and Christophers—evidently a copyist's mistake —was shown clearly by some of the Inquisitions and other evidence unmistakably corroborative.

The prominence of the Waters family in the Co. Cork at the period we are now approaching is attested by Smith (as it was from the English invasion to the end of the reign of Henry VIII. by the writer of the MS. volume in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, quoted earlier in these notes), as follows :—" The chief lords and gentlemen in this county in Queen Elizabeth's time were, besides those above mentioned, E. of Clancare, V. Buttevant, Ld. Muskerry, V. Roche, of Fermoy ; Courcy, B. of Kingsale and Ringrove, Bishops of Cork, Ross and Cloyne ; Sir Warham St. Leger, Sir Fineen O'Driscoll, Sir Owen O'Sullivan, O'Donovan, O'Callaghan, MacAuliff ; also Barrets, Condons, Barryoge, Barrys, Cartys, Flemings (Skiddys), Meaghs, Waters, Geraldines, Russels, O'Kiefs, Sir Owen MacCarty Reagh, the Seneschal of Imokilly, etc."[2]

The historians and annalists are all at fault in assuming that the John Walters, who was Mayor of Cork in 1499, was the faithful adherent of Perkin Warbeck, executed with him in that year. That he was not is evident by his signature heading the *Othe of the Citosyns and Coes of the Citie of Cork*[3] in 1500, while the pedigree referred to above shows him to have been one of his sons, of whom no issue is recorded in it. His other sons were :—Stephen, who was Bayliff (Sheriff) of Cork in 1523 ; Philip, Dean of Limerick, implicated with his father in Perkin Warbeck's rising but pardoned, 21 Hen. VII. He was Bayliff of Cork in 1499,[4] and signed the *Othe* imposed by Henry in 1500. That he had one more son is disclosed in the Creagh pedigree, " John Creagh married (Articles of marriage dated 15th May, 1557) Mary, dau. of Michael, and grand-daughter of John Waters, an eminent citizen of Cork, who was executed in 1492 (*recte* 1499) for aiding Perkin Warbeck."[5] This Mary became great-grandmother of Sir Michael Creagh, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1688, who with his regiment followed King James abroad, and who appears to have been christened Michael from his great-great-grandfather, Michael Waters.

STEPHEN Bayliff of Cork in 1523, appears to have had but one son, JOHN, who was Bayliff of Cork in 1551 and again in 1566, and as its Mayor in 1573 issued the following proclamation :—" To all Christian people, etc., The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Corke, Greeting. Whereas divers passengers of sundry nations, viz., Portingalls, Flemings, etc., arrived at the haven of Youghal in a ship of Marsailles called the Peter and Paul, amongst whom were two Italians, one Neapolitan, two Frenchmen, and one Englishman, who were brought to Corke by order of Sir J. Perot, Knt., Lord President of Munster, about 20 Dec. last, 1572, we certify that said passengers remained in our city,being placed in the Aldermens' houses

[2] Note p. 52. From *Smith's History of Cork.* Vol. I.
[3] Caulfield, *Council Book of Cork.*
[4] Ald. Pembroke's List of Mayors and Bayliffs.
[5] Pedigree of Creagh of Ballygarrett, Laurentinum and Ballyandrew, Grove White, Historical and Topographical Notes, Vol. II. p. 173 (*Vide* Vol. XIII. of this *Journal*)

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and best rooms by the President's command, having the liberty of our city (one Lucas Velis excepted) for what cause we know not. In witness we have caused our Mayoralty seal to be affixed XVIII. April 1573. John Water, Mayor; Andrew Skyddie, Recorder; Georg Gallwey and John Fagan, Bayliffs; Richard Tirry, William Skyde, Edmound Goull, Will. Gallwey, Will. Tirry."[6]

In his Inquisition post mortem, dated 1614, John Fitz Stephen is described as armiger, and the date of his death is given as 31 July, 1599. He left various property in Cork city to which his great-grandson, Christopher is declared heir, his eldest son, Christopher, and his grandson, John having died during his lifetime.

