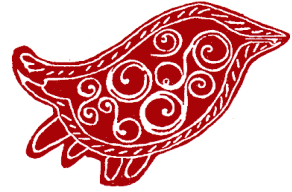


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Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society.

The Old Castles Around Cork Harbour.

(Continued from Vol. XX., page 175).

Ringmahon Castle.



THIS rather diminutive Castle stands, like that of Dundanion, on private grounds, a little to the south-east of Blackrock Castle. It is described by Windele as "a small fortalice," and derives its name, he states, from a branch of the old Irish sept of the O'Mahonys, who anciently held large possessions in its vicinity, and left their surname of O'Mahown, Mahony, or Mahon to many places within it—that part of the River Lee between Blackrock and the Great (Little?) Island, having received from them the name of Lough Mahon."

Completely ivy-clad, little idea can be formed of the original architecture of Ringmahon Castle, which is now simply a square turret, hardly more than 25 feet high by 10 feet wide. It was originally considerably higher, but the top part having become dangerous, was taken down some years ago.

No historical associations of any kind are known, so far as our local chronicles go, in reference to this little Castle of Ringmahon.

Monkstown Castle.

The most modern, the most picturesque-looking, and one of the best preserved of the old castles by our Harbour is Monkstown Castle, which, to quote from Windele, "standing boldly in a glen and embosomed in trees, raises aloft its numerous high-pitched gables. It is a quadrangular building flanked by four square towers, with machicolated defences projecting from the angles. The square Tudor windows are all perfect, divided by strong mullions. The form and moulding of the door are well contrived and executed, and the whole until recently kept in good repair, being partly roofed and still floored.

"It was originally called Castle Mahon, i.e., O'Mahon's Castle, and it afterwards became the possession of the Archdekins, an Anglo-Irish family who in the Middle Ages degenerated, becoming more Irish than the Irish, and assuming the name of MacOdo or Cody."

There were important families of this name also in the Counties of Kilkenny and Galway. There doubtless may have been a Mahon's Castle in early days on the site of Monkstown Castle, but the present structure seems to have been built solely by the Archdeacons.

On the 10th of June in the first year of James I. a grant of the office of Chief Lessor for the Co. Cork was made to John Archdeacon, gentleman, of Dromdoney in the said county, and on the 26th of November in the 9th year of the same King's reign the wardship of John Archdeacon, gentleman, of Monkstown, was given to Sir John Jephson, Knight.

This John Archdeacon, Jephson's former ward, or rather his wife, is said to be the founder of Monkstown Castle. He married Anastacia Goold, who, it is related, built this castle whilst her husband was away serving in the army of King Philip of Spain. "Loving him well, she resolved to surprise him on his return by presenting to him a stately castle, and by her economical management raised it at the cost of twopence only. This she did by means of monopolising the supply of provisions and other articles necessary to the workmen, whereby she realised such profit as left her at the winding up the loser of twopence only by its erection."

Other versions, such as that of Mrs. S. C. Hall, say it cost a groat, i.e., fourpence. It is also stated that on his return home John Archdeacon did not altogether like his new castle, and remarked that a building near the harbour was a building of sedition. The materials of the old Mahon Castle, if such existed there, would probably have been used in its construction. On the mantelpiece of its principal chamber is the date 1636, that no doubt is when it was built.

The table tomb of the reputed builder of this castle, John Archdeacon, who died in 1660, and his wife, lies outside the south wall of the little ancient ruined church of Temple-Oen-Bryn, in the now disused churchyard close by to the north of Monkstown Castle. Thanks to Dr. Caulfield, a complete copy exists of the now mostly obliterated inscription on this tomb, and was published in the Society's edition of Dr. Smith's *History of Cork*, vol. i., page 224.

Monkstown Castle was forfeited in 1691 on account of its founder's son having followed the fortunes of King James the Second. D'Alton's *King James's Army List* records that in 1691 James Archdeacon of Kilmosheen, Henry Archdeacon of the City of Cork, and John Archdeacon of Monkstown, were attainted. Cornet Nicholas Archdeacon, outlawed in 1691, was also of the County Cork.

