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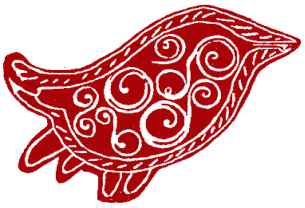

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Author: Grove White, James

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HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC.

ON

BUTTEVANT, CASTLETOWNROCHE, DONERAILE, MALLOW,

And Places in their Vicinity.

COLLECTED BY

COLONEL JAMES GROVE WHITE, J.P.

CORK:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GUY AND CO. LTD., 70 PATRICK STREET.

1905.

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THE LADY CASTLETOWN OF UPPER OSSORY,

Doneraile Court. Circa 1906.

(*Painting by Frank Brook.*)

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TO

THE LADY CASTLETOWN OF UPPER OSSORY,

OF DONERAILE COURT,

THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

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ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, ETC.

Burke's F. R. ...	Burke's Family Records, 1897.
C. of I. ...	Church of Ireland.
Dagg ...	Road and Route Guide for Royal Irish Constabulary, pub. 1893.
Egmont MSS. ...	Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont (Historical MSS. Commission), vol. i., pub. 1905.
Finny ...	Finny's Cork Almanac, 1841.
Guy ...	Guy's Munster or Cork Directories.
Ord. Sur. Off. Dub,	Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, Dublin.
R.C. ...	Roman Catholic.
Sleater ...	Topography of Ireland, by Rev. Matthew Sleater, 1806.
Webster ...	The Church Plate of the Diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, by Rev. Chas. A. Webster, B.D., 1909 (Guy & Co.)
The Book of Dist. and Sur. ...	The Book of Distribution and Survey, circa. 1657, at Public Record Office, Ireland.
Petty ...	A book commonly known as Petty's Census, in Library R.I.A.
O'Donovan ...	O'Donovan's Letters (commonly so called), R.I.A.
Windele ...	Windele MSS., R.I.A.
R.I.A. ...	Royal Irish Academy, Dublin (which possess a very fine Library).
O'Flanagan ...	The Blackwater in Munster, by J. R. O'Flanagan, 1844.
Pigott ...	Piggott & Co., City of Dublin and Hibernian Provincial Directory, 1824.
Tuckey ...	County and City of Cork Remembrancer, by Frances H. Tuckey, 1837.

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PREFACE.

FOR some years past it has been in my mind to collect every matter of interest, historical and otherwise, relating to those places in the North of the County Cork in my immediate neighbourhood.

Owing to so many of the old places having changed hands of late years, and so many of the old families having left the country, it will be almost impossible a short time hence to trace their history, or record any memorable occurrence connected therewith.

I have, therefore, endeavoured, with the help of several friends interested in the local traditions, etc., of this part of the County, to lay before the readers of the *Cork Historical and Archæological Journal* the following "Notes," in alphabetical order, which embody my researches in this direction.

I trust that they will be found to form a not unimportant contribution to the past history, antiquities, etc., of this portion of the County.

J. GROVE WHITE (Colonel).

KILBYRNE, DONERAILE, CO. CORK,
March, 1905.

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Abbreviations of Titles of Works that are Quoted in these Notes.

Brady	...	Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, by Dr. W. M. Brady.
B. C. G.	...	Burke's Colonial Gentry.
B. E. P.	...	Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages, 1866.
B. H.	...	Burke's Encyclopædia of Heraldry, 1851.
B. L. G.	...	Burke's Landed Gentry. (Ireland has now a separate volume, Great Britain being in another. As a rule the Irish volume is referred to.)
B. P.	...	Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage.
Cassell	...	Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland, 1193.
Cloyne M. L. B.		Cloyne Marriage Licence Bonds.
Cole	...	Church and Parish Records, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, by Rev. J. H. Cole, 1903.
Cork M. L. B.		Cork and Ross Marriage Licence Bonds.
Croker	...	Researches in the South of Ireland, by T. Crofton Croker, 1824.
D. N. P.	...	Directory of Noted Places in Ireland, by A. Leet, 1814.
Four Masters	...	The Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters. 1846 Edition.
Fraser	...	Handbook for Ireland, by J. Fraser, 1849.
Gibson	...	History of Cork, by Gibson, 1861.
Grose	...	Grose's Antiquities of Ireland, 1791.
G. C. D.	...	Guy's Cork Directory.
H. B.	...	History of Bandon, by Bennett, 1869.
Journal	...	Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, from 1892 to date.
Joyce	...	Irish Names and Places, by P. W. Joyce.
Lodge	...	Lodge's Peerage.
L. R. B.	...	Leigh's Road Book of Ireland, 1835.
Lewis	...	Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, 1837.
M. D.	...	Munster Directory, 1867.
M. D. I.	...	Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland, by Colonel P. Vigors, from 1888 to date.
O. S.	...	Ordnance Survey.
O'Hart	...	Irish Pedigrees, by John O'Hart, 1892.
P. D.	...	Pigot & Co.'s City of Dublin and Hibernian Provincial Directory, 1824.
Pac. Hib.	...	Pacata Hibernia, 1633.
Pat. Rolls Jas. I.		Repertory Patent Rolls, James I., edited by J. Caillard Erck, LL.D., 1846.
P. R. O. Irld.		Public Record Office, Dublin.
Prerog. Wills.		Index to the Prerogative Wills in Ireland, by Sir A. Vicars, Ulster King of Arms.
R. S. A. I.	...	Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, 1849-1878, continued by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland from 1879 to date.
Smith	...	Smith's History of Cork, published 1759, and republished 1893, edited by Mr. Robert Day and Mr. W. A. Copinger.
T. S.	...	Townsend's Survey of the County of Cork, 1815.
T. S. R.	...	Taylor and Skinner's Roads in Ireland, Surveyed 1777.
Ware	...	Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, 1705.

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LIST OF PLACES.

Abbeyville.
Aghacross.
Aglishdrinagh Parish.
Aldworth.
Altamira.
Annabella Park.
Annagh and Castle.
Annakissa.
Annakissa House.
Annemount.
Annesgrove (Ballyhimock).
Anneville.
Ashgrove.
Ardelly.
Ardskeagh Parish.
Ardprior.
Assolas.

Baileyville (Oakville).
Ballinamona Castle.
Ballinamona House.
Ballinbrittick (Cecilstown).
Ballincurrig, near Buttevant.
Ballinguile Castle.
Ballinlough Castle.
Ballinvonear.
Ballyadam.
Ballyadeen, near Castletownroche.
Ballyandrew.
Ballybawn.
Ballybeg Abbey.
Ballyclough and Castle and Parish.
Ballydeloughy Parish.
Ballydineen.
Ballydoyle.
Ballyellis (Elmgrove), Doneraile.
Ballyellis (Avondhu), Mallow.
Ballyenahan and Castle.
Ballygarrett.
Ballygiblin.
Ballygowan (John's Grove).
Ballygrady.
Ballygrady Church.
Ballygregin, near Annesgrove.
Ballygrilihan.
Ballygriffin.
Ballyhay Parish.
Ballyheen (Rockfield).
Ballyhimock, *see* Annesgrove.
Ballyhooly (Aghultie).
Ballyhooly Castle.
Ballyhooly Parish.
Ballyhoura.
Ballykeating.
Ballymac Allen.
Ballymacmoy (Ballymacboy) House.
Ballymacmurrough.
Ballymague.
Ballymagooly Castle and Village.
Ballynamona, *see* Mourne Abbey.
Ballynoe.
Ballyphilip and Castle.
Ballyrastin.
Ballyshara.
Ballythomas.
Ballyviniter.
Ballyvoher (Ballinvoher).
Ballywalter.
Baltydaniel (Springfort Hall).
Banagh.
Bantyre (Banteer).
Bathview (Mallow).
Bearforest.
Beechmount.
Bellevue (Hermitage), Mallow.
Betsborough (Besborough).
Blossomfort.
Bowen's Court (Farahy).
Bregoge Castle.
Bregoge Parish.
Bridge House (Buttevant).
Bridge House (Doneraile).
Bridgetown Priory (Ballindroghed).
Bridgetown House (Ballindroghed).
Bridgetown Parish.
Broghil Castle and Town.
Brownsgrove.
Bruhenny (*see* Churchtown) Parish.
Burnfort.
Burton Park.
Buttevant Abbey.
Buttevant Castle.
Buttevant Mills.
Buttevant Parish.
Buttevant Town (Killenemallaghe).
Byblox.

Cahirduggan Castle.
Cahirduggan Parish
Cahirmee.
Carker.
Carker Lodge, Carker Beg or Lissa.
Carker Mills.
Carrigoon.
Carrig and Castle.
Carrigdownane Parish.
Carriglemleary Parish.
Carrigclena (Nursetown).

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Carrigacunna Castle (Rookwood Castle).
Carrokeal, or Castle View, Mallow.
Castle Blagh.
Castle Cor.
Castle Dod (Castle Harrison).
Castle Harrison (Castle Dod).
Castlekevin.
Castle Magner and Parish.
Castle Pook.
Castle Saffron, *see* Creagh Castle.
Castletown Castle (Old Castletown).
Castletownroche Parish.
Castletownroche.
Castletownroche Castle (Castle Widenham).
Castle View, *see* Carrokeal.
Castle Widenham (Castletownroche)
Castle Wrixon.
Cecilstown (Ballinbrittick).
Cecilstown Lodge, near Ballinbrittick.
Chesterfield, *see* Ballymagooly.
Churchtown.
Churchtown (Bruhenny) Parish.
Churchtown House.
Clenor.
Clenor Parish.
Clifford.
Clogher (Tresemeen).
Cloheen, Buttevant.
Cloncre.
Clonmeen Castle.
Clonmeen Parish.
Close.
Clough Lucas.
Clyda House.
Clydaville.
Convamore.
Coolahosane.
Coolanaher.
Coolclogher.
Cooline or Cooliney.
Cooliney Parish.
Coolivota.
Coolroe.
Copestown.
Copeswood.
Cops.
Cornahinch.
Cottage or Newpark.
Craugh.
Creagh Castle (Castle Saffron).
Creagh House (under Doneraile).
Cregg (Litter).
Croagh (under Doneraile).
Crobeg.
Crocknakree.
Cromore.
Curraghane Castle.
Curraghbower.
Curragh.
Curraghkerry (Fountainville).
Curraglass.
Currymount.

Danesfort.
Dannanstown (Danielstown).
Danville, Ballyclough.
Darwill.
Derrygallon, Kanturk.
Derryvillane Parish.
Desart, Kanturk.
Doneraile Castle.
Doneraile Court.
Doneraile Mills.
Doneraile Parish.
Doneraile Town.
Donnybrook.
Dromaboo, Kanturk.
Dromalour, Kanturk.
Dromcolliher Parish.
Dromdowny Parish.
Dromina, Kanturk.
Dromskehagh, Kanturk.
Dromore (Newbury Manor).
Dromore (Old).
Dromore Lodge.
Dromtarriff Parish.
Drumaneen Castle.
Drumdeer.
Drumdowne Castle, near Ballyclough.
Drumrastill.
Dunavaley, near Wallstown.
Dunbarry.
Dunmahon Castle.
Dunmahon Parish.

Eden Hill, Mallow.
Eglantine, Mallow.
Egmont.
Elmgrove (Ballyellis).
Elmvale, Doneraile.

Fairyhill, Mallow.
Farahy Castle and Parish.
Fernhill, Mallow.
Firville, Mallow.
Flowerhill, Doneraile.
Fort Lewis, under Doneraile.
Fort Monsell, Mallow.
Fort William, Buttevant.
Fort William (Kilmacome), Doneraile.
Fountainville (Curraghkerry).

Gibbings' Grove (Toonmore).
Gholehane Parish.
Glanworth Parish.
Glanworth and Castle.
Glen, Kanturk.
Glenanore House.
Glenmount, Kanturk.
Goold's Hill, Mallow.
Gorteen-ard, Kanturk.
Gorteen-baha, Kanturk.
Gorteen-roe, Buttevant.
Gortmalyre, *see* Lombardstown.
Gortmore Castle.
Gortroe, Kanturk.
Graig.
Grange.

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Greenfield.
Greenhill, Mallow.
Guarane, Kanturk.
Gurteen House, Ballyhooley.
Gurteen Green.

Hazlewood House.
Harriotville or Harrietville, Mallow.
Harris Grove, Buttevant.
Hawthorn, Mallow.
Hermitage, Ballyandrew.
Hermitage, Mallow.
Highfort, Liscarroll.
Howard's Grove, near Castletownroche.

Imogane, Buttevant.
Imprick Parish.
Islandmore, Kanturk.

John's Grove (Ballygowan).
Johnny Roche's Castle.
Jordanstown, Buttevant.

Kanturk Castle.
Kanturk House.
Kanturk.
Katra, Kanturk.
Kilabraher, Liscarroll.
Kilbrack.
Kilbrack Cottage.
Kilbolady, Mallow.
Kilbolane Castle.
Kilbolane Parish.
Kilbrin Parish.
Kilbroney Parish.
Kilbyrne (Kilburne, Kilburn).
Kilcaskin, Kanturk.
Kilcolman Castle.
Kilcolman House.
Kilconnor.
Kilcorney Parish.
Kilcummer Parish.
Kildorrery Town and Parish.
Kilflyn Parish.
Killavullen Town and Parish.
Killada Church (Lady Dudagh's Grave).
Killathy Parish.
Killetra.
Killilkey, Mallow.
Killinleigh, Kanturk.
Killura, Castletownroche.
Kilmaclenine Castle and Parish.
Kilmacome (Fort William).
Kilpadder (*see* Danesfort).
Kilquane Parish.
Kilroe Parish.
Kilrush.
Kilpatrick.
Kilshannick Parish.
Kilshannick Castle.
Kingstown (Doneraile).
Knockbrack, Kanturk.
Knockelbreda, Buttevant.
Knockella, Kanturk.
Knockniclashy.

Labba Mollaga.
Lackeen Parish.
Landscape.
Laurentinum.
Liscarroll Castle.
Liscarroll Parish.
Liscarroll.
Lisgriffin Castle.
Liskelly, Buttevant.
Lismire, Kanturk.
Lismalcumin, Kanturk.
Lismonilleen, Liscarroll.
Lisnagourneen.
Lissa (Carker Beg).
Litter Parish
Lohort Castle.
Lombard's Castle.
Lombardstown.
Longueville.
Loughneagle.
Loughlea.

Mallow Town.
Mallow Castle.
Mallow Parish.
Marlehill.
Meadstown House.
Millbrook, Mallow.
Millfort or Millford, Mallow.
Milltown Castle.
Mill View, Kanturk.
Monanimy Castle.
Monanimy Parish.
Monanimy Preceptory.
Monaparson Cottage.
Money's Castle, Mallow.
Mount Corbett (Mount Glover), or Drumcorbett.
Mount Glover (Mount Corbett).
Mount Monsell, Mallow.
Mount North.
Mount Nagle, near Mallow.
Mount Ruby, Mallow.
Mount Watts, Mallow.
Mourne Abbey (Ballynamona).

Nashville, Kanturk.
Newberry.
Newberry Manor (Dromore).
New-lawn, Mallow.
Newpark or Cottage, Doneraile.
Newtown, Doneraile.
Newtown House, Mallow.
Newtown Lodge, Doneraile.
Nursetown (Carriglena), Mallow.

Old Court, Doneraile.
Old Dromore (Dromore, Old).
Old Town, Shanballymore.

Pallice, near Roskeen.
Park.
Particles Parish.
Paul, Kanturk.

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Pencil Hill, Mallow.
Pine Grove, Doneraile.
Powertown House.
Prospect, Mallow.

Quartertown Park.

Rahan Parish.
Rathclare, Buttevant.
Rathmahara, Kanturk.
Renny Castle.
Richardstown Castle.
Righi Berg, Mallow.
Riverview, Rockmills.
Rock, Kildorrery.
Rock Cottage, Buttevant.
Rockforest.
Rockmills.
Rockmills Lodge.
Rocksavage.
Rockspring, Liscarroll.
Rockvale, Castletownroche.
Rockvale, Mallow.
Rockview, near Cecilstown.
Roseville, Mallow.
Rossa, Doneraile.
Rossacon, Kanturk.
Roskeen House.
Roskeen Parish.
Rough Hill.
Ruane Castle, Shanballymore.

Saffron Hill (under Doneraile).
Sally Park, Liscarroll.
Sandfield, Mallow.
Shanballymore Castle.
Shanballymore House.
Shanagh Castle, near Doneraile.
Shanana, Buttevant.
Shandrum Parish.
Shanakilla, Doneraile.
Skehannagh, *see* Kingstown, near Doneraile.
Snugborough, Doneraile.
Snugborough Lodge, Buttevant.
Somerville, Mallow.
Spittal, Buttevant.
Springfield, Buttevant.
Springfield, Kanturk.
Springfort (Baltidaniel).
Springmount, Mallow.
Springvale, Kildorrery.
Subulter House.
Subulter Parish.
Summerhill, Mallow.
Sunnyhill, Mallow.
Summer Park (Ballymague).
Sunnyside, Mallow.
Sunville, Mallow.
St. Nathlash Parish.
Stannardsgrove, near Rockmills.
Streamhill, Doneraile.
Stronebeha, Kanturk.

Templeconnell Castle, Churchtown.
Templemary, Buttevant.
Temple Mollaga Parish.
Temple Rowan, Doneraile.
The Refuge, Doneraile.
Toonmore or Gibbons' Grove.
Toureen.
Trafalgar, Mallow.
Treasmeen, see Clogher.
Tullylease.

Velvetstown, Buttevant.

Wallstown Castle.
Wallstown Parish.
Wallstown (Little), called also Ballenally Beg.
Wallstown Rectory.
Walshestown.
Walshestown Castle.
Waterhouse, Buttevant.
Waterloo, Mallow.
Westwood Cottage, Mallow.
Wilton, Mallow.
Woodfort, Mallow.
Woodpark, Mallow.
Woodview, Mallow.
Woodville, near Ballyhooley.
Woodville, near Buttevant.

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HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES, &c.

Abbeyville.

In 1814, John Anderson, Esq., the founder of Fermoy, lived here, and the post town was Buttevant.—(D. N. P.)

(Note.—I should like to obtain information regarding this place. It may be known by another name now.—J. G. W., Col.).

Aghacross and Mologga.

Sheet 18, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 165, one-inch O. S.

Joyce (i., 328) says: "The parish of Aghacross (the ford of the cross), near Kildorrery, in Cork, took its name, no doubt, from a cross in connection with St. Molaga's establishment, erected to mark a ford on the Funcheon."

It may be better, however (as it has been pointed out to me), to regard the cross of Aghacross as having been erected to mark the boundary of the tearmann, or Sanctuary of Molaga, at the ford, so as to give fugitives an opportunity of reaching the tearmann.

It lies about a mile east of Kildorrery, which is the post town.

In 1895 there was no large residence upon it. It is the name also of a townland, barony of Condons and Clongibbons.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, Shanballymore, writes: "The Abbey or Temple of St. Mologga is on the townland of Ahacross. He had another at Timoleague, a third at Labba Mologga, and his first church was erected at Tullach Meen, now believed to be Knockanevin, a place situated midway between Temple Mologga and Labba Mologga.

"Some white-thorn trees mark the spot, and a few uninscribed gravestones are visible; also a small elliptical stone of a bluish colour, which the peasantry believe has the power of coming back to the spot, no matter whither removed."

Mr. James Byrne refers to some legends connected with St. Mologga in the "Journal," vol. i., page 227, as follows:—

"Mr. Denham Franklin, in his interesting notice of Timoleague Abbey, states, with reference to St. Molaga: 'He founded a monastery at a place called Tulach-Min (the little smooth hill), which cannot now be identified, but which there is strong reason to believe was near Kildorrery.'"

The ruins of Temple Molaga stand about a mile and a half to the east of Kildorrery, in the townland of Ahacross, on the banks of the Funcheon river.

Most probably a stone cross was erected here by the monks of Temple Molaga, which would account for the name of the townland, which

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THE CHANCEL, TEMPLE MOLAGA CHURCH.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, March, 1905.)

LEABA MOLAGA CHURCHYARD.
Photo by Colonel Grove White, March, 1905.)

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signifies the "ford of the Cross." About four miles further north there is another ruin, known as Labba Molaga, referred to by Mr. Franklin; but about midway between both, at the junction of the townland of Knockanevin and Baunanoneeny, literally the "gentle hillock" and the "daisy lawn," a small graveyard is to be found, which the farmer in whose land it lies, Matthew Hanley, told me was the place where St. Molaga erected his first church in that district.

The few small headstones in this little cemetery bear no inscriptions. It is not enclosed, and no recent burials have taken place in it. Mr. Hanley showed me a polished blue stone, almost perfectly elliptical, about a dozen pounds in weight, which rests on one of the headstones, and which is held in veneration by the people there as a relic of St. Molaga, which he brought with him from some foreign country.

As Tullamain and Knockanevin are synonymous terms, it is not at all improbable that the spot I refer to is that which Mr. Franklin says "cannot now be identified."

There are some legends yet told in the district in connection with the good saint.

Close to Temple Molaga is a copious spring well, which was always held sacred by the people and should be used only for drinking and curative purposes; but on one occasion, the lady of the manor, an unbeliever, would insist on cooking her husband's dinner in the water of the sacred spring. When the water had time to boil, the cook remarked it was icy cold; more logs were placed on the fire, still to no effect. The logs were still being piled on, the fire blazed, but when the dinner hour arrived, the water was still as cold as ever. The lord waxed hungry, and, like other mortals, became angry; he rushed into the kitchen to ascertain for himself the cause of the delay, had the cover lifted off the huge pot, and, although the fire was crackling and blazing high about it, he felt the water was quite cold; but what astonished him more was to behold a beautiful trout swimming about in it, without apparently suffering the least inconvenience. He became wonder-stricken, and had his advisers called in. They told him to take the water back to the well without delay and pour it in. This being done, the trout again became invisible, and is since rarely seen, except by certain votaries.

In the district it is a common saying when water is slow to boil, "perhaps the Molaga trout is in it."

There is another legend attached to the pagan cemetery adjoining Labba Molaga, which was referred to by Mr. Raymond in Mr. Franklin's notes.

In the cemetery there are two tall flags, and two smaller ones, while in the Christian cemetery are found some of those curious shaped brown stones, which resemble large balls of woollen thread.

The legend has it, that one night two weavers and their boys stole a quantity of thread from a farmer's house, but as they had to pass Saint Molaga's Oratory, where they knew the holy man would be engaged at his penances, they felt timid lest some ill should befall them. They passed the Oratory as noiselessly as possible, lest the saint should hear them, but when they found themselves at what they thought a safe distance, they uttered a cry of defiance to him, the consequence being that they were instantly turned into stone, together with their thread, where they remain to this day, a warning to evil doers.

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I examined those monumental stones to know if they bore any inscription, but could trace none. The blue elliptical stone, of which I made mention, has the reputation of always returning to the spot where I saw it in the little cemetery of Knockanevin, remove it where you will.

Some few years ago, a party of labourers and masons were sent, through the instrumentality of the late Serjeant Caulfield Heron, to restore the ancient church at Labba Molaga; but the people of the neighbourhood, not understanding their designs, routed them from the place. This is very much to be regretted, as the little buildings are amongst the most ancient in Ireland, and, had the intentions of the restorers been explained to the inhabitants, they would have received them most cordially. It is to be hoped that the next time an attempt is made to restore Labba Molaga, the party entrusted to do so will not be so easily frightened off as those sent by the learned Serjeant.

The following entry taken from *Chronicum Scotorum,* at year 1059 A.D., is very interesting *re* the sacred fish :—

"A hosting by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, into Munster, and he burned Killaloe and demolished the fortress of Kincora, and ate the two salmon that were in the well of Kincora, and the well was afterwards closed up by him."

There is said to be a sacred trout in the well of Cumenet, Cumannait, or Commanait, in parish of Kilcomenty (Church of Cumenet), near Newport, County Tipperary.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, in his *Life of St. Commainet of Kilcommenty,* gives a curious tale of the trout of Tobar Cumenta.

Fiants of Queen Elizabeth, 1588-9 A.D. (P. R. O., Irld.), No. 5291 (6535): Grant to Arthur Hyde, esq., second son of William Hyde, of Hyde, in the parish of Denchwoorth, Berkshire, esq. (amongst other lands) of the castle and lands of Agh Crosse, Co. Cork.

6128 (4965), 1597, A.D. Grant (under Queen's letter, 7th May, '39) to the provost and fellows of the College of Holy Trinity by Dublin: (amongst lands) of land adjoining the church of O Mollaggi near Across, parcel of the lands of the abby of the Corbe O'Mollaggie, Co. Cork (2s.).

Lewis states :—Ahacross or Aghacross, a parish in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons, County of Cork, and Province of Munster, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Mitchelstown; the population is returned with the parish of Templemolloga. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Limerick, and near the road from Kildorrery to Mitchelstown, comprises only 356½ statute acres, as applotted under the Tithe Act, and valued at £445 per annum; it consists chiefly of mountainous pasture, and for all civil purposes has merged into the parish of Templemollogga, of which it is now regarded only as a townland.

Fairs are held on Jan. 20th and Oct. 3rd, chiefly for cattle. It is a rectory, in the Diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the Union of Clenore, from which it is detached by the intervention of several other parishes; the tithes amount to £30 5s. 7d.

The nearest church is Marshalstown.

In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Kildorrery.

Under heading Templemologga or Mologga, it is stated, "that for all civil purposes the small parish of Ahacross has merged into this parish,

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into which is supposed to have also merged the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Rogericalvi, still retained in the incumbent's title as a vicarage.

Near the ruins of the old church of Mologga is a beautiful cottage, Monteagle, lately erected by the Hon. Robert King, as a summer residence [now (1904) the residence of Wm. O'Brien, J.P., who succeeded Thos. O'Brien, J.P.]

In the R. C. divisions it is part of the union or district of Kildorrery; the chapel of Coolbohoga, a small, plain edifice, is about to be rebuilt.

The ruins of a second church exist at Laba Mologga, which is supposed to have been formerly a distinct parish."

In *Journal of R. S. A. I.* (vol. viii., 1898, page 19) it is mentioned that close to Ballywiheen Church, Ballyneanig, Co. Kerry, is a well dedicated to Mo-Laga. There is a legend about this well that its water is unboilable.

On page 170 of same volume Miss Hickson writes:—"The legend as to the impossibility of making water from this well (St. Molaga's Well, Co. Kerry) boil is nearly identical with one connected with the well of St. Fanahan (as it is called) at Mitchelstown, Co. Cork. A woman at the latter place told me that having been sent by her mother in her childhood for water to boil for dinner purposes, instead of going to an ordinary well for that purpose, she went to the nearer one (St. Fanahan's) and brought it to her house or cottage. She said that her mother put it down to boil, unknowing whence it came, but that at the end of an hour it was still unboiled, although on a large fire, and that then her mother questioned her, and she, frightened at the (supposed) miracle, told that it was water from the Holy Well, and it was at once removed, and she was sharply rebuked for her sin in bringing it for cooking. No fish is in this Mitchelstown well, but at St. Molaga's, and at Maumnaholtora, near Glenfas (or Kileton), in Kerry, there were sacred fish."

Miss Hickson proceeds to give instances of sacred fish in other places, and ends by stating:—"The difficulty of boiling the water in these holy wells was probably a real one, due to the presence of salt or minerals of some kind having a real health restoring power; but the sacred fish are certainly a survival of the worship of Atargatis, the Oriental Juno of Hera, and other pagan deities."—See *Calendar of Oengus,* p. clx.

The *Journal* (p. 257, 1897):—"According to the *Life of Molaga* (the patron of Timoleague Abbey), that saint was of the tribe of Dimma, which with the Degadii and Luchtee possessed a portion of this territory (Clenor).

The Rev. J. F. Lynch contributes the following:—

Dr. Joyce (*Irish Names of Places,* i. 328) says: "The parish of Aghacross (the ford of the cross), near Kildorrery, in Cork, took its name, no doubt, from a cross in connection with St. Molaga's establishment (*see* p. 152) erected to mark a ford on the Funcheon." At p. 152 Dr. Joyce says: "St. Molaga, or, as he is sometimes called, Lochein, was born in the territory of Fermoy, in Cork, where he received his education; and after distinguishing himself by piety and learning, he established a monastery at a place called Tulach Min (smooth little hill), in the same district. He visited Connor, in Ulster, and thence proceeded to North Britain and Wales. On his return he settled for some time in Fingal, north of Dublin, where he kept a swarm of bees, a portion of the bees brought over from Wales by St. Modomnoc of Tibberaghny, in Kilkenny. From these circumstances the place was called Lann beachaire (the church of

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the bee-man). Giraldus Cambrensis, among others, relates this circumstance of the importation of bees by St. Modomnoc, or Domnoc, or, as he calls him, Dominicus—'St. Dominicus, of Ossory, as some say, introduced bees into Ireland long after the time of Solinus.' Some records say that these were the first bees brought to Ireland, but Lanigan (ii., p. 321) shows that there were bees in the country before St. Domnoc's time. It is evident that he merely imported hive or domesticated bees. This (Lann-beachaire) is the ruined church and cemetery of Bremore, a little north of Balbriggan, now nameless, but which in the Reg Alani of the see of Dublin is called Lambeecher. He returned to Tulach-min, and died there on the 20th of January, some short time after the year 664. He is the patron saint of Templemolaga, near Mitchelstown, in Cork, where on the banks of the Funcheon, in a sequestered spot, is situated his church; it is called in the *Book of Lismore* Eidhnen Molaga, Molaga's little ivy (church), a name which most truly describes the present appearance of this venerable little ruin. It is now called Templemolaga, and near it is situated the saint's well, Tober Molaga. About four miles north-east of Templemolaga, is the ruined church of Labbamolaga, Molaga's bed or grave, which gives name to a townland. The place called Tulachmin was obviously identical with or in the immediate neighbourhood of Templemolaga, but the name is now obsolete. Timoleague, in the south of Cork, is called by the Four Masters, Teach Molaga, Molaga's house; we have no record of St. Molaga's connection with this place, but there can be little doubt that he built a church there, from which the name is derived; and the place is still well known for its fine abbey ruins."

According to the *Calendar of Oengus,* St. Colman Ela was born on October 3rd, and St. Colman Ela is stated to have been abbot of a monastery at Lynally, near Rathen Monastery, in King's County, of which latter St. Mochuda was abbot. St. Colman Ela, who is coupled with Findchua of Bri Gobann in *Calendar of Oengus,* p. cxix., is frequently referred to in the *Life of St. Mochuda of Lismore and Rathen,* and St. Mochuda has a connection with Aghacross district, as shall hereafter be shown in the notes on Ballyhoola; and so it is possible that the October fair of Aghacross has a connection with St. Colman Ela of Lynally, son of a sister of St. Columbcille. The January fair of Aghacross is certainly connected with St. Molaga, for the fair is held on January 20th, and on January 20th St. Molaga died.

In *Calendar of Oengus*, at Jan. 20th, we read: "A splendid four I sew together on one feast that is holiest, Molaca, Moeca, Sebastianus, and Oenu." In notes from the *Lebar Brecc,* at Jan 20th, we read: "Molaca, i.e., at Lann Becuir, in Bregia, he is. Or it may be Lochine, son of Dubdliged, i.e., from Telach Min Molaga, in Fir Maighe in Munster." Lann Beachaire could also mean the church (literally enclosure) of the bee-hive, for beachaire means bee-hive as well as bee-farmer. In the *Cork Historical and Archæological Journal* (March, 1897) there are some legends concerning St. Gobnata, of Ballyvourney, near Macroom, and of her beachaire, or "bee-hive," which is stated to have been changed into a brass helmet, and also into a bell. Gobnata, recte Gobnait, is a feminine form of Goban, and the name Gobnata is contracted from Gobannait. Dr. Whitley Stokes, in *Calendar of Oengus,* p. cclxx., says that Gobnait, or Gobnat, means "little mouth," but this explanation is very

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doubtful. Miss M. T. Kelly, in *Cork Journal,* says that Gobnata is called Abigail by the English, and was known in Ireland as Gobnait, Gobnit, Gobinet, and Gobnata, while at the present day the poor people, especially in County Limerick, call her Deborah and Judith, which, by their usual abbreviations of Debby and Judy, are common among the peasantry. In the Indulgences granted in 1601 for the feast day of this saint by Pope Clement VIII. (a copy of which is included in the Carew Papers) this pontiff mentions her as St. Gobeneta. Miss Kelly says that the date of St. Gobnata's birth is uncertain, but it is supposed that she was born either at the end of the fifth or at the beginning of the sixth century. Consequently, according to the *Life of St. Gobnata,* there were hive-bees at Ballyvourney in the sixth century. The people of South Limerick call Gobnata by the name of Deborah, and it is curious that this name Deborah is the ordinary Hebrew word for bee.

Lewis says that Templemolaga is also called Nonane, and the Rev. Canon O'Hanlon (*Lives of Irish Saints,* vol. i., p. 341) says that in the Visitation Book of 1591, a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Temple Molagy is otherwise called the Church of Neylane. In the *Ecclesiastical Taxation* (A.D. 1302) we read: "Prebend of the Archdeacon, Master Maurice O'Sullevan, the Church de Athcross Neynan and a small portion of Clenor, valued at 50 shillings." The Church of Athysmolaga (ford of the lios or enclosure of Molaga) is valued at 2 marks in the *Ecclesiastical Taxation* (A.D. 1302). These forms, Nonane, Neylane, and Neynan, are the same, and mean "the ivied covered" (church), for "n" is a fragment of the Irish article which has been attracted to eidhnean. In *Chronicum Scotorum,* at 870 A.D., we read: "Suairlech of Indeidhnen, Bishop and Abbot, Cluain Iraird, the most religious of all Hibernia, quievit"; and W. M. Hennessy, in note, says: "Indeidhnen. This church was in Meath, near Slane. The name seems compounded of the article, 'ind,' 'the,' and 'eidhnen,' which would mean a small ivy-covered building—literally, 'the little ivy.' The place has not been identified. St. Molaga's Church, now Temple Molaga, in the parish of Temple Molaga, barony of Condons and Clongibbons, and County of Cork, is called the Eidhnen of Molaga in the *Book of Lismore,* fol. 182."

In *P. R. I. A.,* Irish MSS. series, vol. i., part i., p. 110, we read: "Maelpoil, son of Ailill, bishop, anchorite, and scribe, of Leth Chuinn, and abbot of the Edhnen, 920." This Edhnen, or Eidhnean, has not been identified, but it is most likely the Eidhnean of County Meath.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that Molaga was son of Dubhligh, or Dubhligidh, son of Dubhdiacon, son of Dubhcull, son of Lichta, and that in the *Menologic Genealogy,* chap. 31, Lichta, or Luchta, is son of Colla, son of Comscrag, son of Firelche, son of Brian, son of Modhrut, or Mogh Ruith, and he adds that the Cumscrag family of Fermoy derives its origin from the celebrated hero Modh-ruith, son of Fergus Macrogius (Mac Ruidhe Mac Roiche, Mac Ruighe, or Mac Ruithe), King of Ulster, as appears from the *Menologic Genealogy.*

Some further particulars will be given concerning Mogh Ruith in connection with Carraig Chliodhna, near Mallow, and Leaba na Caillighe, near Glanworth; but we must now return to Athcross.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that Molaga, or Lachinus, was also named Molacus, but that this was not his original name, as the name Lachin was bestowed on him by St. David of Wales. Molaga's

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mother was named Mioncolla, or Mincollaid, and in O'Looney's *Life of Molaga* she is called "the Caillech of the Caenraighe," now Kenry, in County Limerick (see *Silva Gadelica*, p. 376). The parents of Molaga are stated to have lived at Liathmuine, in the present parish of Kilgullane, or Cill Cuileain, not "church of the pillar stone," as explained by Dr. Joyce in *Irish Names of Places*, but "Church of St. Cuilean." This parish is named Kilgullane and Kilcohilan by Lewis. Cloch Liathmuine is now named Cloghleafony, and it is in Feara Muighe, or Fermoy, the ancient name of Fermoy being Crichad an Caoille, or "territory of the wood," according to the tract known as Forbuis Druimdamhghaire, or "the siege of the hill-of-the-troop-of-stags, which had also been called Cnoc na cenn, or "hill of the heads," but is now called Knocklong, i.e., Cnoc luinge, or "hill of the encampment." According to O'Looney's *Life*, the fields cultivated by the parents of Molaga adjoined the south side of a great road at Ath Cross, and on a certain day when Cummin Foda and his brother, Comgan mac Dacherda, and a number of clergy, were passing along this great road they observed Dubhligidh and his wife, Mioncolla, near Ath Cross, and thereupon Cummin Foda prophesied that Dubhligidh should have a son who should devote himself to the study of literature in Tulach Min an Maighe, or "smooth hillock of the plain," where he would preside as Ard Ruire, or high chief.

In *Silva Gadelica*, p. 575, Run, daughter of Fiachna, mac Gairine, meic Duach Iarlaithe, meic Maine, meic Cairbre, meic Cuirc, meic Luigdech, is stated to be mother of Guaire, King of Connacht, by Colman, of Comgan, by Dachearda, of Cuana, King of Fermoy, by Cailcen, of Brecan of Dairinis, near Lismore, and of Crimthann of Cualu, by Aedh Cerr, King of Leinster, who died, according to the Four Masters, 591 A.D.