His property in the Co. Cork is disclosed in an Inquisition P. M., dated 1613, "John Waters Fitz Christopher and others," of which the following is a summary:—John Fitz Stephen owned property in the Great Island, viz., Ballynekilly[7] vill: et terr: (where there is now no trace of his castle. Mr. Coleman in Dennehy's *History of Queenstown* conjectures that its remains were used in building the Waterloo memorial tower at Eastgrove) Ballyelane (=Ballyellane 169 acres),[8] Ballinglanny, Ballincarrownig[9] Ballydonellbeg vill: et terr; (=Ballydanielbeg 80 acres), and Walterstown castr: vill: et terr: 330 acres); all held in Capite.

The same Christopher, aged two years and two months, son of John, son of Christopher, son of John Fitz Stephen, is declared his heir; but he left by will Waterstown to his second son, Stephen. It mentions that Richard Waters, apparently his fifth son, who seems to have been of Macrony, whose will and Inquisition P.M. are quoted below, claims 10 acres in Ballincarrowney as his inheritance.

The two entries following refer to John Fitz Stephen:—

1570—From Inventory of goods of David Tyrry Fitz Edmond:—Owes John Walter 5 hides.[10]

1582—From Inventory of goods of Christopher Galwey of Corcke. "Pledged to Joan Watter a goblet pertaining to Andrew Skiddy. John Watters hath the bottom of Andrew Skiddy's cup in pawn of 6/8 old money which my man Wm. Barrett oweth."[11]

His sons were Christopher, Stephen, James, John, Richard, Adrian, and Patrick; while he had a daughter married to The Coppinger of Ballyvolane, probably Stephen Coppinger (No. 1 in the Pedigree of Coppinger of Ballyvolane.)[12]

Of these I. CHRISTOPHER was Bayliff of Cork in 1576 and Mayor in 1580. Two of his Mayoral letters are extant, summarised as follow:—

1580, Nov. 24, Christopher Water, Mayor of Cork, to the Mayor of Waterford (James Sherloke who encloses C.W's. letter.) The Lord Deputy's assault on the island and fort of Downe-yn-ore (Fort del Or) (Smerwick.) 400 strangers and some of the country people put to the sword.[13]

[6] Carte MSS. Vol. 66. *Vide* Caulfield's *Council Book of Cork*, p. XVI.

[7] Formerly known as Ballynakilea, the "Town of the Wood," now Belgrove and Eastgrove. *Vide* this *Journal*, 1894, page 53.

[8] The acreage given in brackets is taken from *Guy's Cork Directory*, 1875-76.

[9] The eastern portion of Eastgrove, now let to tenants, is called "Ballinacaroong,", *i.e.*, Carey's Town. In the list of towns destroyed by Hugh O'Neill's men, in 1599 it is given as Ballinacarowny. *Vide* this *Journal*, 1894, p. 53.

[10] *Vide* Caulfield's *Council Book of Cork*, p. 1149.

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] *History of the Coppingers* by Walter A. Coppinger, 2nd Ed.

[13] *Vide State Papers E.* Vol. LXXVIII.

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BAWN AT WALTERSTOWN CASTLE.

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1581—Mar. 18, Cork. Christopher Walter, mayor, to the Lord (Deputy ?) A Spanish vessel has taken two skilled mariners out of a fisherman off Kinsale, certainly for no good purpose.[14]

He married Helen Meade, doubtless, like his sister-in-law, of the Ballintober family, and died during his father's lifetime (before 1599)[15] leaving two sons, John and Dominick, of whom more hereafter.