Descendants of John Archdeacon appear to have continued in this locality, as it is recorded that Edward Roche, Esq., of Trabolgan, and his wife, Mary Archdeacon, of Monkstown, both died the same hour on the 23rd of January, 1711, as was stated in the inscription placed over their grave at Dunderrow near Kinsale.

In Cromwell's time Colonel Huncks, one of Charles the First's regicides, obtained the lands of Monkstown, the Cromwellians having "deprived Archdeacon of his castle and lands, &c., but not his life, which they did not covet." Colonel Huncks sold the property to a grand-daughter of Primate Boyle, whose husband, Sir Thomas Vesey, afterwards Bishop of Killaloe, was the ancestor of Lord de Vescei, the present proprietor in fee of Monkstown. But in Bishop Dive Downe's "Diary" it is stated that these lands were sold to Primate Boyle before the Court of Chancery, who made good Huncks's title in the Court of Claims, and that he gave about £400 for it to Huncks.

In the *Egmont MSS.*, published in 1905, we find it noted that on the



OLD BLACKROCK CASTLE.



PRESENT BLACKROCK CASTLE.

20th of February, 1646-7, Lord Lieutenant Lisle arrived at Monkstown, and was nobly entertained at Archdeacon's house by Captain Plunkett, then living there, and that on the 5th of July, 1647, Lord Inchiquin wrote to this Thomas Plunkett stating that he had given his wife quiet possession of Archdeacon's lands.⁴

On May 29th, 1660, Michael Boyle, Dean of Cloyne, wrote to Sir John Percival that "hearing there was a sequestration upon the estates of Colonel Huncks and John Croke (who were both concerned in the death of Charles I.) and several others, he prayed Sir John to use his influence with the other Commissioners to obtain for him the tenancy of Monkstown belonging to Colonel Huncks, or Barnahely belonging to Cooke, as, although not inclined to be trading in such affairs, either of these places lies conveniently for his near residence when in his parish.

The Archdeacons, however, must have subsequently got back their castle and lands, else they could not have been again dispossessed of them in 1688-9, never more to become theirs.

Mr. Bryan Archdekin Cody, author of *The River Lee, Cork, and the Corkonians* (1859) claimed descent from this family. He died at Paris in June, 1890.

In the *Journal* of the R.S.A.I. for June 30, 1914, page 166, it is stated that in the National Library, Paris, is a document relating to the grant of arms from one of the Co. Cork Archdeacons, a younger branch of the Kilkenny stock, who had emigrated from the Co. Cork to France.

Now held by the Newman family, Monkstown Castle was previously owned by the Shaws, of which family the late Sir Eyre Massey Shaw of London Fire Brigade fame was a member. The large chimney-piece still remaining in this castle bears the initials B.S. of his grandfather, Bernard Shaw, and the date 1814, the year when (as stated in Gibson's *Cork*) it was repaired and re-roofed.

⁴The following is a copy in extenso of the caustic letter Lord Inchiquin wrote to this Captain Plunkett:—"1647, July 5th, Cork. I have written at divers times to my friends to help you in your troubles, yet I hear that you think I have neglected you, which I should account very strange (was I not well acquainted with the jealousy of your disposition), for any man of reason would think that mine own interest would be a sufficient inducement to move me to use all the means in my power to preserve you from ruin, wherefore do I conclude that if you be as jealous of your wife as you are of your friend, she hath the worst husband that can be.

"I have given your wife the quiet possession of Archdeacon's lands, have never taken any of your corn for the army, without paying ready-money for it; and when I sent for three of your horses, which I thought were a trouble and a charge to you, I only had them out for ten days, and then returned one of them to your wife and sent the other two to grass (where they have run for six weeks past), with orders to have them led up to get them into good case for your own use. I have sent one home, and shall now send the other, and hereafter shall be careful to meddle as little as I can with anything that concerns you.