Dubhligidh, Mioncolla, and Molaga were invited by Cuana mac Cailcin to reside with him at Liathmuine, and it was intended that Molaga should be baptised at Carnchuilinn, by St. Mochuill, or Mochuille, who, according to O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 83, was of the race of Mogh Ruith, and had several churches in Munster dedicated to him. In Windele Manuscripts (*Cork H. & A. Journal*, October—December, 1897, p. 181) there is mentioned a Kill Mochinille (recte Cill Mochuille), about half a mile north-west of Kildorrery; and the Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that he has been informed by Mr. Joseph O'Longan that there is a church named Cill Mochuille, about four miles east of Mitchelstown, on the road to Ballyporeen. Dubhligidh, or Dubhdlighidh, said to his wife, Mioncolla: "Go thou southward to Ath Carn Cuilind"—which was called Ath Cross in the old biographer's time—"and I shall go to Ath Fachtar Feda"—called Ath na gCaornach in the old biographer's time—"to see if either of us would meet a comrade to commune with." This quotation is taken by Rev. Canon O'Hanlon from O'Looney's *Manuscript Life of Molaga*; but according to extracts from *Book of Fermoy* furnished to Canon O'Hanlon by Joseph O'Longan, it is stated that Dubhdlighidh and Mioncholla were met at Ath in Cairn in Ath Cairn Cuillinn, and that they were stopped by Saints Cumin Foda and Comhgan, at Cross na Tuinnidhi, at the entrance of the road into the ford of Ath Cross, but in O'Looney's *Manuscript Life* it is stated that they were detained at the Cross of the Dun, in front of the highway, just at Ath-Cross. In a fountain of running water, at the north side of the ford, which specially flowed for the occasion, Molaga is stated to have been baptised by Cuimin Foda. In notes from

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the *Lebar Brecc,* at November 13th, in *Calendar of Oengus*, p. 169, we read: "To my Cumain, i.e., Cumen the Tall, son of Fiachna, successor of Brenann of Cluain Ferta, and of the Eoghanacht of Loch Lein was he. Now Aedh was Cumin's proper name, and Druim Daliter the name of his stead, and in a basket (Cumin) was he found in Cell Ite (Killeedy) in Ui Conaill Gabhra. Cuimin Foda, i.e., big, was he, and with him are commemorated Ernin, son of Findchan, abbot of Leighlin, and Metan (or Mellan) the slender, in Ard (Ulad, now Ards, in County Down)—

"Mugain, daughter of Fiacha the Fair,
Mother of Cumin, the Sweetsonged.
She, Mugain, was his mother:
He unto her was brother."

This explanation of Cumin is not correct, the name is by some writers derived from Cum, "shapely, beautiful, well-formed."

In *Silva Gadelica,* p. 547, Cuman, daughter of Dallbhronach, is stated to be mother of Cuimin Foda mac Fiachna, of Guaire mac Colmain, and of Caeimin of Inishcaltra, so that the mother of Cuimin Foda is named Run, Cuman, and Mughain.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon is of opinion that Tullach Min was in the parish of Temple Molaga, where there is an extremely beautiful and picturesque ruin, and an ancient well dedicated to the saint flows beside the church, to which the peasantry ascribe many virtues, and tell various strange legends regarding this fountain. The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that from such a description, however, it would seem the church of Athnacross was meant, and he says that Windele identified Temple Molaga with Athnacross. This he describes as an oblong old church, the walls of which were well preserved when he visited it in May, 1852; but the head of one window in the north wall, and the head of another in the south wall, were gone. The chancel window on the inside was concealed by an unsightly tomb, while on the outside impenetrable ivy covered it. The door was in the west end, and evidently very ancient. It was rather narrow, with inclining jambs, and covered by a flat and rude lintel-stone. The right-hand jamb was rounded on the external angle; the left-hand angle is not so, and the appearance of this doorway is well sketched in ink.—*Topography of County Cork, W. and N.E.*, by 75, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon considers that within the parish of Temple Molaga, on the north-east boundary of Cork County, St. Molaga built his monastery at Tulach Min. There three townlands, named Labba Molaga East, Labba Molaga West, and Labba Molaga Middle, are to be found. In Labba Molaga Middle are the old church ruins of Labba Molaga, in a beautiful situation, and within a valley or glen. Surrounded by a stone wall built about beginning of last century are two buildings of unequal size. They are distant from each other over twenty feet, and in the vicinity of the buildings grew six ash trees. One of these trees was of considerable size, and it grew within the smaller building, called the Leaba, lying to the south. It is interesting to find these ash trees connected with the old church, which was built in a district famous for ash trees, since the river is named Funshion, or "river of the district of the ash trees."

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ST. MOLAGA'S BED IN LABBA MOLAGA CHURCHYARD.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, March, 1905.*)

THE RUINS OF LABBA MOLAGA CHURCH.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, March, 1905.*)

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O'Flaherty, in *Ogygia,* vol. ii., pp. 207, 208, says that on the birth night of Conn of the Hundred Battles, five spacious roads which led to Tara were first discovered, and in the same night five celebrated trees were also discovered. The road from Great Island, Cork Harbour, which crossed the Funshion at Ath Cross, and the Blackwater at Ath Ubhla, led to Tara, for it has been traced to Tara through Munster and Leinster.—*Silva Gadelica,* pp. 117-118. Of the trees O'Flaherty says: "These trees flourished in the highest bloom among the other trees of Ireland, and their fall is described by writers in the social reign of the sons of Aedh Slaine, in the year of Christ 665."

Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that the Church of Leaba Molaga is considered to have been been built in the seventh century, and that the doorway, consisting of a flat lintel and a single upright stone on either side, has been well sketched in ink, by Windele. The ruinous side-walls scarcely exceed six feet in height, while they project beyond the end walls about nine inches, so as to form a sort of antae at either front. The end walls are ruined at the gables. The internal measurement of this old building is 13 by 9 feet. Within it there is a kind of cist, consisting of a large flag-stone, resting on low side stones, and leaving an open space beneath, said to have been Molaga's bed. It lies at the south side of the chamber, and is nearly wide enough to permit a person to stretch on the ground, but in immediate contact with the covering flagstone. Formerly a well of clear water was here, and a brown stone cross, which rested on the covering stone of the Leaba, in May, 1852, was injured and shortened since a former visit which Mr. Windele had paid to the place. Lying nearly parallel with the church of the Leaba there is a somewhat larger church to the north. Not more than about six feet in height of the walls remain, while all traces of windows have disappeared. The door seems to have been an ornamental one, but only a few details remain as specimens. This church is supposed by Brash to be more modern than the church of the Leaba, by four centuries at least. The cemetery surrounding both churches was greatly crowded with graves, and some old dallans, or pillar-stones, forming a quadrangle near it, have been sketched by Windele.

In the *Life of St. Mochuda,* Cathal, son of Aedh Flanncathrach, King of Munster, is stated to have bestowed some lands in Ciarraighe Cuirche, now Kerrycurrihy, on Mochuda, which will hereafterwards, in connection with Ballyhoola, be referred to; and in the *Life of Molaga* this Cathal is also mentioned. The wife of Cathal is said to have died when giving birth to a son, and at this time Molaga, accompanied by St. Mocholmog, is stated to have visited the Court of Cathal who, in the *Life of St. Findchua,* is stated to be residing at Cashel and Dun Eochair Muighe, or Bruree, and Cathal's wife is named Mugain, daughter of Fiachra Finn, King of the Eoghanacht of Loch Lein (*Lives from Book of Lismore,* p. 235), while at p. 239 the wife of Cathal is named Mumu, daughter of Fiachra, and it is worthy of attention that the Irish name for Munster is Mumu or Muma. When Molaga and Mocholmog (or Colman) reached the Court of Cathal, they heard the wailing of an infant. "These are the wailings of a child that has lost a mother," exclaimed Colman. "Let him receive, therefore, a corresponding name," said Molaga, "and let us hope that he will not be long without a mother." It is said that the mother was restored to life, and the child was named Cai gan mathair, or "wailing

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without mother." In *Chronicum Scotorum,* at year A.D. 604, this name, Cai gan mathair, is written Cu cen mathair, and it is explained "hound without mother " by W. M. Hennessy, and in *Annals of the Four Masters* the name is written Cu gan mathair, or "hound without mother." In the Genealogical Table given by O'Donovan in the tale of *The Battle of Magh Rath,* Cu gan mathair, King of Munster, is son of Cathal, King of Desmond, and, according to O'Donovan, was born 604 A.D., and died 657, and sixth in descent from him is Caomh, from whom the O'Keeffes (Ui Caoimh), the Eoghanacht of Glanworth, were named. According to *Chronicum Scotorum,* Cu gan mathair was born A.D. 604, and in this year, according to the *Chronicum Scotorum*, died Colman mac Lenin, of Cloyne (see Labba Mologga and Temple Mologga).

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that the Colman who accompanied Molaga to the court of King Cathal may have been Colman, Bishop of Lismore, venerated on 22nd of January, or Colman Stellan, Abbot of Terryglass, venerated on 26th May, or Colman Mac Lenin, who died in Muscraidhe Mitaine, and is venerated on 24th November. If the fair held at Ath Cross on October 3rd has reference to Colman Ela, then this must be the Colman who was companion of Molaga. Colman Ela is stated to be the son of Beogna mac Mochta, by Cuimine, sister of Columb Cille. Colman Ela is also mentioned in connexion with September 26th.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that in the time of Molaga a dispute arose between Guaire Mac Colmain, King of Connaught, and Cuana Mac Cailcin, King of Fermoy, as to which of them had the greater reputation of liberality and magnanimity. Accordingly, three druids, named Fiach, Erriach, and Eniach, sons of Lear, who were subjects of King Guaire, went to King Cuana, and demanded from him the town of Carn-Chuilinn, together with rule over its inhabitants. To the druids Cuana at once resigned Carn-Chuilinn, who at once confiscated the goods of the inhabitants, who offered resistance, but were all massacred. Molaga hastened to the scene of slaughter, and the druids sought safety by flight. No sooner, however, had Carn-Chuilinn been destroyed, than the whole country around was consumed by a sulphureous flame, while the town and fort of Liathmuine shared in this general conflagration. Molaga, in order to reprove the actions of Cuana Mac Cailcin, who was the cause of so many evils, left Fermoy, and went to Connor, in Ulster, whither it is not necessary to follow him.

Cai gan Mathair. King of Munster, having resolved to abdicate, and his chiefs having vainly sought to induce the King to change his mind, it was resolved to hold a council of distinguished ecclesiastics and laymen, in order that the King's purpose might be submitted to them for adjudication. Molaga was especially summoned, and the Munster chiefs, in order to obtain Molaga's help, conferred upon his church a privilege of refuge and other immunities. The Council was held at Tearman Molaga, and besides other incidents connected with this meeting, various privileges and possessions were bestowed on the church of Molaga. The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon was furnished by Mr. Joseph O'Longan with the following statement from the *Book of Fermoy*: At page 91 is related how he obtained the freedom of his Termon from the King and men of Munster, with its boundaries north, south, east, and west, viz., from Dairigh Mochua to Inis Gubain at the river Fuinnsion on the west, to Feirnn Leabhain, at or in the river Uinnsinn, on the east, and from Ath na Lee

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(Lec) to Dairmhach." The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that in the British Museum MS. *Life of St. Molaga,* translated by Professor O'Looney, the grants are said to have been from Darach Mochua to Inis Gobain, which was on the Uinnsinn, or Funshion, westward, and from Fearan Leabhain to the eastern Fuinsean, and from Ath na Leac to middle Darmach.

Foremost among the ecclesiastics who attended the Council were Conaing Ua Daint, Abbot of Imlech Iubhair (Emly), who, according to *Chronicum Scotorum*, died A.D. 657; Ruisine or Russin, son of Lappain, and comarba of St. Finnbarr of Cork. W. M. Hennessy, in Introduction to *Chronicum Scotorum,* says: "The word comarba, which appears for the first time in the present chronicle at the year 895, and respecting the meaning of which Ussher seems to have been entirely mistaken, is correctly defined by the Rev. Dr. Todd as properly signifying 'co-heir' or 'inheritor'; co-heir or inheritor of the same lands, or territory, which belonged to the original founder of a church, or monastery; co-heir also of his ecclesiastical or spiritual dignity, as well as of his spiritual rights. It is generally used in the sense of 'heir' or 'successor' to a person in the present chronicle, but sometimes also in that of inheritor of a place." Ruisine is connected with Inis Picht, i.e., Inis Easpoic, or "Bishop's Island," now Spike Island, in Cork Harbour, which is the corrupted form of old name. Inis Easpoic (or Easpuic) was presented to Mochuda of Lismore by Cathal, King of Munster, and Mochuda is, I suppose, the "spike," or "bishop" from whom the island, on which there was an important monastery, was named. Fursey is also stated to have attended this Synod. Fursey was of Munster origin, and having founded an important monastery beside Lough Corrib, proceeded to Britain and Gaul, and died at Peronne, where he is still remembered. Bede, the English church historian, has a reference to St. Fursey, or Fursa. Cuimin Foda is also stated to have attended the Synod. According to *Chronicum Scotorum,* Cuimin Foda was born 589 A.D., and died 658 A.D. He was Abbot of Clonfert, in Co. Galway. Present at this Synod also was Cuana Mac Amhalgha, stated to be King of Aine Cliach, or district of Knockaine, in Co. Limerick. Mr. S. Hayes O'Grady, in *Silva Gadelica*, p. 575, gives an Irish poem in which Cuan and Amhalgha are connected with Knockaine. In *Miscellany of Celtic Society,* p. 18, Cuana is son of Amhalgha, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Enna, son of Maine Cearr, son of Aenghus Bolg, son of Lughaidh Cal, son of Daire, to whom the Dairine of Fermoy are traced. From Lughaidh Cal were descended the various tribes named Calraidhe and Dartraidhe. One of the tribes of Knockaine (*Silva Gadelica*, p. 575) was named Calraidhe, and one of the septs of the Dartraidhe was named Tealach Cagain. The old name of Charleville, in Co. Cork, is Raith Cagain, or "fort of Cagan."

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that Molaga is traditionally said to have been buried at Leaba Molaga, and this accords with a statement in his Irish Life contained in the *Book of Lismore,* and hence Leaba Molaga, i.e., the stone bed, or grave, in the church of the leaba, must have been regarded as the bed, or grave, of Molaga, and the name has been extended to the church from the leaba. Leaba is a name of pagan origin, and the word is still applied to the stone monuments connected with Diarmuid and Grainne, and, in fact, when the old name of such a monument is forgotten by the people, it is termed Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghrainne, but in this case leaba means bed and not grave. Dr. Joyce,

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in his *Irish Names*, gives another example of a leaba in the Christian period, quoting from *Petrie's Round Towers*, p. 350, where it is stated that the great poet, Rumann, who died in the year 747, at Rahin, in King's County, was buried in the same leaba with Ua Suanaigh, for his great honour with God and man. In *Calendar of Oengus*, p. 172, we read, in connection with Findchua of Bri Gobann, that it was his custom to lie with every corpse the first night that it was brought to his church. Probably there was a Leaba Findchua in the old church at Bri Gobann, and most likely corpses were also placed for one night in Leaba Molaga, but no trace of such custom has survived.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that, according to "Forbais Dromadamhghaire," Eidhnen Molaga was the ancient name of Molaga's Church, near Marshalstown, and that Mag Floinn was the comarba, and O'Coscrann was the clerk of the crozier to this place; and, again, that the place called Ath Cross Molaga was named from Molaga, and that here was the church of the Tuath O'Cuscraidh, that besides these the Eachlascaibh, or churches of Molaga, lay on the borders of Tuath O'Duinnin, which comprised the southern portion of Sliabh Cain, now the Ballyhoura mountains. Molaga is stated to have been of the O'Cuscraidh, see P. R. I. A., 1870, p. 30. The O'Duinnin, or O'Duinin, are also a family of Ciarraidhe Luachra, and must have been named from the same Duinin. Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon says that the Tuath or district of O'Duinin extended from Glaise Muilinn Mairtail, or stream of the mill of Martel, to Bearna Mic Imhair, or "Gap of the son of Imhar." O'Longan, who was a native of Carrignavar district, identifies Glaise Muilinn Mairtail with a stream called Abhann Carrig na mbrointe, or "river of the quern stones," which flows north-west of Marshalstown into the river Funcheon and southwards through the glen named Leaba Mologa. For name Imhar, see Joyce's *Irish Names*, ii., 135. The name Mairtel occurs in Ballymartle, County of Cork. O'Longan also explains Glaise Muilinn Mairtail as "stream of the mortar mill." In *Taxation* of 1302 a church named "Church of the vill. of Marshalstown," is mentioned in deanery of Fermoy. In the *Taxation* is also mentioned Chapel of Cathyrdunan, and this may mean "stone-fort of O'Duinin." In *Taxation* is also mentioned Church of Loch. Probably this loch is Loch Luinge of *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, in or near Tuath O'Duinin. According to O'Looney's manuscript *Life of Molaga*,

"Molaga is entitled to get
From the men of Magh of gentle rules
Fifty white cows, ever fruitful,
Every successive year."

White cows, and especially white cows with red ears, were much prized by the old Irish, being considered the best for milk, and most fruitful. White cows with red ears are mentioned frequently in Irish tales. Dr. Joyce mentions Lisboduff ("fort of the black cow"), in Cavan, and Gortbofinna ("field of the white cow"), near Mallow, and adds that it is very probable that these names are connected with legends. White cows are referred to in the *Laws of Howell Dda*, Prince of Wales, and in *Lives from Book of Lismore*, p. 319.

On the Ballyhoura mountains there was a lake named Loch Bo, or lake of the cow (*Silva Gadelica*, p. 123), and, according to Lewis, an

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old road which led from Ardmore, in Co. Waterford, was named Rian Bo Phadraig, or "road of Patrick's cow." There is an old Cork legend that on one La Samhna three cows, of colours red, white, and black, respectively, arose in Cork Harbour, and having reached land, departed in three different directions, the white cow going towards Co. Limerick, and no doubt crossed the Blackwater at Ath Ubhla, and the Funcheon at Ath Cross.

Borlase (*Dolmens of Ireland*, iii., p. 900) says: "One common form of cow legend is that which is associated with a road along which the mythic animal is fabled to have passed. Windele states that the portion of the old road from Cork by Ballyhoura, and near Kilcolman, was pointed out as the actual boherbuee, i.e., the road of the (mythic) cow. It led westward from Shanacloon through Gurtnatubrid, a distance of over four miles. It was called in full bohur bo ruadh (Bothar Bo Ruaidhe), "road of the red cow," who used to proceed to the west of Bardinoha, and return to sleep at Shanacloon."

Dr. Joyce says that Ath Cross was named probably from a cross erected in connection with the establishment of Molaga, but from the particulars now given it appears that the old name of the ford was Ath Chairn Chuilinn, or "ford of the cairn of the holly," and that north of the ford was Cross na Tuinnidhi, according to O'Longan, which cross, according to O'Looney, is named Cross of the Dun. Cross may have reference to cross roads, for if the *Lives* of Molaga are reliable in this particular, there was a "cros," a little north of the ford, before the birth of Molaga, and it may have been from this cross that Ath Cairn Cuilinn was named Ath Cross, but there may have been also a cross near the ford. The "Dun" from which the ford was named was probably the fort of Carn Cuilinn to which the old road, which passed across the Funcheon at Ath na Tuinnidhi, or Ath Cross, or Ath Cross Molaga, as it was afterwards called, or Ath Cairn Cuilinn as it was first called, led.

The word cros means a cross, and also cross-roads.

It appears that north of the ford of Athcross, the old road running north and south was crossed by another running east and west. The northern road led to Bearna Dhearg, or "Red Gap," passing beside Carn Cuilinn, and the eastern road led to Ros na righ, or "wood of the kings," now Russagh, near Doneraile. Ros na righ and Liathmuine, the two royal forts of the Kings of the Dairine, were connected by the old road, and Carn Cuilinn was beside the great thoroughfare which led from Tara to the Great Island, in Cork Harbour. From Liathmuine, which is south of the Funcheon, another road also crossed the Funcheon at Ath Fachtar Feda, which most likely should be read Ath Uachtar Feda, or "the upper ford of the wood," uachtar having reference to Ath Cairn Cuilinn. This road led to Tulach Min, or Leaba Molaga, for I follow Canon O'Hanlon in identifying the monastery of Tulach Min with Teampull Molaga, and in *Taxation* of 1302, this ford of Ath Fachtar Feda appears to be named Athlysmolaga, "ford of the enclosure of Molaga." The old Irish monastic settlements were enclosed by a boundary fence, named cladh, and the space included within the cladh was termed les, or lios. This word les or lios, now applied to an earthen fort, means enclosure, and the root of the word is hlud from Clud, cognate with root of Latin claudo and English close. The church of Athlysmolaga mentioned in *Taxation* appears to be the monastery of Tulach Min.

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In connection with the boundaries of the termon of Temple Molaga, it appears that Fearan Leabhain means land or district of the river Leabhan, which appears to be a confluent of the Funcheon; and beside this river was most likely the royal fort of Liathmuine, i.e., grey shrubbery, according to some, or grey bramble-bush according to others. This place was in the present parish of Kilgullane, named Kilcohilane also by Lewis, from Irish Cill Cuileain, or Church of Cuilean, Cualen, or Cuilen. In *Lives of Irish Saints from Book of Lismore*, p. 300, Dr. Whitley Stokes gives Dachualen, or "thy Cualen," as an alias of Dachua, or "thy Cua," so we may regard Cualen, Cuilen, or Cuilean, as a form in use for Cua from which it is derived. Darach Mochua means oak district of Mochua, or "my Cua" and Darach Mochua is probably the parish (if not too far to the north) now named Daragh, or Daragh-Glenroe, or Darach of the red valley, which derived its name, according to Lewis, from an ancient and extensive forest of oaks, in the vale of Glenroe, extending from the hills of Glenosheen ("valley of Oisin," son of Finn) to the river at Towerlegan. In the *Life of Finnchua* the word Cua, of which genitive case is cua, is said to be the same as cu, "hound," of which genitive case is con, and the word cuilean could also mean little hound, or whelp, and from this comes the name Collins or O'Cuileàin. At any rate the crozier of Finnchua of Bri Gobhann was named Ceann-chathach, or "chief of battle," and in the Lismore Life there is a full account of this warlike saint and of the victories obtained by his Ceann-chathach. In *Calendar of Oengus*, p. 172, Finnchua is named Mochua. "Finnchua, i.e., Mochua the Fair, in Fir Maighe Fene, i.e., Cluain Crucha Coirpre, was the name of the church into which he went." In *Calendar of Oengus*, p. 172, an extraordinary prophecy concerning Finnchua and his victories is credited to Finn, son of Cumall, who went for a night's feast to the house of Mael, son of Iachtad, son of Morna, to Cuil Muilt ("corner of wether-sheep"), which is called also Bri Gobhann, or "hill of the smiths." In O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary, pp. 109, 555, the name Finnchua is written Finnchuan and Finnchua. Finnchuan is a diminutive form of Finnchua. Miss Hickson refers to the well of St. Fanahan, at Mitchelstown, in the parish of Brigown, and in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, article Brigown, we read: "The ruins of the old parish church are situated in the Mitchelstown Demesne; and there are vestiges of a more ancient one near the glebe, said to have been founded by St. Finnahan. Here was also an ancient round tower, which is supposed to have fallen about 1720." About three feet of the cloig-theach, or "bell-house," are left, and it did not fall but it was taken down. Fanahan and Finnahan are corrupted forms of Finnchuan, and in the Lismore Life, Finnchua, or "Cua the Fair," is stated to have built the first church at Bri Gobhann. Finnchua is stated to have been born at Raith Ua Cuile, or fort of O'Cuile, which was west of Mitchelstown, and not far from Carn Cuilinn. In *Miscellany of Celtic Society*, p. 50, O'Cuile, of Rathbarry district, in Co. Cork, is stated to be a hereditary leader of O' h-Aenghusa, chief of Tuath O'n-Aenghusa, and O'Duinnin is also stated to be a hereditary leader of O' h-Aenghusa. O'Cuile and O'Duinnin were chiefs in the Fermoy district, and they were also chiefs of the district of Corca Laidhe in West Cork. There are many old churches in Munster named from Cuan, some very old ones being in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. Lewis, in his article on Mourne Abbey, says

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that "in a sequestered valley in the southern part of the parish are the picturesque ruins of the ancient church of Kilquane," which means "church of Cuan," a form of Cua. Kilcullane, or Kilkellane, in County of Limerick, and a short distance north of the hill of Knockaine, means church of Cualen, or Cuilen, and in this parish is a site of a lake formed by overflow of the river Camoge, which, in the Lismore *Life of Finnchua*, is named Loch Sighlenn, or "lake of Sighliu," and Loch Cenn, or "lake of the heads."

Inis Gobain, "which was on the Uinnseann westward," means "island of Goban." In the parish of Ballyclough, or Lavan, and elsewhere in Co. Cork are sites of old churches named from Goban, or Gobban, who, in *Calendar of Oengus*, at December 6th, is stated to be of the Laine, an old tribe, that was in the South of Ireland. I suppose that this Goban is the celebrated Goban Saor of whom the peasantry of Cork tell so many curious tales, concerning his skill as a master mason, in building the round towers and old churches of Ireland. The Gobban Saor, according to Petrie, was an architect who flourished early in the seventh century, but O'Brien holds quite different opinions concerning the Gobban. In the *Edinburgh Dinnshenches*, p. 70, Goban Saor is stated to be son of Tuirbe from whom Traigh Tuirbi, now Turvey, on the northern coast of Co. Dublin, was named. "Tuirbe standing on Telach Bela (hill of the axe) would hurl a cast of his axe in the face of the floodtide so that he forbade the sea which then would not come over the axe."

Dairmach, anglicized Durrow, means "oak plain," and may have been the old name of the townlands of Leaba Molaga. Ath na Leac means "ford of the flagstones."

Dr. Todd, in his description of the *Book of Fermoy*, says that on fol. 96a there is a very curious and valuable list of lands which once formed part of the vast estates of the Roches of Fermoy which was compiled by Domhnall O'Leighin for David, son of Muiris, son of David, son of Muiris, son of Daibith mor Roche, at Baile Caislean an Roitsigh, "the fortress of the authors, and ollavs, and exiles, and companies of Ireland; and from which none ever departed without being grateful, according to the laws of Laoch Liathmuine," i.e., the laws of the most unbounded hospitality of Cuana, son of Ailcen, or Cailcen, lord of Fermoy. This chart or charter was compiled in the year 1561, at Baile Caisleain an Roitsigh, now named Castletown Roche, and the names in it are, Dr. Todd says, of great interest and curiosity, not only to the family history of the Roches, but to the local topography of the country. Unfortunately this chart is not available for the present articles, but it is to be hoped that some time or other this important list of names will be published in *Cork Historical and Archæological Journal*, for there can be no doubt that the Irish forms of many place names in the district of which Colonel Grove White is treating are given in this document, and owing to the corrupted forms of many of these names, it is impossible, apart from the old and correct forms, to determine the meanings of these names, and very often our guesses are wide of the mark.

In the *Ecclesiastical Taxation* of 1302 the church of Baile Caisleain an Roitsigh is named Church of the Castle of David, and is valued at sixteen marks, which is also the valuation of the church of Cathirdugan, and the church of Mallow comes next with the valuation of £11, while the valuation of Doneraile church is thirteen marks, and the church of Athlysmolaga

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is only valued at two marks, and the Prebend of Athcros Neynan, as already noted, is valued at fifty shillings. The high valuation of the Church of the Castle of David, compared with that of Athlysmolaga, is due to the settlement at Castletown Roche of the Roche family, who were good to the church; while the church of Molaga had been deprived of the rich lands with which it had been so amply endowed by the Kings of Feara Muighe Fene.

The places which will come under the survey of Colonel Grove White are in two deaneries, named Fermoy and Muxydonnegan, in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* (A.D. 1302), and from the *Calendar of State Paper* are copied the following particulars of these two deaneries.

Deanery of Fermoy.

CHURCH.	VALUE.	TENTH.
The Church of Mallow	11l.	20s.
Cathirduggan	16 marks.	21s. 4d.
Russach	5 marks.	½ mark.
Dunnerail	13 marks.	17s. 4d.
Closdufog	8 marks.	10s. 8d.
Cleuwyr	5 marks.	½ mark.
Carrug	5 marks.	½ mark.
Rahen	5 marks.	½ mark.
Monamuyn	4 marks	5s. 4d.
Church of the Castle of David	16 marks.	21s. 4d.
Balygiggin	6 marks.	8s.
Sonnachgowin	5 marks.	½ mark.
Chapel of the Vill. of Silvester	3 marks.	4s.
Kilcomyr	30s.	4s.
Athalla	50s.	5s.
Kyllaych	5½ marks.	7s. 4d.
Church of Lettir	9 marks.	12s.
Kylcrumphir	6 marks.	8s.
Fegbeg	6½ marks.	8s. 8d.
Chapel of Lectrum	5 marks.	½ mark.
Chapel of Ocron	2 marks.	2s. 8d.
Brigoun	4 marks.	5s. 4d.
Dangyn	5 marks 40d.	7s.
Church of the Vill. of Marshalstown ...	... ...	...
Church of Nyldarur	30s.	3s.
Athlysmolaga	2 marks.	2s. 8d.
Chapel of Cathyrdunan	4 marks.	5s. 4d.
Derwyllan	30s.	3s.
Church of Loch	2 marks.	2s. 8d.

Deanery of Muxydonnegan.

CHURCH.	VALUE.	TENTH.
Church of Buttevant	15 marks.	20s.
Lathban	6 marks.	8s.
Drumdewony	2 marks.	2s. 8d.
Munemanarrach	20s.	2s.
Orrery	6 marks.	8s.
Kylbryn	2 marks.	2s. 8d.
Chapel of Roger Calin	20s.	2s.
Anathcrohan	2 marks.	2s. 8d.
Kylbalyn	6 marks.	8s.
Kylscarwyl	20s.	2s.
Bruhuny	12 marks.	1s. 4d.
Kylbroue	2 marks.	2s. 8d.
Bregog	6 marks.	8s.
Tullalease	1 mark.	1s. 4d.

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HOLY WELL IN TEMPLE MOLOGA CHURCHYARD.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, March, 1905.)

LOUGHMOE CASTLE, (CIRCA 1900).

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CHURCH.	VALUE.	TENTH.
Inpric	30s.	3s.
Chapel of Ballyochran	5 marks.	⅓ mark.
Saundrum	10 marks	1 mark.
Rath	8 marks.	10s. 8d.
Parcel of Carrikcloher	10s.	1s.
Baletach	15 marks.	20s.
Fersketh	5 marks.	⅓ mark.
Colonene	2⅓ marks.	3s. 4d.

Many of the Irish rural deaneries represent old tribal districts, and this was the case in the diocese of Cloyne, the rural deaneries of this diocese being, according to the *Taxation* of 1302, Omakill (Irish Ui Maic Caille, now Imokilly), Olethan (Irish Ui Liathain, now Barrymore), Fermoy (Irish Feara Muighe Fene), Muxydonnegan, or Muscridonegan, and Muscrilyn. The present diocesan system was arranged at the Synod of Rath Breasail held in the year 1118, and then the various old territorial districts were grouped together in dioceses, and King says that the office of rural dean was altogether unknown in Ireland, according to the best authors, until the year 1152 (King, *Church History of Ireland*, ii., p. 616).

The present rural deaneries of Cloyne are named Bothon, Castlelyons, Castletownroche, Cloyne, Muskerry, and Midleton. Bothon is Buttevant, and the church of Buttevant heads the list of churches in the old rural deanery of Muxydonnegan, and in the *Taxation* we read: "Taxation of the priory of St. Thomas the Martyr, near Buton', in demesne, cultivated lands, issues of animals, and of a mill." Buttevant is said by Lewis to be derived from Boutez-en-avant, the motto of the Barrymore family. The deanery of Bothon, i.e., Boutez-en, corresponds to the deanery of Muxydonnegan, and the deanery of Castletownroche corresponds to the deanery of Fermoy.

With regard to Fermoy, or Feara Muighe Fene, the position and extent of this old territory is accurately determined by the particulars given of the deanery of Fermoy in the *Taxation* of 1302. O'Donovan, in *Book of Rights*, page 78, says that before the English invasion O'Caimh and O'Dubhagain possessed the regions now called Fermoy, Condons, and Clangibbons, but the boundary between them (O'Keeffe and O'Dugan) could not now be determined; all we know is, that O'Dubhagain was between O'Caoimh and the Ui Fidhgeinti, and consequently to the north of them. After the English invasion the country of Feara Muighe Feine was granted to Fleming, from whom it passed by marriage to the Roches, and it is now usually called Crioch Roisteach, or Roche's Country." O'Donovan, owing to his acceptance as historical of the extraordinary account given of Mogh Ruith and his race in the romantic tale of "Forbais Dromadamhghaire," is quite mistaken concerning the old tribes of Feara Muighe Feine.

The old race of Fermoy is identical with the Corca Laidhe of West Cork, the leading tribe of which was O'Driscoll; and there are various tribal names common to Feara Muighe and Corca Laidhe. I do not see why O'Donovan should be followed in his assertion that O'Dugan of Corca Laidhe is quite a different family from O'Dugan of Feara Maighe. The Feara Maighe must also be equated with the Ciarraighe Luachra, and O'Duinin of Ciarraighe Luachra must not be regarded as a different family from O'Duinin of Feara Maighe. O'Dugan was merely one of the chief tribes of the Feara Maighe; and the position of this tribe is

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known, because we know where Cahirduggan was; and we also know where the lands of O'Duinin were situated, and we know that at Glanworth was the chief fort of the O'Keeffe's of the Eoghanacht. The Feara Maighe may be connected with various old tribes in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry, and Clare, and much light may be cast on the old place-names, tribal-names, and personal-names of the Feara Maighe by simply comparing them with the similar names of the related tribes. The tale of Mogh Ruith crumbles away at the critical touch, and we find from comparison of the tale with other tales, that Mogh Ruith may be equated with various romantic personages concerning whom tales have been told in the districts occupied by the tribes related to the Feara Maighe Feine.

Every little petty Irish chief had a shanachee, or story-teller, in his employment, and though the shanchee was supposed to be a historian, he did not always stick to historical facts, so the shanachee became an imaginative historian, and hence these extraordinary pedigrees in which O'Dugan and O'Duinin are traced, step by step, to Adam, and the equally extraordinary tales of the heroic achievements and wonderful deeds performed by old O'Dugans and old O'Duinins in the buxom days of the Feara Maighe Feine. In the *Life of Molaga* of the Feara Maighe there is a certain amount of history, but it is varnished history, to which is added no small amount of legendary matter.

The deanery of Muxydonnegan represents the old tribal district of Muscraidhe I Dhonnagain, that is, Muscraidhe of O'Donnagan, Donnagan being a diminutive form of donn, "brown," so as Dubhagan means the little dark-complexioned man, Donnagan means the little brown-complexioned man, and Duinin may mean little man or little chief, without giving us any information concerning his complexion or hair. The extent and position of Muscraidhe I Dhonnagain may be determined from the particulars given of the deanery of Muxydonnegan. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, says that "Muscraidhe na ttri magh was the old name of the district which was afterwards called Muscraidhe I Dhonnagain, now the half barony of Orrery; its proprietary lords were O'Donnagain and O'Cuilenain, both of the Eugenian stock." Cashel, in Co. Tipperary, was held by the Eoghanacht, and Cormac, King and Bishop, who was slain in 903 or 908, was son of Cuilennan. Cuilenan, or Cuilennan, is a diminutive form of Cuilenn, or Cuilen, and according to *Miscellany of Celtic Society*, p. 56, O'Cuilennain was a hereditary leader of Tuath Ui Duibhdaleithe, the district of Kilmeen, in West Cork. From Cuilen or Cuilean is O'Cuileain, now Collins, and from Cuilean, Cuilen, also is O'Cuilin, now Cullen, and these words may be traced to Cuile or Cuille, from which is name O'Cuile, now Cooley. O'Cuile and O'Cuilin are family names of West Cork, and Raith Ua Cuile was a fort in Fermoy, and the church of Mochuille (Mochuile) is close to Kildorrery, named Nyldarur in *Taxation* of 1302. O'Cuileain, or Collins, was the name of one of the leading tribes in West Limerick. O'Donovan, in *Book of Rights*, p. 44., says: "Muscraidhe Tri Maighe, i.e., Muscraidhe of the three plains, which belonged to O'Donnagain, was not the barony of Orrery, as O'Brien asserts, for Orrery is the anglicized form of Orbraidhe, of which presently, and we have proof positive that "Muskerry Donegan," which was granted by King John (see Charter, 9 Ann. Reg.) to William de Barry, is included in the present barony of Barrymore. Thus O'Brien's wild conjectures,

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which he put as if they were absolute demonstrated truths, vanish before the light of records and etymology." Not one church of the deanery of Muxydonnegan is in Barrymore, and O'Donovan is quite mistaken concerning the position of Muscraidhe I Dhonnagain, and has also led others astray who preferred his guidance to that of O'Brien. In *Calendar of Oengus,* at September 6th, we read: "with MacCuilinn of Lusk a fair pair of champions divides this day the feast of Sciath here we have: Colomb of fair Ross Glandae," and in notes from the *Lebar Brecc* the pair of champions are stated to be Sciath in Muscraidhe Tri Maighe and Colomb Croxaire of Ross Giallain in Ui Liathain. Dr. Whitley Stokes, following O'Donovan, says that Muscraidhe Tri Maighe, mentioned in connection with Sciath, is in Barrymore. In *Martyrology of Donegal,* at January 3rd, Sciath, daughter of Meachar (or Magar) is stated to be of Feart Sceithe, or Sepulchre of Sciath, in Muscraidhe O-h-Aedha, and according to Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon Feart Sceithe is placed by the Calendars of Marianus and of the Four Masters in Muscraidhe Tri Maighe. O'Donovan states that Muscraidhe Luachra extended on both sides of the Abhainn Mhor, or Blackwater, near its source, and was also called Muscraidhe O' h-Aedha, while O'Brien places Muscraidhe Luachra, called also Muscraidhe O'h-Aedha, between Kilmallock, Kilfinan, and Ardpatrick, in Co. Limerick. Fert Sceithe is name Fersketh in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas,* and is in deanery of Muxydonnegan, from which we see that the districts of Muscraidhe O'Donnagain and Muscraidhe O'h-Aedha are included in Muxydonnegan.