II. Stephen, the second son of John Fitz Stephen, who inherited Waterstown Castle under his father's will, was a barrister, as appears from the Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn, which gives his name under the commoner variants—

Stephen Walter 1568 (folio 576 as S. Walters.)
Stephen Waters or Walters 1568[16]

About 1573-75, he was Clerk of the Fines in Munster under Sir William FitzWilliam, Lord Deputy, becoming one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate on the dissolution of the Monasteries under the Act for the Suppression of the Irish Monasteries 1537. Like most lawyers officially placed, he does not seem to have been unmindful of his own interests, for he obtained a lease of Ballybeg Abbey and its possessions. "Lease (under Queen's letter 9 Feb. 25) to Stephen Water, of Corke, Gent., of the abbey of Ballibegg, Co. Cork, the lands of Ballibeg, the rectories of Ballibeg, Kilkerane, Ardopheill, Kilgarowphe and Rathebarry, Ballie-Cloghe and Ballicastell, Clouneferte, Kilvronit, Crushemalynye, in the country of McWilliam Eyghtyr in Conaghte, Carricktowhill, Kilculeyhine and Lisgowle, Castlebyeghane, Killemallaghe, alias Buttevaunte and Liscarrowll, Russagh, Downerahill and Cahirowgane, Counties Cork and Mayo. To hold for 40 years from the termination of no. 2380. Rent £81 10s. 0d. Maintaining two English horsemen. Provided that he shall not alien without license, nor let to any not of English nation: and shall not levy coyne, livery or other unlawful impositions, nor suffer others to do so, whereby her Majesty's lands might by custom become chargeable hereafter. (29 Nov., 26)"[17] The abbey lands contained 2,060 acres.

The above is doubtless alluded to under date 1600 in "A Breviate of Grants passed by her Majesty's warrant to servitors in Ireland since the 20th year of her Majesty's reign,"[18] where the name of Stephen Waters occurs. He was not the first grantee of this monastic estate, nor did he or his heirs hold it for the full term of 40 years—it may have been devastated in the rebellion about 1579 of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, when "half a Province was dragged to ruin," or in 1599 when his hereditary estate of Waterstown suffered this fate at the hands of Tyrone and James Fitz-Thomas;[19] for we find mentioned in 1606-7 "Assigns of Stephen Waters' lands of the Abbey of Ballibegg (Crown Lands and Tithes now in lease from the King in Ireland)"[20] and it was granted finally to Sir Daniel Norton of Listeed, Southampton Co. (2 James I.) who sold it to Sir John Jephson

[14] Copy, certified by Spenser. *Vide State Papers E.* Vol. LXXXI.
[15] *Vide* Inquisition P.M. John Waters Fitz Christopher and Others, 1613.
[16] *J. Foster's Register.*
[17] *Fiant of Elizabeth.* 4262 (6359). Auditor General's *Patent Book,* Vol. 16, p. 44 (1583). *Vide* this *Journal* Vol. XII.—Grove White's notes., p. 117.
[18] *State Papers E.* Vol. CI.
[19] *Smith's History of Cork Ed.* 1893, pp. 3 and 4.
[20] *State Papers E.* Vol. 220.

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and his wife.[21] It has been said " A bribe blindeth the eye." Stephen seems to have tried this and to have improved upon it by dangling the promise of future gifts before the minister, for in a letter to Walsyngham he thanks him for favours and sends him an Irish hobby (a riding horse) with a promise of more presents.[22] This letter, dated from Cork 4th April, 1583, came between his obtaining the Ballybeg estate and a joint lease of the customs on wines as follows :—" Lease (under Queen's instructions) to Stephen Water, of Corke, Gent. and Robert Coppinger, of same, merchant ; of the impost on wines imported at Corke and Kinsale and the havens belonging to them. To hold for one year from the preceding Michaelmas, at a rent of £550 English, receiving allowances for any wines admitted free by warrant of the deputy, 8th November, XXV."[23]