"I hear that you have made other unfounded complaints against me, and am so sensible of your unhandsome dealing, that I am resolved to get the money I lent you out of your hands, which therefore I pray you to see satisfied as soon as may be. You know that my money was lent you at a time when I was forced to borrow myself, and you had often promised to repay part of the £1,000 from the tobacco that was in your house, so fast as it was put off; but you have left no orders to that purpose. The inhabitants here (of whom I borrowed that money, and for whose use I put it into your hands) are importunate with me to seize upon your wheat or other commodities; but I have put them off by telling them that I entreated you daily. The duty I owe to justice will enforce me to comply with them by sequestrating your goods if satisfaction be not done to prevent it."

As stated by Windele, Monkstown Castle was used as a barracks during the Peninsular War, and in a manuscript book of his, now owned by Mr. J. Lane, Cork, he describes a visit he made to it in 1817, shortly after it had been repaired, in order to be used, as he says, for a barracks, of which its interior had then all the appearance.

Capable of containing about 450 soldiers, there were no more than seven or eight in it at the time of his visit.

Monkstown Castle is now tenanted by the Monkstown Golf Club, who have effected considerable internal repairs to this still fine old edifice.

To the south-west of Monkstown Castle stood the Benedictine Monastery of Legan, whose site is marked on the Ordnance maps. It was built by the MacCarthys in 1301, whence this place got its Irish name of Ballymonoch, now Anglicised Monkstown.

Barnahely Castle.

Though stated by the Earl of Cork in his Report reproduced further on to be "on the sea," Barnahely Castle now stands at some little distance from it inland, being about three-quarters of a mile to the south-west from Ringaskiddy steamboat pier. At its southern side, however, another inlet of the harbour, named Lough Beg, approaches much nearer to it. It stands, in fact, on a kind of peninsula called in the old Irish manuscripts "Longa-Gowgan," that is "The Ship of Gowgan or Cogan," doubtless that Miles Cogan to whom, with Robert Fitzstephen, King Henry the Second made a grant of the County of Cork in the 12th century.

After capturing Cork City in 1177 this pair of worthies, writes Windele, went on a two days' pilgrimage to Aghadoe Abbey in the Co. Kerry. They were, however, unable to bring the County of Cork into like subjection (as is recorded by the famous Giraldus Cambrensis, nephew of Robert Fitzstephen), and they had to content themselves with three cantreds to the east of the city taken over by Fitz-Stephen, whilst De Cogan got four cantreds to the westward of it, until such time as they could bring the remainder of it under subjection.

The Keep of Barnahely Castle was probably built by an immediate descendant of Miles De Cogan. But from what remains of the present castle, from which the keep is a short distance apart, it appears to be of fifteenth or sixteenth century erection. The southern, now the principal portion of it remaining, still presents an imposing and picturesque appearance, as shown by our illustration of it taken a few years ago, since when the bartizan on its eastern end has got overgrown with ivy. Built up against this old castle at its north-eastern side is the now equally dismantled mansion erected by a branch of the Warren family in 1796, as stated in Lewis's Dictionary, whence it got the name of Castle Warren.

Near as is this Barnahely Castle to Cork City, Dr. Caulfield does not appear to have written anything about it. In Windele's *Cork and its Vicinity*, compiled over sixty years ago, mention is made of an effigy to be seen over a doorway here, supposed to be that of Milo or Richard De Cogan, one or other of whom was said to have been buried in the adjacent graveyard of Barnahely. This effigy may be the now defaced mailed head fixed



MONKSTOWN CASTLE.



MONKSTOWN.

over the door of the cottage a little off the main road to the north-west of the castle, which was formerly the entrance lodge to Castle Warren.

The surname Cogan or Goggin is still represented at Carrigaline and the surrounding neighbourhood.