Muscraidhe Tri Maighe and Muscraidhe Luachra met near Fert Sceithe, which is placed in either district. It seems to me that Muscraidhe O'h-Aedha was a portion of Luachra or Luachair district, which included Duhallow, and stretched to Tralee, but Tullalease, in the deanery of Muxydonnegan, is placed in Ui Conaill Gabhra in *Calendar of Oengus,* p. 181, being near the boundary of Muscraidhe Luachra or Muscraidhe O'h-Aedha and Ui Conaill Gabhra. Fert Sceithe is now named Ardskeagh, or "height of Sciath or Shield," close to Charleville, which is in the parish of Ballyhea, i.e., Baile Ui h-Aedha, named Baletach in the *Taxatioin* of 1302, Baletach being a corrupted form of Baile Ui h-Aedha, or town of Ua h-Aedha, or O'Hea, from whom the territory of Muscraidhe O'h-Aedha was named. The chief fort of O'h-Aedha in Baile O'h Aedha was Raith gCagain, or "fort of Cagan, the old name of Charleville, as already mentioned. In *Miscellany of Celtic Society,* p. 54, O'h-Aedha is hereditary leader of Tuath O'n-Dunghalaigh which extended from Inis Duine (now Inchydoney, or "Island of Man," in Clonakilty Bay) to Beal atha na h-uidhre, or "mouth of the ford of the dun cow," the name of a stream dividing Kilmeen parish from Dunmanway parish. Cagan is also written Cadan. In *Miscellany of Celtic Society,* p. 28, we read that the septs of the Dartraidhe are Tealach Cascain, Tealach Conaill, and Tealach Cagain, sprung from the three sons, namely, Cadan, Coscan, and Conall, sons of Ailill, son of Cormac, son of Aenghus, son of Eochaidh, son of Aenghus, son of Lughaidh Cal, son of Daire Sirchreachtach, from whom was named the Dairine race of Fermoy. According to Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, as stated in *Life of Sciath, daughter of Meachar, Mechar, or Magar,* Sciath belonged to the race of Conaire, son of Mogh Lamha. The Ciarraighe Luachra of North Kerry, about Tralee, Slievemish, Mount Brandan, and Castle Maine, are traced to Conaire, to whom

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also are traced the Muscraidhe. From *Lives of Saints from Book of Lismore*, p. 54, I take the following pedigree: "Fiachra Find, son of Cairbre Baschain, son of Conaire, son of Mogh Lamha, son of Lughaidh Allad, son of Cairbre Cromcheann, son of Daire Dornmar, son of Cairbre Finnmar, son of Conaire, son of Etersceol, son of Eogan." Conaire, the second, who is said to have been King of Ireland, according to bardic chronology, from A.D. 158 to 165, is stated to have had three sons, named Cairbre Musc, Cairbre Baschaoin, and Cairbre Riada, and from Cairbre Musc were named the six tribes of the Muscraidhe. Three of the tribal districts of the Muscraidhe were in Cork County and three in Tipperary County.

Muscraidhe Ui Dhonnagain and Muscraidhe Ui h-Aedha are sufficiently described, and we have now to refer to Muscraidhe Ui Fhloinn, which O'Donovan, in *Book of Rights,* says was at first named Muscraidhe Mitaine, and is preserved in the deanery of Musgrylin, which comprises, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*, fifteen parishes in the north-west of the County of Cork. O'Brien says that this Muskerry extends from the river Dribseach, near Blarney, to Ballyvourney. This is the present rural deanery of Muskerry, which is named Muscrilyn (Muskerry of O'Flynn) in *Taxation* of 1302.

(See Labba Mollaga and Temple Mollaga).

Aglishdrinagh Parish (R.C.)

Sheets 7 and 8, six-inch O. S. Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Aglishdrinagh means "the church of the sloe bushes" (Joyce).

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: "Aglishdrinagh, "church of the sloe-trees or blackthorns." Dr. Joyce says that eaglais (Aglish) is derived, in common with the Welsh eccluis, the Cornish eglos, and the Armoric ylis, from the Latin ecclesia; and that draeighean is the blackthorn or sloe bush. Draeighneach, which occurs in Aglishdrinagh, is an adjectival form from draeighean." Mr. Walter B. Jones states that blackthorn bushes were held in veneration by the early Irish, and were used by the Druids in working their rites.

(Brady, vol. ii.) 1291. Capella de Ballyochran is rated at five marks, decima half a mark (*Taxation of Pope Nicholas*). This entry precedes Shandrum, and I therefore presume it refers to Ballynowran, alias Aglish-drinagh.

In the R. C. divisions this is one of the six parishes that constitute the union of Ballyhea or Newtown. There are some vestiges of the ancient parish church.

This church was dedicated to the Blessed Trinity. A considerable portion of the western gable still remains, as well as a small part of the north-eastern angle, thus giving a clear outline of the size of the original building. It is evidently of great antiquity, as appears from the character of the masonry and materials. No attempt seems to have been made to dress or square the stones, while the mortar is literally as hard as granite. The space enclosed around the old church building would appear to be about one rood. In recent times the Harrison family enclosed a further space of about equal size. Early in the eighteenth century they constructed a large vault in the older portion, in which many

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of its members have since been interred. Only a very few other families are interred in the enclosure, the principal being that of the Harold-Barrys of Ballyvonare. Colonel Standish Harrison, of Castle Harrison, who owns this churchyard, gave permission to the late John Harold-Barry, Esq., to erect the enclosure the family now have there. His father, John Harold-Barry, Esq., is buried in the Harrison vault.

The parish is called "Dridanach" on fly-leaf of an old Marriage Register of the parish. The church is on the townland of Ballynadrideen.

A gentleman writes: "The old building at Aglishdrinagh, or as it is now called Aglishdrideen, is a really remarkable old building as far as regards masonry. I have seen very hard and durable mortar elsewhere, but not equal to that at Aglish. The stones might have been taken down from a neighbouring fence—no hammering, no chiselling. They are laid in, the mason evidently trusting to the mortar to do the rest, and so well he might. Even at Imphrick the mortar is much inferior, but the stones are far better suited for building purposes."

Aglishdrinagh (Protestant).[1]

Lewis (1837). Aglishdrinagh, or Aglishdrideen, a parish in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, County of Cork, and Province of Munster, 3½ miles (south-west by west) from Charleville on the road from that place to Buttevant, containing 973 inhabitants. It comprises 4,770 statute acres, as applotted under the Tithe Act, and valued at £4,228 per annum; the land under tillage is in general of good quality, but a very large portion of the parish consists chiefly of hilly pasture. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £240. There is neither church, glebe house, nor glebe.

(Brady, vol. ii.). 1591. E. de Ballinowran, W. Wollet, incumbens (MS. T.C.D., E, 3, 14). He was also P. Cooline, q. v.

1615. John Hall, who was, in 1616, Precentor of Cloyne (q.v.) is Rector; and Elias Moyse is Vicar of Aglishdrinagh. Moyse, or Moise, was admitted V. de Ballinowran, als. Aglis-Dradinagh, and V. Rathcogan, on 29th June, 1615 (V.B. 1615 and F.F.). "Ballinowran, residens. Rector, John Hall. Val., 8 li. per annum. Vicarius, Elias Moyse, minister legens et inservicens curæ; val., 4 li. per annum." (R. V. 1615).

1619. March 22. Thomas Holford, V. de Ballynowran, als. Aglishdrinagh (F.F.)

Holford, in 1637, was Treasurer of Cloyne, q. v.

1628. May 20. Thomas Weight, S.T.B., R. Ballynoran, als. Aglish-

(1) In dealing with these Parishes, it is often difficult to make out when the Protestant clergy succeeded the Roman Catholic Priests, who were established there in the first instance. The following extract, which bears on this question is interesting:—King ("Church History of Ireland," II. 760) quotes from Loftus MS. ad. an. 1560. "1560. This yeare was held a convocation of Bishops, at the Queen's Command, for establisheng the Protestant religion, but William Walsh, Bishop of Meath, would not conform thereunto, but for practising against it, was committed to custody, afterwards imprisoned, and at length deprived of his bishoprick." William Walsh, Bishop of Meath, and Thomas Leverous, Bishop of Kildare, were the only two Irish Bishops who refused to take the oath of supremacy.

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drinagh, vacant per mortem Johannis Hall. Inducted 24th August (R.V. 1634). Weight was, in 1634, P. Kilnaglory, Cork, q. v.

1630. January 8. John Shinkwin, V. Impricke, Kilbrowny, and Aglish-dradinagh, quas Vicarias Epus univit. (R.V. 1634). "E. de Ballynowran, als. Aglish-Dradinagh, Thomas Weight, ffranciscus Slingsby, miles, patronus. Val. xv. li. per annum. Vicarius, John Shenguin. Val. 6 li. per annum. Epus confert." (R.V. 1634).

John Shinkwin was ordained Deacon and Priest by John, Bishop of Ardefert and Aghadoe, on 20th September, 1618.

From 1618 to 1621 he was V. Clonmel and Templerobin.

1640. March 2. Edward Johns, R. de Aglishdradinagh, als. Ballinowran.

Edward Johns was ordained Deacon on 27th October, 1628, and Priest on 14th April, 1629, both at Cork.

From 1628 to 1639, and probably later, he was a Vicar Choral of Cork; and from 1629 to 1640 was P. Inniscarra.

In 1632 he was also made Vicar of Macroom.

1661 and 1662. Aglishdrinagh is marked "vacant." (V.B.)

1663. September 24. John Vesey, Rec. integ. de Ballinowran et Aglishdradinagh et R.V. Shandrum, and R. de Bruhenny, and V. Rathgogan (F.F.) Vesey was, in 1667, Dean of Cork, q. v.

1668. October 19. Christopher Vowell, R. and V. Aglishdrinagh, and P. Ballyhay, V. Shandrum, R. V. Bruhenny, and V. Rathgogan, all vacant by the resignation of John Vesey. (D. R.)

For Vowell, vide Ballyhay.

1709. Nov. 23. Jonathan Bruce, R. Aglishdrinagh, V. Rathgogan or Charleville, and V. Shandrum, vacant per mortem Vowell. (D. R.) In 1719 he became P. Ballyhay, q. v.

From 1719 to 1826 Aglishdrinagh was held with Ballyhay, q. v.

1826. August 8. Francis Jones, R. Aglishdrinagh, vacant per mortem Henry Sandiford. (D. R.) He was afterwards R. V. Castrachore, q. v.

1830. July 8. William Welland, R. Aglishdrinagh, per cession of Jones. (D. R.) Welland is also P. Killenemer, q. v.

1830. The Protestant population is 0.

1837. Aglishdrinagh, a rectory entire with cure, 3 miles long by 2 broad, containing 3,481 acres. Gross population, 973. No curate employed. Tithe composition, £240. Subject to visitation fee, 10s. 8d. Diocesan schoolmaster, 5s. No glebe house. Incumbent is non-resident; he resides by permission in Cloyne, and serves the cure of that parish. No church. The benefice is a rectory. Besides the benefice of Aglishdrinagh, with cure, Incumbent holds the prebend of Killenemer, with cure, founded in the cathedral church of St. Coleman's, Cloyne, and the stipendiary cure of Cloyne parish, in the same county and diocese (Parl. Rep.).

1860. W. Welland is Incumbent. No church. No divine service. No Protestants. No school. The rentcharge amounts to £180 per annum. There is not any glebe house or land.

(Cole, p. 153). Welland was also, at same time, R. V. Aghabulloge (q. v.). On his death, in 1864, the parish of Aglishdrinagh was joined to Ballyhea (q. v.).

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Aldworth.

Sheet 41, six-inch O. S., and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Parish of Kilshannig; barony of Duhallow.

It lies about 5½ miles south-west of Mallow. Glantane is the nearest post and money order office. Lombardstown, two miles, is the nearest telegraph office.

Aldworth represents the Irish abhalghort, or apple-garden, which is of frequent occurrence (*see* Joyce's *Irish Names*, vol. i., p. 516).

(*Journal*, 1905, p. 32). Mr. Henry F. Berry states that Aldworth is found in the Down Survey Map as Owlert (an orchard). In 1786 Aldworth House was the residence of Mr. Edward Foott.

In 1801, Edmund Lombard, a member of the Duhallow Hunt, lived at Aldworth (Minute Book of the Duhallow Hunt).

Captain E. Lombard went to live at Aldworth after his father's death and the breaking up of the establishment of Lombardstown (about 1800). Having bought Danesfort about 1811 from James B. Stopford, Esq. (his brother-in-law), he disposed of his interest in Aldworth to his brother, William, but the latter resided with his brother at Danesfort until his death, when his widow went to live at Aldworth, until Mr. James Hunt's marriage, when she gave it up to him.

In 1857 Jas. Hunt, Esq., lived here (as aforementioned) (Lewis). He left it in 1848.

Then the Rev. Francis Brady lived at Aldworth for about a year. Afterwards the Rev. Henry Swanzy for some years. He was followed by Mr. Richard Bolster, who occupied the place for many years.

He was succeeded by Mr. Teap, and now (1905) his son, Mr. William Teap, occupies the place.

Aldworth was part of the Newman property, but I hear it has been sold lately to the occupying tenant under the Land Purchase Act.

In a place called Upper Aldworth Mr. Thomas Bolster lived for many years. He sold his interest to Mr. John Shannon, the present occupier.

Altamira.

Sheet 7 on six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 164 on one-inch O. S.

"Alta" means a cliff or the side of a glen.

Altamira lies 1¼ miles north of Liscarroll as the crow flies, and is in the parish of Liscarroll, barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

To the north-east of Liscarroll is Altamiri, an elegant seat and neat house, with pretty improvements, of James Smyth, Esq., which commands an extensive prospect to the east (Smith, page 295, vol. i.).

(B. L. G., 1904). James Charles Henry Purcell, of Altamira and Dromore, Co. Cork, b. 31 Jan., 1859. Lineage:—

Pierce Purcell, of Altamira, son of William Purcell, of Altamira, Co. Cork (by Mary Goold, his wife), and grandson of James Purcell, third son of John Purcell, of Pulleen, m. Barbara, dau. of Thomas Harris, of Harrisgrove (by Hannah, his wife, dau. of Richard Purcell, of Kilbrin, Co. Cork), and had issue:

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1. William Purcell, of Altamira, m. 1832, his cousin, Margaret, dau. of Rev. Matthew Purcell, of Burton House, and dying 2 Jan., 1837, left an only child, Eliza Augusta, heir of Highfort, m. 1857, Henry Longfield, of Seacourt.

2. James, of Dromore, Co. Cork, m. 17 Nov., 1808, Ellen (who d. Feb., 1819), dau. of Usher Philpot Williamson, of Old Dromore, near Mallow, in the aforesaid county, J.P., by Anne, his wife, dau. of Col. Thomas Lloyd, of Beechmount, Co. Limerick; d. 10 Feb., 1830, having had issue two sons and one daughter:

   1. Pierce, of whom presently.
   2. Usher Williamson (Rev.), of Wigginton Vicarage, near Tamworth, Co. Stafford, m. Susan (who d. 17 July, 1876). dau. of the late Rev. William Fell, Rector of Sheepy. He d. 9 Nov., 1897.

   1. Anne.

3. Richard Harris, now of Annabella, near Mallow, m. Louisa, youngest dau. of William Leader, of Mount Leader, Co. Cork, and had issue, inter alios:

   1. Richard Harris Purcell, Barrister-at-law, m. his cousin, Margaret, dau. of Rev. Matthew Purcell, of Burton House, Co. Cork, and had issue by her:—(a) Ferdinand Albert Purcell; (b) Mio Adolph; (c) Eugene.
   2. John Harris, of Copswood, Co. Cork, m. Louisa, dau. of Thomas Leader, of Spring Mount, Co. Cork, and d. leaving issue:—(a)

1. Hannah.
2. Eliza, m. her cousin, Richard Purcell, M.D., of Highfort.
3. Mary.
4. Lucinda Barbara, m. 14 Jan., 1806, John Sandes, of Moyvane, who d. 7 March, 1818, leaving issue (see Sandes, of Greenville). She died 31 Dec., 1865.

His grandson, Pierce Purcell, of Dromore and Altamira, Co. Cork, J.P., b. 27 May, 1811, m. 7 June, 1856, Alicia Ellen, second dau. of the late Richard Wills Gason, J.P. and D.L., of Richmond, near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, by Anne, his wife, eldest dau. of the late Charles Henry Leslie, of Wilton, and d. 28 March, 1896, leaving issue:

1. James Charles Henry, now of Altamira.
2. William Wills. b. 22 May, 1860, m. 16th June, 1902, Evaline Gertrude, daughter of T. Nelson Foster, esq., of Allt Dinas, Cheltenham.

   1. Annette Ellen.
   2. Georgina Hannah. m. 27th April, 1893, Ludlow Mainwaring Jones, son of the late Rev. A. Armstrong Jones, Rector of Kilmore, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. She died 23 Oct., 1904, leaving issue three sons, viz.:

      (a) Percy Wilmot. (b) Ludlow Norman. (c) Henry Edgeworth.

Seats—Altamira, near Buttevant, and Dromore, near Mallow.

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Mr. John P. Hannigan, J.P., lived at Altamira House in 1903, and is still there (1905).

In 1814 William Purcell, Esq., lived here, and their post town was Buttevant (D. N. P.).

William Purcell, of Altamira, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt, in 1800 (Minute Book of Hunt). Also James Purcell. Also R. H. Purcell in 1801. Also Richard Harris Purcell.

Lewis, p. 280, vol. ii. : "Altamira is mentioned as the residence of Wm. Purcell, esq. (a subscriber to the work), a handsome mansion in an extensive and richly-planted demesne."

Fraser, 1849, gives this place as the seat of — Purcell, Esq.

In 1823 William Purcell, of Altamira, was a J.P. for Co. Cork (p. 203, the *Journal*, 1893).

M. D. I., vol. i., page 151. Parish of Painstown, Co. Carlow. In an old burial ground near the farmyard of the Right Hon. H. Bruen is a tombstone on which is inscribed the following:

A
O'CALLAY (sic) HN (sic) ALS PVRCELL
WHO DEPD YE 3 RD DAY OF MARCH
1731 AGED 33 YEARS.

In R.S.A.I. for 1852, page 156. Kilkenny Tradesmen's Tokens. James Pvrcell (a shield charged with three boars' heads couped, a crescent for difference—the bearing of Purcell). On page 195 it is stated that in Timogue Church is a marble tombstone near the church door over the remains of Joseph Purcel, son of Captain Purcel, who resided in Timogue, Queen's County. On page 372 Peter Purcell and Sir Hugh Purcell are mentioned.

M. D. I., vol. ii., page 148. In Donoughmore Churchyard (near Ballyragget), Co. Kilkenny, is a tombstone to Michael Purcell, who died 1858, erected by his son, Tom Purcell. Page 217—Sir Hugh Purcell mentioned as having founded a monastery of Grey Friars in 1240 in Waterford City. Page 218—He was buried in the monastery in 1241, and his tombstone is there. Vol. iii., page 299—In Rathbeagh Churchyard, Co. Kilkenny, are several tombstones to Purcells.

Tombstones to following of that name are erected as follows: Page 485—Muckalee Old Churchyard, Co. Kilkenny, Margaret Purcell, died 1797; Philip Purcell, died 1788; Mary Purcell, died 1751; also her son, Patrick Purcell, died (?). Page 479—Kilfera Churchyard, Co. Kilkenny, Kenny Purcell, Esq., died 1869. Page 484—Muckalee Old Churchyard, Co. Kilkenny, Catherine Purcell, died 1797; also her daughter, Anne, Page 142—Richard Purcell, of Garduffe, Co. Carlow, mentioned 1628.

There are numerous wills of the Purcell family in the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, Record Office, Dublin, amongst which are the following Co. Cork ones:—

1758. Purcell, Amy, Cork, Esq.
1800. ,, Catherine, Glandmore, Co. Cork, widow.
1789. ,, Goodwin, Kanturk, Co. Cork.
1770. ,, John, Templemary, Co. Cork, gent.
1742. ,, Mary, Cork, spinster.
1801. ,, Mary, Templemary, Co. Cork, widow (?near Buttivant).
1802. ,, Pierce, Altemora, Co. Cork, Esq.

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Cloyne M. L. B., p. 77.

Purcell, Ann, and Thomas Fuller ... 1757
Ann, and George Leake ... 1763
Catherine, and Henry Fosbery 1769
Eliza, and William Fudge ... 1800
Goodwin, and Mary Allen ... 1767
Hannah, and Thomas Harris 1735
James and Rosetta Irwin ... 1800
Jane, and Ralph Marshall ... 1745
Margaret, and Philip Allen ... 1734
Marvell, and John Philpot ... 1763
Mary, and John Atkins ... 1764
Mary, and Thomas Butler ... 1752
Mary, and Patrick Goold, jun. 1790
Mary, and Ruby McCarthy ... 1769
Purcell, Peirce, and Barbara Harris 1768
Richard, and Catherine Grove 1762
(Of Ballyhemock, now Annesgrove, Castletownroche. See White of Kilbyrne, "Burke's Landed Gentry," 1904, and Purcell of Glannanore, B.L.G.)
Sara, and John Williams ... 1715
Thomas, and Jane Webb ... 1736
William, and Jane Bunworth ... 1749
William, and Amy Knight ... 1718
Purcill, Catherine, and Roger Adams, jun. ... 1752

Cork M. L. B.

Purcell, James, and Elizabeth Irwine 1744
James, and Elizabeth Norman ... 1681
James, and Jane Jeagoe ... 1742
John and Mary Crofts ... 1743
Patrick, and Sarah Rochford ... 1733
Purcell, Richard, and Jane Goodwin 1728
Richard, and Ann Roberts ... 1742
Sarah, and Joseph Litchfield ... 1739
Purcill, Frances, and Thomas Dodd 1750

O'Hart, vol. ii., gives some interesting particulars of the Purcell family, especially Purcell, Baron of Loughmoe; Purcell of Esker, Co. Kilkenny; Purcell of Croagh, Co. Limerick; and Purcell of Fantrath, Co. Kilkenny.

He states that the name of Purcell first appears on record in Normandy, about A.D. 1035, from a charter of that date that the tithes of the assarts of Perceval had been granted by the lord of that vill. to the Monastery of the Holy Trinity at Rouen.

Also, according to family tradition, Hugh Porcel was the first of the Normans to land at Pevensey Bay, the first to do a deed of arms by storming the ruins of the old Roman castle, where a party of Harold's soldiers lay entrenched, and the first to win a grant of land from William the Conqueror in guerdon of the deed. He founded a Baronial family, &c. A descendant of his, a Hugh Purcell, took part in the invasion of Ireland in 1171, and was slain at Waterford. His second son, Hugh, by his marriage with Beatrix, the childless widow of Thomas de Hereford, and daughter of the first Butler of Ireland, acquired the Barony of Loughmore. The House of Loughmore (or Loughmoe) endured in the male line to the 18th century.

A member of the family informs me that the name Purcell is derived from the Latin "porcellum," which shows that the boar (crest) was connected with the family from the earliest times.

Encyclopaedia of Heraldry, by Burke, 1851, states that Purcell (Co. Cork), descendant and representative of the Purcells of Croagh-Purcell, Co. Limerick, sprung from the Purcells, Barons of Loughmoe.

The principal seats of the Purcells of the County of Cork are Temple Mary, now the property of the co-heiresses of the late Richard Purcell, Esq.; Burton House, and Highfort, the residence of the Rev. Matthew Purcell and his brother, Richard Purcell, M.D.; Altamira, the seat of Pierce Purcell, Esq.; Annabella, of Richard Harris Purcell, Esq.

Arms.—Barry wavy of six, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three boars' heads of the first.

Crest.—A hand couped above the wrist, erect, holding a sword ppr.,

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ALTAMIRA HOUSE.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, August, 1905.)

GATE LODGE, ALTAMIRA.
(Purcell Armorial Bearings on Shield over Doorway.)
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, August, 1905.)

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pommelled and hilted or, pierced through the jaw of a boar's head couped sa. vulned and distilling drops of blood, the sleeves az. turned up ar.

Purcell, Baron of Loughmoe, was so created by the Earl of Ormonde, as Palatine of Tipperary.

A member of the family states that in the Ormonde Papers it is mentioned that the Baron of Loughmoe was leader in Tipperary in 1641. The property of the Barons of Loughmoe was confiscated in the time of Cromwell, as appears by the Books of Survey and Distribution. It was recovered partially, at least after the Restoration, and again lost after the battle of the Boyne.

The family title of Baron of Loughmoe was confirmed by James II.

I am informed that about 1857 when George Adair owned Loughmoe he exchanged it with the late Sir J. Carden, Bart, for land at Maryborough. The present Sir John Carden is the landlord (1904).

Loughmoe Castle is near Templemore.

The castle of Loughmoe is fast tumbling down (1904). One part is an Irish square tower. In it is the Banquet Hall and a fireplace with N. P. carved on it. It is of limestone. The other part is Tudor, in a style which is common.

John Fitz-Patrick, of Castletown, gave Mary Purcell £1,000 as a wedding gift.

Loughmoe is supposed to mean "Lough of the cow."

See Annabella, Burton, Glenanore, Kanturk, Highfort, Templemary, and Dromore).

Patrick Q. Hannigan, Esq., J.P., of Gardenfield, Co. Limerick, father of John P. Hannigan, Esq., J.P., the present occupier, obtained a lease of the Altamira property about 1870.

Wills Purcell, Esq., of Clydaville, Mallow, is agent for the Altamira property, the rents of which go to Pierce Harris Purcell, Esq. (son of the late Richard Harris Purcell, Esq., of Annabella Park, Mallow), who has a life interest in the property.

Annabella Park.

Sheet 33, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

It lies immediately to the north-west of Mallow, barony of Fermoy, and parish of Mallow.

Annabella stands for "Eanach-bile, meaning the marsh of the old tree" (Joyce). Gibson's *History of Cork*, pub. 1861, p. 277, vol. ii.: "1703, Aug. 31. Laurence Clayton, Esq., of Mallow, Member of Parliament for Mallow." Smith states that the principal seats near Mallow are Anabell, to the north-west of the town, belonging to Courthorp Clayton, Esq.

On the chalice in Mallow Parish Church is engraved: "The gift of Courthorpe Clayton, Esq., to the Church of Mallow, 1738" (p. 80, vol. i., M. D. I.).

He was M.P. for Mallow 1753-60, and was the eldest surviving son of Lawrence Clayton, M.P. (q.v.) by his second wife, Anne Courthorpe; he resided at Anabel, near Mallow; was M.P., also for Eye, in Suffolk, 1749; was "avener and clerk-marshal to the King"; admitted free of Cork, 12th August, 1730 (page 231, *Journal*, vol. i., 2nd series).

(By map, page 183, T. S. R.,) 1777, — Hoare, Esq., lived here.

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In 1784 Joseph Hoare, Esq., lived here. He was M.P. for Co. Cork, and was created a Baronet of Ireland, 10 December, 1784.

Journal, page 221, vol. i., gives under heading "Hoare's Bank": Hoare's Bank was one of the earliest Irish banks. It was founded about 1675 by the brothers Edward and Joseph Hoare, sons of Edward Hoare (son of William Hoare, or Hore, of Edmonton, Middlesex, by Elizabeth, daughter of Revd. John Gilpin), a captain in Cromwell's army, under Ireton, in 1649, who claimed, in the Court of Claims, in respect of military services in the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Kilkenny, on account of the Commonwealth, and obtained grants of land in the County Cork, near Dunmanway, to the extent of 3,468 acres, and resided at Togher Castle.

He married Mary, daughter and heir of John Woodcocke, of Kilrogane, Co. Kilkenny, and died at Cork in 1690, leaving two sons: (1) Edward Hoare, who became a wine merchant, and established a bank in the city of Cork, and rose to a position of wealth and eminence. He resided at Dunkettle and Factory Hill; was an alderman of the city; was Sheriff in 1684, and Mayor in 1686.

He was an intimate acquaintance and trusted friend of Sir R. Southwell, and correspondence between them is still readable in the Southwell MSS.

The bank was established before 1680. The troubles of the Revolution of 1688-9 found him, of course, on the unpopular side, and he escaped to England, with his three children and wife, and lived with his relations at Edmonton. His business and his bank was closed, and his properties and estates, which were valued at £500 a year, confiscated by James II.'s Parliament; but in the following year, on the accession of King William III., these were restored, and he, in his turn, for his loyalty and sufferings, became a grantee as well as a purchaser of lands out of the estates of the Stuarts' adherents then being forfeited and confiscated. He returned to Cork and resumed his business, and, in 1694, was one of the trustees of the disbursement of a fund of £300, raised out of the county, particularly "for rewarding those that are employed in reducing and destroying the Torys."

He married, 1676, Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Colonel Richard Burnell, of Garrane, Co. Cork, and died in 1709, leaving five sons, of whom the eldest, Edward Hoare, barrister-at-law, M.P. for Cork 1710, 1727, married Grace, daughter of Alderman Benjamin Burton, the celebrated banker, and was the ancestor of the Irish Baronets "of Annabelle, Co. Cork" (created 1784), whose present representative is Sir Sydney Hoare, Bart.

(2) Joseph Hoare (second son), partner of his brother Edward in the Cork bank. He resided at Woodhill and in Hoare's Lane, Cork, where the banking business was carried on. He became a Quaker, having been "convinced" by Francis Howgill. He died 1729, having married, first, in 1692, Rachel, daughter of Francis Rogers (ancestor, I presume, of Bayly Rogers, M.D., who was a partner in Sheares' Bank) of Cork, and sister of Elizabeth, who married Joseph Pike, also a banker in Cork), by whom he had a son, Joseph, who married, 1720, his cousin, Margaret, daughter of the said Joseph Pike, and died s.p.

Joseph Hoare, the elder, married, secondly, 1708, Deborah Weily, of Clonmel; thirdly, in 1713, Margaret Satterthwaite; and fourthly, Mary Beale, widow of Joshua Beale, of Mount Mellick. By his third wife

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he was father of Samuel Hoare (1716-1796), who married, 1794, Grizell Gurnell, daughter of Jonathan Gurnell, merchant, of London, and thereupon joined his father-in-law in the mercantile business, which became that of "Gurnell and Hoare," of Broad Street.

His son, Samuel Hoare, born 1737, was, in 1768, apprenticed to Henry Gurney, of Norwich. He was anxious to become a banker, so he looked through the London Directory, and there he found that only one bank on the list had two partners, that of "Bland and Barnett." He offered himself to them, and he became partner (Hilton-Price).

He thus, in 1772, joined Bland and Barnett's Bank in Lombard Street, and was ancestor of the gentlemen of his name who have since been partners in the eminent banking house of Barnett, Hoare and Co., which was absorbed a few years ago by Lloyd's Bank.

Joseph Hoare's third wife, Margaret Satterthwaite, was a conspicuous and remarkable person in the Quaker communities of the day. Rutty says "her conversation was exemplary and edifying, as became a minister of Christ. She was of a good understanding, and her conduct attended with good sobriety, humility and prudence. She had an excellent gift in the ministry, which was as well doctrinal as sweetly comfortable and edifying, and she travelled frequently on this account, both in England and Ireland, and had meetings not only amongst Friends but strangers; and when at home was very serviceable in visiting Friends' families, and doing other good offices in the church. She died 1718."

A curious light is thrown on the methods of the Cork bankers of this time in a satirical work, by one calling himself "Alexander the Coppersmith," on the Cork people and their ways, which was published in 1737.

He says, the bankers "advanced lodgments of the merchants to others, whom they thus enabled to undermine the merchants. Thus the banker digs a grave for the merchant, who gave them life."

It further appears from "the Coppersmith," that the bankers did not confine themselves to the business of banking, but carried on trade as merchants also. Of this he greatly disapproves, because as the bankers "had the advantage of knowing every man's weakness, it was in their power to monopolize." He informs us that in Bristol there was not one banker. He condemns the Cork bankers for their practice of engrossing wool, and mentions an instance of their sending a "caterer" for this purpose to Clonmel, which raised such a clamorous outcry among the clothiers, that the banks were forced to disown the transaction.

On Edward Hoare's death, in 1709, the banking business was carried on by Joseph, and at his death (1729), if not previously, it appears to have been continued by Mr. Pike.

The Cork family of Hoare was not connected with Sir Richard Hoare, the celebrated London goldsmith (1650-1719), ancestor of the Messrs. Hoare, bankers of Fleet Street. He was of a Buckinghamshire yeoman family.

(*Journal*, page 425, vol. i., 2nd series, September, 1895). Edward Hoare, of Dunkettle, M.P. Cork City 1710-1713, 1715-27, eldest son of Edward Hoare, of Dunkettle, banker in Cork. He was born about 1678; a barrister-at-law; High Sheriff of the City 1708; Mayor 1710; Lieut.-Colonel of the City of Cork Militia.

He married, first, 1703, a daughter of Benjamin Burton, M.P., the Dublin banker (page 36, vol. iii, *C. H. and A. Journal*). She died 8th

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August, 1709. He married, secondly, 27th August, 1715, Anne, daughter of Thomas Grant, of Cork, and died 20th July, 1765.

By his first wife he had issue four sons and a daughter.

His third son, Joseph Hoare, was created a Baronet "of Annabel, Co. Cork," and was ancestor of the present Baronet.

(R.S.A.I., p. 69, part i., vol. 34). Edward oare is one of the Sheriffs of City of Cork, who in 1775 made petition to the Lieut.-General and Governor of Ireland in reference to the city walls.

Note.—The above-named Edward Hoare was M.P. at the time for Cork in the Irish Parliament. He was ancestor of the Hoares of Factory Hill, whose city residence was the house in Hoare's Lane, afterwards Pike's Bank, with the date on the brick. Pike did not settle in Cork before 1664 (see Lives of Pike and Oxley).

Some of the Purcell family lived here. In 1814 Richard Harris Purcell, Esq., occupied the place (*D. N. P.*)

(H. I., 1849). R. H. Purcell, Esq., was living at Annabella.

(M. D., 1867). Sir Edward Hoare, Bart., Annabell (Hothfield, Ashford, Kent), was J.P. for Co. Cork.

Under heading "Mallow" Lewis gives it as the residence of R. H. Purcell, Esq.

The old residence became dilapidated and the whole place was sold.

The Royal Hotel, Mallow, the milk factory, and Annabella House now occupy the greater part of the ground (1905).

In 1893 Alan Bell, Esq., District Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary, lived at Annabella House. It is a modern building.

Mr. John O'Meara, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Mallow, writes, 8th October, 1904: "As to Annabella House, the ruins of the house was thrown down in 1861, and with the material of it the hotel here was built, also the house that Mr. Alan Bell was living in, and what is known by the name of Annabella House.

"This house was built for a Diocesan College, and was run by Mr. Wright, who is now residing at Barnstaple, near Taunton."

Prerogative Wills, Ireland.

1709.	Hoare,	Edward, Cork, Alderman
1741.	,,	Edward, Killcoolishkill, Co. Cork, esq.
1724.	,,	John, Coolfada, Co. Cork, gent.
1730.	,,	Joseph, Cork, merchant
1741.	,,	Joseph, Cork, merchant
1802.	,,	Sir Joseph, Annabella, Co. Cork, Bart.
1764.	,,	Robert, Cork, esq.
1806.	,,	Robert, Factory Hill, Co. Cork, esq.
1765.	,,	Russel, Cork, merchant

Cork M. L. B.

Hoare,	Anne and Gilbert Purdon	1723
,,	Anne and Denny Connor	1718
,,	Daniel and ? Allen	1682
,,	Daniell junior and Margaret Warren ...	1639
,,	Edward and Sarah Burnell	1676
,,	Edward and Ann Graunt	1715

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Hoare,	Elizabeth and Edward Wright ...	1673
,,	Rachel and Hugh Gordon	1749
,,	Rachel and William Prior	1750
,,	Robert and Elizabeth Lombard ...	1746
,,	Robert and Jane Newenham	1721
,,	Samuel and Jane Sympson	1742
,,	William and Mary Ellisson	1749

CLOYNE M. L. B.

Hoare,	Jane and Robert Carden	1781
,,	John and Abigail Sullivan	1783
,,	Joseph and Henrietta O'Bryen ...	1800
,,	Mary and John Creagh, junior ...	1757
,,	Michael and Jane Molony	1778

(M. D. I., vol. ii., page 45). In Castletownroche church, Co. Cork, a tablet is erected to the memory of Anna, wife of Capt. W. J. Hoare. She died 3rd January, 1856, aged 28 years. In the churchyard is a tombstone to Rev. Thomas Hoare, rector of Castletownroche, born 28th April, 1779, died 15th December, 1835.

Ballycrennan church, Co. Cork. "Sacred to the memory of Clotilda Hoare, late wife of John Bolton, Esq., of Youghal, 8th June, 1812, aged 39 years."

From *Burke's Peerage*, 1903, and *Foster's Baronetage* 1881, with additions.

HOARE OF ANNABELLA.

Sir Joseph Wallis O'Bryen Hoare, Bart., of Annabella, Co. Cork, J.P., D.L., Hants, formerly Lieut. R.E., 1847-9, and Major 5th Middlesex Militia; Knight of Justice of Order of St. John of Jerusalem; b. 11th November, 1828; succeeded his father as fifth baronet, 1882; m. 6 Aug., 1857, Cecilia Eleanor Selina, fourth dau. and co-heiress of James Ede, of Ridgeway Castle, Hants, and by her, (who d. 7 Jan., 1888) has had issue. Died April 30th, 1904.

1. Edward Wallis O'Bryen, b. 22 Feb., 1859; d. 29 Oct., 1892.
2. Sydney James O'Bryen, formerly Lieut. 3 Batt. D.C.O. Middlesex Regt. (16 The Grange, Wimbledon), b. 2 July, 1860; m. 16 June, 1896, Mabel O'Brien, dau. of the late Major O'Bryen Taylor, Standard Bearer of H.M. Body Guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and has issue. Succeeded to the title on 30 April, 1904.
   a. Edward O'Bryen, b. 29 April, 1898.
   b. Terence O'Bryen, b. January 21st, 1904.
   a. Violet Hester O'Bryen, b. 4 May, 1897; d. 7 Nov., 1900.

1. Kathleen Henrietta.
2. Norah Cecile Helen.

LINEAGE :

Major (then Capt.) Edward Hoare, of Togher Castle, Co. Cork, and his brother, Lieut. Abraham Hoare (sons of William Hoare, of Edmonton, Middlesex, by Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. John Gilpin), went, in 1649, with Ireton's army to Ireland, and settled there, having obtained very considerable grants of land near Dunmanway, Co. Cork. Lieut. Abraham Hoare d. unm. in 1670; and in his will, which was proved in

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that year, he mentions his brother. Major Edward Hoare m. Mary, eldest dau., and eventually heir, of Capt. John Woodcocke, of Kilrogane, Co. Kilkenny, and died at Cork, 3 July, 1690, leaving issue three sons and a daughter. The eldest son,

Edward Hoare, of Dunkettle and Factory Hill (formerly Kilcoolishall and West Ballihinny), Co. Cork, Sheriff of Cork 1684, and Mayor 1686, a banker and merchant, purchased large estates in the counties Cork and Limerick. He m. 25 Mar., 1678, Sarah, eldest dau. and (with her sister, Mary, who m. Captain Thomas Lane) co-heiress of Colonel Richard Burnell, of Dublin, and Garranes, Co. Cork, and had issue:

1. Edward, his heir.
2. Richard, Barrister, m. first, 1708, Elizabeth, third dau. of Benjamin Burton, M.P. Dublin 1703. She d.s.p. He m. secondly, 17 Jan., 1712, Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Gamaliel Purefoy, of the Co. Kildare, and d. 23 Jan., 1724, leaving issue.
3. Deane, of Cork, d. unm.; buried 22 Oct., 1720; bequeathed his property to his next brother, Robert.
4. Robert, of Factory Hill, Co. Cork, Town Clerk of Cork, Clerk of the Peace and of the Crown of City of Cork; m. 1 Oct., 1721, Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Newenham, of Coolmore, Co. Cork, and d. 1764, bur. 23 Nov., 1764, leaving issue.
5. John, of Coolfada, Co. Cork, and Droumcare, bap. 28 Mar., 1687; m. first, Anne, dau. of Maskelyne Alcock, of Rough Grove and Bandon. She d.s.p. He m. secondly, Anne, dau of Samuel Blennerhasset, and had issue.