Stephen Waters was Mayor of Cork in 1585. That he was in the Commission of the County the following shows us, while we wonder if he appreciated the honour of sitting beside the immortal poet, or regarded him and Arthur Hyde with polite contempt as newcomers and nouveaux riches :— " Sessions of the peace held 23 May and 16 Sept. 36 Eliz. 1594, before Sir Thomas Norreys as Vice Pres. of Munster, Jas. Gould, justice, and Jno. Ashfield, Attorney-General of the province ; Arth. Hyde, Jno. FitzEdmund, Edmund Spencer and Stephen Waters, Justices of the Queen for the Co. of Cork. Enquiry was made as to murders, treasons, etc., committed in the cantred of Mallow and the neighbouring cantreds."[24]

In the Inventory of goods of David Tyrry FzEdmond, dated 1570, it is stated that he owes Stephen Walter 15/-.[25]

In an Agreement to pay Cess made out *without any parliamentary sanction* between Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners and the Co. Cork landed proprietors, etc., on the 17th Sept., 1592, there are among the signatories Barrys, Terrys, Sarsfields, Lavallins, Meads, Gallways, Goolds, Roches, Ronaynes, and Barretts, John Water and, lower down, Stephen Water.[25a]

The connection of Stephen Waters with Sir Cormac McTeige MacCarthy, 11th Lord of Muskerry, who was usually spoken of as " The best subject the Queen had in Munster," and whom the Lord Deputy, Henry Sidney, described to the Privy Council of England as the rarest man ever born of the Irish for obedience to her Majesty and her laws, and disposition to civility, and he wished him to be created a Viscount, is interesting. Stephen went to London to the Queen's Court, whether sent by Sir Cormac as his Counsel taking the opportunity to transact his own business, or going for the latter purpose, took a commission for Sir Cormac, is not quite clear. In the English State Papers is a letter dated 15 Sept., 1582, from Sir Cormac McTeige to Walsingham. . . . . His suits by the bearer Stephen Watters of Cork. The request of his agent S. Water of Cork to Burghley for remission of the arrears of his farm at Ballibeg.[26] Again, Sir Cormac wrote 18 Oct.

[21] For a full account of Ballybeg Abbey see Grove White's *Hist. and Topographical Notes on Doneraile, etc.* Vol. I, p 116 and *seq.* (Vol. XII. of this *Journal.*)

[22] *State Papers E.* Vol. CI.

[23] *Fiant of Queen Elizabeth,* 1583. 3456. *Vide History of the Copingers or Coppingers* by Walter Arth. Copinger.

[24] *Plea Rolls* (Miscel.) Elizabeth No. 34. *Vide* this *Journal,* Vol. XII., p. 2. Also H. F. Berry *J.P's. for Co. Cork idem.* Vol. III., p. 58, who shows that materials do not exist for a list prior to 1661.

[25] Caulfield *Council Book of Cork.* p. 1149.

[25a] *Topographer and Genealogist,* Vol. III., 1858 (all published.)

[26] *State Papers E.* Vol. XCV.

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1582, from Blarney to the Privy Council. His agent, Stephen Watters of Corke, the bearer.[27] Sir Cormac's will [28] dated 16 June, 1583, the year of his death, is witnessed by Stephen Waters, and in it his name occurs six times, making him somewhat of a trustee and one of its executors.

We have no record of the date of Stephen's death. Perhaps the last mention of him alive is that of his acting magisterially in 1594 quoted above. His family pedigree does not mention that he had any posterity, and no will or Inquisition of his is forthcoming. We have seen that his father, John Fitz Stephen, who died in 1599, left him by will, Waterstown Castle, hence he was probably living at that date. It is puzzling to find a certain James McI. Waters raising money on Waterstown in 1583, whose Inquisition post mortem, dated 1625,[29] styles him of Waterstown, and declares Robert Waters, his grandson, to be his heir. This James McI. Waters cannot have been one of the sons of John Fitz Stephen, as the latter's son of that name died 31 January, 1604,[30] while he, James McI., died 2 August, 1615, as stated in his Inquisition.

The following are the records that have been preserved concerning this James McI. Waters, whom the writer has been unable to place in the pedigree, although obviously one of the family.