Miles de Cogan, the first of the name, came probably from Cogan in Glamorganshire, and was one of the greatest and bravest of the Anglo-Norman band of invaders of Ireland in the 12th century, who were at one time on the point of abandoning it but for his determined resistance to that step. He and a son of Robert Fitz-Stephen were, it is said, treacherously slain at Lismore in 1185. It was, therefore, his brother Richard probably who built Carrigaline Castle and the keep of this castle, and was buried in Barnahely Churchyard, whilst his 16th century namesake was doubtless the builder of the actual castle at Barnahely.⁴

The Cogan's original connection with Carrigaline, &c., is given as follows in Dr. Caulfield's *Council Book of Cork*, pages x. and xii. :—

“1206. Philip de Prendergast received a grant from King John of 15 Knights' fees; his territory extended from the Port of Cork to that of Insovenach (Kinsale, or else Innoshannon).

“1207, November 8. Grant to Philip de Prendergast of 40 Knights' fees, inter alia, 15 between the ports of Cork and Insovenach.

“Philip de Prendergast's son and heir, Gerald de Prendergast, married twice—first Matilda, daughter of Theobald Le Botiller, and, secondly, a daughter of Richard de Burgo. Maria, his daughter of the first wife, married John de Cogan, Lord of Castlemore, by whom she had Sir John de Cogan, Knight, who was aged eight in 1240, and had livery in 1280. She brought the Cogans the lordship of Beaver, alias Carrigaline, Ocorblethan (Castlelyons), Shandon, and other lands, afterwards granted by Robert de Cogan to the Earl of Desmond.

“Matilda de Prendergast, aged ten in 1251, daughter of the second wife,

⁴The famous Giraldus Cambrensis, though not unfriendly to Miles de Cogan, tells but little about him in his “History of the Conquest of Ireland,” as edited by Wright: George Bell & Sons, London, 1881. He informs us however that Milo de Cogan, a brave soldier, rushed to the walls of Dublin with bands of youths eager for the fight and greedy of plunder; and making a resolute assault got possession of the place, after a great slaughter of the citizens; after which he was made Constable of the City. “Whilst still Governor of it he attacked with smaller numbers an invading host of Norwegians; but he would have been defeated but for his brother, Richard de Cogan, who fell unexpectedly on their rear, so that they were quickly routed and took to flight. One of them named Harsculf, having imprudently stated they would come again another time, was ordered to be beheaded by Miles de Cogan.” “Later on he similarly defeated O'Roric, the King of Meath, when he attacked Dublin. O'Roric's son, a gallant youth, with a vast number of others, being slain.” Miles behaved equally brave at Limerick, where he offered to ford the river and storm the town. After he and FitzStephen had governed Desmond in peace for five years, Milo, with his son-in-law, Ralph, son of Robert Fitz-Stephen, went towards Lismore; and as they were sitting in the fields waiting for the men of Waterford, one Mac Tyre, with five men, stealing upon them, slew both by strokes of broad axes from behind. Very shortly afterwards Richard De Cogan was sent by the King to supply his brother's place.

An editorial note to page 219 of the work above-named, describes Milo de Cogan, or Milo of St. David's, as one of the most distinguished men engaged in the conquest of Ireland, displaying great prudence as well as bravery, and filling important offices. He married a daughter of Robert FitzStephen. There is no doubt of his having been a Welshman; and he was probably connected by blood with the other adventurers. “Perhaps Cogan is the same name as Gowgan, or Wogan, belonging to a family of high standing in Pembrokeshire, who also acquired great eminence in Ireland.”

married Maurice de Rochfort, whose son Maurice recovered the advowson of Beaver from the Bishop of Cork as appendant to his moiety of the Manor of Beaver, the inheritance of the said Matilda de Prendergast.