1. Anne, m. Hugh Dickson.
2. Sarah, m. Berkeley Taylor, of Askeaton.

Mr. Hoare d. 3 Nov., 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Edward Hoare, of Dunkettle, Sheriff for City of Cork 1708, and Mayor 1710; M.P. for Cork 1710-1727; Lt.-Col. City of Cork Militia, and Councillor at Law; m. first, 1703, Grace, second dau. of Benjamin Burton, M.P. for Dublin 1703, and Lord Mayor 1706 (Bart.). She d. 8 Aug., 1709, leaving issue:

1. Edward, of whom presently.
2. Francis, Barrister-at-Law, d. unm. 1732; bap. 4 Jan., 1705.
3. Joseph, created a baronet.
4. Samuel, in the Customs at Cork, b. 8 July, 1709; m. Jane, dau. of John Simpson. She d.s.p. 25 June, 1802. He d. 29 Sept., 1791.

1. Grace, m. Thomas Spaight.

He m. secondly, 27 Aug., 1715, Anne, dau. of Thomas Grant, of Cork. He d. 20 July, 1765. His eldest son,

Edward Hoare, Barrister-at-law, bap. 31 Aug., 1704, m. Sarah, dau. and co-heir of Edward Worth, of Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin. She d. 26 Nov., 1741. He d.s.p. 16 Dec., 1740, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Joseph Hoare, b. 25 Dec., 1707, first Bart. of Annabella, Co. Cork; Barrister-at-law; M.P. for Askeaton 1761-1801; who was created a Baronet of Ireland, 10 Dec., 1784, for his eminent services as advising Counsel at Dublin Castle. Sir Joseph m. Catherine, dau. of Sir James Somerville, Bart., of Cookstown,

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Co. Dublin (see Athlumney Baronetcy in Peerage), by whom he had an only son and three daughters.

1. Edward, his heir.
1. Catherine, m. William Hume, M.P., of Humewood (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*).
2. Anne, m. John Peyton, of the Co. of Roscommon.
3. Elizabeth, m. first, Dominick Blake, of Castlegrove, and secondly, Colonel James Bulkeley, of Huntley Hall.

Sir Joseph d. 24 Dec., 1801, and was succeeded by his only son:

Sir Edward Hoare, second Baronet; M.P. for Carlow 1769-1776, and for Banagher 1794; Captain 13th Light Dragoons; b. 14 March, 1745; m. 11 Sept., 1771, Clotilda, second dau. and co-heir of William Wallis, of Ballycrennan Castle, Co. Cork. She d. 3 Sept., 1816, leaving issue:

1. Joseph Wallis, third Baronet.
2. Edward Wallis, of Ballycrennan, Co. Cork, Admiral R.N.; b. 1 May, 1778; m. Mary Aubrey, third dau. of Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald, M.P. She d. 6 Dec., 1868. He d. 6 Jan., 1870, leaving issue:
   a. Louisa Frances, m. 30 Mar., 1841, as second wife, Capt. T. B. Maynard, R.N., and has issue.
   b. Clotida Henrietta, m. 14 Dec., 1842, Admiral James B. L. Hay, and had issue.
3. Thomas (Rev.), rector of Castletownroche, Co. Cork, b. 20 April, 1779; m. 20 Dec., 1806, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Jesse Lloyd, of Castle Iney, Tipperary. She d. 17 April, 1865. He d. 15 Dec., 1835, leaving issue:
   1. Edward, of Glenamore, Co. Cork, b. 28 March, 1809; m. 16 June, 1864, Cornelia, dau. of Edward Robert Shaw, and d. 1893, leaving issue:
      a. Thomas Edward, Barrister-at-law, b. 27 April, 1865.
      b. Edward Lloyd, b. 18 Feb., 1869.
      c. William Wallis, M.D., M.R.C.S., b. 17 Jan., 1871.
      a. Rebecca Elizabeth.
      b. Mary Anne Cornelia.
   2. William Jesse, of Carrigrohane, Co. Cork, Capt. late 7th Fusiliers and 59th Regt.; b. 1826; m. first, 25 Sept., 1854, Anna, dau. of Frederick Lidwell, of Dromard. She died 1856, leaving issue:
      a. Anna Maria.

   He m. secondly, 1857, Mary, eldest dau. and co-heir of John Henry Gamble, and d. 1881, leaving further issue:
      a. Thomas, b. 1858.
      b. Henry, b. 1859.
      c. Edward Wallis, F.R.C.V.S. (Clover Hill, Blackrock, Co. Cork), b. 9 Oct., 1863; m. 30 Aug., 1899, Emily (B.A., R.U.I.), dau. of the late Henry Lindsay Helen, of Dublin, and has issue—Alma Violet Lloyd, b. 27 Aug., 1900.
      d. Joseph, b. 1867.
      a. Eliza.

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1. Ellen, m. 30 April, 1840, Rev. John Rogerson Cotter, rector of Innishannon. He d.s.p. 31 March, 1847. She d. 10 May, 1841.
2. Clotilda.
3. Henrietta, m. 15 Jan., 1844, George Siskville Cotter, M.D., and d.s.p 22 April, 1878.
4. Eliza Anne Louisa, m. 15 Aug., 1849, Thomas St. John Grant, of Kilmurry, High Sheriff Co. Cork, 1858, who d. 19 Sept., 1868, leaving issue.

1. Clothilda, m. John Bolton, M.D.
2. Catherine, m. 1st Oct., 1806, Henry Prendergast Garde, of Youghal, who d. 27 July, 1841; and secondly, Rev. James White, R.N. (see White of Kilbyrne, *Burke's Landed Gentry*).

Sir Edward d. 30 April, 1814, and was succeeded by his eldest son:

Sir Joseph Wallis, third Baronet, b. 9 March, 1775; m. 17 April, 1800, Lady Harriett O'Bryen, sister of James, third and last Marquess of Thomond, and by her, who d. 1 May, 1851, had:

1. Edward, fourth Baronet.
2. William O'Bryen, Capt. R.N., b. 23 March, 1807; m. 2 May, 1834, Caroline, dau. of John Hornby, of The Hook, Hants, and d. 26 March, 1886, leaving by her (who d. 9 Jan., 1891):
   a. Harriet Jane, d. unm.
   b. Elizabeth Clothilda.
   c. Mary Louisa.
3. Joseph James Parish, b. 22 March, 1811; m. 17 April, 1834, Helen, dau. of Henry A. Hardman, of Mount Hardman, Grenada, and d. 17 Dec., 1889, leaving by her (who d. 10 July, 1879):
   a. James O'Bryen Richard Dott (Rev.), M.A., Camb., vicar of Papanui, New Zealand, b. 12 March, 1835; m. 23 Feb., 1865, Frances Eleanor, eldest dau. of Rev. Thos. Henderson, and has issue:
      1. Arthur, b. 1865.
      2. Philip, b. 1871.
      3. John, b. 1873.
      4. Denys, b. 1875.
      1. Mary.
      2. Janet.
      3. Helen.
   b. Joseph George Wallis, Retd. Paymaster R.N., b. 26 July, 1838; m. first, 1 June, 1865, Susan Mary, only child of Capt. F. W. Paul, R.N., and by her (who d. 13 Sept., 1874) had issue:
      1. Ernest Frederick Wallis, b. 29 Aug., 1866.
      2. Wallace Suttie, b. 28 Oct., 1873.
      1. Helen Susan Kathleen, b. 21 March, 1867.
      2. Lily, b. 12 June, 1869.

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RUINS OF AGLISHDRINAGH CHURCH.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, August, 1905.*)

AGLISHDRINAGH CHURCHYARD.
(Ruins of Church in background, Castle-Harrison Vault in foreground.)
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, August, 1905.*)

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3. Daisy, b. 8 Dec., 1870.
4. Edith Mary, b. 19 June, 1872.

He m. secondly, 9 April, 1878, Mary Martha, second dau. of H. W. England, of Kingsbury, Somersetshire, and d., having had issue:

5. Marie Violet, b. 16 Feb., 1879.
6. Olive Buchanan.

c. Arthur Calvert, of Ceylon, b. 24 March, 1840; m. 29 Jan., 1869, Charlotte Rosine, dau. of J. Robinson, of Co. Banff, and d. 4 April, 1898, having had issue:

1. Arthur Carrick Dickson, b. 23 Oct., 1872.
1. Helen Brownlow.
2. Brenda Marie.
3. Sydney Josephine Fitzmaurice.

d. Charles Campbell Williams, Factory Inspector, b. 31 Dec., 1841; m. 25 July, 1867, Blanche, dau. of Frederick Richard Phayre, of Killoughran, Co. Wexford, and has:

1. Carl Frederick, b. 21 Sept., 1869.
1. Mary Annesley, m. 1890, Charles F. Edwards.
2. Blanche Evelyn.

e. Oliver William Simpson, late Capt. Lanark Militia, b. 3 Oct., 1843; m. 27 Oct., 1864, Anne, dau. of George James, of Ridgway, Hants, and by her (who d. 1881) has:

1. Oliver George St. Clair, b. 18 Sept., 1865; m. 1892, Helen, dau. of Robert Lloyd Peel.
2. Basil O'Bryen, b. 1 March, 1870.
3. Walter James, b. 4 Oct., 1871.
4. Gerald Robin O'Bryen, b. 1878.
1. Annie Frances Isabella, d. unm.
2. Constance Helen.
3. Geraldine Erin, m. 26 Sept., 1893, Edmund Beverley Blair McKean, only son of W. Blair McKean, of New Park, Herts.

f. Henry Douglas Martin, b. 26 Sept., 1849.

g. Edward Senior, b. 15 July, 1851; m. 16 Aug., 1870, Sophia Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. T. S. Bird, of Sunningdale, Berks, and d. 1895, having had issue:

1. Edward, b. 1882.

a. Marion Maria Dorothea, m. 20 Feb., 1855, John Turner-Turner, of Avon, Hants, only son of John Thorp Burton Philipson, of Bramshaw House, Hants. He d. 8 Feb., 1874, having had issue a son and a daughter.

4. John Willoughby, Major 13th Bombay N. I., m. 4 May, 1840, Jane Ellis, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Charles Payne, and d. 12 June, 1882. She d. 9 Aug., 1891.

1. Sarah Maria Clothilda, m. 1st. Dec., 1824, Robert Carrick Carrick-Buchanan, of Drumpellier, Co. Lanark, who d.

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7 Feb., 1841, leaving issue by her (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*). She m. secondly, Charles Raper, son of Admiral Raper, and d. 5 April, 1881.

2. Harriet, m. 17 Oct, 1826, Francis Hurt Sitwell, of Ferney Hall, Salop, who d. 22 Aug., 1835. She d. 8 Oct., 1827, leaving issue (see *Burke's Landed Gentry*).
3. Mary, m. 1832, Capt. Matthew Charles Forster, R.N., and d. 11 Dec., 1839. He d. 1st Feb., 1897.
4. Catherine Diana, d. 16 Oct., 1869.
5. Elizabeth, m. 1838, Rev. James Payne Horsford, colonial chaplain on the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the island of Ceylon. He d. 21 Sept., 1872, leaving issue.
6. Sophia Cecile, d. unm. 26 Oct, 1899.
7. Fanny Rosalie Ann, d. unm. 15 Aug. 1899.

Sir Joseph Wallis d. 26 Nov., 1852, and was succeeded by his son:

Sir Edward Hoare, fourth Baronet, b. 23 Dec., 1801; m. 24 April, 1824, Harriet, second dau. and co-heir of Thomas Hercey Barritt, of Garbrand Hall, Ewell, Surrey, and by her (who d. 25 Jan., 1880) had issue:

1. Edward Barritt, b. 1825, fell at Goojerat, 1842.
2. Joseph Wallis O'Bryen, fifth Baronet.

1. Anne, m. 4 June, 1856, Thomas Leslie, Barrister-at-law (who d. 15 Feb., 1880) son of Right Rev. John Leslie, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore, and has issue.

Sir Edward d. 15 Nov., 1882.

Creation—10 Dec., 1784, "of Annabelle, Co. Cork."

Arms—Sa. an eagle, displayed with two necks, within a bordure engrailed, arg.

Crest—A deer's head and neck spr. erased, arg.

Motto—Over the crest, "Venit hora;" for the arms, "Dum spiro spero," and "Datur hora amori."

Residence—16 The Grange, Wimbledon. Club—Junior United Service. (See Glenanore).

Annagh and Castle.

Sheet 7, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Parish of Churchtown. Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

"Annagh" means a "watery place."

Fiants of Queen Elizabeth.

2247 (1821). Pardon to James McNicholas Barry, alias McShyams, of Anaghe. 6 May, 15 (1573).

2256 (1847). Pardon to Donald O Mulrian of Anagh. 6 May, 15 (1573). (Cork or Limerick).

5688 (4645). Pardon to Teige O Cleary m'Donigh of Annaghe. 7 Dec., 34 (1591). (Cork or Limerick).

6173 (5011). Pardon to Hugh O Mullryan, of Anagh, Philip m'Shane oge, of same. 25 Nov., 40 (1597). (Cork or Limerick).

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6465 (5265). Pardon to Rob. fitz David oge Barrie, Gerrott fitz James Barrie of Annagh. Date destroyed. Lord Deputy's Warrant dated 27 Jan., 1600. Also Joan ny Swynie, his wife; Edm. Fitz Morris, David Slabaghe, Nich. Barrie, alias m'James of Annagh.

6505 (5226). Shane and Donell m'Wm. O Krian, of Annagh. 6 May, 43 (1601). Pardon.

6539 (5258). Pardon to Dermod O Callaghan of Annagh. 29 May, 43 (1601).

6558 (5261). Pardon to David Fitz Edm. roe Barry of Anagh. Date destroyed. Lord Deputy's Warrant dated 5 July, 1601.

(*Journal*, 1897, page 235). "The Divisions of South Munster under the Tudors," by Professor W. Butler:—In Plantagenet times a line of castles, fortified abbeys, or small towns, ran from Cork as far as the open country in the county of Limerick—Blarney, Ballinamona, Mourne Abbey, Castlemore Barrett, Mallow, Ballyclough, Annagh, Liscarroll, Castle Ishin.

(*Journal*, 1901, p. 9, "Barrymore," by Rev. E. Barry, P.P., &c.).

Fitzjames of Annagh.

According to this pedigree of 1600-1603, the Fitzjameses of Annagh were named from James Barry, one of the three younger brothers of John Kittagh Lord Barrymore, ob. 1419.

The fiants of Elizabeth mention, No. 2247, 6th May, 1573, James MacNicholas Barry, alias Mac Shyams (i.e., MacSeamius, i.e., FitzJames), of Anaghe, gentleman; No. 3974, 24th August, 1582, Nicholas FitzJames Barrie, alias MacJames, of Broheny; No. 4997, 17th May, 1587, Nicholas Barry, alias MacShiemis, gentleman; No. 6465, 27 January, 1600-1, Nicholas Barrie, alias Mac James of Annagh; wife, Sawe ny Dalie; James Barrie, of same; wife, Ellinor Lombard; Robert Barrie, John FitzJames Barrie, John Iterman, alias Barrie; Edmond Buoy Barrie, David FitzGarrett Barrie, John FitzRedmond Barrie, of same; Gerrott FitzJames Barrie, of Annagh; 6558, 5th July, 1601, David FitzEdmond Roe Barry, of Annagh; James FitzNicholas Barry, of same.

On the 20th September, second of Charles II., i.e., 1626, a post mortem inquisition was held at the King's Old Castle, Cork, regarding James Barry, late of Annagh, who held of the King, but paid 9s. 7d. out of every carucate to Lord Barymore, Viscount Buttevant—Annagh, 1 car.; Wailshisland, alias Ballinvallishie, 5 car; Lackinine, 1 car.; Kilgrogane, half car.; Ballintemple (i.e., Churchtown), 1 car; Ballincristie, 1 car.; Rathe, 1 car.; Carrigine, 1 car.; Coolemore, 1 car.; Cregan-Courty, 1 car.; Ballinebooly, 1 car. He died 31 May, 1599 (recte 1579), and his son and next heir was then thirty years old and married.

An inquisition held at Bandon Bridge, in the county of Cork, the 13 January, 1630, the sixth of Charles II., found that Nicholas Barry, of Annagh, &c., in 1590, September 4th, feoffed for certain purposes Conogher O'Callaghan, alias O'Callaghan of Dromynine, gent., and Tade O'Keiffe, of Buttevant, gent.; that the said Nicholas, with James Barry FitzNicholas, and Nicholas, junior, son and heir of the said James, executed other feoffments on 27 June, 1620, 12 September, 1621, and 11th March, 1622; that said James FitzNicholas Barry, Nicholas Barry, junior, John Lombard and David O'Keeffe, by their deed bearing date 31 August, 1629, demised and granted to Philip Perceval and Edmond Perceval the castle,

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town, and lands of Annagh, and the town and lands of Imogan, Kilbridy, Knockilbridy, Ballynamucky, Downebarry, Jordanstown, Kilgrogan, Rochestown, Culleagh, Cwilmore, Lackin, alias Lackynyne, Garrynard, Gortinmore, Cragane-courtye, Ballynebowle, and Ballychristy, for a term of a thousand years; that Nicholas FitzJames Barry, senior, died 4th Oct., 1629; that James FitzNicholas Barry is his son and heir, and was of full age and married at the time of the death of his said father.

From the foregoing fiants and inquisitions it is evident that a James FitzNicholas Barry, alias FitzJames, died 31st May, 1579, and was succeeded by his son, Nicholas FitzJames Barry, alias FitzJames, who married Sabia O'Daly, and dying, aged 80, on the 4th of October, 1629, was succeeded by his son, James FitzNicholas Barry, who married Ellinor Lombard, and had a son and heir, Nicholas FitzJames Barry, junior, On the 31st of August, 1629, five weeks before the death of Nicholas FitzJames Barry, senior, his son James, and grandson Nicholas, leased the Annagh estate, rent free for a thousand years, to the Percivals, for no apparent reason that the present writer has seen. Sir Philip Percival being a Privy Councillor to Charles I., Register of the Court of Wards, Escheator, &c., quickly acquired 78 knights' fees, containing 99,900 statute acres of land in Ireland. He must have had the Barries of Annagh wholly in his power when getting them to surrender to him the castles and manor of Annagh. Five weeks afterwards Nicholas FitzJames Barry, senior, was dead, and, when next heard of, James FitzNicholas was a prisoner in Dublin. As quoted at page 302, Smith's *History of Cork*, edition of 1892, the Percival MSS., Brit. Museum, Add. 27,998, have these further notices of James FitzNicholas and Annagh Castle: 1641: "On breaking out of the rebellion, James FitzNicholas Barry broke his prison in Dublin, and repairing to Munster seized on the castle of Anagh. He soon after by treachery seized on Welchestown Castle." James FitzNicholas Barry, who had seized on Welchestown, agreed with the Earl of Inchiquin to quit it on the 11th July, 1644, and gave the same to Serjt. Reymond, so that the three castles of Anagh, Welchestown, and Liscarroll were again in the hands of Serjt. Reymond. "29 Aug., 1644. Lord Inchiquin writes to Serjt. Reymond that they must expect to be laid siege to, and recommends particularly that he would be careful of Anagh."

"16 May, 1645. Liscarroll and Welchestown surrendered to the Earl of Castlehaven this day."

18 May. Anagh was taken, and no quarter given; the Lord Castleconnell induced them to surrender upon promise of quarter; but Castlehaven asked if his men's swords were sharp, and causing them to be stripped, made his men to run them through.

Mallow surrendered on quarter. Anagh stood very valiantly, and lost most of their men. At last the castle being much shaken, Lieut. Fisher, the governor, and two or three others, went out to the enemy, who had promise of quarter, but were instantly cut to pieces. No castle in Ireland held out better, and the enemy [i.e., the confederate Catholics] lost 300 of their best men before it."

According to Smith, the castle of Annagh was demolished by "the late Earl of Egmont," that is, by the first Earl, who died 1 May, 1748.

The O'Briens of Kilcor are descended in the female line from an Edmond Barry, of Annagh, who may have been the Edmond Buoy

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Barry, of Annagh, pardoned in a fiant of the 27 January, 1600-1, or the Edmond Roe Barry whose son, David FitzEdmond Roe Barry, of Annagh, was pardoned in that fiant. In any case, the Edmond Barry, of Annagh, from whom the Kilcor family is descended, was some junior member of the FitzJameses of Annagh.

In her pedigree of the O'Briens of Kilcor, Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald, alias Brighid na Senchas, says: "William O'Brien, of Kilcor, married Catherine, the daughter of FitzJames Barry, of Annagh, in the county Limerick (sic). Vol. 9, 1-13, "Obituary Entries," has: "William O'Brien, of Killencurra, county Cork, gent., died 2 Sept., 1640, having married Katherine, daughter of Edmond Barry, of Annagh, in the county of Cork, gent."

According to Brighid na Senchas in her MacAdam Pedigree, the Barries of Ballinahina also are descended in the female line from the Barries of Annagh: "Richard of Kilshannick was married to Elizabeth Barry, of Annagh, in the county Limerick" (sic). Said Richard was a younger son of Sean an truis, John Barry, of Rathcormac, alias MacAdam, and was lineal ancestor of the late Philip Barry, C.E., Harbour Board, Cork, grandson of the Philip Barry, of Ballinahina, who married, first, Mary Anne, daughter of Edmond Barry, of Rockville and Dundullerick, and was grandson of the Philip Barry who was married to Ellen Fitzgerald, niece of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, and was grandson of Richard Barry, of Kilshannig.

(Smith, page 289). Five miles south of Charleville is Annagh, a pretty thriving village on the estate of the Earl of Egmont. This place, with a large tract of the adjacent land, was, at a very great expense, reclaimed from a deep and dangerous morass, now pleasantly planted and well improved, large drains and canals being cut through the morass, which empty themselves into a branch of the river Awbeg.

Here stood a castle, that, in the wars of 1641, was for four years garrisoned at the expense of Sir Philip Perceval, Bart., and by its situation, in the midst of a bog, was deemed impregnable; but it was at last taken, anno 1645, by treachery, and the whole garrison put to the sword in cold blood, by order of the Lord Castleconnel, who commanded the Irish army, consisting of 5,000 horse and foot, and who was an inveterate enemy to Sir Philip Perceval, because he had refused to give him his daughter in marriage before the war. This castle was demolished by the late Earl of Egmont, who drained the ground, built the village of Annagh, and established the linen manufacture therein.

Through this morass the road runs from Churchtown to Charleville, which from the deepness of the soil is in winter extremely bad. As limestone abounds in all parts of this country, tillage might be carried on at an inconsiderable expense, the soil being naturally very rich. On the contrary, one sees very little corn here, but herds of black cattle and sheep everywhere, so great is the encouragement for beef and butter in the markets of Cork and Limerick, and so small is that for corn; yet there are large quantities of wheat yearly imported into the city of Cork, which is one of the most plentiful places in the kingdom.

(Smith, page 303). In the Perceval MSS. (Brit. Mus., Add MSS. 27,988) are the following notes:

1641. On the breaking out of the rebellion, James Fitz Nich Barry

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broke his prison in Dublin, and repairing to Munster, seized on the castle of Annagh.

(Smith, vol. ii., p. 79). A.D. 1642.—The obstinate resistance of this castle (Liscarroll) and that of Annagh, belonging to Sir Philip Perceval, gave time to Lord Inchiquin to assemble his forces, dispersed in different quarters, provisions being very scarce, by which means he took the field, and on the 3rd of September came up with the Irish at Liscarroll.

29 Aug., 1644. Lord Inchiquin writes to Sergt. Reymond, that they must expect to be laid siege to, and recommends particularly that he would be careful of "Anagh." (Sergt. Reymond commanded in Liscarroll).

(Smith, page 304). 18 May, 1645. Anagh was taken, and no quarter given. The Lord Castleconnel induced them to surrender, upon promise of quarter; but Castlehaven asked if his men's swords were sharp, and, causing them to be stripped, made his men run them through; after this, he marched and besieged Youghal, boasting he would put all to the sword (Perceval MSS., Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 27,988).

(Smith, page 87, vol. ii.). 1645. But the castle of Annagh gave them more trouble, for being on a kind of island, surrounded by a morass, it was bravely defended by one Fisher, who, although the castle was almost beaten to ruins, still held out, and in several assaults killed three hundred of the Irish; but being less prudent than brave, he consented to a conference, attended with two or three of his officers, and was treacherously slain in the sight of his own men, who, being thus deprived of their commander, imprudently surrendered upon promise of quarter, but were all put to the sword.

(D N. P.) Annagh is shown as a village (1814).

Mr. John D. Cowhey, J.P., D.C., lives (1904) at Annagh House, otherwise called Gubleagh House.

For a history of the Perceval family, see Memoir of the Earl of Egmont, in *Burke's Peerage*.

Annakissa.

Sheet 25, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175 of the one-inch O. S.

Annakissa means "the ford of the wickerwork causeway."

Joyce, vol. i., p. 362, says: "There is a place not far from Mallow, called Annakisha (Ath na cise), the ford of the wickerwork causeway, a name that points clearly to the manner in which the ford on the river was formerly rendered passable."

It lies about five miles from Mallow and three miles from Doneraile, parish of Clenor, barony of Fermoy. It was the seat of the Nagle family.

(Brady, vol. i., p. lxvii.) The ancient and modern names of the parishes of Cloyne, taken from the Diocesan Register, written by the Right Reverend Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross in the year 1785:—

Names, Modern.	Ancient.	Patron Saints.
Annakissy.	Monanimna.	St. Nicholas.
	Clenur.	Ste. Cranette.
	Carig.	Ste. Mary Magdalen.

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From "Notices on the Town of Navan," by Joseph H. Moore, C.E., page 57, *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,* 1893, the following, relative to the Nangles or Nagles, is taken :—

In 1171 Henry II. granted the kingdom of Meath, which included Westmeath and parts of King's County and Longford, to Sir Hugh de Lacy, in as full and ample a manner as it was possessed by Murchaid O'Melaghlin. The unfortunate McLoughlins thereupon became outlaws, and, in the language of the English historians, notorious robbers. De Lacy distributed the territory among his friends and followers, assigning Navan to Jocelyn de Angulo, or Nangle:

A Gillibert de Nangle enfin
Donat tut Makerigalin
A Jocelin donat Le Nouan
E la terre de Ardbreckan
Li un ert fiz li altre père
Solun le dict de la mère."

Page 156, R.S.A.I., 1895. Mr. J. H. Moore states that Dr. Dopping describes some remarkable monuments existing in the old church (Navan), which have wholly disappeared. The following is amongst them :—

In ye middle chorus at ye foot of ye arch :—Johes hic Jacet sub marmore. Qui in sudore suo vescebatur pane debito protoplasti, cum Johannâ Nangle eorumq : germine, qui quieverunt post occasum sub—."

The following notes are taken from O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees,* vol. i. :—

Page 132, Pedigree of MacCarthy Duna (No. 9). Ellen (dau. of Tadhg, son of Cormac, b. 1714), m. to Nagle of Mallow.

Page 331. Pedigree of O'Connor, Lords of Kerry. John, son of Connor, was lord of Kerry Luachra and Iraghticonnor, m. in 1451, Margaret, dau. of David Nagle, of Monahinny; he founded, in 1470, Lislaghtan Abbey, where he was buried in 1485.

Page 803. The following families adopted Irish surnames—De Angulo or Nangle, of Meath and Mayo, changed the name to MacCostello.

Page 831. The new settlers in Meath. King Henry the Second having granted to Hugh de Lacy, for the service of fifty knights, the kingdom of Meath, De Lacy divided that ancient Kingdom amongst his various chiefs, who were commonly denominated De Lacy's barons. Second of which was Gilbert de Angulo (or Nangle), obtained Magherigallen, now the barony of Morgallion, in Meath. 3. Jocelin, son of Gilbert Nangle, obtained Navan and Ardbraccan. The Nangles were afterwards barons of Navan; and many of them took the Irish name of "MacCostello," and from them the barony of Costello, in Mayo, derived its name.

Volume ii., page 9. Families in Ireland from the eleventh to the end of the sixteenth century—Nagle, Cork; Nangle, Baron, Meath; Nangle, Mayo.

Page 20. "The most important families in Ireland at the beginning of the seventeenth century"—Nagle, Cork; Nangle, Meath, Sligo.

Page 155. Pedigree of Darcy (No. 2). Edmond Darcy, of Clondaly, son of Richard; d. at Clondally on 4th March, 1636, aged about 95 years, and b. in Killucan. This Edmond married, fifthly, Margery, dau. of Richard Nangle, of Ballycorky.

Page 229. "Grace" (No. 3), of Mantua, Co. Roscommon. Anne (second dau. of Oliver Grace, M.P.), m. first, Richard, eldest son of Sir

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Richard Nagle, who was Secretary of State for Ireland, temp. James II., but by him had no issue.

Oliver-Dowell-John Grace, of Mantua, &c., M.P. for Co. Roscommon, m. 1819, Frances Mary, only dau. of Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., of Jamestown, County Westmeath, and had issue.

Page 252. MacCostello. Under A.D. 1585, Hardiman, in p. 301 of his *West Connaught,* mentions "MacCostello" as Nangle. The surname "Costello" is, it is said, derived from Costello, the second son of Gilbert De Angulo (a quo "Nangle"); but that Costello was, we find, so-called from "Caosluig," a corruption of the "Caoluisge," a place near Ballyshannon, in the County Donegal, where, in 1210, that second son, Gilbert De Angulo, was, with more of the English, slain by O'Neill and O'Donnell's forces.

Page 269. "Kearney." Michael Kearney, b. 30 Sept., 1588, had two daus.—(1) Jane, m. Sir Richard Nagle; (2) Anne, m. Pierce Nagle, brother of Sir Richard.

Page 285. The second son of Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, was Dudley Loftus, LL.D., Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, who married Frances, granddaughter and heiress of Thomas Nangle, Baron of Navan.

Page 318. Nangle arms—Or. three lozenges az. Another—The field ar. and the lozenges sa. Crest—A falcon close sa. jessed and belled or.

Gilbert De Angulo, ancestor of this family (which in Munster has been modernized Nagle), came as a commander into Ireland A.D. 1172 upon the invasion of that Kingdom by Henry the Second; and in the year 1177 he and his brother, Jordon de Angulo, were witnesses to the charter given by King John of the lands of Hovede (now Howth) unto Almeric De Sancto Laurentio, ancestor of St. Lawrence, Earls of Howth.

In the year 1195, Sir Hugo de Lacy granted to the said Gilbert all the lands called "Maghery-Gallen," and to Gilbert's son, Jocelin, he gave Navan and the lands of Ardbraccan. This Jocelin was the first Baron of Navan; he had a brother named Costello.

Jocelin de Angulo, first Baron of Navan, had two sons, the elder of whom was ancestor of Nangle, in Leinster, and Nagle, in Munster; the second son (who was Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1195), surnamed "Peter Peppard," was the ancestor of Peppard. It was this Peter's son, or grandson, named Ralph Peppard, who founded St. Mary's Abbey in Atherdee (now Ardee), in the reign of King Edward the First.

Costello, the second son of Gilbert de Angulo, was the ancestor of Costello; after him the barony of Costello, in the Co. Mayo, was called. This Costello had two sons—(1) Costelo Oge, (2) Meyler Fionn (or Meyler the fair), who was the ancestor of MacJordan.

(1) Gilbert de Angulo. (2) Jocelin: his son; first Baron Navan. (3) Jordan: his son; ancestor of Nangle, in Leinster and Munster. (4) Gilbert Nangle: his son. (5) Richard: his son. (6) James, of Moneanymny, Co. Cork [Monnanimy, near Castletownroche, J. G. W., Col.], his son. (7) Rickard (2): his son. (8) John: his son. (9) Richard (3): his son. (10) John (2): his son. (11) David, of Moneanymny: his son; married to Ellen, daughter of William Roche, of Ballychowly, Co. Cork; d. in Dublin 14 Nov., 1637, and buried in St. James's. (12) Richard Nangle: his son; m. Ellen, dau. of Richard Barry, of Rahaniskye.

This Richard Nangle had seven sons and three daughters. The sons were—(1) John; (2) Richard; (3) James; (4) Edward; (5) James, who

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married Ellen, dau. of John Lacy, of Athlicah, Co. Limerick; (6) Gerald, M.A.; (7) Morie. And the daughters were—(1) Doire; (2) Isabella, who married to John Barry, of Lary, Co. Cork; (3) Ellen, married to Sylvanus, son of Edmund Spenser (who wrote the *Faerie Queene*), and had issue—(1) Edmund Spenser, (2) William Spenser.

Sir Richard Nagle, who was Attorney-General for Ireland in the reign of King James II., had a brother named Piers, of Annekissey, who in that reign was High Sheriff of the County Cork. This Piers married, and had:

2. James Nagle (died aged 99 years), who was page to James II. at St. Germains. This James had a son:
3. ( ), whose name we have not found, and who married, and had,
4. ( ), whose name we have not found, and who married and had,
5. Piers Nagle, living in 1861.

Page 375. "Roche, of Ballydwyle," Co. Cork (No. 2). Edmund Roche, of Ballydwyle, Co. Cork, who d. 31 March, 1639, m. Margaret, dau. of David Nangle, of Monanymny, Co. Cork, gent, and had one son and one daughter.

Page 611. The Civil Power in Ireland, A.D. 1681. Common Pleas—James Nagle. Cursitor.

Lieutenant Cork County and City, Lord Mount Cassell; Deputy Lieutenants—Pierce Nagle, Daniel McCarthy Reagh, O'Sullivan Bere, Chas. McCarthy, alias MacDonogh.

Page 682. The following were amongst the names that came into Ireland within three years after the first arrival of the English in Ireland, "according to the course of the Glory," F, 3, 16:—Gilbert Nangle, Iosolm Nangle.

Page 667. List of Irishmen who have served in the Spanish army:—
Nangle, Don Guillermo, 1705, Dragones de Dublin.
,, Don Eduardo, 1705, Dragones de Edinburgo.
,, Don ——, 1725, Sub-Lieut., 1743, Regimento de Ultonia.
,, Don Josef, Sub-Lieut., 1760, Regimento de Ultonia.

Page 684. Families in Ireland, down to the fifteenth century. Co. Cork—Nangle (alias Nagle or Nogle); County of Meath (or "Estmeath")—Nangle.

Page 689. According to E, 3, 2 (T.C.D.), the Nagles were amongst the principal families in Ireland in the sixteenth century, fragments of whose genealogies are given in that volume.

Page 694. Ditto in seventeenth century. MS. vols., F, 3, 23; F, 3, 27; and F, 4, 18, in Trin. Coll. Dub.

Page 772. Names of the knights, citizens, and burgesses returned to the Parliament beginning the 7th May, 1689:—County Cork—Justin MacCarthy and Sir Richard Nagle, Knt.

Page 785. The Irish Brigade in the service of France:—
Nangle, Lieut., wounded at Fontenoy, Regt. de Berwick.

Page 796. The Irish Brigades in the service of France:—
Nangle, le Baron de, Lieutenant en 1727, Captaine en 1741, Regt. de Berwick.
,, Chevalier de St. Louis, Lieutenant en 1775, Captaine en 1777—1785, Regt. de Walsh.
,, Sous-Lieut. en 1784, Lieut. en 1785—1790, Regt. de Berwick.

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Nangle, Captaine de Grenadiers en 1789, Regt. de Bulkeley.
,, Major en 1786, Regt. de Dillon.
,, Sous-Lieut. en 1786, Regt. de Dillon.

Page 814. Meagher's Irish Brigade in the service of America, 1861—1865:—

Nagle, ( ), Captain, 69th New York Volunteers.
,, William J., Captain, 88th New York Volunteers.
,, Edmond, Lieutenant, 88th New York Volunteers.

Extract from the Genealogy of the O'Kearneys (Cashel), and Pedigree of Nagle of Annakissa.

The above commences with Oliol Olum, the liberal, from whom every branch of the Dailgash derive their pedigree, and from him clearly ascends to Milesius.

James, the seventh son of Michael Kearney, was born at Ballylosky, on the 24th July, 1625, and on the 24th November, 1648, married Ellen McGrath, daughter of John McGrath, of Moanaquille, in the County of Tipperary, Esq., by his wife, Jane Supple, daughter of Garret Supple, the son of Philip Supple, of Killmochnogh and Craggan, being the chief head of the Supples in the County of Limerick, and proprietor of twenty-eight ploughlands in the barony of Connello, in the said county, and the said John McGrath was eldest son of Thurlagh, the son of Morrish, the son of Thomas, the son of Andreas, the son of John, called Shaun Buony, the son of John (called Shaun More), or John the Great. The chief McGrath of the province of Ulster being the proprietor, by descent of a seignory then called Tiermane McGrath, the said James and Ellen lived at Rathcool, near Fethard, and afterwards removed to Clonbrogan.

His pedigree, as here set forth, is recorded in King-at-Arms' office in Dublin, on the 4th day of June, 1641, then taken and attested by Thomas Preston, Ulster King-at-Arms.

The said Ellen, being sickly, removed from her own house at Clonbrogan in April, 1690, for her health, to her son-in-law's (Sir Richard Nagle, Bart.) house in Dublin, where, on the 14th May following, she died, and was buried in St. Francis' Abbey, in Dublin. The said James lived some years after at Clonbrogan, and then removed with his son, Michael Kearney, and family to Fethard, where he died on the 3rd day of February, 1709. Of their children none lived to have issue but Jane, Mary, John, and Michael.