1573—When on the 6th of August this year Edmund Hodney or Hodnett of Belvelly Castle mortgaged the carucate of Hodnett's Wood to Gerald Fitzwilliam McCotter, junior, he (E. Hodnett) appointed James Water, alias MacWatiarig, his attorney.[31]

1583.—" Know that I, James, son of Thomas Ronayne, of Cork, Alderman, have given to my brother, James Ronayne, ald., not only my half of Ballinwaterige (Walterstown), Ballymacshaneroe, Ballygowley, Coscwynny, Ballyn Knockane, but also my half of Ballinroche, Ballinvolevillea, Intanny Courte, Duffcloine (Doughcloyne), and also the fourth part of Kilvoryomilane in Kierryourrihee, Co. Cork, with my half of the castle, rents and mills, also my half of the third part of the mill of Douglas, and half of the tenth of said mill, under the condition that then J...J...R... (*sic.*) pay J.R. 40 calves' hides, twenty French crowns, and £35 English, that then I may enter and possess. 9 November, 1583, 38 Elizabeth. Know that I, James Water alias McWatiarig, of Ballinwatiarig, in the Great Island, Co. Cork, have given to Maurice Roynane, Ballinwatiarig and Kelemuckherie, and whenever said J.W. shall pay M.R. £23, that then he shall enter and possess said messuage."[32]

1595.—" 38 Elizabeth. James Water als. McI. Watiarig de Ballin-Watiarig in the Great Island, Co. Cork, granted to Mainea Ronayne, Ballin-Watiarig and Kenelmuckerie in said Island on a bond for twenty-three pounds. Oct. 1st, 1595." [33]

1595.—October 1. " Whereas controversy did depend betwixt Morris Ronayne of Cork, gent., and James Water of Waterstown, gent., touching the right of Ballinwatiarig, Kilemokorie and Ballymackorane, in Barrie's Isle, and both parties submitted to the award

[27] *Idem.* Vol. XCVI.
[28] *Vide* this *Journal*, Vol. I, 1st series, p. 196 *et seq.*
[29] I.P.M. James Waters of Waterstowne, 1625.
[30] I.P.M. John Waters fitz. Christopher and Others, 1613.
[31] *Vide* this *Journal*, Vol. XXI., p. 179.
[32] *Ibid.*
[33] *Vide Annuary of the R.S.A.*, for 1868-69, p. 264.

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of Thomas Sarsfield, Alderman, and Edmond Barry of Ballynagall, gent., the award in consideration of £10 paid by J.W. to M.R., and also £23 hereafter to be paid by J.W., his heirs, etc., unto said M.R., his heirs, etc., he shall possess."[34]

Waterstown appears to have passed from James' grandson, Robert, to the Lavallins.[35] (James, the second Lavallin owner, was residing there in 1666) before 1641 (and thence to the Barrys about 1732 [36]), for his name does not appear in the list of forfeiting proprietors despoiled under the Commonwealth. He was one of the '49 Officers,[37] and we can trace him no further.

Waterstown was held in 1654 for Oliver Cromwell by Colonel Richard Wakeham.[38]

In 1655-56 Petty[38a] returns William Barry as owner of Walterstown and Kilvokery (this, doubtless, is Smith's[39] authority for his erroneous assumption that Waterstown castle was the chief residence of the Barry family in the Great Island), Christopher Walters of Ballinakill ; Richard Walters of Ballyknockane ; John Walters of Ballyvrassil ; James Ronane, of Cork, of Cuskinny. Petty reports also,—" at Walterstown is a castle and house in repayre ; at Ballymacshaneroe a castle and house in repayre ; at East Ballynakilla a castle ; at Cuskinny a fayre house."

Another James Waters of about the same period as his namesake, but perhaps even more elusive of identification, is referred to in Memo. 1, 43 Eliz. 1592—" Livery of seisin of the possessions of James Waters to Michael Waters 2nd Aug."[40] which contains nothing to show who this Michael was.