“Eventually the Cogans kept Beaver and the Cork estates, while Rochfort took Enniscorthy and those in Wexford. The male representative of the Prendergast family devolved on Gerald’s brother, from whom came the Prendergasts of Newcastle, Co. Tipperary. But the Prendergasts held lands in the Co. Cork to a much later date. . . . Amongst the Carew Papers preserved at Lambeth Palace, London, is an Inspecimus dated at Cork, 12th June, in the 17th year of the reign of Henry VI. of the Grant by Robert, son of Geoffrey Cogan, Captain of his Nation, to James Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, his heirs, &c., of all his possessions in the Co. Cork, viz., the Manor of Carrigrothanmore (i.e., Carrigrohan), Doundrinan, Rathcogan (now Charleville), the Newtown of Monmore, Mistri-Mythyn, Beaver, Coulmore (Coolmore), Duffglas (Douglas), Shandon, Ocorblethan (Castleyons), Flanluo, Kerycurthy (Kerricurrihy), Kynnalbeke (Kinalmeaky), and Mustrelyn, and the reversion of Mustry Cogan, viz., Rathcogan, Beallachatha (Ballyhea?), and Jerell, together with the rent of six marks to be paid annually from the manors of Mustry Cogan by the hands of Maurice Roche, Lord of Fermoy, and his heirs.”

“The seals of the Staple and Mayoralty of Cork are affixed to this Record.”

In 1247, John de Cogan, a descendant of Milo or Miles, was Lord Justice of Ireland. In 1303 his sons, John and Michael, were given the Keeping of the Peace until the coming of the Lord Justice to Cork. In 1311 the King commanded the County Sheriff to pay £10 to Henry de Cogan for expenses in attending the opening of the Assizes, and in the same year confirmed a grant that an Irishman of Henry de Cogan’s, named David O’Molothys, his children and their issue, might use English law. In 1317 the King, in a mandate to the Bishop of Cork, presented Geoffrey Fitz-John de Cogan to the Church of the Blessed Mary of Catheragh, in the donation of the King, by reason of his wardship of the lands and heir of John de Cogan. In 1332 the King, at the instance of Henry de Cogan, commanded the Sheriff to give due support to John de Walys, Coroner, who had been violently treated in Muskery-Donegan and Fermoy.

In 1536, Richard de Cogan was Lord of the Manor of Bernyhyleye (Barnahely) in Kerricurrihy.⁵

1540, December 15. Henry VIII. Under this date Dr. Caulfield’s *Council Book of Kinsale*, page 16, records a “Conveyance whereby David Gangcaughe, son and heir of Thomas Cogane McShiarie, son of Miles Cogane, granted and conveyed to William, son of Patrick fitz William Terrie, a messuage and lands in Kilvourrye (Kilmoney?) and in Ballyurbane (Ballyorban), near Kilvourrye, with the appurtenances in Kierrcourihye, Co.

⁵This Richard de Cogan was, as above surmised, probably the builder of the now ruined castle of Barnahely; and the effigy, still over the cottage door near it, was doubtless meant to represent him, as it originally stood over the doorway in the south wall, which formed the main entrance to Barnahely Castle. By this south wall, in which it seems to have one time been fixed, was found, early in the 19th century, the Sheela-na-gig, to which reference has been made in this “Journal”—a grotesque figure, which has long since disappeared.



BARNAHELY CASTLE.



THE KEEP, BARNAHELY CASTLE.

Cork, lying between Rathevyne (Raffeen) and Dromgorihye on the south, Shanycourte (Old Court) and Ballynvonvye on the north, Ballyncorreye on the west, and as far as Knocknymullaghtyre on the east. To hold for ever, etc., of the chief lord of the fee by the service thereout due and accustomed. The Mayor of Cork, at the request of Philip Cogan, affixes his Mayoralty Seal.

"1540, Dec. 20. Letter of Attorney from David Gancaughe Cogane to Robert Lowese to put William, son of Patrick Tyrrye in possession of the premises mentioned in the preceding article.

"1540, Dec. 20. Release made by David Gaucaughe Cogane, son of Thomas McShearie, to William, son and heir of Patrick Tyrrye, of all right, etc., in the lands of Kilvarrye as above.