Jane, the eldest daughter of said James and Ellen, was born at Rathcool, on the 6th September, 1652, and on the 19th September, 1669, was married, at Clonbrogan, to Richard Nagle, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, the son of James Nagle, of Annakissy, in the County of Cork, Esquire, son of Garrett Nagle, of Cleanor, Esquire, being the chief of the family of Moneaimmy (Monanimy), in the said county.

The said Richard and his wife, Jane, removed with his family to Dublin in 1684, and was soon after sworn His Majesty's Attorney-General, and knighted by the Lord Deputy, the Earl of Tyrconnell, and in his absence was made one of the Lords Justices, and on the 17th day of May, 1689, was chosen Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons in Ireland, then in his fifty-third year, being born in 1636.

They left issue—Anne, James, Onor, Margaret, Richard, born at Clon-

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broggan; Pierce, Morris, Ellen, Andrew, David, Mary, born at Carrick Icunnery; John and Onor, born in Dublin.

James and David went into the French service.

Richard, the second son of said Sir Richard Nagle, was born the 15th of October, 1677, and was educated in France, and afterwards entered the Temple in London. On his return to Ireland he married Ann Grace, daughter of Oliver Grace, of Shanganagh, in the Queen's County, Esq., by whom he had two sons and two daughters, whereof now (sic) lives only Jane, his eldest daughter. His son, Richard, went into the service of the King of France; he received the Croix de St. Louis from his Majesty Louis XV. as a reward for his services in many campaigns, where he distinguished himself. He married a relative of his own in Paris; soon after he was called away to Germany, where he received a mortal wound, of which he died, regretted by all who knew him.

Mary, the second daughter of the said James and Ellen Kearney, was born at Rathcool 27th February, 1653, and on the 3rd day of October, 1675, married to Pierce Nagle, of Annakissa, in the County of Cork, Esquire, and brother to said Sir Richard Nagle; and by him had issue James Nagle, born 21st January, 1679, which day his mother, the said Mary, died, and is buried in St. Francis' Abbey, Buttevant, in said county. The said James had a great many children and grandchildren. His eldest son, Pierce Nagle, Esquire, a gentleman of great worth and much regarded, and has many children.

John Kearney, the eldest son of the said James and Ellen, was born at Rathcool, the 6th April, 1656, and on the 20th day of January, 1686, married Ann Blake, daughter of Andrew Blake, of Fortagree, in the County of Galway, Esquire, by his wife, Christian Blake, ab Martyn, a gentleman of good family and possessed of a very considerable estate in the province of Connaught, which is still in his family.

The said John was Secretary of State to His Majesty King James II. He and his wife, Ann, also Sir Richard Nagle and lady, quitted Ireland together with King James, and with him went to France, and had each their respective apartments in the palace of Saint Germains, where they all lived and died.

The said John and Ann left issue. James Kearney, their eldest son, was born in the town of Galway, 7th May, 1688, was by his father left in charge to his grandfather, James Kearney, and his uncle, Michael Kearney (hereafter mentioned), and about the year 1710 went to France, where, in the year 1718, he was appointed Gentleman to the Queen of James the Second.

On the 23rd November, 1721, he married Clare Madelaine de Geradine in America, where he was made King's Lieutenant in the Island of Grenida (Grenada), having before received the Cross of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis. The said Clare Madelaine was widow of the Sieur Beaulieu de Floris, Master of the Horse, and served in the Royal Marines.

The said James and Clare Madelaine left two sons and two daughters. Clare de Kearney, their eldest daughter, born 11th December, 1722, a Religious (Religieuse) in the Royal Abbey of Fontervault, in France. Their second daughter died young. Frederick Laure de Kearney, their eldest son, born 10th November, 1724, and answered for at his baptism

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by the Count de Maurepas, then Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine Department, and by the Marchioness de Bougole, daughter of the late Marshal, Duke of Berwick.

The said Frederick was Captain of the King's frigate at Rochfort, and Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis. He has served thirty years, and has been honoured with the command of many ships of war. He served fourteen years in all the degrees of the Company of Marine Gardes, as far as Second Commandant. He married, the 23rd day of October, 1752, Madelaine Agatha Hook, daughter of Messier (?Monsieur) Hook, Knight, Counsellor and Secretary to the King (of an English family), by whom he had two daughters. The eldest, named Agatha Laurie de Kearney, born 4th January, 1769, and the second born the 30th September, 1770. And two sons, Claude de Kearney, born 4th January, 1769, and and the second born 30th September, 1771.

Claude de Kearney, second son of James and Clare, and brother of said Frederick, being a Captain in the detached troupe of Marines in the Island of Martinique, married there, the 11th August, 1754, Veronigh Catherine de Ramport, daughter of Nicholas de Ramport, Knight, Lord of Suirville, and one of His Majesty's Privy Councillors, and Procurator General, and Keeper of the Seals in Martinique, where the said Claude died, and left one son, named Frederick Marie, born 19th June, 1755.

The said John Kearney and Ann Blake, his wife, had besides the abovenamed, two sons (twins) born at Fortagree, Co. Galway, 7th January, 1689, xtered (sic) and died; one daughter, born in Galway, May 1st, 1691, called Ellen, did not live long; one son who entered the Church, and three daughters who became Religious (?Religieuses), one of whom was placed by the King in the Royal Abbey at Montmarte, near Paris, the other two were placed in the Royal Abbey at Fontervault, one of whom was charged with the education of one of the madames of France, who under her care was brought up and educated.

Clare de Kearney lived with one of her aunts at Fontervault, both beloved and esteemed.

Michael Kearney, the second son of the said James and Ellen, and only brother of said John, was born at Clonbraggan on the 16th February, 1658, and married, on the 30th of January, 1698, Elizabeth McCarthy, daughter of Denis McCarthy, of Springhouse, in the County Tipperary, Esq., and sister to Justin McCarthy, Esq., of the same, lately deceased, being descended from the first family of the McCarthys in the County of Cork, and remarkable for unbounded hospitality and charity.

P.S.—After this the name of Nagle does not appear in the manuscript pedigree of the O'Kearneys.

Copied from the *Historical Appendix of the Grand Juries of West Meath,* by John Charles Lyons, Ildestown, 1835:—Richard Nagle, 1805 to 1812; Sir Richard Nagle, 1813 to 1822; Sir Richard Nagle, 1823 to 1844; Joseph Nagle, 1858—dates on which they served as Grand Jurors.

Nagle Pedigree.

From Gilbert d'Angulo, who came to Ireland with Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in 1173, to whom the Earl gave Magherigalon, in Meath, proceeded:—

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Richard d'Angulo, or Nangle, of Killossan, in the County of Cork, in the time of King John, from whom descended

Sir David Nangle, Knt., of Killossan and Moneaminey, living in 1358; seventh in lineal descent, from whom we find

Pierce Nagle, who appears to be the first of the family who dropped the "N" and wrote the name "Nagle," as did also, in some instances, the Nangles of Navan. He married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Barry, of the ancient family of Barrymore, from who proceeded

James Nagle, of Annakissy, alive in 1676, who married Honora, daughter of Maurice Nugent, Aghanagh, in the County of Cork, by whom he had issue:

1. Pierce Nagle, of whom presently.
2. Sir Richard, of Carrignaconna Castle, in the County of Cork, Knt., who was appointed Attorney-General of Ireland, 15th February, 1687 (3rd James II.); a Privy Councillor, Principal Secretary of State, Speaker of the House of Commons, and M.P. for Mallow. He is sometimes called Nangle in Lord Clarendon's letters. He married Joan, daughter of James O'Kearney, by whom he had issue:
   1. James, who married, in France, Margaret, dau. of Walter Burke.
   2. David, of Carrigdoone, M.P. for Mallow in King James's Parliament in 1689.
   1. Anne, wife of Colonel Richard Nugent, died about 1691.
   2. Joan, married James Nugent, of Killensheinkyn (who died in 1631), by whom she had issue a son and two daughters.

Pierce Nagle married, first, Mary, daughter of James O'Kearney, of Clonrossan, in the County of Tipperary, by whom he had issue:

1. James, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Gold, of the city of Cork, but died without issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of James Rice and sister of Sir Stephen Rice, of the County of Limerick, by whom he had issue:
   1. Richard, of Mount Nagle, of whom presently.
   1. Eleanor, married Mr. Rice.
   2. A daughter.
   3. Joan, married Dominick Rice, of Ballymacadoyle, in the County of Kerry.

   Richard, of Mount Nagle, Co. Cork, m. Bridget, dau. of Donogh McMahon, of Dromore, Co. Clare, by a dau. of Sir Roger O'Shaughnesy, of Gort. He d. 1764, leaving a son, Thomas, of Mount Nagle (near Annakissa), who m. Mary Geoghegan, heir to Keadagh, of Jamestown, in this county, by whom he had issue:
   1. Richard, of Jamestown, of whom presently.
   1. Anne, married, in 1786, Sir Percy Gethin, of Sligo, Bart.
   2. Hanora, died unm.

   Richard, of Jamestown and Dunoiver Castle, married, first, in 1792, Catherine, daughter and heir to Maurice Fitz-

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Gerald, of Puncherstown Grange, in the County of Kildare. She dying in 1797, left issue:

1. Fitz-Gerald Geoghegan, born in 1797. Died young.
1. Frances Mary, born 1794, married, in 1819, Oliver Dowell Grace, of Mantua, in the County of Roscommon, and died in 1826.
2. Mary Apollonia, born in 1795, married Pierce Nagle, of the County of Cork.

He married, secondly, in 1798, Mary Bridget, daughter and sole heir of Owen Geoghegan, of Rosemount and Ballybrickague, in this county (West Meath). He was created a Baronet in 1813, and dying in 1827, left issue by his wife, who died in 1850:

1. Richard, of whom presently.
2. Joseph, born in 1808. Died unm. in 1843.

Richard, born in 1800, represented West Meath in Parliament 1832 and 1837, and d. unm. in 1850.

Extracts from the *Life of Nano Nagle,* by William Hutch, D.D.

NAGLES.

Of this family Sir Bernard Burke says, in his *Landed Gentry,* that it is "one of the most ancient Anglo-Norman families in Ireland," and justly so, for when Strongbow entered Ireland in 1169 no more trusty knights rode by his side than Gilbert d'Angulo and his two sons, Jocelyn and Hostilio. The father received as his reward the territory of Marrigallen, with other possessions in the County of Meath; while Jocelyn, the eldest son, became possessed of Navan and the territories of Ardbraccan, which gave to his successors in after times the title of Barons of Navan.

The descendants of Gilbert altered the name from D'Angulo to Nangle; and the branch of the family which settled near Mallow further changed the name to Nagle, as it is now written.

There is in Trinity College, Dublin, a MS. Register, (F. 3, 27), which gives the lineage of the Cork Nagles for nine generations in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in King James's "New Charters to the Irish Corporations" we find members of the family holding high official positions in Cork, Mallow, Dungarvan, Youghal, and Charleville.

The most distinguished member of the family in the seventeenth century was Sir Richard Nagle, who filled several high offices in the reign of James II. He was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1689, and on the resignation of Lord Melfort in the same year, was appointed, through the influence of the Duke of Tyrconnell, Secretary of State to the King.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Sir Richard was an ardent Royalist and Catholic. That he was an able man, is attested on all sides. Lord Macaulay calls him "an acute and well-read lawyer."

When the cause of the Stuarts was lost at the Boyne, Sir Richard Nagle was one of those from whom James sought counsel in Dublin. The advisers of the King saw, no doubt, the hopeless condition of his affairs,

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Ruins of the Nagle's House at Annakissa.

(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1904.*)

House at Annakissa, built by Mr. Charles Roche about 1847.

(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1904.*)

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and conscious of his utter inability to remedy them, "were all unanimous of opinion, that he should lose no time in going to France, otherwise he would run great risk of being taken by the enemy, who, they believed, would be there next morning" (vide page 401, Clark's *James Second*).

Sir Richard determined to share the fortunes of his Sovereign, and accompanying him into exile, continued to fill the office of Secretary of State for Ireland at the court of St. Germains. He paid a heavy penalty for his loyalty, as he thereby forfeited nearly 5,000 acres in the barony of Fermoy and Duhallow, besides considerable estates in Waterford.

Another member of the Nagle family, who figures prominently in the history of the same period, is Pierce Nagle, brother to Sir Richard, who was High Sheriff of Cork in 1668, being the last Catholic who held that office until after the passing of the Act of Emancipation in 1829.

The Nagle family has also had the honour of having produced, in the maternal line, the greatest political philosopher of modern times—Edmund Burke. His father, Richard Burke, having married Mary, daughter of Patrick Nagle, of Shanballyduff.

Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, article "Monanimy," mentions that Edmund Burke passed his childhood at Ballyduff, the seat of his maternal grandfather, where he remained about five years, and received the first rudiments of his education at the ruined castle of Monanimy, in which a sort of "hedge school" was held. He always retained a great partiality for these places, which he often revisited in subsequent years.

The Cork Nagles can also boast of an alliance with one of England's greatest poets, "Spenser," for while the bard resided at Kilcolman, near Doneraile, his eldest son, Sylvanus, wooed and won Ellen, eldest daughter of David Nagle, of Monanimy, and had issue two sons, Edmund and William Spenser.

(Gibson, page 174, vol. ii.). Names of adherents of James II. in Co. Cork, whose estates were forfeited, amongst which were:

Sir Richard Nagle, Barony of Fermoy, £34.

Pierce Nagle, Baronies of Fermoy and Duhallow, £502 2s. 6d., set at £412 2s. 6d.

(Gibson, page 140, vol. ii.). Writs of quo warranti were issued in 1686, under the administration of Tyrconnell, against all the Corporations of Ireland this year, and judgment entered against most of the charters. Catholics, under the new regime, were admitted to the privileges of freemen, but we do not find that the Protestants were disfranchised. The agents employed in this affair were Sir Richard Nagle, of Annakissy, and the Chief Baron Rice. Doctor Smith styles them "the fittest instruments to carry on this work."

Sir Richard's character does not impress the reader with any idea of his clemency. Sir Thomas Southwell, of Castle Mattress, in the County Limerick, was sentenced to death in Galway. King James having resolved to grant him a pardon, was told by Sir Richard that it was out of his power, that the Act of Attainder was a bar to the royal prerogative of mercy. The King persisted, notwithstanding, in granting the pardon. This Sir Thomas lived to become Baron Southwell.

The following is taken from the *Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier*, 18th February, 1830:—

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The Late Lieut.-Colonel James Nagle.

This distinguished officer, whose death we lately announced, was the youngest and last remaining son of Pierce Nagle, Esq., of Annakissy, in this county.

He entered the service of the Honourable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, in 1780.

In the year 1781, he was engaged against the French fleet at Port Preo under command of Commodore Johnstone. In 1789, he served under Lieut.-Colonel Stuart in subduing the Colingoody Polygars. In 1790, under the command of General Meadows, in the reduction of the strong forts of Dindigul and Polygutcherry, the districts of Coinleatere, Carore, Errode, and all the other strong places below the Ghauts. In 1791, he served under Lord Cornwallis at the siege of Bangalore and in the great battle of Seringapatam. In 1792, he was employed, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, in the Tinevelly District, against the Shevegary and Chocumpelly Polygars; and in 1793, at the siege of Pondicherry, under General Braithwaite. In 1794, he was employed on active service against the Polygars, and in the same year volunteered in an expedition against the Isle of France. In 1795, he was appointed, with the 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, to watch the movements of Ramnad Rajah, whom he succeeded in making prisoner. In the month of October, of the same year, he embarked at Ramiserum, under the command of Colonel Dougal Campbell, to attack Manaar, and subdue the western parts of the Island of Ceylon; and in the month of November he embarked at Manaar, with three companies, for the reduction of Calpentine and Pulelang. In 1796, he was engaged, under Major Peke, in the reduction of Colombo. In 1797, he was ordered by Colonel Champagne to proceed to Batticoloa and take command of the fort and its dependencies. In July, of the same year, he volunteered in the expedition against Marilla. In 1800, he was appointed to the first battalion of the 4th Regiment, doing duty at Madras. In 1801, he proceeded, with five companies of his battalion, to the Finevelly (?Tinevelly) country, under Major Macaulay, and was selected to command the force against Pendulumcouchy. After the fall of Pendulumcouchy, he was employed with his detachment, under the command of General Agnew, in the reduction of Colingoody, Calecoyle, and Sheraville. During this service he was detached to Dindigul, with a large force under his command, to bring money and provisions to the camp and garrison of Madras. After the surrender of these places, the escort of the heavy guns, stores and elephants was entrusted to his care and command. In October, of the same year, he was engaged in active service against the rebels, who had fled to the Vierapatchy mountains. He dislodged them from their strong barriers and apprehended the Chief of the Polygars and lodged him in the garrison of Dindigul. In 1803, September 23rd, he commanded his corps in the memorable battle of "Assaye," under the immediate command of General Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), and received thanks in Brigade Orders for his conduct in that great action on the 26th. Three days after the battle, he was detached by the General, at the head of a large body of Mysore Horse, and succeeded in capturing 1,000 bullocks laden with grain, which he conducted safe into camp. On the 29th November, 1803, the battle

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of Argann was fought, in which he was also engaged; and about the end of December, of the same year, he was at the taking of the strong fort of Guyalgur. In the year 1804, a light corps was formed by General Wellesley, consisting of the British Cavalry, the Mysore Horse, the 74th Regiment, a detailed corps consisting of 100 picked men from each corps in camp, with a proportion of European officers, the command of which was committed specially to him, then only a captain. It marched day and night, the greater part without tents, in pursuit of a large body of Pindary Horse, which it surprised, taking their guns and all their plunder.

This terminated the military career of this brave officer (the last but one of all the European officers who fought in the great battle of Assaye) after 24 years of service, 16 of which were in the field. In 1805, he returned, in consequence of extreme ill-health, to his native country, where his ashes now lie entombed, with those of a long line of ancestry.

(Gibson, vol. ii., page 472, pub. 1861) states :—The following interesting account of the Nagle family has been forwarded to me by my friend Mr. Spratt, of Pencil Hill, Mallow, the nephew of Mr. Foott, of Carrigacunna Castle :—

The present representative of the family of Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General for Ireland in the reign of James II., is Mr. Pierce Nagle, who has been for some years absent from this country. His property at Annakissy, in the parish of Clenor, formed a part of the family estates. The Annakissy estate, on which are the remains of one of the family mansions, has recently passed under the Encumbered Estates Court into the possession of an English gentleman.

The paternal great-grandfather of the present head of the family was James, son of Pierce, brother to Sir Rowland.

Mr. Pierce Nagle sent his son, James, to be educated at St. Germains, in France, where James II. spent the last years of his troubled life. There the youthful descendant and heir of the Nagles began his career in life as a page in the suite of the exiled monarch, and was brought up under the eyes of his uncle, Sir Richard, then a refugee.

James Nagle lived to the age of 99. Pierce, father of James, filled the office of High Sheriff of this county in the reign of James II., and used the power and influence of his office and position with such good effect in favour of his Protestant fellow-subjects, that a statement setting forth and acknowledging his justice and humanity was drawn up and subscribed by numbers of the principal Protestant gentlemen of the county.

In the subsequent reign, when the penal laws against the Roman Catholic population were inflicted in their utmost rigour, Mr. Nagle was licensed to have and to bear arms, a privilege then denied even to the Roman Catholic gentry. The kindness and protection afforded by this gentleman to his Protestant fellow-subjects, in the time of their adversity, has been contrasted with the conduct of his brother, Sir Richard Nagle, who made himself the instrument of those severities which hastened the fall of his Sovereign and the ruin of his own fortunes.

(*Journal*, page 63, 1897). Justices of the Peace for County Cork :—

Pierce Nagle, 16 July, 1686.
David Nagle, 16 July, 1686.
Major Richard Nagle, 27 March, 1690.

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Prerogative Wills (Sir Arthur Vicars), Record Office, Dublin:—

1784. Nagle, Athanasius, Ballylegan, Co. Cork.
1796. ,, Elizabeth, Cork City, widow.
1793. ,, Honora.
1800. ,, Jas., Annakissy, Co. Cork, gent.
1774. ,, Jane, Monkstown, Co. Cork, spr.

Michael Hickie, of Kilelton, Ballylongford, Co. Kerry, married, in 1767, Margaret, eldest daughter of Pierce Nagle, Esq., of Annakissy, Co. Cork, and grandson of Pierce Nagle, who was the last Roman Catholic, up to the passing of the Emancipation Act, that filled the office of High Sheriff for Co. Cork, 1689, and who was brother to Sir Richard Nagle, M.P. for Co. Cork, and Attorney-General to King James II. (see Hickie, of Kilelton, Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and Nagle, of Clogher, 1904).

In 1814, Pierce Nagle, Esq., lived here (*Directory of Noted Places in Ireland*, 1814).

The house (1895) is now in ruins.

The late Mr. John Harold Barry, D.L., of Ballyvonare, remembered it in habitable condition.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds: "I remember having seen Pierce Nagle, of Annakissa. He was a very advanced farmer. He brought the first threshing machine and hay tedder known in this district. He also erected a brick works and tilery. He carried out extensive irrigation works."

Mr. James Byrne knew a Colonel Nagle, who was son to Mr. James Nagle, of Ballygarrett or Ballymagooley, who, he thinks, was brother to Pierce Nagle, of Annakissa. This Colonel Nagle entered the army as a private, and rose from the ranks. He fought in the Crimean war, and received the Legion of Honour from the French Emperor. He lived for many years at Castle Cooke, near Kilworth. About eight years ago Mr. Byrne often met him.

Mr. Garrett Nagle adds: "I believe this to be the same Colonel Nagle who for many years was Town-Major of Halifax, a nice military post, which, I think, is now abolished. Of course, I am not perfectly sure as to his identity, but I believe I am right. I have heard nothing of him for several years. He married well, and had children.

The garden wall attached to the old mansion still exists (1906).

There is a large wood on the property (1906).

Annakissa Demesne must have been a fine property, with a good house and garden.

Journal, p. 308, 1897, is mentioned James Nagle of Anakissy, 1676 ("Index Testamentorum Olim in Registro Corcagiae").

In a letter from John Grove White, of Kilbyrne, and 36th Regiment, from Madras, dated 1st October, 1785, to his mother, he mentions Mr. Nagle, a very worthy young man, an officer in the Company's service, son to Mr. Nagle, of Annakissey, as the bearer of his letter. Further on he states, "I am disappointed in sending this letter by James Nagle, as he sailed from this sooner than he intended, in the 'Bristol' man of war." (See account of his services extracted from *Southern Reporter and Commercial Courier*).

(Lewis). Pierce Nagle, Esq., lived here.

(H. I.) — Nagle, Esq., lived here.

See "Ballygrelihan" for legend of "Tubber-an-eeling fort" at Annakissa.

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Mr. Walter B. Jones tells me that a pot of gold was found in the fort on Buckley's farm at Annakissa.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, writes: "The Nagles built a Catholic chapel (thatched) near their mansion. It was used as a chapel of ease to Killavullen, until about thirty years ago, when the new church at Clenor was erected by the Rev. Pierce Greene, P.P. A stone with an inscription requesting the prayers of the faithful for the repose of the souls of the Nagle family, who built the chapel, was removed from the old chapel and is now in the yard of the new one (1906)."

More particulars of the Nagle family will appear under "Clogher," &c.

The Annakissa property has been lately sold to the tenants under the Wyndham Act, by Captain W. J. Hamilton, of Castle Hamilton, Co. Cavan, J.P., D.L.

Died, 1836, August 10th, at Paris, Richard Nagle, Esq., late of Annakissy, Co. Cork, in consequence of having been wounded with a dagger by an assassin on the night of August 8th (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct., 1836, p. 446).

LOCAL STORIES (in words of the narrator).

When Mr. Nagle, of Annakissa was in England he saw a young man being hurried off to jail between two bailiffs, and who was the young man but Oliver Cromwell. Oliver owed ten pounds, which Nagle paid on the spot. When Cromwell was afterwards marching from Cork to Limerick, he went to Annakissa and sent for Nagle, who comes out. "I come, Nagle," said Cromwell, "to pay you a debt of gratitude." Nagle had altogether forgotten all about the debt, till Cromwell reminded him of it. "All you see from here is yours," says Cromwell. "Leave me what I have," said Nagle, "it is all I want." "You are a fool," said Cromwell. So Cromwell said "Good-bye," and went on to Limerick.

A clerk was suspected of stealing a foreign gold coin from a bank in London. The like was not to be found in the three kingdoms, as far as they knew. It went about that he would be hanged or transported. The Counsellor found out the date of same coinage, and sent to the foreign land for two or three similar ones. The clerk was duly tried, and the Counsellor defended him. The coin was produced, and another clerk swore that it was the only coin of the kind in the bank. "Show it to me," said Counsellor Nagle, who looked at it, and let it fall. He picked it up and handed it back to the clerk. "Are you sure," said he, "it is the same one? or perhaps it was this," producing another and handing him two or three. "Lots of them are knocking round here," said the Counsellor! The clerk got confused, and the action failed.

See Ballygriffin, Ballinamona Castle, Carrigacunna Castle, Clogher, Monanimy, and Mount Nagle.

Annakissa House (built by Mr. Charles Roche).

Mr. Charles Roche, who built this house in 1847, was the youngest son of Dr. Roche, who enjoyed an extensive medical practice in Mallow about a century ago. Dr. Roche was buried in the Fermoy family burial-place in Glanworth. Mr. Charles Roche and his deceased descendants have been buried at Castlemagner.

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An addition was made to the original house in 1864 by Mr. Charles Roche's son, Thomas, who was a county magistrate, and also one of the first Land Commissioners appointed under the Land Act (Ireland), 1881, and acted as Land Commissioner in Waterford, Galway, and other counties until his death in 1886. Of Mr. Thomas Roche's four sons, two are captains in the army, while of his three daughters one is married to Dr. E. St. Vincent-Ryan, of Fermoy House, Wandsworth, London, and another is married to Mr. Dodge, Engineer, Montreal, Canada.

Mr. Charles Roche's second son, William ("called" after his grand-uncle, who was parish priest of Whitechurch, Co. Cork), resided at Hunting Hill, which is midway between Annakissa and Castletownroche.

About half a mile to the north-west of the present house are the ruins of the old Annakissa House, where the Nagles lived. Near by stood the thatched parish chapel till about the middle of the last century; this was originally built as private chapel for the Nagle family. There is now no trace of this place of worship, but near the new house a very fine slated modern chapel was built about 1860 on Mr. Roche's land.

In 1888, Mrs. Thomas Roche (who was a daughter of the late Alderman Mayne, of Cork) sold her interest in the place, which comprised between 400 and 500 acres, to various tenants, the house portion of 260 acres being purchased by Mr. Arthur O'Keeffe, J.P., of Shanballymore House.

Mr. O'Keeffe purchased this part of the Annakissa property from Major Hamilton in 1904. He let the house and garden to the present occupier, Mr. Humphrey Smyth, as a yearly tenant. (See Hunting Hill).

Annemount.

In 1814 Mr. Thomas Purcell lived here. The post town was Doneraile (D. N. P.)

Note.—I cannot locate this place.—J. G. W., Col.

Annesgrove (Ballyhemock).

Sheet 26, six-inch O. S., and Sheet 176, one-inch O. S.

Parish of Castletownroche. Barony of Fermoy.

Ballyhemock means the "townland of the colts" (Mr. Walter Jones).

It is situated on the right bank of the river Awbeg, about one and a half miles north of Castletownroche.

By p. 208, folio 204, Pat. Roll Jas. I., Ballyhymucke was granted with other lands by the King to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy.

In 1628, William Grove, of Cahirduggan, bought for £700 the lands of Ballyhimock, Ballytrasna, Ballytolosy, Keatingstown, and Ballynumare, in barony of Fermoy, from Laurence Parsons, esq.; Sir Richard Clayton, knt.; Richard Fisher, esq.; Laurence Clayton, esq.; Gerald Lowther, who had bought them in 1625, on same terms, for £700, from David Roche, late Lord Viscount Roche and Fermoy; Morris Roche, his son; Richard Earl of Cork, Sir Edw. Fitzharris, and Cahir O'Callaghan, in every case with clause of redemption.

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As the Irish gentlemen who sold them had forfeited their right of redemption by the rebellion of 1641, the Government, after the Restoration, claimed the right to redeem this land. This caused William Grove, in 1666, by deed to grant his interest in them to his eldest son, Major Ion Grove, a 1649 (commonly called a '49 officer) Royalist officer, who then claimed the pre-emption, and having obtained it, in regard to the above-mentioned lands and also the lands of West Drinagh, 146 acres (£60); half ploughland of Kilbyrne or Kilbirne or Kilberine or Kilboirn, 100 acres, for £200; the ploughland of Ballymacmurrough, 213a. 3r. 8p., for £100, he placed on all the above debentures for £200 of arrears of '49 officers, and got a grant from the crown, 17 January, 1667, in consequence of the decree of the Court of Claims (Skin 38, Roll xvi. of Enrolments of Certificates of Adventurers, Soldiers, &c., under the Act of Settlement, Record Office, Dublin); pp. 416, 343, 332, 118, of Appx. Fifteenth Report Irish Record Comn., vol. iii.); (p. 278, vol. ii., Report of Irish Record Comn., Vol. of Schedules, Act of Settlement, R.O., D.).

He had always been a Protestant, but the Cromwellians took Ballytarsny, Kilmihill, Bollane, Terrantassiny from him as a Royalist, but he got a decree from the Cromwellian Court of Claims for the half ploughland of Boltane and (illegible), the land of Kilmihill, the house and gardens in Buttevant and plot of land there called Larg?; the town and lands of Kilnessin (?Kilursin), the land of Ballyhimock, Ballintarsney, Ballytolosy, Ballinemony, Keatingstown, the three-quarters of a ploughland of Lisgriffin, the ploughland of Curraghglass, the half ploughland of (?) Tarrant, half ploughland of Killyhornan (?Killyburnan), and the town and lands of Ballymacmurrough; in consequence of which he obtained possession of all of them except the half ploughland of Ballytrasney, the quarter ploughland of Boltane and Tarranvassiny, the one-sixth ploughland of Kilmihill, which he claimed after the Restoration, as an Innocent Protestant.

He exhibited his claims on 10th June, 13 Chas. II., and got his decree as an Innocent Protestant on Wednesday, 29 April, 15 Chas. II., entitling him to 200 acres in fee in the Co. Cork (Skin 74 of Roll IV. of Certificates of Innocents, R.O., D.); (p. 52 of Nineteenth Report of Dept. Keeper of Public Records, Ireland); (p. 684, 670, 653, 531 of Appendix to Fifteenth Report of Record Commission of Ireland).

He had, however, to content himself with a mortgage for £60 on Kilmichael, which was granted in fee to Col. John Gifford (pages 66, 284, 415, 416, of Appendix to Twenty-fifth Report of Record Comn. of Ireland).

On 22nd April, 1628, he had bought for £60, from Dominick Tirrey, of Ballinepark (or Ballinasperry?), Co. Cork, gent, the one-sixth part of a ploughland called Kilmihill.

On 22nd March, 1631, he bought, for £40, from Peter Lombard, of Buttevant, in Co. Cork, gent, and David Kieyse, of Cork, merchant, the half ploughland of Boltane and Terrantassiney, in Co. Cork (iv., 74, Innocents).

In 1632, he had bought, for £60, from John Barry, son of Philip Fitz-John Barry, and Nicholas Lombard, and Wm. Fitz-Gerald Barry, the lands of West Drinagh.

In 1632, he bought, for £100, from Owen McDonogh Callaghan, the lands of Ballymacmurrogh (xvi., 38, Adventurers, &c.).

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In 1635, he bought, for £200, from Redmond Roche, the lands of Kilbyrne.

In every case the seller reserved the right to redeem the land by repaying the purchase money.

Altogether William Grove appears to have paid £1,060 on mortgages, a large sum of money in those times.

The lands granted to Major Ion Grove under the aforementioned arrangement was as follows:—West Drinagh, alias Kilursin, half ploughland, 100 acres, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, Co. Cork; Ballyhymock, 419 acres; Keatingstown, 224a. 1r. 20p.; Ballynemonyroe, alias Ballynumare, 255a. 2r.; Ballytotosy, alias Ballytantasey, 43 acres; Ballytrasna, 86 acres; Kilbyrne, alias Kilbirne, 146 acres, barony of Fermoy, same county; Ballymacmurrough, 1 plow., 213a. 3r. 8p., barony of Duhallow, same county. Total quantity, 1,487a. 3r. 20p. (2,409a. 2r. 31p. statute). Total rent, £22 11s. 10¾d. Date, 1st February, 19 Chas. II. Enrolled 17th January, 1667.

Ordnance Survey of Ireland (Inquisitions, vol. iv., p. 85), Ballyhemock, 6 September, 1631, William Grove is mentioned as a mortgagee.

The first member of this branch of the Grove family that settled in the Co. Cork appears to have been Ion Grove, of Hendon, Middlesex. He resided at Cahirduggan Castle in 1603.

He was probably connected with the Grove family of Wiltshire, as James Grove, of Ballyhimock, in making his will, in 1773, used a seal with the same crest and arms as are borne by that family, viz., Crest, a talbot dog, statant; Arms, Erm, on a chevron, three escallops.

Ion Grove had a son, William, afore-mentioned, whose son, Major Ion Grove was the '49 Royalist officer, and lived at Lisgriffin Castle, near Buttevant (it still stands 1906).

The Major had an only brother, John, to whom he made a gift of the lands of Kilbyrne by deed. James White, junior, of Dromanagh, Co. Waterford (so described in his marriage licence bond), married, in 1694, John's only child, Grace. Their descendants still possess Kilbyrne (1906).

The Major's great-grandson, Robert, of Ballyhemock, m. 1741, Mary, dau. of Richard Ryland, of Dungarvan, and had an only child, Mary, of Ballyhemock, who maried, 8 February, 1766, Viscount Glerawly, afterwards created Earl of Annesley (1781). There was no issue by this marriage.

She left the Grove property to her husband's nephew, Lieut.-General the Honorable Arthur Annesley. He changed the name from Ballyhemock to Annesgrove.

LINEAGE.

(From Burke's *Peerage*, 1903, under "Annesley," with a few additions).

Hon. Arthur Annesley, Lieut.-Gen. in the army, b. 21 November, 1774, third son of Richard, second Earl Annesley, assumed the name of "Grove" before Annesley; m. 30 January, 1815, Elizabeth, only child (by his wife, Lady Charlotte Browne, dau. of Peter, second Earl of Altamount, and sister of John Denis, first Marquess of Sligo) of John Mahon, Esq., of Besborough, Tipperary (brother of Sir Ross Mahon, Bart., of Castlefin), and d. 7 November, 1849, having had by her (who d. 26 February, 1863):

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ANNESGROVE HOUSE.
From left bank of River Awbeg.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1906.*)

ANNESGROVE HOUSE—THE WESTERN ENTRANCE GATE.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1905.*)

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1. Richard Grove, of Annesgrove, b. 2 December, 1815; J.P. Co. Cork; m. 1878, Sarah Augusta Ruth, dau. of Rev. Canon John A. Bolster, M.A., Prebendary of Cork. He died 1892, leaving:
   a. Richard Arthur Grove, now of Annesgrove, b. 20 June, 1879.
   b. William John Grove, b. and d. 7 May, 1881.
   c. Warden Beresford, b. 15 June, 1882, Lieut. 3rd Batt. E. Kent Regt. (Militia).
2. John Charles Grove, of Ballykeating, Rockmills, Co. Cork, b. 28 October, 1819; m. 1870, Miss Belinda Murphy; died at Mitchelstown 1904; and has issue:
   a. John, b. 1871. a. Charlotte. b. Elizabeth.
3. Arthur FitzArthur Grove, b. 19 June, 1822, d. unm.
4. William Grove, Capt. 6th Foot, b. 12 Feb., 1826; m. 8 March, 1866, Eliza, second dau of J. Taylor, Esq., of Good Hope, Jamaica, and d. 6 April, 1873, s.p.
5. Henry Robert Grove, late County Insp. R.I.C. (Highthorn, Kingstown, Dublin), b. 22 April, 1831; m. 20 Nov., 1862, Kathleen Letitia, only dau. of Benjamin Tilly, and has issue:
   a. Arthur Geoffrey Grove, Sub-Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary (Wayside, Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow), b. 24 June, 1867, m. 22 June, 1898, Mary Edith, dau. of William J. Roe, of Kingstown, Co. Dublin, and has issue:
      Stella Edith, b. 23 October, 1899.
   b. Vivian Warden Grove, b. 10 October, 1871; d. 27 Dec., 1895.
   a. Ethel Dawson, m. 6 April, 1899, F. W. Westray, and has issue.
   b. Violet Mabel.
6. Warden Francis, b. 27 July, 1836; m. 20 July, 1870, Anne Letitia, dau. of George Stawell, Esq., of Crobeg, and d.s.p. 19 Sept., 1875.

1. Mary Grove, m. 21 April, 1855, Capt. Warden Hatton Flood, late of the 51st Regt., who d. 1882. She d. 11 September, 1889, leaving issue.
2. Charlotte Elizabeth Grove, m. 20 August, 1840, Loftus Henry Bland, Esq., Q.C., of Blandsfort, Queen's County, M.P. for the King's County, and d. in 1842, leaving issue.
3. Georgiana Grove, m. 20 August, 1840, Geo. White West, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of Ardenode, Co. Kildare, J.P., who d. 1869, leaving issue..
4. Elizabeth Grove.
5. Fanny Fitz-Lawrence Grove, m. October, 1850, George Montgomery Vaughan, Esq., of Quilly, Co. Down. She d. 17 September, 1871, leaving issue.
6. Louisa Augusta Grove, m. 6th September, 1871, Rev. William J. Thornhill, Rector of Rathcoole, and Prebendary and Canon of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, who d.s.p. 7 July, 1888.
7. Margaret Browne Grove, m. 1 October, 1868, Rev. S. B. G. Young, M.A., Rector of Wallstown, Co. Cork. He d.s.p. 1877.
8. Catherine Grove, m. 20 January, 1863, Lieut.-Col. Henry Albert Platt, Esq., Lieut. 10th Regt., youngest son of Samuel Platt, Esq., and nephew of Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, Knt., one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. He d. 28 August, 1888, leaving issue.