III. James, died as mentioned above 31 Jan., 1604, and possessed through his father, John fzStephen, of Ballynekelly, Ballinglanny, Ballyelane, and Ballincarrowney (all in the Great Island) held in capite from Queen Elizabeth ; which, as he left no male heir, descended to his grand-nephew, Christopher fzJohn, then aged seven.[41]

IV. John. A house owned by him is mentioned as a boundary in a deed of 29 Mar., 1601.[42] He seems to have enjoyed a pension, for what reason one conjectures in vain. The entries are :—

" 1603. Jo. Walter, pension of 4½d. per diem."

" 1606. Pension of 4½d. per diem to John Waters."[43]

In 1608 a Petition is signed amongst others by John Walter of Garraneboy (this is in the Parish of Rathcooney and Petty Sessions District of Carrigaline, and contains 200 acres), praying " That such of them as are freeholders of the County may not be impannelled at Assize or Sessions of the County of Cork, by reason of their lands in the City (newly made a County), but

[34] *Vide* this *Journal*, Vol. XXI., p. 179.

[35] *Vide* this *Journal*, Vol. I., 2nd Series, p. 23 and Vol. XXI., p. 158. Also Vol. XXX., p. 14.

[36] *Vide* Dr. Caulfield quoted by Mr. Coleman in this *Journal*, Vol. XXI., p. 178.

[37] O'Hart *Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland.*

[38] *Vide* this *Journal*, Vol. XXI., p. 177

[38a] *Down Survey* quoted by Dennehy *Hist. of Great Island and Queenstown*, p. 16.

[39] *History of Cork*, Vol. I., p. 165.

[40] *Cal. P. and C. Rolls*, by James Morrin.

[41] I.P.M. John Waters fz. Christopher and Others, 1613.

[42] Caulfield's *Council Book of Kinsale*, p. 373.

[43] *State Papers E.*

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MACRONY CASTLE, KILWORTH

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be left to give their attendance at the sessions of the County of the City of Cork."[44]

His son, John, is mentioned in a Ronayne Deed of Release, 3 Sept, 1708.[45] He married a daughter of Patrick and sister of James Lavallin[45a] (the owners of Waterstown Castle after the Waters). He was dead in 1710. The family pedigree states that he had two sons, Christopher, " the doctor," who died s.p. and Patrick, then (1735) unmarried. Both of these appear as legatees of Anthony Ronayne, whose will, dated 15 Aug., 1727 (proved Cork diocese 1729) describes them as Dr. Watters and his brother Patrick."[45]

V. Richard is mentioned[46] as claiming from his father's estate 10 acres in Ballincarrowney in the Great Island as his inheritance, but the claim does not appear to have been allowed, or it may be that he disposed of it to one of his brothers. In either case we find him established as a man of considerable substance at Macrony, as disclosed by his will[47] dated 23 Nov., 1633, which was proved in 1637, of which the following is a tabulated summary :—

Sons :—

1. John.—S. & H. Town & lands of Macrony & Currynefeddie.
2. Michael.—Lands of Garryhickis Par. of Kelwood (? Kilworth), & £40.
3. James.—£30.
4. Christopher.—£30.
5. Richard.—£40.
6. Mathew.—Parcel of land near Cloghlish, tenant, Edward Byain,—failing issue m. then to Richard, and £20.

Daughters :—

1. Joane.—m. Jas. Purcell.
2. Katherine.—50 great cows, 60 sheep, 2 mares, £40, jewellery.
3. Margaret.—30 great cows, 40 sheep, 2 mares, £30.
4. Christian.—20 great cows, 50 sheep, 2 mares, £20.
5. Anstaice.—20 great cows, 40 sheep, 2 mares, £20.