In March, 1601, Richard Fitz Philip Cogan of Barnahely was amongst those who emigrated to Spain with Don Juan de Aquila after the fatal battle of Kinsale.

John de Courcy, 18th lord of Kingsale, married Catherine, daughter of William de Cogan.

With the commencement of the 17th century came the downfall of the De Cogans of Barnahely, as we find from the Kinsale Council Book that on the 21st of April, 1602, Thomas Fitzwilliam Goggin, generosis, had to give recognisances in Cork in the Court of Gerald Comerford, 2nd Lord Justice of Munster, in the sum of 500 shillings,, as did on the 27th of September of the same year (1602) William Cogan of Barnahely, generosis, in the Court of W. Saxey, in the sum of £20. On the 27th of August, 1642, William and Edmond Goggin, of Barnahealy, gentleman, with five others of their name, Peter of Ballynecourty, Little Island, Philip and James of Knockanevarony, Edmond of Ringarrime, and James Goggane of Balinaboy—their kinsmen no doubt—were indicted of high treason at the Earl of Cork's Sessions held at Youghal, and outlawed in the King's Bench. The William Cogan just named appears to have had a daughter Ellen, who married Walter White of Cork City.

In or after the year 1642 the Cogans were driven out of their patrimonial lands here, as was the case with so many other of the County Cork leading families at that period. As stated in Larcom's *Down Survey*, the farm of Barnahely, being three plowlands, was settled upon John Cooke, one of the (Cromwellian) Judges for Munster, upon him and his heirs for ever, for his good and faithful services in Ireland, and in lieu of arrears of pension due to him for same in 1653."

The De Cogans may, however, have been still in possession of Barnahely when the Earl of Cork wrote respecting it in 1642 as follows:—

"Goggan's Castle of Barnahely, standing upon the sea in the barony of Kerrywherry (i.e., Kerricurrihy) was the magazine of store for the rebels in that barony. On Friday last Sir Charles Vavasour boated from Cork with two pieces of ordnance with a party of musketeers, sailed thither, and landed one of the two pieces of ordnance. The Lord Inchiquin, with his horse, went by land and met him there, and upon discharging the first piece the ward (i.e., the garrison) desired quarter, which was given, to depart with their swords and skeins only. In the castle was above 1,000 barrels of wheat, wherein they placed a ward of men, and returned to Cork." (MS. in Brit. Museum, quoted on page xxxiv. of *Council Book of Kinsale*.)

In the Egmont MSS. vols., published by the Historical Commission, appears a letter written from Barnahely on the 15th of June, 1651, which shows that it was then occupied.

Cooke and his family evidently held possession of it only for a short time, for he was hanged, drawn and quartered on the 16th of October, 1660.⁶ But whether Dean Boyle succeeded in getting possession from Cooke as in the case of Monkstown Castle, is not recorded; yet it seems probable that he did do so. The statement made in Lewis's Dictionary that Barnahely belonged to the Archdekins in the 17th century can hardly be correct.

Others of the Co. Cork De Cogans were likewise sufferers on account of their loyalty to King James the Second, for we find from D'Alton's *King James's Army List* that Lieutenant James Cogan of Kilmire (sic), Co. Cork, and Captain Philip Cogan were attainted in 1691 for their adhesion to that unlucky monarch.

The present wrecked and dilapidated condition of Barnahely Castle makes it difficult for one to believe that it was actually whole and complete and occupied by the Warren family so late as the beginning of the year 1851. Yet such was really the case. The remaining southern front is about 60 feet across; the height at the now ivy-covered bartizan over 40 feet, whilst the width of the castle from south to north is about 20 feet. It was three-storied, and its great stone chimneypiece is still left, but in a greatly shattered state. A little to the west stands the Keep before mentioned, which is about 20 feet square and of the same height, possibly but a third of what it originally was. The Warren mansion, of which the bare walls are still left, was built with stones taken from the old northern boundary walls of Barnahely Castle, the foundations of which are still visible. The curious little turret which stands to the south-west of this castle was built to cover in a former well.