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Arms—Paley of six ar. and az, a bend gu.

Crest—A Moor's head in profile, couped at the shoulders, ppr., wreathed about the temples ar. and az.

Motto—Virtutis Amore.

Seat—Anne's Grove, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.

General Grove-Annesley, of Annesgrove, was High Sheriff for County Cork in 1843 (Smith, vol. i., p. 465).

On map, page 123 (T.S.R., 1777) — Groves, Esq., is shown as living at Annesgrove.

(Smith, page 343). As the river (Awbeg) winds towards the south, stands Ballyhemock, the seat of Robert Grove, Esq., with good improvements, on the north side. Near this gentleman's house, as they were digging the foundations of a barn, several gigantic human bones, and in particular a great skull, were discovered; but by the negligence and incuriosity of the workmen, they were thrown into the rubbish and not preserved (1750).

Circa 1790, Mr. Denroche lived here.

Circa 1800, Sir Broderick Chinnery lived here.

In 1814, William Connor, Esq., lived at Annesgrove; and the post town was, as now, Castletownroche.

(Under "Castletownroche," Lewis) it is stated: Limestone is found in great abundance and of excellent quality, and is extensively quarried, both for building and burning into lime; and the clay for bricks is found on the banks of the river, on the estate of Annesgrove.

Annesgrove, the elegant seat of Lieut.-General the Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley, is a handsome mansion, recently built by the proprietor, on the verge of a precipitous cliff rising from the river Awbeg, which flows through the demesne.

The grounds are laid out with great taste, and surrounded by thriving plantations (1837).

(*Journal*, p. 63, 1897). The following were J.P's for Co. Cork—Ion Grove, 8 June, 1722; Marmaduke Grove, 22 March, 1741.; Robert Grove, 15 November, 1742; James Marmaduke Grove, 15 November, 1742.

The Grove and Grove-Annesley family vault is in Castletownroche churchyard. There is no inscription on the slab, which is on the footpath on the south side of the church. The vault goes under the church. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, adds: "General Annesley was buried in this vault, but Messrs. Richard and FitzArthur are interred in a prehistoric burial ground in the demesne of Annesgrove, quite close to a cromlech."

He also writes: "In or about the year 1823 two outlaws were pursued by George Bond Low, aided by a number of police and soldiers, and one of the two, named John Magner, was shot dead in one of the fields near the present farmyard at Annesgrove. Magner and his companion, Charles Daly, were asleep in a barn at Ballywalter. The owner, who was named Blake, arose early to see after a mare which was on the point of foaling. He saw the military approaching the place, and ran back to give word to the outlaws, who only had time to grasp their arms and ammunition and rush out, half dressed. The military and police gave chase; the outlaws faced through Ballywalter demesne, and crossed the river Awbeg to Annesgrove. In doing so Daly wet his powder, and his firearms became useless. Low, who was on horseback, rode ahead of

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his party, and approached Magner, who fired at him, and the slugs pierced the mare's neck. Low jumped off, and taking deliberate aim, shot Magner fatally. He was then about one hundred yards from him. Low now waited until his party came up. This delay gave Daly a chance of gaining ground. He passed by a Protestant farmer's place, named Atkins, who lived at Kilquane. He implored Atkins not to inform on him. Atkins promised he would not, and he kept his word. Daly rushed into a labourer's cottage, at the top of Monanimy. I had this from a man who was present, but who was then only a child. He asked was there any weapon there he could defend himself with, as he wanted to sell his life as dearly as possible. The cottager said he had none but a hay-fork, which Daly seized, but the cottager told him to put it by and take his coat, and he would take off his shoes and wear a flannel vest, like Daly's, and run in an opposite direction.

"Low and his forces pursued the cottager, and when they overtook him they found they had the wrong man.

"This ruse saved Daly's life, as he shortly afterwards escaped to America. In the pursuit on the day of Magner's death, when Daly reached Ballygriffin, a bloodhound was on his trail, and he evaded it by lying inside some sheep which a woman was milking in the eye of a limekiln.

"In or about the years 1821-22, some farmers who lived on Ballyhimmock were threatened with eviction, their tenure having expired. A small mill-holder lived close by, named Charles Hennessy, commonly known as "Cormac Nick." He was suspected of being a bidder for the lands, or, as he would be termed in Land League days, "a land grabber." One night two parties came to wreak vengeance on him, one came from over the Blackwater, the other from the Graigue district. The Blackwater party had set fire to the mill and house of Hennessy, and would have burned himself and his family to death, but the Graigue party rescued him. He swore an information against the tenants. He said he recognised their voices, and aided by a common informer, named Dunden, three of the tenants were, at their trial, sentenced to death, and the fourth was sent to penal servitude on a hulk which lay in Cork harbour. A father and son, named Linehan, were hanged, and a young man named Sullivan, the latter remarkable for his beauty. The name of the man sent to the hulk was Denis Sheehan. He was released afterwards, and I knew him well. My mother saw the bodies of the executed men, who were brought back from Cork for interment. None of the parties hanged or punished were present at the burning of Hennessy's house and mill. They lost their lands and lives through no fault of theirs. Alas!"

"For a century or perhaps more there is a tradition that treasure is deposited in a plot designated the 'Hopyard,' adjoining the garden at Annesgrove. Several parties, on the advice of dreamers, have stealthily dug deep pits in the night, in hopes of finding the hidden booty, but, so far, it appears, without success, as it is so sedulously guarded by the ghost of Sheuvaneen Mescal, who was bound on oath to mind it, and then murdered. About eighty years ago a gang from Castletownroche, well primed with whiskey, armed with spade, shovel and pickaxe, made a great excavation. At first they were scared by the bellowing of a bull, but on touching a flagstone, which probably covered the shining metal,

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a flash of lightning, followed by a loud peal of thunder, aroused the diggers, and lo! with a drawn sword, and with a fiery gleam in her eyes, appeared the custodian of the treasure. A stampede suddenly took place, and a race for life into Castletownroche. It however cost the leader of the party his life; his name was Smith.

"About eight years ago a native of Castletownroche, residing in London, dreamt three nights in succession that a great quantity of gold was buried in the Hopyard. He came across from London, and asked the late Mr. Annesley for permission to make the search, undertaking to deal very liberally with him on finding the precious metal. Mr. Annesley gave consent, and for several weeks the London Irishman, assisted by a boy, worked hard in making excavations, but I have not heard they received any reward for their toil. The late Mr. Annesley told me the tradition about the treasure was that a Spanish merchant came on a visit to the then owner of Ballynamuck. He was being conducted to Cork on a car by a guard, who murdered him. He had a large brass-bound trunk, which, tradition has it, they buried, after murdering a female servant, Sheuvaneen Mescal, whom they met in the Hopyard, before returning to the mansion. It was supposed to be filled with gold and precious stones. The perpetrators were arrested and hanged, and no one was left to point out where the spoil was hidden."

The late Mr. Richard Grove Annesley, of Annesgrove, kept a pack of harriers, and had a stud of racehorses. His eldest son, Mr. Richard Grove Annesley, now of Annesgrove, also keeps a pack, the "Funcheon Vale Harriers."

(For Grove, see Cahirduggan Castle, Kilbyrne, Kilmacome, Lisgriffin Castle).

Another version of the search for the hidden treasure at Annesgrove has been sent me, as follows: "A long time ago a gentleman lived at Ballyhemock (Annesgrove). He had a faithful and confidential servant. This gentleman was summoned to the wars, and being possessed of great wealth, including silver plate, &c., he was naturally anxious, before leaving home, that all this valuable property should be put in such a hiding place that it would be forthcoming on his return.

"The story is as follows: The gentleman collected all his plate, &c., placed it in a strong box well bound with iron. When satisfied that the box was secure, he called his servant and told her what the box contained. They then took it to the Hopyard (well known still in the neighbourhood). A deep hole was dug in the ground, but before putting down the box he commanded the servant to kneel down and swear that, dead or alive, she would guard it. She swore to watch over the treasure. Immediately she did so, he drew his sword and cut her head off. Next day he departed to join his regiment on active service. He never returned.

"Some time after the above events, the people of the locality, knowing that this large quantity of plate was buried in the Hopyard, began to talk about the matter, and a party headed by a daring young man, named Smith, proceeded to the Hopyard one night to dig for it.

"They got to the exact spot where the box had been buried, but before starting their excavations one of the party produced a bottle of holy water and sprinkled it around, making a complete circle, so that the party were inside the ring. When all arrangements were complete they commenced to dig. After hard work, one of the party struck the

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iron chest with his spade; this produced flashes of lightning, in the midst of which the gentleman's servant made her appearance. At the same time a storm arose all over the demesne, and the tree-tops actually touched the earth. Little wonder that the band of workmen lost their heads. They turned and ran for Castletownroche as fast as their legs could carry them. But not so with Smith, their leader. Being a man of extraordinary courage and nerve, he stood his ground and prepared to make battle with this 'spirit.' He drew his sword and stepped outside the circle of holy water. Then the real fight commenced. The spirit commenced pressing him back step by step to the gates of the demesne. Smith kept facing her all the time. Step by step she pressed him to Castletownroche. At last he reached his own door, and turning round to open it, the spirit got her opportunity of striking him as his hand was on the latch. She gave him such a blow on the back of the head that he was sent headforemost on to the kitchen floor. Smith was put to bed, attended to in every way by his family, but he never regained his strength or courage. Day by day the constitution once so robust showed signs of gradual decay, and in a few months poor Smith's body was placed in the churchyard at Castletownroche."

This great tragedy caused a terror amongst the people living at Annesgrove, and they shunned the Hopyard for some years.

After a time a few half-hearted attempts were made to recover the box, but in each case the parties dispersed after digging a few sods. The least sound, even the rustling of a branch, being magnified into some awful spirit. Very little attention was paid to these attempts by the people living in the locality, as they were got up by men who were not of the proper mettle.

The following is related by a man who took part in a subsequent effort to capture the box:—

"A party of ten or twelve respectable men set forth from Castletownroche after nightfall, having everything arranged to a nicety for the recovery of the plate They all vowed not to return without it.

"On arriving at the Hopyard they set to work in a very determined manner, and after an hour's hard digging they were delighted to find they had reached the old box sooner than they expected. Excitement was at its heighest, the treasure so long looked for was almost lifted from its resting-place, but, as before, the inevitable 'spirit' awoke to her promise.

"She cast lightning around the place, the trees, as on former occasions, swept the ground. The party were obliged to flee, leaving the chest behind for ever as far as they were concerned."

This short account was recited to me about twenty years ago by an old man, who was at that time 86 to 88 years of age. As before-mentioned, he took part in this endeavour to get the box. He was a young man at the time of the attempt, about twenty-two years old probably.

This will give an idea of the year in which the event took place.

Within the last ten years another trial was made by a party headed by a returned American, who had been employed at Annesgrove some years before.

It seems that the thought of all this wealth lying concealed in the Hopyard at Annesgrove worried him so much while in America that at last, after months of dreaming about the treasure, and where it was

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buried, he decided on coming home to search for it; and when obtained, to settle down comfortably in his own birth-place for the remainder of his life.

He got some young men from the neighbourhood to join, but after several efforts they found they could not locate the exact spot, owing to the alterations that had been made at Annesgrove since the last attempt to gain the booty.

The garden now covers the identical spot in the Hopyard where the box was hidden, and it is unlikely that the box of plate will ever be discovered.

Extract from the *Book of Survey and Distribution* (P.R.O.D.), circa 1657:—"Ballihemock. The proprietor was Lord Roche. It was claimed by William Grove, an English Protestant. Acreage, 419 acres. It was granted to John Grove" (Major Ion Grove, J. G. W., Col.)

Extract from the *Field Book,* Ordnance Office, Dublin:—"1839. Annesgrove is the property of the Hon. General Annesley, who holds it under a deed for ever. The land is of good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. There is nearly the half of this townland taken up with the demesne of General Annesley. It pays Co. Cess, £11 18s. 7d. yearly."

"Ballyhemock, 1839. Town of young James (O'Donovan). Is the property of the Hon. General Annesley, who holds it under a deed for ever. The land is of good quality, and in an excellent state of culture. Houses and roads are in good repair. It pays Co. Cess, £33 10s. 10d. yearly."

Anneville.

Sheet , six-inch O. S., and Sheet one-inch O. S.

In 1814, Atwell Wood, Esq., lived here. The post town was Doneraile (D. N. P.)

Note.—I cannot identify this place.—J. G. W., Col.

Ashgrove.

Sheet , six-inch O.S., and Sheet , one inch O. S.

In 1814 this place was unoccupied. The post town was Mallow (D. N. P.)

Note.—I cannot ascertain the position of this place.—J. G. W., Col.

Ardelly.

Sheet 18, six-inch O. S., and Sheet 165, one-inch O. S.

Not shown on the Survey. It is in the parish of Doneraile, barony of Fermoy. It lies near Skahanagh and Donnybrook.

Ardelly is from the Irish Ard Ailigh, "height of the stone fort or cliff" (Lynch).

James White, Esq., of Kilbyrne, who died 16 November, 1780, and who was buried in Doneraile parish churchyard, left Ardelly, with other lands, to his eldest son, Capt. John Grove White.

In 1801, Robert Crone, of the Doneraile Yeomanry, lived here.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes: "Francis Evans, Esq., B.L., of Newtown, Doneraile, converted a quarry at Skahanagh into an ornamental ground. He planted it with rare conifers, collected

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some curious rockery stones, and by turning on a stream of water formed a very pretty cascade, 1880 to 1893, when he sold his interest in the place to a farmer named Hunt."

The farm on which Mr. Evans made his cascade was originally on the Carker estate. It was sold by Mr. Nicholas Greene Evans, of Carker, to Mr. William Hill, of Donnybrook, who sold it to Lord Doneraile.

(For Evans, see Carker, Newtown and Old Town).

(For Crone, see Byblox).

Ardelly, part of Ballinree and Skehanaghbeg, were part of the Carkermore property, which was purchased from the Courthorps by an ancestor of Capt. Evans (of Carker) in the seventeenth century; they were held by James White, Esq., of Kilburne (Kilbyrne), under a lease for ever (he was born 1728, and died 1780). Charles Tuckey White, barrister-at-law, second son of James Grove White, Esq., of Kilbyrne, farmed these lands about 1853 to 1860. He lived at Ballyshara, renting the dwelling-house only from J. W. Evans, Esq., of Carker. He then let Ballinree to a Mr. Cornish, retaining "Ardelly," which he afterwards let to a Mr. Dormer, who then lived at Ballyshara.

Dormer gave the farm to a man named Fitzgerald, who sold his interest to the present tenant, Mr. John Heaphy.

Capt. Evans never heard of a fort there, nor is there, as far as he knows, any remains of one. It joins Ballyshara.

Ardskeagh Castle, Parish, Etc.

Sheet 8, six-inch O. S., and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Lewis states that it is a parish in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons, Co. Cork, two miles south by east of Charleville.

It comprises 1,993½ statute acres, as applotted by the county cess, and valued at £1,420 per annum.

The glebe, near the site of the old church (some remains of which still exist in the burial-ground) comprises four acres.

In the *Field Book* (1840), Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin, Ardskeagh is stated to be Irish for "hill of the briers or white thorns."

Joyce states it means "bushy height."

Ardskeagh Parish (R.C.)

Brady, vol. ii., p. 26, 1863:—"1291. Ecca de Ferskith unde decia di mr" (Tax. P. Nic.).

Lewis, under Ardskeagh, 1837, writes: "In the R.C. divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Charleville, but chiefly in that of Ballyhea. A school is held in the old chapel at Newtown. The parish is also called Ardskreagh."

A gentleman kindly visited the old ruined church of Ardskeagh in the spring of 1905 for me, and writes: "Local tradition has preserved very little indeed with regard to the history of Ardskeagh. An entry in an old Baptismal Register of Ballyhay observes that the church or Ardskeagh was dedicated to St. Michael. I find nothing to confirm the statement made by Reeves, that Ardskeagh was so-called from St. Sciath, virgin. So far back as 1591 the church of Ardskeagh is described as a 'locus desertus'; the remark or description applies with much greater force at present. There is hardly a vestige of any enclosure around

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where the building stood. Unlike so many other places of its kind, it has ceased to be used as a burial ground, owing, no doubt, to its unprotected condition. The fragments of the ancient church that remain are sufficient to show that it must have been of great architectural beauty; but these are rapidly crumbling away, and it is principally from the exquisitely chiselled stones, that evidently formed part of a perfect arch, that one can form an idea of the character and style of the building. The school-chapel referred to by Lewis has disappeared, and was replaced by the present chapel of Ballyhea, half a mile distant. New schools were erected on the grounds of the old school-chapel."

Ardskeagh Parish (Church of Ireland).

(Brady, vol. ii., p. 26, 1863):—

1580. Feb. 6. Mauricius O Hwohwyn, Vicar. (D. R.)

I give this collation at length: "Vicaria de ffartskyeh, als. de Ardskyeh, et vicaria de Cloncoarreth clonen, dioc. collate sunt, unione facta, dno Mauricio O Hwohwyn, presbitero limeriken, dioc. vi. february, 1580. Sigillum capitulare. . . . est appositum huic unioni per Phil. Gold., Registrarium." (First Book of Cork Registry).

1591. "E. de feartskeith locus est desertus." (R.V., R.I.A.)

1615. Thomas Holford, Vicar. "Ardskeagh. Rectoria impropriata, Cormack McDonogh McCarty est firmarius. Vicar, Thomas Holford, minister legens, residens et inservicus curœ. Valor, 50 s. Ecclesia et cancella ruinantur." (R. V. 1615).

In 1637 Holford was Treasurer of Cloyne, q.v.

1634. Roger Donegane appears as V. Ardskeagh. "E. de ffartskeigh spectat ad Abb. de Mora. Valit, 8 li. Cormack Donogh Carty est Impropriator. Vicarius, Roger Donegane. Valit, 8 li. per annum. (R.V. 1634).

Donegane does not appear elsewhere.

16—? Richard German, or Jermyn, V. Ardskeagh. He was also V. Rahan, q.v.

1661 to 1665. "Vicaria de Ardskeagh vacat." E. de Ardskeagh in 1661 "spectat ad Cormucke McDonogh." (V. B.

1667. July 6. David Elliott, per mortem Richardi Jermin, V. Ardsskeagh, Raghine et Carrigamleary. (V.B. 1669).

In 1682 Elliott became P. Ballyhooley, q.v.

1668. E. de Ardskeagh, spectat ad Christchurch, Dublin. In 1672 Rectoria ad spectat ad Vicar (V.B.).

1673. "The rectory of Ardskeagh, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropriator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. David Elliott, incumbent" (Smith, vol. i., p. 127).

1683. June 6. John Burdett, A.M. (vice Elliott, resigned), R. V. Arsdkeagh and Carrigamleary (D.R.).

John Burdett (second son of Samuel Burdett, esq., of Lismolin, Co. Tipperary) was born in Dublin, and when sixteen years old entered T.C.D. as Pensioner on 10th March, 1674, and graduated A.M. in 1683. On 5th June, 1683, he was licensed to the curacy of Charleville, and Ballintemple, Kilbolane, Shandrum, and Ballyhay. From 1683 to 1685 he was V. Carrigamleary; from 1683 to 1691 (?) R. V. Ardskeagh; from 1687 to 1692 P. Ballycahane, Limerick; and from 1691 to his death in 1726 Dean

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RUINS OF ARDSKEAGH CHURCH.
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of Clonfert and P. Tipper, St. Patrick's, Dublin. He was also, from 1696 to 1726, V. Clane, Mainham, and Clonshamboe, in Kildare diocese. Dean Burdett was first cousin to Sir Thomas Burdett, of Dunmore, Co. Carlow (vide Weldons, Baronets, in *Burke's Baronetage*). He (the Dean) married, in 1682, Jane Evatt (Cloyne Mar. Bonds). He also married Margaret, dau. of Sir John Cole, Baronet, of Newland, Co. Dublin, and by her had issue. He was ancestor of the Burdetts of Ballymany, Co. Kildare, and of the Burdetts of Hunstanton, King's County, vide *Burke's Landed Gentry*.

1691 (?) to 1706. Mr. Matthew Jones (P. Donoghmore, q.v.) is R. V. Ardskeagh.

1694. "R. and V. Ardskeagh. Val., £5 10s. Mr. Matthew Jones, Rector et Vicar, curœ animarum in Youghall incumbit. Dominus Epus patronus. Nulla ecclesia. Mr. Jones' livings not contiguous" (Palliser).

1706. January 25. William Tennison, A.M., R. and V. Ardskeagh, and V. Ballyclogh; and on 19 Feb., 1706, Preb. Kilmaclenine (F.F.) In 1712 he became R. V. Macroom, q.v.

1714. March 11. William Hadlock, R. V. Ardskeagh and V. Carrigamleary (D.R.) He was also R. Knocktemple, q.v.

1719. November 24. Jonathan Bruce, R. V. Ardskeagh, per mortem Hadlock (D.R.) Bruce was also P. Ballyhay, q.v.

1758. August 26. Joseph Stopford (vice Bruce, deceased), R. V. Ardskeagh; and same day P. Ballyhay, q.v.

1774. Ardskeagh, rect. and vic., in the bar. of Condon and Clangibbon. Value, £100 per annum. Church in ruins. Pat., the Bishop. Glebe, 4a. or. 30p. En. Proxy, 6s. The rect. formerly belonged to the Preceptory of Mourne, and is subject to 7s. per annum Crown rent. Incumbent, Joseph Stopford, A.M. (Hingston).

1801. July 27. Henry Sandiford, A.M. (vice Stopford, deceased), R. V. Ardskeagh; and same day P. Ballyhay, q.v.

1826. August 7. William Welland (vice Sandiford, deceased), R. V. Ardskeagh, now disunited from Ballyhay (D.R.). Welland was also P. Killenemor, q.v.

1830. August 11. Richard Hastings Graves (vice Welland, resigned), R. V. Ardskeagh (D.R.). In 1832 he became P. Brigowne, q.v. 1830, Protestant population, 0.

1832. August 16. Robert Scott (vice Graves, promoted), R. and V. Ardskeagh (D.R.) He became, in 1833, V. Clondulane, q.v. 1834. Ardskeagh, a vicarage, with cure, 1½ Irish miles long by ¾ broad, containing 1,993 acres. Gross population, 302. Tithe composition, £88 11s. 9d. 6a. 1r. 36¾p. of glebe, valued at £12 6s. 8d. Subject to visitation fees and diocesan schoolmaster, £1 8s. 8d. No glebe house. No church. The benefice is a rectory. The appointment of a clerk to this benefice has been suspended, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act (Parl. Rep.), 1860. "Ardskeagh was so called from St. Sciath, virgin. The west gable of the ancient church is still standing, with a very beautiful round-headed doorway" (Reeves).

There do not appear to be any Parochial Records of this parish now existing.

Fiants of Queen Elizabeth.

2,873 (2,523). Lease (under commission, 6 Aug., xvii.) to Edm. fitz John Oge Gibbon fitz Geralde, gent., of several lands, amongst which

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was the chief rent out of (John Fitzgeralde's) lands in Ardskeighe, possessions of John Oge fitz John Gibbon fitz Geralde, called the White Knight, lately attainted of high treason, &c., &c.

5,517 (6,334). Grant to Edmund Fitz-Gibbon, esq., called the White Knight, of large estates, amongst which was the chief rent out of the manor of Ardskethe, in the tenure of John FitzGerralde, esq. (26s. 8d.), &c., &c. All the possessions of the late John Oge fitz John Gibbon de Gerrald, the White Knight, attainted, &c., &c., 1590.

6,486 (5,310). Pardon to Morris fitz John Gibbon, of Ardskie, and others, 1601.

6,566 (5,262). Pardon to John fitz Gerrald McShane, of Ardskeagh.

(The unpublished Geraldine Documents, "The White Knight," p. 14): David, the second son of Sir Maurice (the first "White Knight," and who fought at Halidon Hill, A.D. 1333) was settled in the lands of Ardskeagh. This David assumed the title of White Knight, and seized on the estates in the absence of his elder brother (Cotter MS.).

(Page 47): There are two townlands of the name of Ardskeagh in the County Cork—one in the parish of Ardskeagh, barony of Fermoy; the other in the parish of Buttevant, barony of Orrery and Kilmore. The former is the place referred to in the text. The old name was Fert-Sceithe, "the grave of Sciath," so-called from a female saint named Sciath, who founded a church there (*Martyr. of Donegal,* at 6th Sept.). By inquisition taken at Mallow, 24th April, third James I., it was found that John Oge, the White Knight, at the time of his death, in 1569, was seised of the castle, town, and lands of Ardskeagh, containing three ploughlands, under the denominations of the castle ploughland, Garryanriddry and Ballinlopp, Ballineboly and Rathglassane; but by what title the jurors knew not.

It was found also that Edmond, his son, White Knight, was seised of the same premises on the 13th February in the same year, 1605, but by what title other than as a son and heir to his said father, they (the jurors) knew not. The jurors further found "that Gerald FitzJohn, gent., hath made his clayme before them to the said castle and lands of Ardskeagh aforesaid, as his inheritance, as he alleageth," and that the White Knights paid chiefly to the Lords Roche, of Fermoy, for Ardskeagh. Regarding the identity of Ardskeagh with the Fert-Sceithe of the *Mart. of Donegal,* the jurors declared that "Edmond Fitz-john Oge FitzGibbon, alias the White Knight that now is, did procure before them an old Record under the seal, as it seemed unto them, of Gerald Bryt, deputy to Walter Every, sometime escheator of . . . Cork and Limerick, bearing date the 20th day of Sept., in the 22nd year of the reign of Richard II., late King of England, &c., whereby, amongst other things, it appeared unto them that of the mannor of Fersketh, with the appurtenances, one Patrick then died seised; and that the said Patrick then held the same mannor of William McCogan, as of his mannor of Coggan-Rath (Charleville) . . . and it seemeth unto them that the said mannor of Fersketh should be the very castle and lands which are above-mentioned by the name of Ardskeagh.

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: "Ardskeagh, as it stands, means 'height of Sciath,' but probably 'ard' is from Feart by the falling away of the initial letter, and the change of the final letter to d. Feart Sceithe, the old name of Ardskeagh, appears to mean 'grave of Sciath,' which name

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here most likely means shield, and is, I suppose, cognate with Latin scutum. According to Dr. Joyce, in his *Irish Names of Places,* the word sciath is still applied in Munster to a shallow, oblong ozier basket for carrying, holding, and washing potatoes. In the *Life of St. Mochuda or Carthach,* of Lismore, it is stated that the name of the plain of Lismore was Magh Sceithe, or 'plain of the shield,' which most likely has reference to the shape of the Round Hill, on which was the fort named Dun Sginne. Sciath is mentioned in the *Calendar of Oengus* at September 6th:

"Luscai lamacc cuilind
cain decheng atrendai
feil scethi sunt lindi
colum ruiss gil glandai."

'With MacCuilinn of Lusk a fair pair of champions divides (this day) the feast of Sciath; here we have: Colomb of fair Ross Glandae.' In *Notes from the Lebar Brecc* we read: 'A pair of champions,' i.e., Sciath and Colomb of Ross. They divide, i.e., they share in the feast of Sciath in Muscraige-tri-maige in Munster. Of fair Ross Glandae, i.e., Ross Glanda was formerly the name of the stead, i.e., Glan ('pure'), the name of the well that is there, and Domnach Mor, its name to-day, since Patrick sent Colomb Croxaire of Ross Giallan in Ui Liathan in Munster, or Colomb of Domnach Maige Imchlair in Tyrone; and Glan is the name of a well that is in the stead."

"Canon O'Hanlon (*Lives of Irish Saints,* vol. i., pp. 20, 21) says that this parish was named Ardskagh in 1615; that in *Martyrology of Tallagh,* at 1st day of January, Scethe, a virgin, from Fert Sceithe, is mentioned; that in *Martyrology of Donegal,* at same day, is mentioned Sciath, a virgin, and daughter to Meachar, of Feart Sceithe, in Muscraighe Aeda; and that by the Calendars of Marianus and of the Four Masters the Church of Feart Sceithe is placed in Muscraighe-tri-maighe. According to Canon O'Hanlon, Ardskeagh is a small parish in that part of Fermoy barony bordering on the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, and he adds that the old Church of Fersketh (Ardskeagh) lay within the rural deanery of Muskrydonnegan; and he refers to a note communicated by Dr. Reeves in the *Topographical Poems of O'Dubhagain and O'Huidhrin,* edited by Dr. O'Donovan. Canon O'Hanlon also says that in the *Calendar of the Four Masters,* at 6th September, another festival of this saint occurs.

"In the Taxation of 1302 Ferskth is valued at 5 marks, and Baletach, or Ballyhea, is valued at 15 marks, and Rath, that is, Rath of de Cogan, or parish of Charleville, is valued at 8 marks; so we see that, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, Ballyhea was the chief church of the district.

"It will be noticed that by the old authorities Feart Sceithe is placed in two districts, Muscraighe O'h-Aedha, or Muskerry of O'Hea, and Muscraighe Tri Maighe, or Muskerry of the three plains, called also Muscraighe Ui Donnagain, or Muskerry of O'Donnagain, the name of the rural deanery in which are included the churches of Buttevant, Orrery, Ballyhea, Tullalease, &c., which now, except portion of Tullalease, are all included in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore; and to this barony should also be reckoned Ardskeagh, which, O'Hanlon, says, is in barony of Fermoy, and Lewis in barony of Condons and Clongibbons, and O'Donovan, followed by Whitley Stokes, in barony of Barrymore, while

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in the notes to "Unpublished Geraldine Documents" we are informed that there are two districts in County Cork named Ardskeagh, one in barony of Orrery and Kilmore, and the other in barony of Fermoy.

"The possession of Ardskeagh by the Barrys has not placed it in the barony of Barrymore, nor did its possession by the Roches place it in barony of Fermoy, nor did its possession by the FitzGibbons place it in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons.

"Muscraighe O'h-Aodha, also named Muscraighe Luachra, is stated by O'Donovan to be the ancient name of the district in which the Abhainn Mhor, or Blackwater, has its source; and according to O'Huidhrin, O'h-Aodha held the wide Muscraighe Luachra about the salmon-full Abhainn Mhor. Muscraighe O'h-Aodha must, however, have extended as far as Muscraighe O'Donnagain at Fert Sceithe, and hence the reason why Fert Sceithe is stated in the Calendars to be in either district. Whitley Stokes, following O'Donovan, has placed Fert Sceithe in Barrymore, but we might as well place Tullalease in Barrymore, which partly represents the ancient district of Ui Liathain, or the tribal district of Eochaid Liathan, called also Eochaid Liath. This district, according to the *Life of Declan*, formerly extended to the Nem, the old name for that portion of the Blackwater between Ballyhooley and Youghal which, I presume, is the Traigh Liathain of the *Life of Declan*. The Ui Liathain were driven from the Blackwater to the river of O'Coffey, which is stated to be the boundary between Ui Liathain and the Deise of Waterford.

"Mechar, or Meachar, appears to be an old personal name of the Muscraighe, for in Life of Patrick in *Book of Lismore* we read: 'Patrick went into Muscraige Tire baptizare et fundare fidem. Ibi invenit tres fratres, namely, Fuire, and Muinech, and Mechar, three sons of Forat, son of Connla.' The district of Muscraighe Thire was the land of O'Donghaile and O'Fuirg (Fuire) in Ormond. From Mechar, which also occurs in Lismore Life of St. Senan, has come the present surname Meagher or Maher."

Mananaan Mac Lir writes: "Ardskeagh means 'the height of Scethe or Sciath,' 'Scethe, a virgin from Fert Sceithe,' is found in the *Martyrology of Tallagh* (edited by Rev. M. Kelly, D.D., p. xi.), and the 'Life of St. Scethe, or Sciath, Virgin, and Patroness of Feart-Sceithe, now Ardskeagh, Co. Cork,' will be found in O'Hanlon's *Lives of the Irish Saints*, vol. i., pp. 20-21.

"It was at Garrane, in this parish, lived that Miss Mary FitzGibbon for whom Owen Ruadh O'Sullivan, the Irish poet, wrote his "song of Praise." The occasion of its writing was as follows: One morning the poet (who was of very intemperate habits) found himself, after his night's carouse, on the roadside there. The night was wet, and drenched and cold, he made for the nearest house where he saw (by the curling smoke from the chimney) the people were astir. This chanced to be the house of "a strong farmer," named Patrick Fitzgibbon, of Garrane. When the bedraggled visitor entered, the daughter, who chanced to be about, was shocked at his appearance. In a pitying voice she enquired what made him thus, or why he was out on such a night. Divining the cause, she told him if he came into her father's house he would not want for bed and board for the night, and not be on the roadside. In a moment she went into the dairy, where last evening's milking was "seated" on keelers, and coming back with a bowl of milk placed it on the fire. When

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boiled the poet was invited to drink it off at once. This, with the heat from the fire, re-invigorated the wretched wayfarer, and he asked for a sheet of paper and a pen. Wondering at the strange request it was complied with, and then, seated at the kitchen table, he penned "Moladh Maire ni Giobuin inghean Padraig ua Giobuin, o Goran na Ridire," i.e., "In praise of Mary Fitzgibbon, daughter to Patrick Fitzgibbon, of Goran na Ridire," i.e., "The (White) Knight's shrubbery." This poem he left under the bowl when leaving. It is in Father Dineen's edition of the *Poems of Owen Ruadh O'Sullivan,* published by the Gaelic League. The locality of Gurrane will be found on the six-inch Ordnance Survey maps of the County Cork, sheet No. 8."

Rev. J. F. Lynch adds: "The poem referred to is No. 33 in the collection of poems, and is termed "Amhran ag moladh Mhaire inghean Ridire an Duin." The Rev. P. S. Dinneen says: 'The young lady here eulogized was the daughter of the titular White Knight. The poet is careful to avoid any allusion to Mary FitzGibbon's ancestor's act of treachery towards his kinsman, the "Sugane" Earl of Desmond. The tone of the poem is distinctly high, and the metre intricate.'

"Many legends are told in Cork concerning Eoghan Ruadh O'Sullivan, his poems, and his bitter sayings."

Letter from John Percivale to his brother, Col. Clayton, 1654(-5), January 8.

In this letter he writes: "I am informed that one Quarter Master Gash has got possession of some lands of mine, of which I have a mortgage from Redmond Barry, of Lisgriffin, called Tullagh Boolihillay and Ardskeage. I pray you tell him so, that he may provide himself elsewhere, and not make improvements by which he would be the loser" (Egmont MSS., vol. i., p. 563).

Ardprior.

Sheet 16, six-inch O. S., and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Parish of Buttevant, barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

Ardprior, or Ardafryer (Inq. temp. Crom.), "the Prior's height or hill" (Fd. Book, 1840, Ord. Sur. Office, Dub.).

It lies four miles west of Lisgriffin Castle, and is now a townland and a well-known fox covert.

John Grigg, of Ardprior, gent., a lieutenant in the army of King William, died before May, 1693. See pedigree hereafter.

No one appears to have been living there in 1814.

(Preg. Wills of Ireland):

1811. Thomas Gregg, Cork City, gent.

(Cork M.L.B.):

Gregg, Mary, and Walter Beggs. 1744.
Grigg, Elizabeth, and David Fitz-Gerald. 1741.
,, Margery, and Anthony Fletcher. 1706.
,, Mary, and Thomas Webb. 1717.

(Cloyne M.L.B.):

Gregg, John, and Ellen Glover. 1781.
,, Mary, and William Rogers. 1769.
,, Thomas, and Elizabeth Freeman. 1775.
,, Mary, and Robert Grove White. 1799.

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Grigg, Anne, and Pierce Goold. 1721.
,, Michael, and Elizabeth Barry. 1743.
,, Richard, and Sarah Fowkes. 1773.
,, Richard and Anne Purdon. 1724.

PEDIGREE OF GREGG OF ARDPRIOR.

John Grigg, or Gregg, came to Ireland in the English army. Got a grant of lands from the State in 165—. Confirmed by the Act of Settlement. Died 16—, and was succeeded by his son:

John Grigg, of Ardprior, gent., a lieutenant in the army of King William, and died before 10 May, 1693. He married Anne, daughter to ?, 1690, and had issue:

1. Richard Grigg, of Ardprior, eldest son, died unm.
2. William Grigg, of Ardprior, heir to his brother, died unm.
3. John Grigg, of Ardprior, heir to his brothers, died Sept., 1724, at Buttevant; married to ?, and left issue:

1. Richard Grigg, of Ardprior, ob. 1739; married Ann, 1724, (M.L.B., Cloyne), daughter to Thomas Purdon, of Killpatrick, gent., and had issue:
   a. John Hall Gregg, of Ardprior, which he sold to Mr. Barnard, of Cork, ancestor of Lord Bandon, and died with issue.
   b. Elizabeth Gregg, married, March, 1741 (M.L.B., Cork and Ross), to David Fitz-Gerald, Barrister-at-Law.
   c. Mary Gregg, died unm.
2. Michael Gregg, of Castle Barry (Buttevant Castle), married Bell Barry, daughter of Capt. The Hon. Barry, of Tenniscarthy. He had two sisters, as follows:

1. Ellen Gregg, who married, 1721, Pierce Goold, Esq., of Curraghglass (M.L.B., Cloyne).
2. Margaret Gregg, who married Thos. Webb, of Buttevant, 1717 (M.L.B., Cloyne).

Michael Gregg had issue:

1. Richard Gregg, of Castlebarry and Curraghkerry, Twopot House, near Buttevant, now Fountainville. He married, 1773 (M.L.B., Cloyne), Mary (?Sarah), daughter of — Fowkes, of Cork, ob. 1816, and of whom hereafter.
2. John Gregg, of Currymount. He married, 1781 (M.L.B., Cloyne), Ellen, daughter of Philip Glover, of John's Grove. Died 1818.

1. Mary Gregg, married, 1769 (M.L.B., Cloyne), Wm. Rogers.
2. Sarah Gregg, married — Grey, Esq.
3. Dorathea Gregg, married — O'Neile, Esq.
4. Fanny Gregg, died unmarried.

Richard Gregg, the eldest son, had issue, as follows:

1. Barry Gregg, of whom hereafter.
2. William Gregg, Captain and Paymaster the 87th South Cork Light Infantry Militia, ob. 1845, without issue.
3. Michael Gregg, d. unm.