The will also mentions his " Gossip" (God-son), Michael Waters fzAdrian, his nephew ; and other nephews, James Lombard, Valentine Harding, James Barrett to whom he leaves a house in Cork, and Andrew Barrett; his brother-in-law, Marcus Shee ; and his cousin, Robert Barry. This last was probably " Robert Barry, son of David Barry and Ellen Waters, who was born about the year 1588 or '89 in the Parish of Britway (to the Eastward of Castle Lyons) in the diocese of Cloyne. His father was styled 'Dominus Ardiae', and was of the Barrymore family, whilst his mother's family was also one of the oldest and much respected in the city of Cork."[48] This Robert Barry was consecrated Bishop of Cork by the Nuncio Rinuccini at Waterford in 1648.

Richard's eldest son and heir, John, who may have been the John who married Catherine Harris [49] in 1632, must have died without issue about

[44] Caulfield's *Council Book of Cork*, p. 2.

[45] *Vide* this *Journal*, Vol. XXIII., p. 94

[45a] *Ibid.* Vol. XXX., p. 10 *et seq.*

[46] I.P.M. John Waters fz. Christopher and Others, 1613.

[47] Will of Richard Waters of Macrony, Gent.

[48] *Vide Three Former Bishops of Cork*, by Jas Coleman, Vol. XX. of this *Journal*, p. 141.

[49] Marriage Licence Bonds, Cork and Ross, published in this *Journal*, 1896-7-8.

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the same time as his father, whose Inquisition[50] 9 April, 1638, declares Michael to be his heir, and that he was unmarried, but unfortunately his age is undecipherable in the document. He was doubtless of full age in 1641, for his name appears amongst the forfeiting proprietors under Cromwell[51] in the Barony of Condons and Clangibbon in which his estate was situated. He was a '49 Officer[52] and as such should have had his property restored. We can trace the descendants of Richard of Macrony no further. Whether they descended from affluence to peasant rank like so many others similarly situated in the Cromwellian cataclysm, or simply died out as a consequence of it we cannot tell.

VI. Adrian, as ancestor of the Newcastle family from which sprung the French Waters', will not be considered until we come to describe that branch.

VII. Patrick, the youngest son of John fitz Stephen, is mentioned as Patrick Walters in a list of the natives of Cork of 1652 or earlier.[53] He had two daughters [54] His sons were Richard,[55] Christopher and William. He was buried in St. Peter's Church, Cork, in St. Catherine's Chapel.[56] Of his sons the following facts have been gleaned :—(1) Richard became a freeman of Cork city 30 June, 1620.[57] 23 July, 1626, Pardon of Alienation by Donagh McCartie of the Rectory of Rostellane (in the Barony of Imokilly near Cloyne) in ye County of Cork to Richard Waters.[58] A letter in 1627 from the Customs Officers of Cork to the Lord Deputy reads : " After we had stopped the *Marie and Martha* on the 26th Dec., Captain Young of Bristol came into Cork Harbour and took away all the clothes the poor men had and their butter, four barrels. He also took a little barque, the *Philip* of Cork, which was built in France, bound for Guernsey with hides, belonging to one Richard Waters of Cork, but this he afterwards released." Amongst Patrick Lavallyne's receipts :—Recd. 24 Aug. 1627, out of a Jearsey barque, come out of St. Malloes, whereof Richard Walters and Francis Gallway were merchants, laden with 19 tuns of secke, a butt and half, 13 li. 10s. Recd. Aug. 1627, out of the barque of Garnessey, Richard Walter and Francis Gallway, merchants, half a butt of seck, 4li 10s.[59] 8 June, 1629—Re a bargain for 35 pipes of good Malgoe wines, etc . . . . . (Note on margin) " Of all this bargain the within Sheriff was contented in open Court to give all his interest to the Mayor and to John Colman and Richard Walters, who are to pay to the Corporation out of this bargain 40li., besides the clearing the merchant of St. Malloisse of all the above-mentioned rates.[60] Richard is mentioned in the will of his brother, Christopher fitz Patrick, in 1620. He forfeited Ballybrasill (222 acres, Parish of Templerobin, Great

[50] I.P.M. of Richard Waters of Macrony.
[51] O'Hart, *op. cit.*
[52] *Ibid.*
[53] Tuckey *Cork Remembrancer*, p. 282.
[54] Will of William fz. Patrick, 1628.
[55] Will of Christopher fz. Patrick, 1620.
[56] Wills of Christopher and William fz. Patrick, 1620 and 1628.
[57] Caulfield's *Council Book of Cork.*
[58] *Calendar* by James Morrin. P. and C. Rolls.
[59] Caulfield's *Council Book of Cork*, pp. 112 and 113.
[60] *Ibid*, p. 143.