The Warrens of Castlewarren, otherwise Barnahely Castle, in common with the other very numerous and widely dispersed bearers of this surname, claim descent from the Norman Earl Warren and Surrey, who married Gundrud, youngest daughter of William the Conqueror.

But though there were Warrens in Ireland from the 12th century down,

⁶ From "Outlines of the Legal History of Ireland," given on page 292 of C. J. Smyth's "Law Officers of Ireland," London, 1839, it appears that "Sir George Lowther, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in April, 1660, was succeeded by Cooke, the Solicitor for the Commons in the Trial of Charles the First. Cooke's first destination was that of a provincial Justice, then Puisne Judge, from which he was raised to the rank of Chief Justice on the eve of the Restoration, which he held for a very short time. Chancellor Steele made his peace with the new Government by betraying his wretched colleague, who had offended beyond the possibility of forgiveness by the strength and sincerity of his zeal against the Royal cause; he was therefore selected as an object meriting capital punishment." "Cooke came to Ireland under the patronage of Ireton; and as that staunch republican condescended to become Lord President of Munster, Cooke deigned to be a provincial justice in that Court. Though confiscated lands were to be sold for public debts, or given to debenturers, and the faith of Parliament pledged thereto, regicidal merit superseded the rules of public law and private honesty, an house in Waterford and two plowlands and a half within the liberties of that city formed part of his reward; nor did he limit his ambition to the banks of the Suir, the harbour of Cork seemed better suited to his expanded genius; I therefore find that the three plowlands of Barnahely were added to the traitor's spoil."

Published in the "Trials of the Regicides," London, 1724, there is, according to "Notes and Queries," London, a record which Cooke wrote of his passage by sea from Wexford to Kinsale.

the County Cork Warrens, whose principal representative was the late Sir Augustus Riversdale Warren, of Warren's Court, fifth baronet of the name, whose son, the 6th baronet, died shortly after him, are descended from Robert Warren of Kinneigh, in East Carbery, Co. Cork, a captain in Cromwell's army, who first came to Ireland in 1649, when about 25 years old, and at the end of the war got a grant of lands for arrears of pay, for past services, lands still held by his descendants, subject to Quit Crown Rents.

In the exhaustive "History of the Warren Family," printed for private circulation in 1902 by the Rev. Thomas Warren, a full account appears of the County Cork Warrens, from which the following particulars are copied relating to that branch to whom Barnahely Castle belonged :—

"From the similarity of the coat of arms of Sir Augustus Warren with that of the Warrens of Newton in Suffolkshire it is probable that the Captain Robert Warren just named came from that part of England, the name Robert being also found in the Suffolk branch. This Captain Robert Warren of Kinneigh, who made his will in 1660 and died in 1662, named in it Margery, his wife, who survived him, and bequeathed lands in the Co. Wexford to his eldest son, then a minor, whilst his arrears of pay due for his service in the army in Ireland were to be divided among his five younger children. His Will also states that he had served in the King's army.

His third son, Wallis Warren, of Shanagarry,⁷ born about 1655, was an officer in William the Third's army. He died in 1704, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Knolles, two sons and three daughters, the sons being Robert Warren of Kilbarry, who died in 1743, and Thomas Warren, of Curra, East Carbery. This last Robert Warren was the father of Robert Warren, created a baronet in 1784, the immediate ancestor of Sir Augustus Warren, whilst from Thomas Warren of Curra, who also lived at Warrensbrook near Enniskean, are descended the Warrens of Barnahely. His Will was proved in 1731. By his wife, sister of the Rev. Richard Goodman, he had three sons, Richard, John and Wallis, and five daughters. His son, John Warren of Cork, had lands in West Carbery. His Will was proved in 1800. He had married in 1744 Elizabeth Bourne, by whom he had, besides three daughters, an only son and heir, Robert Warren of Castle Warren.