1. Mary Gregg, married, 24 April, 1799, at Buttevant Parish

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SKEHANAGH CASCADE.

ASSOLAS.

(*Photo by Rev. H. Swanzy, M.A., Rector of Castlemagner.*)

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Church, to Robert Grove White, of Doneraile, and had issue. See "Kilbyrne."

Barry Gregg, of Castleview, Buttevant, a witness to the marriage of his sister, Mary. He married, first, Eliza, daughter to Philip Glover, of Johnsgrove. Ob. 1846. He married, secondly, in 1833 (stated in a letter from Mrs. Mary White to her son, James Grove White, of Kilburne, 28 November, 1833), and had issue:

1. John Glover Gregg, Doctor of Medicine, and Surgeon of the 87th South Cork Light Infantry Militia. Ob. 19 November, 1862, unm. (?Living at Castle Kevin, Doneraile.—*Directory of Noted Places*, 1814).
2. Richard Gregg, of Oakville, or Bailyville, of whom hereafter.

1. Sarah Gregg, died 15 December, 1867. She married Thos. Banfield, gent., of Shinah, Bandon.
2. Ellen Gregg, died 31 January, 1880. She married Richard Gillman, gent., of Seaview, Kinsale.
3. Eliza Gregg, married John McFadsan, Doctor of Medicine, Buttevant.
4. Marie Gregg, di. unm.

Richard Gregg, of Oakville (also Liskelly, Buttevant, 1814), J.P. for Co. Cork. In 1893 he lived at Middleton Park, Queenstown, Co. Cork, having sold Oakville to Mr. Fitz-Patrick. He married Mary R., daughter of George Atkins, of Cork, and died 3 June, 1900, having issue:

William Gregg, Lieut.-Colonel Leicestershire Regt.; Lieut. 24 July, 1872; Capt. 5 March, 1881; Major 11 April, 1888; Lieut.-Col. 3 December, 1894.; Brevet-Col. 3 December, 1898. He married, 6 March, 1883, to Susan May, daughter of J. C. Atkins, Esq., of Carrig, Queenstown, Co. Cork, and had issue:

1. Richard George Stanhope Gregg, born 9 Dec., 1883.

1. Brilliana Mary Stanhope Gregg.

Assolas.

Sheet 23, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Assolas means "the ford of the light." A light used to be kept at fords at night time to direct travellers.

It lies three miles east of Kanturk, which is the post town (1893); parish of Castlemagner, barony of Duhallow.

In 1749 "it was inhabited by Philip Oliver, esq., and has good improvements and convenient out-offices built by the late Rev. Mr. Gore" (page 285, vol. i., Smith)

Rev. Francis Gore sold Assolas to Mr. Wrixon.

(*Journal*, p. 65, 1897). Philip Oliver, of Assolas, made a Justice of the Peace for Co. Cork, 8 June, 1752.

Henry Wrixon, Esq., of Assolas, married Anna, daughter of Wm. Mansfield, Esq., and died 1794; his son, William, married Mary, daughter of John Townsend Becher, Esq.; their eldest son, William, who assumed the name of Becher, was created a Baronet, 30th September, 1831.

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The place now (1906) belongs to Sir John Wrixon Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin.

The Bechers settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*).

In 1800, William Harris was a member of the Duhallow Hunt (Minute Book, Duhallow Hunt); also Thomas Harris.

In 1814, William Harris, Esq., lived here (D. N. P.).

Cork Almanack, 1823. William Harris, of Assolas, was a J.P.

Pigott & Co.'s Directory, 1824. Thomas Harris, of Assolas, is mentioned.

William Wrixon-Becher, Esq., D.L., lived here. He was the third son of Sir Wm. Wrixon-Becher, Bart., and his wife, Miss O'Neill, the celebrated actress.

Thomas Harris, Esq., of Bathview, Mallow, married Marianne, sister of the first Baronet (Sir Wm. Wrixon-Becher).

(Page 293, vol. ii., Smith). Some years ago a number of small urns, containing burnt human bones, were discoverel by the late Rev. Mr. Gore near Assolas, in some kerns or heaps of stones.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes: "There are some very ancient yew trees on the grounds."

In 1880, Henry Smith, ironfounder, Cork, resided here.

Page 402, vol. iii., M. D. I.). "Castlemagner Church, Co. Cork." Near the reading desk is a tablet, with the following inscription: "Under this seat lies the body of the Rev. Francis Gore, late of Assolas, who departed this life May ye 10th, 1748. He was incumbent in these parishes for 34 years, during which time he behaved himself very charitable to the poor, indulgent and agreeable to all his parishioners and neighbours. He died in ye 65th year of his age."

The will of Henry Wrixon, Esq., of Assolas, Co. Cork, 1794, is amongst the Prerogative Wills of Ireland.

The Hon. Alexis and Mrs. Roche now (1906) live at Assolas, having moved there from Old Court, Doneraile, about 25th March, 1904.

When McDonogh, prince of Duhallow, was building his castle near Kanturk (in Eliza. temp) a report was sent to Dublin that, if completed, it would be dangerous and sure to give trouble. Thereupon the Lords Justices sent down word to cease building. McDonogh's servants had reached thus far (Assolas) on their return journey from Cork when the intelligence reached them, and they there and then tilted over, or "heeled" the glass intended for the castle, which was, of course, broken into fragments, and thence the place was called Atha soluis na gloinne, i.e., "the ford of light of broken glass."—MANANAAN MAC LIR.

The *Field Book,* 1840, Ord. Sur. Off., Dub., gives the following: "Assolas, 'ford of the light' (O'Donovan). This is a large circular townland, all subdivided by wooden fences, some of them double. It contains a gentleman's seat, three Danish forts, and seven houses forming two separate habitations, and two limestone quarries and three limekilns. John Duggan, Esq., resided here."

On a bridge opposite Assolas House, which spans a stream crossing the road, is a stone let into the parapet, bearing the following inscription: "This bridge was erected by Henry Wrixon, of Assolas, Esq., in the year 1781. Executed by Richd. Stack, mason."

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Oakville House.

The Altar, Ballinaltig Beg.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, June, 1906.*)

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Bailyville or Oakville.

Sheet 7, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Parish of Cooline. Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

It is situated three miles south of Charleville, which is the post town.

Richard Gregg lived here from 1851 to 1876, when he sold his interest in July, 1870, to Mr. M. D. Fitzpatrick.

Bailyville was built by a Mr. Baily, about 1848, and his widow sold her interest to Mr. Richard Gregg.

(M. D., p. 4). Richard Gregg lived at Oakville, Charleville, in 1867.

Richard Gregg, Esq., J.P., for Co. Cork, was the son of Barry Gregg, Esq., who lived at Castleview, Buttevant (see that place). His father, Richard Gregg, Esq., lived at Curraghkerry (now Fountainville), near Two Pot House (between Mallow and Buttevant). His daughter, Mary, married Robert Grove White, of Doneraile, at Buttevant parish church, on 24th April, 1799.

The great great-grandfather of Richard Gregg, of Curraghkerry, was John Grigg, or Gregg, who came to Ireland in the English army, got a grant of lands from the State; died in the seventeenth century. His son, grandson, and great-grandson lived at Ardprior, near Lisgriffin Castle, Buttevant.

John Gregg's son was a lieutenant in the army of King William, and died before 10th May, 1693.

Richard Gregg, of Oakville, after selling the place, went to reside at Queenstown, Co. Cork. His only child is Colonel William Gregg, late commanding 2nd Battn. Leicestershire Regiment (17th).

The place was planted by Mr. Baily. The landlord is Sir F. Geary, Bart. Mr. Ds. Fitzpatrick, jun., lives at Bailyville now (1905).

(MANANAAN MAC LIR).

Ballinaltig Beg.

Sheet 26, six-inch O. S.; not shown on the one-inch.

The townland lies about three miles north-east of Castletownroche, near Lisnagourneen.

It belonged to Lord Roche, but was granted, about 1657, to Lord Kingston. It then contained 110 acres. (Sur. and Dist. Book, P.R.O., Dub.).

The Field Book of 1839 states:—"Ballinaltigbeg—'Wall's Town' (family name). The townland is the property of Lord Loyle (?Lisle), by deed for ever. It is dry, flat, and of good quality."

"Ballnaltigbeg Altar. A rock situated near the centre of Ballynaltig-beg townland, on a gentle rising ground, and about one and a half miles north of Castletownroche.

"This altar is a rock (which stands near the northern boundary of a field), on the four sides of which there are projecting parts about two feet from the ground. It is altogether a natural rock, which is said to have been formerly used as an altar, and is up to the present time held in great veneration by the inhabitants, who often come to pray at it." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

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I fear it must have lost some of the veneration claimed for it in 1839, as I found some difficulty in finding it. People living near it, whom I questioned as to its locality, had never heard of it. I fortunately met Dr. Johnson, of Lisnagourneen House, who accompanied me to the spot.

The above description from the Field Book is a very fair one as it is at present (see photo).

Dr. Johnson writes:—"The country people say there is a passage running from Corbally fox covert in the direction of the 'Altar,' that it runs right under the stone. The length would be about four hundred yards, but as no one has apparently ever explored it, it is only conjecture."

Mr. C. J. Furlong, J.P., of Richmond, Fermoy, who has interested himself in the history of the "Altar," informs me that his father bought the fee-simple of the townland of Ballinaltig Beg on the sale of Lord Lisle's property. It was for some time farmed by Mr. Thomas Furlong, a cousin, but has lately been taken up by the present owner, Mr. C. J. Furlong.

Mr. Thomas Furlong, who is now an old gentleman of eighty-nine years of age, and who lives at this place, has heard that, in the reign of King James I., when Roman Catholics were not allowed to have chapels to worship in, they used frequently to meet at the "Altar," where Mass would be celebrated.

There is a cave at Corbally fox covert, with passage running towards the Altar.

Ballinamona Castle.

Sheet 18, six-inch O. S., and Sheet 165, one-inch O. S.

It is situated on the left bank of the river Awbeg, one and a half miles west of Shanballymore, which, in 1893, was also the post town.

In 1814 Doneraile was the post town.

Ballinamona means "the town of the bog."

Ballynimoany formed part of a large grant of land from James I. to David, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy.

Pardon was granted to Dermod O'Scully and John Oge Fitz Gerrot, of Ballinamona (Fiant of Elizabeth, 6558 (5261). Lord Deputy's warrant dated 5 July, 1601.

(Gibson, pub. 1861, page 462). Extract from Lord Cork's diary:—"Nov. 30, 1616, John Nagle, of Ballinamona (with whom he had some dealing) sent me ffreze for a jerkin and breeches for my son's wearing."

"April 18, 1616. I have promised a lease of the two ploughlands of Ballynamona, parcell of Ardmoor, to Matthew Hore and John Nagle, for £36 sterling a year."

Circa 1657. Ballynamona (Templeroan Par.) Former owner, John Roche, of Ballynamona and Ballyhaurone, 246a. 3p. Granted to Colonel St. Leger, a Protestant (Sur. and Dist. Book, P.R.O., Dub.).

In 1750 it is described as the ruined castle of Ballynemony, once belonging to the Nagles. (Smith, pub. 1760, and vol. i., page 313, 1893 edition).

An Edmond Nagle was a member of the Doneraile Rangers (Volunteers) in 1782, and Garret Nagle was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry in 1796.

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BALLINAMONA CASTLE.

(Taken by Garrett Nagle, R.M., of Cloghor, 1838.)

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In 1814 Garret Nagle, Esq., lived here (*Directory of Noted Places, Ireland,* 1814).

(*Journal,* p. 204, 1893). Garret Nagle, of Ballinamona Castle, was a justice of the peace for Co. Cork, 1823.

(*Pigott's Directory*, 1824). Garrett Nagle, Esq., J.P., resided here.

Finney's Royal Cork Almanac, 1827, gives Garret Nagle, Esq., of Ballinamona Castle, as a Justice of the Peace for Co. Cork.

Amongst the Kilbyrne Papers is a letter from Garret Nagle, of Ballinamona Castle, 11 Sept., 1833, to Jas. Grove White, Esq., Parson's Green, Clogheen, Co. Tipperary.

Under "Templeroan," Lewis, 1837, gives the following:—"The river Awbeg, the scenery of which is very interesting, is at Ballynamona crossed by a neat bridge. Ballynamona, the ancient seat of Garret Nagle, Esq., is about to be rebuilt.

"The manor of Doneraile extends over the townland of Ballynamona, where a court is occasionally held for the recovery of small debts.

"Attached to the mansion of Ballynamona is the venerable ruined castle of that name, said to have been originally built by the Nagle family in the reign of King John; it now consists chiefly of a square tower, richly mantled with ivy, and forming an extremely interesting object. In the burial ground are the ivied ruins of the ancient church; it has been for centuries the burial place of the Nagle family."

(Fraser, p. 302, 1849). Ballinamona Castle, — Nagle, Esq. (built by the Nagles in the reign of King John).

The Nagle family were living here in the sixties.

In 1893 a farmer named Patrick O'Regan occupied it.

Mr. Walter B. Jones, of Doneraile, adds:—"Captain Garrett Nagle, of Ballinamona Castle, being implicated in the Pretender's rebellion of 1745, had to fly to France. During the voyage he lost all his books, jewels, and manuscripts, amongst which latter were some unpublished works of the poet Spenser, which he inherited through a great-grandmother. The Nagles, Morgans, and Sherlocks are, I believe, the only families now living who claim descent from the poet Spenser."

(*Journal,* p. 207, 1900). Rev. E. Barry, P.P., V.P.R.S.A., writes the following, given to him in 1880 by James Birmingham:—"Castlelyons Castle was burned by Andy Hickey, a tinker, and Lewis, his apprentice. They were at the top of the castle repairing the shoots when called down to have a drink of beer, and in their haste left a red-hot soldering iron on some woodwork. On their return, the top of the castle was on fire. They could have put out the fire, but feared punishment if they stayed to do so, and they slipped away at once. When people ran to put out the fire, the housekeeper, an Englishwoman, would not let them in, as they might spoil the carpets, and she undertook to put out the fire herself. When she gave up the attempt, it was too late for the others to begin. . . . Lewis made off to the Nagles of Ballynamona, and settled down at Templeruan, close to the graveyard, as a periwig maker, and used a skull for his model. I knew him well. For seventeen years I lived as near to him as the Youghal Clock Gate is to this house in Friar Street. At the age of 111 he married a second wife, at 113 had a son, and died at 117, about thirty-five years ago. That son of Lewis is living at Shanballymore to-day. I never saw Hickey."

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The Rev. E. Barry adds:—"Lewis can hardly have reached the age assigned to him by Mr. Birmingham, for dying at the age of 117, about thirty-five years before 1880, he was forty-three years old in 1771, a rather advanced age for a tinker's apprentice, as he was then. Without in the least impugning the bona fides of Mr. Birmingham, we may assume that, in 1771, Lewis, as being then an apprentice, was about twenty years old, and that when he died, in 1845, his age was about ninety-four years."

For the pedigree of Nagle of Ballynamona, see "Clogher."

The Ballinamona property (1904) belonged to the late Francis Hodder Furlong, Esq., of Fermoy, the representative of Michael Creagh.

His father, Mr. John Furlong, of Richmond, Fermoy, bought it in the Landed Estates Court in 1847-48.

Mrs. O'Regan, a tenant of Mr. F. H. Furlong's, is now (1904) in possession of Ballinamona Castle.

Mr. F. H. Furlong, of Fermoy, as representative of Mr. Michael Creagh, pays head-rent to Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory as the representatives of the Viscount Doneraile, for the Ballinamona property.

Mr. Garrett Nagle, of Ballinamona Castle, went to London to take part in the procession on the coronation of George IV., to show the English how an Irish gentleman lived. He took a large retinue of servants, carriages, horses, etc., and spent a fortune in a very short time.

In his absence, there were some repairs done to the castle, and the tradesmen came across the "sheela na gig" on the left-hand side of the entrance door (part of this door is now (1904) at Ballinvonare).

It was a nude woman, which shocked their feelings so much, that they broke it and scattered the pieces about. Years afterwards it was discovered by Mr. James Byrne, of Wallstown Castle.

The legend about sheela na gigs has it, that while they are intact the luck remains with the family; but when broken, the luck forsakes them. In this case it evidently did, for the Nagles shortly afterwards lost a considerable amount of property.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds:—"The sheela na gig was built into a pier by the late Edmond Nagle, quite near the new house which he erected adjoining the castle. It was built on the site of the old cottage, about forty-six (circa 1860) years ago. It appears in the photo taken by the late Major H. T. F. White. The house is now in ruins, but a cottage built on the ground by the late Mr. Patrick Nagle, is occupied by the present tenant, W. Regan. When lately walking over the place I could not find the sheela na gig; but after much searching I found a broken fragment several yards away from the pier in which I first saw it built."

The following notes on sheela na gigs are taken from the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*:—

Page 27, 1894, gives an illustration of a misshapen little figure, probably a defaced "sheela na gig." It is over a round-headed door on the south wall of Kilnaboy Church, in northern Clare (Thomas Johnson Westropp, M.A., Fellow).

On p. 33, 1894, Mr. T. J. Westropp describes a curious slab inside the south nave wall of the church of Rath, in northern Clare. On this slab, to the left, is a quaint little "sheela na gig," struggling with two monsters, which bite her ears, the whole being in wonderful preservation.

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On p. 77, 1894, the following interesting account is given of "Figures known as Hags of the Castle, Sheelas, or Sheela na gigs :—

A tabulated list, so far as yet ascertained, of the remarkable figures cut in stone, which are known to archæologists by the designation of "Sheelas," with the localities where they are preserved, or from whence they were removed to museums or private collections, appears worth being published.

The information here recorded was collected from numerous detached papers contained in archæological journals, or obtained from various private sources, kindly placed at the writer's disposal. Such a detailed list will be useful to those persons who may desire to investigate their probable age, and the intentions of their fabricators, about which various speculative opinions have from time to time been proposed, some even regarding them as the figures of heathen Irish Deities. It is not intended to enter at present into any discussion on such matters of a controversial nature; possibly the subject may admit of a simple and satisfactory solution—but this is left an open question.

The figures themselves represent females. In many instances the entire figure is seen cut in relief on stone. In the greater number the figure is seated, though some occur sculptured in an upright position. Some of these carvings display a considerable degree of artistic ability and skill in the workman who executed them, and the figures themselves are well modelled and finished. Others are of ruder execution, and, on superficial inspection, might be supposed intended as objects of disgust or repulsion, or even satirical in their nature, though any of these conclusions would appear to be without foundation if the entire group of figures be studied; for, as a rule, the two extremes of fine and coarse execution do not differ materially from many other figures carved on stone during the period commencing A.D. 1100, and reaching down to the middle or end of the fifteenth century. The idea that they were intended to represent Pagan Deities, worshipped by the inhabitants of Ireland before their conversion to Christianity, is not supported by any evidence that can be advanced in support of such a view. They are, as a rule, invariably obtained either from the sites of old churches, or from the walls of castles after the fourteenth century.

The popular name by which, as a class, these figures are designated is attributable to a trifling and accidental circumstance originating in the reply of an uninformed man to Mr. R. P. Colles, who, when visiting the image which is still preserved at Rochestown, County Tipperary, and asking whether it bore a special name, was told it was "Sheela na gig."

Without any attempt at corroborating the statement or further investigation, the term was adopted, and indiscriminately employed for all objects of similar nature. In other localities, as the appended lists state, they are traditionally considered to represent special personages.

So far as our present sources of information reach, it appears most probable that all figures of this description were originally attached to ecclesiastical edifices, and in Ireland altogether, or with few exceptions, limited to districts held by Anglo-Norman invaders; or they were placed near the churches for some special decorative purpose. It may serve to fix their dates somewhat approximately to refer to the church of Poictiers,

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where they are still found, erected A.D. 1100 and 1200, and also to an example found on the church-arch of the ruins of a chapel at Clonmacnois.

Many of the earlier stone churches must have fallen into decay about the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, when the figures were appropriated by the builders of stone castles erected about that time, and transferred to their walls either for ornament or under the idea of their possessing some occult and sacred influence, such as conferring good fortune or additional safety on the owner.

On these castles they were built into the walls, or placed over the doorways, where some remain until the present time, though the castle, in its turn, may have become a ruin.

Since this was written, the following note was observed in Windele's MSS., "Cloyne and Ross," p. 448, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy Library :—"At Barnahealy was found a brown gritty stone female figure, one of these old fetish figures often found in Ireland on the fronts of churches as well as castles. They are called 'Hags of the Castle,' and when placed above the keystone of the door arch were supposed to possess a tutelary or protective power, so that the enemy passing by would be disarmed of evil intent against the building on seeing it."

Barnahealy, or Castle Warren, is near Monkstown, Co. Cork.

Figures of this description are not limited altogether to Ireland. Examples are found within the walls of the church of St. Radegone at Poictiers, and at least two similar stone figures are now recorded from England in the subjoined list :—

LIST OF THE FIGURES, USUALLY DESIGNATED "SHEELAS," FOUND IN IRELAND.

1. From an old church (pulled down) in Co. Cavan. The figure is 15 inches high and 10½ inches wide across the shoulders. It is preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. A seated figure.

2. Found on the top of a recently-erected (1844) entrance doorway to an old graveyard at Lavey church. This church was almost destroyed, and the image probably removed from the ruins. It is preserved in the Royal Irish Academy Museum. A seated figure. (See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 565). Lavey lies fifty miles north-west of Dublin on the mail coach road.

3. In Royal Irish Academy Museum. Figure 14½ inches high by 9 inches wide.

4. Ballyvourney, Co. Cork. A figure usually termed St. Gobinet (from a sketch).

5. Old Castle of Lemanaghan, King's County. From a drawing belonging, in 1870, to Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Parsonstown.

6. Cloghan Castle. This was an old castle of the O'Mores, three miles south of Banagher, King's County. Destroyed in 1548, for "fear of the English" (see *Annals of the Four Masters*). Seated figure (from a drawing). It is cut in a block of limestone, and measures 22 inches in height. This figure is preserved in a museum in the South of Ireland.

7. Old Castle of Rochestown, Co. Tipperary. A seated figure (see *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 575). Discovered and described by R. P. Colles. The name popularly given to it of "Sheela na gig" has been applied to all similar objects.

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8. Castle of Ballinahinch, Co. Tipperary. Mr. Clibborn stated that the person who examined it supposed it came from the ruins of a neighbouring church (see *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 575).

9. Castle of Ballyfinboy, Co. Tipperary (parish of Finnoe, Lower Ormond, Co. Tipperary, about one mile north-west of Borrisokane). A seated figure. A drawing of the castle and of the figure obtained from Mr. Cooke's collection, 1870.

10. Lusk, Co. Dublin. A figure called "an idol" was buried here by the late Rev. Mr. Tyrrell. This was considered to be a Sheela na gig by Mr. Clibborn (see *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 575).

11. Lough Gara, Co. Sligo. On the barbican of O'Gara's Fortress in Lough Gara, Sligo. (Teste Mr. Wakeman, *Roy. Hist. and Arch. Assoc., Irel.*, vol. v., 4th series, p. 282).

12. Kilcarne. On a font from the ruins of old church of Kilcarne, near Navan, Co. Meath, now preserved in a neighbouring chapel.

13. Fethard. On the gable end of a cottage between the abbey and river.

14. Blackhall, Co. Kildare (parish of Davidstown, south-west of Calwerstown demesne).

15. Rosnaree, Co. Meath. Now built into the wall of a mill. (Photograph and drawing).

16. Barnahealy Castle, Co. Cork. An erect figure. Drawn in J. Windele's volume of letters, preserved in Library of Royal Irish Academy.

17. Dunmanway parish. A stone figure, described in J. Windele's MS., "Topography of Co. Cork, W. and N.W.," in the Library of Royal Irish Academy. He states: "It is brought out occasionally for charms; the priest twice attacked it, but the people concealed it."

18. Dunnaman Castle (between Rathkeale and Croom). On a panel over the doorway (see *Roy. Hist. and Arch. Assoc., Irel.*, vol. iii., 4th series, p. 171).

19. Tullavin Castle (near Manister Abbey, not far from Croom). On one of the quoin-stones (same reference as last).

20. Rath, Co. Clare. On an ancient window sill of highly-decorated cut stone, now set upside down in the south wall of Rath church, near Corofin, Co. Clare. (From a photograph).

This stone is figured in Keane's work on Irish Architecture, p. 272, and also by Mr. Westropp, in present issue of Journal, at p. 33.

21. Ratoo Round Tower. Inside an upper window, the head and shoulders cut in relief on the length of a flagstone, and the remainder of the figure on part of the stone below. Length, 11½ inches, and 5½ inches across the arms. (From a drawing).

22. Old church at Dowth, Co. Meath (near New Grange). (See *Proceedings* R.I.A., vol. ii., p. 575). Mr. Clibborn stated that the stone is different from that found in the walls of the old church. The person who showed it to Mr. Clibborn called the figure "Saint Shanahan."

23. Clonmacnois. On a voussoir of arch of chancel of Lady Chapel; much injured; cut within a lozenge.

24. Athlone. A figure is placed above a gateway, St. Peter's Port. (From a drawing). History unknown.

25. White Island, Lough Erne. A figure about two feet in length

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inserted in exterior of south wall of church (see for details "*Kilkenny Archæological Society,* paper by G. V. Du Noyer, vol. iii., new series, p. 69; and also see vol. v., 4th series, p. 283, illustrated).

26. Timahoe Castle, Queen's County. A strange figure in stone, at the doorway of this castle. Its claim to admission on the list is open to doubt, but it is figured in a series of drawings belonging to the late Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Parsonstown, in 1870, and now owned by a gentleman in the South of Ireland, who kindly lent them to the writer.

27. Seir Kieran parish, four miles from Parsonstown, barony of Ballybrit, King's County. In the chapel, projecting from the west gable, probably removed from an older building. From a drawing in Mr. Cooke's collection. (See notice and illustration in *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. iii., p. 114).

28. Moycarky Castle, Co. Tipperary. Set into the south wall, a figure about 17 inches long. Drawn by G. V. Du Noyer, in the "Ordnance sketches" in Royal Irish Academy. This figure was called Kathleen Owen by the people in the vicinity. It may have come from the ruins of an old church near the castle. (See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. ii., p. 575).

29. Cashel Cathedral. This figure is stated to have been buried for concealment.

30. Pillar of St. Adamnan, on Tara Hill, carved on eastern face; figure about 18 inches high.

31. A figure at present in a private garden at Ringaskiddy, Co. Cork, the history of which is not known to the writer.

32. Kilnaboy Church, Co. Clare. Over south door; considerably mutilated; figured by Mr. Westropp in present issue of journal, at p. 27.

Page 209, J.R.S.A.I., 1900, in reference to Kilnaboy church, it states: "Over the south door is a perfect sheela na gig."

33. Dunnaman Castle. Projecting from the wall. (From a photograph and drawing belonging to Mr. Clibborn in Royal Irish Academy).

34. A sheela na gig has recently been discovered (1906) at Castle Widenham, Castletownroche, at the holy well. (See Castletownroche Parish, R.C., hereafter).

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST FROM PP. 77-81 OF *J.R.S.A.I.*, 1894.

(Correction). No. 33 of previous list should be described thus:—

Page 392—33. Dunnaman Castle. Projecting from the wall near one of the windows, described by the Earl of Dunraven in "Memorials of Adare Manor." He considers that such figures date from the twelfth to sixteenth century. The ruined church of Dunnaman stands a few hundred yards east of the castle. From the mixture of round and pointed arches, the date of the church would in England be fixed at about the latter part of the twelfth century; but it may be rather later in Ireland.

34. At a well near Banteer, twelve miles west of Mallow, Co. Cork. Copied from a sketch by the late G. V. Du Noyer in the Library Royal Irish Academy. The figure is erect, with uplifted hands, and extends below the knees; it measures 1 foot 10½ inches in height, and the upper wider portion of the slab it is carved on is one foot wide.

35. On the Cross of Muredach, Clonmacnois. A seated figure with outstretched lower limbs on the eastern face of transverse portion of the

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stone cross. It appears to have been previously unnoticed. From a drawing by T. J. Westropp, Esq.

36. Timahoe, Queen's County. A grotesque figure, requiring further inquiry.

37. At Ballyfinboy Castle, near Borrisokane, a "sheela na gig" is carved upon a quoin-stone. It is described by Mr. R. O'Brien Smyth on p. 88, part i., vol. xxxvi. (1906), of *Journal of R.S.A. of Ireland.*

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FIGURES.

Binstead, Isle of Wight. A seated figure, placed over the gate leading into the churchyard. (From a drawing owned, in 1870, by Mr. Cooke, of Parsonstown).

Church Stretton, Shropshire. An erect figure, built into north wall of parish church. (From a drawing obtained through a gentleman in Belfast).

France (church of St. Radegonde, Poictiers). An extensive series of seated figures above a corbel-table in this church, each about the size of a small child. The date assigned to the Romanesque choir is late in the eleventh century; it is raised on a very old crypt, partly excavated in rock. Other parts of the church are fifteenth century work.

Page 239. "Notes on the Antiquities of Tara," by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., and Thomas J. Westropp, M.A. :—"Pupail Adamnain, i.e., Adamnan's tent. This rath is faintly discernible in the graveyard which, with Tara church, occupies its site. Adamnan's cross still remains, a panelled shaft of red sandstone, 6 feet high, and 1 foot 6 inches broad. On it appears a rude figure resembling those called Sheela na gigs." (An illustration of this cross is given.—J. G. W.)

IN ENGLAND.

Church of St. David, Kilpeck, Herefordshire. Placed with other grotesque figures on the cornice. The church is ascribed to the twelfth century. Its benefice was granted, in A.D. 1134, by the Lord of Kilpeck to the Abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. It is within the diocese of Llandaff, and thus came within the sphere of early Welsh and Irish influence. Its ornamental style resembles some decorated Irish churches of that period.

IN WALES.

Penmon Priory, Anglesey. During the recent visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland this figure was noticed on the exterior wall of the church, and photographed. The church was dedicated to the Virgin, and recently restored; but the doorway at the end of south wall of nave is considered late Norman work, and referred by Mr. Parker to the earlier part of the thirteenth century. The former chancel, now removed, was the fifteenth century date.

Llandrindod Church, Radnorshire. A figure carved in relief on stone, of rather rude execution, 2 feet 6 inches long and 18 inches broad, the slab varying from ten to two inches in thickness. Found October 24, 1894; concealed and built into the north wall of the church, face downwards, in pulling it down for rebuilding. The rood beam of an older church is laid as a step, still bearing traces of colour.

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The present building appears to date about 1746, and is a mere barn-like structure. There was another church in the parish, the remains discovered a few years since, called Llanfaelog, the church of Saint Maelog, who is alleged to have lived in the sixth century.

IN SCOTLAND.

Five are described, viz., 1., at Island of Iona (in the Nun's Chapel); 2, Muckairne Parish Church, Taynuilt, Argyleshire; 3, Ballachulish; 4, Island of Harris (at St. Clement's Church, Rowdil); 5, Glasgow Cathedral (preserved in the Crypt).

See pp. 213-218 (1899), *Journal Royal Society Antiquaries of Ireland*, which gives a full account, with illustrations, of Rowdil in Harris, Outer Hebrides.

Page 294. Iona. Hags of the Castle, Sheelas, etc. One of those interesting figures, of which a list recently appeared in this journal, was lately noticed in the Nun's Chapel of Iona, and a photograph obtained by a member of our Society. This is the first of those figures noticed in Scotland; but it is believed that others are preserved in old churches in outlying districts of the Highlands.

IN ITALY.

Como. "In the very remarkable straight-sided arched doorway of the church of St. Fedele, two or three figures somewhat resembling those seen in Ireland, but much smaller." From the Earl of Dunraven's *Memorials of Adare Manor*, p. 201.

Page 298, *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist, October*, 1895. A review of a recent book on "The Evil Eye." An illustration, reproduced from this book, shows a number of silver Diana charms worn in Naples as a preservative from the dangers of this much-feared evil. Some of these figures bear a striking resemblance to the rude sheela na gig figures in Ireland, which, it is believed, are in some places connected with a memory of the same form of superstition.

Page 293, J.R.S.A.I., 1896. In a description of a church on White Island, Lough Erne: "The puzzle, however, of the building is the presence in its walls of a number of quaintly carved grotesque figures, scarcely human in appearance, amongst the rest a well-developed sheela na gig of unusually hideous aspect."

This church and its details, abundantly illustrated, will be found fully described in *Journal*, vol. v., fourth series, No. 42, April, 1880. (See No. 25 on list given on page 87).

Ballinamona House.

Sheet 18, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 165, one-inch O. S. (not shewn).

Parish of Templeroan. Barony of Fermoy.

It is situated about three or four miles east of Doneraile.

About 1847-48 Mr. John Furlong bought the lands of Ballinamona, and Ballyhourode adjoining, in the Landed Estates Court. He farmed the lands for some years, then leased them to Mr. Roberts, a Scotch gentleman, who built the present house, getting some financial aid from

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BALLINAMONA CASTLE,
The River Awbeg in the foreground.
(*Photo by Major Hans T. F. White, of Kilbyrne, 1865.*)

BALLINAMONA HOUSE,
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1904.*)

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Mr. Furlong. Many years after he sold his interest to Mr. Hartley, who kept a pack of otter hounds, with which, as a boy, I enjoyed many a good day's sport on the Awbeg and other streams.

(*Munster Directory*, 1867). H. Hartley lived at Ballinamona.

(Doneraile Parish Register). William Anderson, of Ballinamona, was buried 2 July, 1881, aged 63 years.

Mr. Hartley sold his interest to a Mr. Smith. A relation of his, a Mr. Anderson, lived and died in the house.

It reverted to Mr. Francis Hodder Furlong, to whom it had been left by his father, Mr. John Furlong. He still owns it.

It is supposed that a portion of these lands belonged to the Creagh family. Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory get a head-rent from Ballinamona as representatives of the late Viscount Doneraile.

Ballinbrittig, otherwise Cecilstown.

Sheet 24, six-inch O. S.; Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

Ballinbrittig is the Irish for "townland of the speckled house" (Mr. Walter B. Jones).

It lies midway between Mallow and Kanturk.

Fiant of Queen Elizabeth, 2259 (1853). Pardon to Redmund Gary, of Ballinbrittig, galloglas. Edmund m'Shane mc Redmond, of same, 6 May, 1573.

6575 (5257). Pardon to Ellic fitz Tho. Power, Ullick Browne m'Davie, Donogh O'Connollane, of Ballynbrittige, 8 Sept., 1601.

Andy Burke, an octogenarian, who lives near Rockforest, Mallow, relates many anecdotes concerning the neighbourhood. Amongst others, he states: "When Cromwell reached Cecilstown on his march, he asked who owned it. He was told it belonged to Cecil Roche. He replied: 'It may have belonged to him yesterday, but now it belongs to His Serene Highness Oliver Cromwell. Go in,' said he to an officer, 'take care of it for me.'"

In 1683 Elizabeth ffowlke, widow, of Ballinbrittick, was a party to the marriage settlement of Ellenor ffowlke, of Castlemagner parish, and John Wilkinson, of Limerick.

In 1725 Ann Fowlke, of Ballinbrittick, married James White, Esq., of Kilburne (Kilbyrne), Doneraile. She was the daughter of John Fowlke, of Ballinbrittick, and Ann, his wife. Her brothers were Robert Fowlke, of Ballinbrittick; Yelverton and Joseph, who were dead and buried in Castlemagner churchyard at the time that Robert made his will.

There is a deep hole in the Blackwater river called "pool Fowlke."

Tradition has it that a duel was fought near this place between a Mr. Fowlke and a Mr. B——.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., relates the following story of this fight: "The so-called duel was a funny one. It arose out of an incident in which Fowlke, who was a great humorist, told Mr. B—— that it was a remarkable fact that no sound could be heard across the little river Brogeen, which runs at the foot of Kanturk. Mr. B——, of course, was incredulous, but Fowlke, in order to prove his case, told Mr. B——

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to cross the streamlet and that he would call him at the top of his voice, and in like manner he would call him at his loudest pitch.

"Mr. B——, accordingly, crossed the stream, and called Fowlke in a stentorian manner, but Fowlke remained quite listless. It was then Fowlke's turn to call, but he took care not even to whisper, but his grimaces denoted he was shouting. B—— returned convinced. Fowlke told the joke all over the country, which so irritated B——, and it being the duelling age, that he sent a challenge to fight Fowlke, which the latter, as a matter of course, accepted.

"When the appointed day arrived, great crowds gathered on the plain below Kanturk Castle to see, as they thought, a sanguinary combat. Mr. B—— arrived, mounted on a prancing charger, with a glittering sabre, while Fowlke, to the dismay of his friends, appeared mounted on a sorry nag, with a pole, to which there was a bladder attached. B—— was most jubilant when he saw the figure his opponent cut, and was quite confident that he would be fully avenged on the man who had held him up to ridicule.

"When the command for the attack was given, B——, with sword in hand, set spurs to his horse, to strike down his foe, but Fowlke, who had a lot of beans in the bladder, merely rattled it towards the head of B——'s flighty steed, the result being the flight of the latter, pursued by Fowlke, rattling his bladder of beans, and calling on B—— to stand his ground. B——'s horse ran off for miles before he could be reined in."

Fowlke was such a character for jokes and pranks that his name became proverbial—so much so, that when anything very remarkable took place, it was said to be done by the devil or "Holy Fowlke."

The Fowlke family have quite disappeared from the neighbourhood of Cecilstown.

The Field Book of the Ord. Sur. of 1840 states: "Cecilstown townland. This townland is of considerable extent, all arable. It contains a village, a gentleman's house, and a small demesne."

Cecilstown village, 1839. This village takes its name from the late Lord Cecil. It is very small, etc. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

The village was built by the grandfather of the present Sir John W. Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin. It is still in the family. The townland of Cecilstown was purchased from Lord Egmont, about 1770, by Henry Wrixon, Esq., great-grandfather of Sir John W. Becher, Bart.

Lewis gives the following: "Four fairs were formerly held in Cecilstown, at which is a constabulary police station, and petty sessions are held there every Monday" (under Castlemagner, 1837).