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Island, Barony of Barrymore), under the Commonwealth,[61] although his name appears in the ' Decrees of Innocents.' "[62]

(2) Christopher. His will of 3rd Nov., 1620 contains the following information :—He was to be buried with his father in St. Peter's Church, Cork, in St. Catherine's Chapel. It mentions his wife, Ellen Myagh (Meade); son, William, probably the " William Walter of Ballyknockan," recorded as a forfeiting proprietor in Barrymore by O'Hart, and who is included in the list of natives of Cork in 1652 or earlier,[63] and is mentioned by Michael fitzAdrian in his will [64] as his cousin ; brother, Richard ; brethren (brothers-in-law), John Fz James Mathew, John Myagh (Meade) fz Thomas, and his cousin, (Dominick (Dom.)

(3) William, the last son of Patrick remaining to be considered, desires in his will[65] to be buried in St. Peter's Church, Cork, in his father's grave ; mentions in it his brother Christopher, and leaves legacies to his mother and both sisters.

[61] O'Hart *Landed Gentry*, p. 273.
[62] *Ibid*, p. 327.
[63] Tuckey, *Locus cit. ante.*
[64] 1649, proved 1668.
[65] Will of William fz. Patrick. Proved 22 Jan. 1628.

(To be continued).

Necrology.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

Almost three hundred years ago, three young men, brothers, Michael, James and John Bigger, left their ancestral home in Nithsdale, in the lowlands of Scotland, to settle in the recently incorporated town of Belfast, which had already attracted some of their adventurous neighbours.

They traded with energy and success—the trade tokens of all three are still extant—and for two hundred years the name was prominent over a shop close to the old market house in High Street. They all became " free of the staple" and as time went on, whilst still engaged in their mercantile pursuits, became possessed of lands at what became known as Biggerstown in the County Antrim. Younger branches established themselves in Derry and Dundalk, where descendants have filled honourable positions in the life of those towns even to the present day.

From the original settlers in County Antrim, the subject of this memoir, Francis Joseph Bigger, sprang. He was born in Belfast on 17th July, 1863, the seventh son of Joseph Bigger of Ardrigh, who was the seventh son of David Bigger of " The Trench," who by a curious coincidence was the seventh son of William Bigger of Biggerstown ! Of all his progenitors, Francis Joseph was proudest (I think) of his grandfather, David Bigger, who had been a Volunteer in the great days of Grattan's Parliament, and, at his dying request, was buried in the uniform he had worn so worthily. The mother of Francis Joseph was a woman of great force of character, nimble-fingered, well-informed, skilled in all house-wifely arts, and a never-failing source of information in family history, which her son turned to good account. She was Mary Jane Ardery, of a Banbridge family still flourishing there. To commemorate the marriage in Seapatrick Parish Church on 7th May, 1850, her sons erected in that holy fane a beautiful stained glass window representing "The Marriage Feast," and embodying a striking likeness of her, whose " children arise up and call her blessed." This was unveiled on 16th May, 1920, seventy years afterwards, by her grand-daughter, Florence Ardery Bigger, the only daughter of Sir Edward Coey Bigger, the dedicatory sermon being preached by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

As a child Francis Joseph was delicate, and for his health's sake he was sent out to the green fields and tonic breezes of Carnmoney, a circumstance which thus early familiarised him with the rural habits and customs of which he knew so much, and there he first heard the tales and legends of the storied past he loved so well. The

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