The latter married in 1787 Letitia, daughter of George Baker, and by her had issue six sons and five daughters. His eldest son and heir, Robert Warren, who succeeded in 1825, was the last owner of Castle Warren, otherwise Barnahely. He married Matilda, daughter of Edward Hopper, a West India merchant in Cork, and niece of Major-General Hopper of the Bengal Army. Of this marriage the sole survivors are Mr. Robert Warren, now of Ardnaree, Monkstown, Co. Cork, late of Moyview, Co. Sligo, his younger sister, Miss Amelia Elizabeth Amy Warren, who resides with him, and their brother, Mr. Edward Harte Warren, of Melbourne, Australia, who has three sons, Robert Ernest, William, and Reginald, married and living at the Antipodes.

⁷ This Wallis Warren may have got his first name from his mother, who appears to have been one of the Wallises of Shanagarry. In the notice of Admiral and William Penn, which has appeared in this "Journal," reference was made to their claims to land at Shanagarry having been disputed by the Wallises of that neighbourhood, a family still connected with Shanagarry in much more recent years.

Prospect Villa, near Ringaskiddy village, was built by Thomas Warren, the third son of Sir Robert, the 1st Baronet, and his descendants still hold land in the vicinity of Ringaskiddy. The late Colonel Warren, of Coolgrena, near Queenstown, was also one of the Warrens of Castle Warren, being the uncle of the present Mr. Robert Warren, now of Monkstown. The latter's father, Mr. Robert Warren, who disposed of the castle and lands of Barnahely in 1851, then went with his family to reside at Moyview, Co. Sligo, where he died on the 26th of March, 1876, his wife having predeceased him. His son, Mr. Robert Warren, who has recently returned to reside in the neighbourhood of his ancestral home, is an eminent ornithologist, joint author with the late Mr. R. J. Ussher of an important work on the Birds of Ireland, and is still a contributor to the *Irish Naturalist* and to *The Zoologist*.⁸ Miss Warren, his sister, has also achieved a high repute as a conchologist.

To the east of Barnahely Castle stands a well-preserved rath, which was visited by the Society on August 3, 1914.

(To be Continued).

General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne.

By F. W. KNIGHT.



THE following sketch of the genealogy and life of Major-General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne—"The Stonewall Jackson of the West"—may be of interest to those readers of the *Journal* who have not seen the original works,¹ on which the sketch of this famous Corkman is for the most part founded.

He was descended from the Cleburne family of Ballycolitan Castle, Co. Tipperary, which, though resident in Ireland since (circa) 1624, was of English origin.

"The founder of the Cleburnes² of Cliburn, Co. Westmorland; Hay Close, Cumberland, and Killerby, Yorks," says Freeman, in his "Norman Conquest," "was a Norman Hervet (Hervey): but whether this Hervet was a cadet of the great feudal Baron of Vesci or of the equally powerful house of Acarius of Ravensworth, is somewhat uncertain. The

⁸ Mr. Robert Warren remembers seeing over sixty years ago an ancient headstone inscribed "Bridget de Cogan" within the walls of the old church in Barnahely graveyard. But this stone, and the walls of the old church as well, are no longer to be seen.

¹ "The Irish in America," John Francis Maguire, M.P., with Biographical Sketch by Gen. W. T. Hardee (Longman's 1868); "Cleburne and his Command," Irving A. Buck, former Capt. of Cleburne's Division (Neale Pub. Co., New York, 1908); O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" (1888); Burke's "Dict. of Landed Gentry" (1846); Freeman's "Norman Conquest"; Jackson's "Curwens of Workington Hall"; Greely's "American Conflict"; "N. and Q.," 1871, p. 477; "Donohue's Magazine," N.Y.; Drake's "Dict. of American Biog."

² The first record of the name appears in the "Domesday" or "Great Survey of England," 1086.