The population of Cecilstown in 1905 was 83. There are two public-houses in the village. There is a post-office here, but the nearest money-order and telegraph office is Ballyclough, one mile distant. No fairs are held here now. No members of the Royal Irish Constabulary are stationed here. It is in the constabulary district of Mallow; Rural District Council, Kanturk; electoral divisions, Castlemagner and Roskeen; dispensary and registration district of Kanturk; petty sessions district of Ballyclough; national school at Ballyhass (*Guy's Directory*, etc., etc.)

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ST. BRIDGET'S WELL, NEAR BALLINCURRIG.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1905.)

CECILSTOWN VILLAGE.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1904.)

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Ballincurrig.

Sheet 16, six-inch O. S.; Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.
It lies two miles north-west of Buttevant Station, G. S. & W. Railway.

By Rev. J. F. Lynch.

Ballincurrig, which is from the Irish Baile an churraigh, or "townland of the moor, or the marsh," is the name of a townland in the parish of Buttevant, where, according to O'Hanlon's *Lives of the Irish Saints*, vol. ii., p. 206, St. Brigid's Well may be seen. A large ash tree hangs over it, and it is popularly called Biddy's Tree. No special "pattern" or honour to the patroness is now paid at this spot. However, "rounds" or stations still take place there. The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon also says that "a celebrated spring, known as Bride's Well, has been much frequented on the feast of St. Brigid; it flowed from the side of a circular mound, about two miles and a quarter north-west from Kilcock, in the deanery of Trim, and County of Meath. An ash tree spread its branches over the stream. Besides the foregoing, there was a reputed miraculous well of St. Brigid on the estate of Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., of Birchfield, in the County of Clare. This well contained a large eel and eleven smaller ones, which appeared periodically, according to a popular tradition." Concerning the water of this well, the Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon tells a legend very similar to one told in connection with St. Molaga's Well, for some water having been fetched from the well by O'Brien's servants, the water could not be caused to boil, and when examined was found to contain one of the younger eels.

Wakeman ("Devenish," p. 96) says that the first preachers of Christianity in Ireland accommodated, as far as possible, their teachings to pre-existing observances, and tolerated the continuance of such national customs as did not come in direct conflict with the truths of Christianity, and that patron celebrations at the wells and shrines of saints were a natural development of the conciliatory policy of the first preachers of Christianity in Ireland. All our local saints had their wells. They built their churches on the brink of a clear spring, and in course of time the well, like the church, became identified with the saint's name. Some of the most interesting stories of our Hagiology, as well as the poetic legends and folklore of the peasantry, deal with the consecrated wells; and, consequently, we find them inseparably connected with the ecclesiastical topography and traditional observances of every district in Ireland.

Dr. Joyce (*Irish Names*, i., 450) says: "Wells have been at all times held in veneration in Ireland. It appears from the most ancient Lives of St. Patrick, and from other authorities, that before the introduction of Christianity, they were not only venerated, but actually worshipped, both in Ireland and Scotland." Thus in Adamnan's *Life of St. Columba* we read: "Another time, remaining for some days in the country of the Picts, the holy man (Columba) heard of a fountain famous amongst the heathen people, which foolish men, blinded by the devil, worshipped as a divinity. . . . The pagans, seduced by these things, paid divine honour to the fountain" (lib. ii., cap. xi.). And Tirechan relates in the *Book of Armagh* that St. Patrick, in his progress through Ireland, came

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to a fountain called Slan, which the Druids worshipped as a god, and to which they used to offer sacrifices. Some of the well customs that have descended to our own day seem to be undoubted vestiges of this pagan adoration" (see vol. ii., chap v.).

The tale of the water taken from the well, which would not boil, must be regarded as a survival of the pagan customs and beliefs, and it does not require much acquaintance with the old Irish tales to understand the reason of this belief of Irish paganism:

"Ye of intellect
Sound and entire, mark well the lore concealed
Under the close texture of the mystic strain."

In these articles I do not intend to enter upon any explanations of the symbols met in the Irish tales, but there is lore concealed under the close texture of the mystic strain.

There are two Cork rivers named Bride, one is a tributary of the Lee, and the other of the Blackwater; and it is supposed by some writers that these were named from Brigid or Brigit of Kildare, but I do not think so, for we must remember that the river name is written Brideach or Brighdeach, which means "bride." Long before the period of Brigid of Kildare the pagan Irish had a goddess named Brigid, who, in Cormac's Glossary, quoted in O'Donovan's *Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, p. 586, is termed Brigit, daughter of the Dagda, goddess of physic, smiths, and poets; and Keating says that Danann (Dana, or Danu) and Beuchoill ("wife of Coll" or hazel) were the two druidesses of the Tuatha De Danann, and Brigid, i.e., Brigit, daughter of the Dagda, was the poetess.

Professor Rhys, *Hibbert Lectures*, p. 75, says: "This means that the Goidel formerly worshipped a Minerva called Brigit, who presided over the three chief professions known in Erinn; to her province, in fact, might be said to belong just what Cæsar terms *operum atque artificiorum initia.*" The genitive case of Brigid or Brigit is Brigte, which implies, according to Rhys, an early Goidelic nominative, Brigenti, and enables us to identify a presumably corresponding goddess in the Brigantia of Latin inscriptions found here, namely, in the country of her namesakes the Brigantes. One comes from Doncaster, and one from the neighbourhood of Leeds; the other two belong to the line of the Roman wall in Cumberland, and to Middleby, in Scotland, respectively; they are numbered 200, 203, 875, and 1062 in Hubner's volume of the Berlin *Corpus*. The last-mentioned is, unfortunately, the only one which preserves the name of the goddess in full.

Thurneysen, in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, xxxviii., 146, equates the name with the Sanskrit Brihati, die hohe. Add to this that a Gaulish inscription found at Volnay, near Beaune, reads: Iccavos Oppianicnos ieuru Brigindoni cantalon (Stokes' *Celtic Declensions*, p. 67). This literally means that Iccavos, son of Oppianos, made for Brigendo something denoted by the accusative cantalon, a word of unknown meaning. In Brigendo we have the name of a divinity, probably the Gaulish counterpart of Brigit. Thurneysen's explanation of Brigendo, a "height," cannot be accepted, for Sanskrit Brihati is cognate with the well-known Irish Bri or Brig, "height," "hill," nor is the name Brigantes from Brig, "hill," as is thought by the German Celtic scholars quoted by Kluge (*Etymolo-*

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gisches Worterbuch der deutchen Sprache); nor from Welsh Bri, "renown," as Rhys thinks, for the names Brigantes, from Breogan, and Britons, from Brutus, Bruth, or Brath, are equivalent, as I shall shew hereafter. Brig or Brit means production, and hence the reason why Brigit is made the goddess of the poets, i.e., the makers or producers; and similarly with reference to the smiths, for the Irish word for smith, gobha, is from a root Ku, to produce. In pagan Ireland, and in many other lands, smiths were regarded as necromancers, and hence the origin of the Roman Vulcan, the Norse Volundr (Saxon Wayland Smith), and Irish Culand Cerd. Keating, in the reign of Oilill Molt, states that Brighid and breoshoighiod, or "fire-dart," are equivalent, but this explanation is not correct.

With reference to Rev. J. F. Lynch's notes on St. Bridget's Well, I find that two miles south of Churchtown, on the road to Buttevant, and on the townland of Mountbridget (adjoining Ballincurrig townland by present Ordnance Survey), is a holy well on the roadside, much venerated by the people. The well is shaded by a fine ash tree, commonly known as "Biddy's Tree." The holy well is called "St. Bridget's Well," and is so shown on the six-inch O. S. It is much frequented by the peasantry on St. Bridget's Day (the 1st February) for cure of all kinds of disease and pain. They "pay rounds" at the well, drink the water, and leave a token in honour of the saint, such as a piece of string, cloth, etc., tied to the ash tree overhanging the well. I hear that over one hundred people "pay rounds" at this holy well on St. Bridget's Day.

I was informed that numerous cures have been effected by the water from the well on those who *had faith* in its efficacy.

The following instances of cures were related to me on the spot: A sick man was ordered some "two-milk whey"; this could not be made as no sour milk could be obtained. Some water from the holy well was procured, which made it, and the man recovered. Rev. J. F. Lynch informs me that such a tale connected with holy wells is not uncommon. The water of St. Patrick's Well, near Lough Gur, is said to possess the power of "cracking" milk.

A son of Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, when four years old, was attended by the doctor for hip, lung, and kidney diseases. All the doctor's remedies having failed, the father "paid rounds" three times at the holy well on his son's behalf. He brought home some of the water, and mixing it with milk, gave it to the lad, who recovered, and is now (1905) a strong healthy young man.

Mrs. Mary Jones (who lives near the well) told me that some time ago her husband was quite blind for a fortnight, with pains in the eyes; water ran from them, and he was altogether in a bad way. He went to the blessed well, and came home perfect, having "paid rounds" to Saint Bridget.

It is said that the late Mr. James MacCarthy, of Ballygrace, about eighty years ago, saw the saint one evening sitting on the tree near the well. He described the clothes she wore.

Mrs. M. Sullivan related the following to me: A Protestant policeman and a comrade walked out from Churchtown, where they were stationed. When they came to "Biddy's Tree" the policeman amused himself by swinging backwards and forwards on a limb of the ash tree over the holy well. When he arrived at his quarters in Churchtown he was seized with

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violent pains in his limbs, from which he died about six months afterwards. He was a County Galway man.

I was informed that water from this blessed well will not boil, unless "by the will of God" for some sick person; nor will the wood of the ash tree burn.

The "Life of St. Bridget" will be found in O'Hanlon's *Lives of the Irish Saints,* vol. ii., p. 1; and there is also a Betha Bhrigde in *Lives of Saints from Book of Lismore,* by Dr. Whitley Stokes.

In a letter to Mr. Sall, 13 November, 1643, Sir Philip Percivalle states "that Nicholas Barry entered Ballincurrig Castle, which Sir Philip had purchased of his father many years since, etc., etc." (Egmont MSS., vol. i., p. 193).

Ballinguile Castle.

Sheet 17, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Ballinguile means "the town of the Englishman."

Parish of Kilbroney. Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

It is situated about two miles north of Buttevant, on the right bank of the Awbeg, and is shown as "in ruins" in the six-inch O. S., surveyed in 1841.

In a letter to Mr. Sall, dated 13 November, 1643, Sir Philip Percivalle states that "Edmond Stapleton, of Ballingeile, gent., David, Richard, and Francis Stapleton, his sons, Thomas Barry, of Buttevant, John Lombard, of the same, Redmond Barry, of Lisgriffin, Edward Magner, late of Templeconila, and his son, Edmond Magner, and others, appointed Sergeant Reymond to fetch away the third sheaf of the land in Ballintreally, which they had contracted to pay to him. On the 16th of September Reymond sent twelve men, with boys, muskets, firelocks, swords, horses, carts, etc., who were received in friendly manner, the other party offering them tobacco, which they accepted. But suddenly Stapleton and his company seized upon them, with their arms, horses, and corn, laid hands on their throats, and threatened to kill them if they stirred or resisted, and so took them prisoners with them,[1] many of Stapleton's company having lain hidden for a time (to this end to perform this treachery) before Reymond's men came" (Egmont MSS., vol. i., p. 193).

"It is stated that the Irish, in 1644 (Charles I.) surprised, amongst others, the Castle of Ballinguile, belonging to Sir Philip Perceval, and entered upon that large fertile tract of country adjacent to it" (Smith, vol. ii., p. 87).

More easterly (i.e. of Burton), on the river Awbeg, is Ballinguille, a good house of Mr. Freeman, with large orchards and numerous plantations. This house was built on the foundation of an ancient castle of the Stapletons, erected soon after the reign of King John" (Smith, vol. i., p. 292).

(*Journal*, pp. 63 and 64, 1897). The following were Justices of the Peace for Co. Cork: John Freeman, Ballingile, 17 Dec., 1731; Arthur Lysaght, Ballingaile, 26 Feb., 1738.

[1] Raymond says his men were put into dark dungeons, with irons.

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BALLINVONARE HOUSE.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1906.)

BALLINVONARE LAKE.
(Photo by Garrett Nagle, Esq., R.M.)

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"Wills Crofts, Esq., of Churchtown, J.P., born 24th December, 1713; married, 1743, Eleanor, second daughter of John Freeman, Esq., of Ballinguile, Co. Cork, second son of Richard Freeman, Esq., of Kilbarry and Ballinguile" (Crofts of Churchtown, Burke's *Landed Gentry,* 1886).

Index to Prerogative Wills of Ireland:

1744. Freeman, John, of Ballinguile.
1718. ,, Richard, of Ballinguile, Co. Cork, gent.
1779. ,, Robert, of Ballinguile, Co. Cork, gent.

Freeman of Castle Cor, Burke's *Landed Gentry,* 1846: "Richard Freeman, of Ballinguile and Kilbarry, had a second son, John, of Ballinguile. He was b. in 1678; m. Alicia, dau. of Henry Wrixon, gent., of Ballygiblin, and d. 1741. His sixth son was Robert, of Ballinguile; he m. twice. By his first wife, Elizabeth, who d. in 1742, he had a son, John, who d. unm., and a dau., Elizabeth, m. to the Rev. Richard Farmer (see Brady, vol. i., p. 87). By his second wife, Mildred, dau. of John Sealy, Esq., of Maugh, and widow of Samuel Wrixon, Esq., of Woodpark, he had (with two daus., Ellen, wife of Col. Marlborough Parsons Stirling, and Mildred, m. to James Glover, Esq., of Mount Cubet (?Corbitt), Co. Cork), three sons—Sealy, who d. abroad, unm.; William, of Ballymague, Co. Cork (near Buttevant), who m. Miss Barry, and left issue; and Richard."

James Glover, Esq., married Mildred, eldest dau. of Robert Freeman, Esq., of Ballniguile Castle, etc. (Burke's *Landed Gentry,* 1863, Glover of Mount Glover).

In 1814, Thomas O'Donnell, Esq., lived here. The post town was Buttevant (*Directory of Noted Places, Ireland,* 1814).

Under "Kilbroney," Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary,* pub. 1837: "At Ballinguile are the remains of the castle of that name, and an ancient mansion of the Fitzjames family."

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Wallstown Castle, adds: "In the ruined church of Kilbroney, is the tomb of the Freemans, the only one there."

Ballinlough Castle.

See Ballydeloughy Castle.

Ballinvonare or Ballyvonare.

Sheet 17, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Ballinvonare means "the townland of the meadows."

Parish of Doneraile, Barony of Fermoy.

It is situated four miles north-east of Buttevant, which is the post town. There is a sub-postal office at Ballinvonare.

In 1796 Richard Harold, Esq., great-grandfather of Harold Harold-Barry, Esq. (the present owner), was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry.

In 1814 Richard Harold, Esq., lived here (*Directory of Noted Places, Ireland,* 1814).

Richard Harold, of Pennywell and Singland, Limerick, of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry in 1796, was grandfather to John Harold-Barry, Esq., D.L., J.P. He lived at Ballinvonare up to 1811. He married Miss Barry, who was only child of John Barry, Esq., of Ballinvonare. Their

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second son was left the place by his maternal grandfather, who wished that he should take the name of Barry.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold lived at Ballinvonare until their second son attained his majority, which was in 1811.

Copied from an old MS. at Ballyvonare :—

GENEALOGY OF THE HAROLDS OF PENNYWELL.

Lineage. It has been ascertained from the most authentic records that the family of Harold has been reputable from very distant records.

In 853, they first came and settled in Ireland. One of the family was, in the year 961 or thereabouts, King of the Isles called Hebrides, as appears in Sir James Ware's *History of Ireland*.

In 1151, Edmond Harold was Bishop of Limerick, and from the year 1418 to 1689 there were 35 Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Mayors of Limerick of the family and name, as appears by the Records of the City of Limerick, and conformable to a list hereunto annexed.

The principal family estate is in Leinster, beginning at Harold's Cross and reaching as far as Rathfarnham, Killinastige, and Mount Jerome. There is a chapel on the estate called White Church, in which is existing till this day the family burial ground.

The last of the family who possessed the estate was Captain Thomas Harold, who died in Merion Castle, which is on the estate.

During the troubles in Ireland in the reign of Charles I., he acted as Captain in the Foot, by Commission, under His Majesty, and was dangerously wounded in a battle near Dublin, where the Marquis of Ormonde commanded, and was defeated by the Parliamentary forces. In consequence of his taking up arms in force of the Royalist party, the estate was forfeited; yet, by the means of a powerful interest, he was indulged with a pension during life.

This Thomas had two brothers, who came and settled in Limerick :

1. Richard, d. unm.
2. John, married Eliza, daughter of —— Seymour, Esq., of Fant, and had issue :
    1. Thomas, who was Sheriff and Mayor of Limerick. He was one of representatives of the city in Parliament. He married the daughter of Edmond Morony, of the County of Clare, Esq., and had issue two sons, Martin and Edmund.
    2. John, married Barbara, daughter of Theobald Barhu, Esq., and had issue :
        a. John. He became Gentleman of the Bedchamber, first, to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and afterwards to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, in which employment he died. He married Gertrude (Burke's *Landed Gentry* for Ireland says Anne), daughter of Thomas Hickman, of Barntic, Co. Clare, Esq., and had issue a son, Stephen, who succeeded his father as Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine.
        b. Richard. He married Mary, daughter of Christopher Fitz-Gerald, of Castle Leake, in the County of Galway, and had issue Patrick and Stephen. Stephen married Elizabeth,

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daughter of Samuel Brereton, of Somerset, Esq., a near relative of Robert Hanly, Esq., afterwards Lord Oxford.

At the battle of Aughrim he received several wounds, at the head of a company of foot, which he had armed at his own expense. His brother, Patrick, acted as lieutenant in his company, and was killed by his side. Neither had male issue.

3. Stephen, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Phillips, of Fenely, in Devonshire, Baronet, and had issue an only surviving son:
   1. Richard, who settled at Pennywell, near Limerick. He married Catherine, daughter of James Galway, of Castletown (?Castletownroche), in the County of Cork, Esq., and had issue:
      1. Stephen, d. unm.
      2. Richard, who married Jane, daughter of Laurence Nihill, of Limerick, Esq.—(she was niece to Sir John Higgins, First Physician to the King of Spain, and one of the Privy Council. Her genealogy is derived from the O'Neills, formerly Kings of Ireland; it may be seen at large and drawn up and attested by Hawkins, late King-at-Arms)—and had male issue:
         1. Richard, who married Mary, daughter of Daniel Ryan, of Inch, in the County of Tipperary, esq.
         2. Edmond, Captain in the regiment of horse in the service of His Majesty's Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber.

Notwithstanding the many disturbances that happened in these kingdoms, a considerable part of the family estate in the counties of Clare and Limerick still remain in the hands of Martin Harold, Esq., grandson to Thomas Harold, who is the representative.

List of the Bailiffs, Sheriffs, and Mayors of Limerick of the name and family of Harold.

1418.	William Harold	Bailiff	1544.	James Harold	Mayor
1423.	William Harold	do.	1544.	Andrew Harold	Bailiff
1427.	Edmond Harold	do.	1549.	John Harold	do.
1432.	William Harold	do.	1552.	Robert Harold	do.
1441.	Edmond Harold	do.	1561.	Nicholas Harold	do.
1485.	William Harold	Mayor	1563.	Nicholas Harold	Mayor
1493.	Walter Harold	Bailiff	1564.	Thomas Harold	Bailiff
1498.	William Harold	Mayor	1577.	Thomas Harold	Mayor
1505.	William Harold	do.	1581.	George Harold	Bailiff
1512.	Richard Harold	do.	1583.	Oliver Harold	do.
1513.	Christopher Harold	Bailiff	1617.	Pierce Harold	Sheriff
1516.	Christopher Harold	Mayor	1622.	Pierce Harold	Mayor
1517.	James Harold	Bailiff	1624.	Pierce Harold	Sheriff
1518.	Nicholas Harold	Mayor	1627.	Patrick Harold	do.
1519.	Edmond Harold	Bailiff	1687.	Patrick Harold	do.
1521.	Andrew Harold	do.	1689.	Richard Harold	do.
1531.	John Harold	do.	1689.	Thomas Harold	Mayor
1541.	Walter Harold	do.			

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Index to Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cloyne, 1630 to 1880:—
Harold, Elizabeth, and John Otter. 1797.

Index to Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cork and Ross, 1623 to 1750:—

Harold, Alice, and William Verdon. 1710.
,, Edmund, and Jane Galwey. 1717.
,, Elizabeth, and Francis Haly. 1747.
,, Mary, and John Anstermartin. 1746.
,, Stephen, and Mary Woolfe.[1] 1722.

Index to Prerogative Wills of Ireland:—

1725. Harold, Richard, of Pennywell, East Lib., Limerick, gent.

The following memoir is taken from Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1904:—

HAROLD-BARRY OF BALLYVONARE.

Harold Philip Harold-Barry, of Ballyvonare, Co. Cork, b. 19 Nov., 1865; mar. 30 April, 1895, Helen Frances Mary, dau. of John Gerald Riddell, of Hermeston Hall, Rotherham, Yorks, and has issue:

1. John Gerard, b. 28 Jan., 1896.
2. Charles William, b. 21 May, 1897.
3. Edward Basil, b. 1 Sept., 1901.

1. Hilda Mary Philomena, b. 25 May, 1900.
2. Etheldreda Mary, b. 9 August, 1906.

Lineage. The family of Harold was long seated in the Co. Dublin, where they possessed large estates at Harold's Cross.

The immediate ancestor of this branch was Richard Harold (of Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, 1796), of Singland and Pennywell, Co. Limerick; m. 1782, Mary, only child and heiress of John Barry, of Ballinvonare, Co. Cork, and had a son:

John Harold-Barry, of Ballinvonare, Co. Cork (who assumed the additional name of Barry on inheriting the Barry property), m. first, 1822, Eliza, dau. of Henry Harrison, of Castle Harrison, Co. Cork, and had issue (with Richard, Henry, Margaret, who all died young) a son:

John, of whom presently.

Mr. Harold-Barry married, secondly, 1843, Margaret, Hon. Chanoinesse of the Order of St. Anne of Bavaria, sister of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., P.C., of Ballynastragh, Co. Wexford, and widow of Peter Locke, of Athgoe, Co. Dublin (see "Esmonde," Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*). She d.s.p. 25 Decr., 1878. His son:

John Harold-Barry, of Ballivonare, Co. Cork, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1880; b. Aug., 1823; m. Oct., 1860, Margaret Josephine, dau. of William Gibson, of Roebuck, Co. Dublin, and Belvedere Place, Dublin; and died 5 May, 1898, leaving issue:

1. John, b. 1863, d. 1864.
2. Harold Philip, now of Ballinvonare.
3. William John, b. Sept., 1869; d. at Krugersdorp, South Africa, 2 Feb., 1896, from wounds received in action.
4. Richard, b. 1871, d. 1871.
5. Edward Daniel (Rev.), b. Aug., 1872.
6. Philip, b. March, 1874.

[1] There is an oil painting of a General Wolfe in the dining-room at Ballyvonare.

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7. Henry Alan, b. April, 1876.
8. Thomas, b. and d. 1879
9. John, b. Aug., 1884.

1. Marcella, m. Garrett Nagle, Esq., R.M., of Clogher, near Doneraile, Co. Cork (see "Nagle of Clogher," Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1904), and has issue.
2. Eliza.
3. Margaret Josephine.
4. Anne, m. Thomas Leahy, Esq., J.P., of Woodfort, near Mallow, Co. Cork, and has issue.
5. Isabella.

Seat—Ballyvonare, Buttevant, Co. Cork. Club—Royal Yacht Club, Queenstown.

The following is taken from the pedigree of "Glover of Mount Glover," Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1863:

Edward Glover, b. in 1663, d. 24 April, 1753, m. in 1695 Eleanor, dau. of James Barry, Esq., of Ballinvonare, and had issue four sons. The eldest, Edward, b. in 1696, and d. 23 April, 1742, aged 45, m. Miss Quin, and left only one dau., who m. her first cousin, Philip Barry, of Ballinvonare.

On the night of 17th January, 1822, the Whiteboys went to the house of John Harold-Barry, Esq., of Ballyvonare, asked for arms, got some, and went off (*Dublin Weekly Register*, 1822).

Dublin Correspondent, 27th October, 1824. At Castle Harrison, the seat of her father, the lady of John Harold Barry, Esq., of twin sons.

Under "Doneraile," Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, pub. 1837, states: "A school at Ballinvonare of 110 children was built and is aided by £12 per annum from John Harold Barry, Esq., who also provides the school-house."

Kilcolman Castle, where Spenser wrote his *Faerie Queene*, is on the Ballyvonare property. See "Kilcolman Castle."

There is a stone at Ballyvonare with the Harold coat of arms carved on it. It bears the date 1597. It came from Pennywell, Limerick.

The pretty and extensive lake was made as a relief work in the famine time by the present owner's grandfather, about 1847.

In 1817 there were 76,000 trees planted in the Ballyvonare mountain glen, which now form very fine woods. They were all registered in the *Dublin Gazette*.

Family tradition has it that the maternal branch of the Harold-Barry family built Buttevant, Lisgriffin, and Liscarroll Castles, and that a branch of this family settled at Ballinvonare in the seventeenth century.

There is an interesting so-called Danish fort at Ballinvonare. About 1890 some iron weapons were dug up in it. An old man-trap was discovered here some years ago, and is still to be seen.

Through Ballinvonare runs the famous "Cly-Duff, or Black Ditch," an old chieftain boundary (see account under Bowen's Court).

The *Field Book* of 1839 gives the following: "Ballyvonare, 'town of the meadow.' This is a very large townland, about two-thirds mountain. A large demesne occupies the principal part of the arable portion, which forms the southern end. This demesne is decorated with considerable tracts of wood and narrow continuous plantations. Two ponds and a

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gentleman's seat, a large piece of planting is visible in the midst of the mountain." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin).

There is a post-office at Ballinvonare, Buttevant being the nearest money order and telegraph office, four miles distant. There is also a national school here (Guy, 1905).

Preserved in the family of Harold Barry, Esq., of Ballyvonare, is a chalice, which bears, immediately above the gadrooned ornament on its circular foot, the inscription, divided by a Roman cross—"Cornelius O'Keeffe, Episcopus Limericensis, me fieri fecit, Anno Domini 1735." In McGregor's *History of Limerick* (Dublin, 1827) we find that "Dr. Cornelius O'Keeffe succeeded Bishop Moloney in 1720. In 1730 he was delegated by the Pope to proceed to Galway to examine into certain differences which existed between the Roman Catholic clergy of that town and the titular Archbishop of Tuam, which he brought to an amicable compromise. He died in 1738." This chalice descended from the Bishop through the Harold family of Limerick to its present owner. It is $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the base, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the lip of the cup. It unscrews in three parts. The knop is oval, with a reeded band in the centre, having its upper portion engraved with four leaves on a powdered ground, and the lower portion with an engraved pattern to correspond with the gadrooning on the foot, which is hollow, circular, and otherwise undecorated. The chalice, from long disuse, has become coated with a lustrous black oxidation, which should not be removed, unless the cup were to be again consecrated and used for its holy office. Otherwise, such a patination is so rarely met with on plate that it imparts to the chalice an added charm. I have no doubt but it was made for Bishop O'Keeffe in Limerick. It has not a single mark to afford a clue to the maker, or where he worked; and the absence of marks on plate of this date would, in some measure, prove that it was made in a place where no goldsmiths' guild existed, and where no recognised town mark was authoritatively used. But just at this period the Penal Laws were in full force; and it is very possible that the maker, whoever he was, would not care to have his name identified with the chalice. With the chalice is a paten, a circular plate of silver, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, gold-plated; and, like its companion, unmarked. It has no ornament, symbol, or emblem of any kind. But accompanying both is the ancient altar stone, which has all the appearance of great age. A photograph of this most interesting relic shows its five emblematic crosses, symbolising the five wounds of our Saviour; but an engraving fails to convey the time-worn and polished surface of the stone, that are such certain evidences of its long-continued usage. Upon the centre are circular depressed marks, caused by the impact of a larger chalice that must have been used at an earlier period. From its general appearance, it is certain that the stone is older and of higher antiquity than the chalice with which it is associated. Stones of this character that are not inserted in the altars of churches are known as "travelling stones," and are of rare occurrence. They are relics of the Penal Days. Although McGregor states that Dr. O'Keeffe succeeded Bishop Moloney in 1720, as a matter of fact there was no R.C. Bishop in Limerick for nearly twenty years prior to that date. The late Maurice Lenihan, in his *History of Limerick*, gives fuller details of this prelate, who was translated from Killaloe to

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Altar Stone.

O'Keeffe Chalice.

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Limerick in 1687 on the nomination of King James II., by virtue of an Indult granted by the Holy See to him, by which he was given the nomination of Bishops in Ireland, and of Vicars Apostolic in England. Dr. O'Moloney was in France when James embarked for Ireland; he remained there, never returned to Ireland, and died in Paris in 1702. After this the see of Limerick was governed for many years by a Vicar-General, the Rev. James Stritch, of Rathkeale; and Limerick remained without an R.C. Bishop owing to the ceaseless persecutions that followed. At length, in March, 1720, the Court of Rome appointed Dr. O'Keeffe, of the ancient family of Clouna-Phrecane, Co. Cork. He studied in Toulouse, became a D.D., and was Rector of the parish of St. Chroniclen in the diocese of Nantes. His father, Denis O'Keeffe, was expelled from his estate of Dun, on the river Bride, by Cromwell. He eventually settled at Dromkeen, Co. Limerick, where he left six sons—Daniel, Dermot, Philip, Donatus, Luke, and Cornelius (the Bishop). Lenihan gives the date of the Bishop's death as the 4th May, 1737 (not 1738). He was buried at St. John's churchyard, Limerick, but there is no trace of his tomb.

The above is slightly abridged from Mr. R. Day's paper on the "O'Keeffe Chalice and Altar Stone," in this *Journal*, No. 41, Jan.-Mar., 1899.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Esmonde, V.C. (brother to Sir John Esmonde, Bart.) was a relative of the Harold-Barrys, and the following is an interesting account of this gallant officer.

The Reward of Merit.

"We are happy to be able to announce that His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has appointed Major Esmonde to the office of Assistant-Inspector-General of Constabulary, vacated by the resignation of the Deputy-Inspector-General, the Hon. Colonel Maude. Our readers are aware that Major Esmonde is the gallant Captain Esmonde of the 18th Royal Irish who was the first British officer to make a lodgment in Sevastopol, and who, with a handful of Irish soldiers, maintained his position for nearly twelve hours, and gallantly brought his men back to the British lines when it became impracticable to hold the position he had taken. The appointment of this gallant young Irishman to the important office he now holds is not only the reward of true merit, but it is a compliment to the country, which reflects equal credit on a young Irishman who gallantly won his laurels, and on our excellent Viceroy, who thus recognises and rewards worth and merit."

"18th Regiment.—Captain Thomas Esmonde (date of act of bravery, 18th and 20th June, 1855). For having, after being engaged in the attack of the Redan, repeatedly assisted, at great personal risk under a heavy fire of shell and grape, in rescuing wounded men from exposed situations, and also while in command of a covering party, two days after, for having, with the most prompt and daring gallantry, went to a spot where a fire-ball from the enemy had just been lodged, which he effectually extinguished before it had betrayed the position of the working party under his protection, thus saving it from a murderous fire of shell and grape, which was immediately opened upon the spot where the fire-ball had fallen." He was rewarded by the Victoria Cross.

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Ballyadam.

Sheet 16, six-inch Ordnance Survey; Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Churchtown (Bruhenny).
Ballyadam is the Irish for "Adam's town" (O'Donovan).
It lies half a mile south of Churchtown, which is the post town.
The following notes are taken from the Egmont MSS. :—

Letter from Philip Percivalle to Conogher Reagh (O'Callaghan), 6 May, 1630. ". . . Mr. King would fain have had Ballintemple, but he received his answer, and that his money for Ballyadam is ready. . . ." (p. 64, vol. i.)

William Damper to Sir Philip Percivall, 21 September, 1642.

". . . By reason of the great troubles in England I cannot sell my wool, nor get in any of my debts, and I have here lost seventeen hundred fat wethers, three hundred beasts, and thirty-five horses, and have not saved a sheaf of all my corn at Balliadam and Ballihay. . . " (vol. i., p. 181).

In a letter from Lord Inchiquin to Sergeant Reymond, 28 November, 1642, Cork, he adds a postscript as follows: "I have directed Sergeant-Major Jephson to let you have one man out of each company. I would have you give Bowes half the corn he has saved at Ballyadam" (vol. i., p. 183).

Sir Philip Percivalle, writing to Mr. Sall from Dublin, 13 November, 1643, adds an enclosure, stating his grievances. He refers to Ballyadam, thus: ". . . Afterwards Nicholas Barry entered Ballincurrig Castle, which Sir Philip had purchased of his father many years since, and Ellen Lacy, alias Barry, took possession, after the Cessation, of Ballyadam, Churchtown, Ballintemple, and Cargeene, alleging them to be her jointure, 'though she had passed a fine of recovery thereof ten years agone, and never since pretended any possession therein'" (vol. i. p. 193).

Thomas Reymond deposed before the English Commissioners in Munster, at Mallow, 11 March, 1643 (4): ". . . The ward of Annagh, and the lands of Ballyadam, Churchtown, Rath, Cargeene, Caher Cnogher, Aghabourn, Ballyn Roe, Ballybane, Garregott, and Lisnegreene, all of which were in Sir Philip's possession on September 16, are since occupied by several intruders, by reason of the rising of Lombard, Barry, the Stapletons, and the rest, who, until the said 16th of September, had ever carried themselves fairly towards all the garrison . . ." (vol. i., p. 206).

John Fisher and William Young depose that Ballyadam, Churchtown, etc., were all in quiet and actual possession of the wards of Annagh and Liscarroll on September 15th, examinants "being continually up and down on the said lands, hunting and otherwise," and that on the 16th, it being "whispered amongst the Irish that there was a cabin built on the bog to challenge a kind of possession," they searched diligently, but could find no trace of one. . . (vol. i., p. 207).

Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1857, gives: William Philip Glover, of Burton Park (son of Philip Glover by Frances, dau. of William Thornhill, of the family of Thornhill of Castlekevin), marr. the eldest dau. of James Magrath, of Ballyadam, by whom he left a large family.

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BALLINGUILE CASTLE.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1905*)

BALLYADAM COTTAGE, CHURCHTOWN, BUTTEVANT.

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1814. James Magrath, Esq., lived here (D.N.P.).
1893. James Magrath resided here (Guy).
1897. Miss Ellen Thornhill Glover lived at Ballyadam.

About 1898, Mr. Henry Brasier-Creagh, J.P., lived here. He was succeeded by Mr. D. O'Brien.

It is now owned by Mrs. Guinee (Miss Magrath), widow of the late Mr. W. B. Guinee, a distinguished journalist. She resides at Buttevant Castle.

Mrs. Guinee (the present owner) writes: "I often heard my father say that his people, the Magraths, were the oldest tenants on the Egmont property, and had lived at Ballyadam for over two centuries, and held several of the adjoining places. I well remember all that old history, but have little account of the dates, not having much interest at that time in family history. Ballyadam has quite a wealth of folk and fairy lore, every field its own history; and many weird and amusing traditions of the 'little people,' who on certain festivals and full moonlight nights are said to hold high revel in the orchard field, with ready challenge for any intruder. Of the 'Ballyadam Banshee' I can speak from my own experience, and of yet stranger visitants of the place. Ballyadam is a townland in itself of 136 acres. The house was built in the time of the Perceval family. The landlords were the Lords of Egmont. Ballyadam was purchased under the Ashbourne Act of 1893, and now held by me, under the Land Commissioners. I have not all the correct dates of the tenancies. The following is as near as I can remember having heard:

"My great-grandfather came to live here after his own castle-stronghold in Co. Tipperary was invested and taken; he was succeeded by his son, James Magrath, who had five sons and three daughters—(1) Michael, (2) Jeremiah, (3) Thomas, B.L.; (4) Maurice, B.L.; m. Miss Dickinson, of Birch Hall, Lancashire, and had issue one child, Henrietta Frances, who m. Rev. G. F. St. John.; (5) James; (1) Ellen, (2) Margaret, (3) Bridget."

A member of the Magrath family has sent me the following obituary notice: "7th January, 1867, at Manston House, Dorset, the Rev. George Frederick St. John, eldest son of George Richard, fourth Viscount Bolingbroke, by his second wife, Isabella, Baroness Hompesch."

In 1814 James Magrath lived here. He had two sons and four daughters, viz.: (1) Maurice, (2) William; (1) Mary, (2) Isabella, (3) Bessie, (4) Kate. In 1874, Maurice Magrath lived at Ballyadam; in 1877, Mary Magrath; in 1895, James Magrath lived here. He had two sons—(1) James, (2) Jerome; and two daughters—(1) Kate, (2) Mary (Mrs. Guinee); three grandsons—(1) James, (2) William, (3) Clarence; and one granddaughter, Florence Magrath. In 1897, Mrs. Guinee lived here. She now (1906) resides at The Castle, Buttevant.

Mr. D. W. O'Brien now lives at Ballyadam.

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives the following: "Ballyadam House and townland, 'Adam's town.' On the western boundary of this townland stands the house of Ballyadam, the demesne attached to which is formed by the townland. There is scarcely a tree to be seen on the townland. There is a large tract of rocks on the south-east. Mr. Magrath owns the place" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin).

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Ballyadeen.

Sheet 26, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 176, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Castletownroche.

It lies immediately east of the village of Castletownroche, and is a townland. Ballyadeen is the Irish for "O'Haidin's town" (O'Donovan).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes: "Ballyadeen belonged formerly to the O'Brien family of Kilcor, Castlelyons. Mr. Maurice O'Connell lived there in 1900. It now (1906) belongs to Mr. Nunan."

In 1814, Michael Nunan lived here (D.N.P.).

The *Field Book* of 1839 gives the following: "Ballyadeen, O'Haidin's town. The property of William Phipps, Esq., by deed for ever. The land is flat and dry and in a good state of cultivation, and abounds with limestone. Co. Cess, £27 16s. 9d. per annum, including that of Ballygrellahan" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin).

In 1867, William Patterson resided at Ballyadeen, also D. O'Brien.

In 1906, the following farmers held land at Ballyadeen, viz., Denis Noonan, Cornelius Hickey, Thomas O'Brien, and Arthur Patterson (*Guy's Directory*).

Ballyandrew (or Hermitage).

Sheet 25, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

It lies about one and a half miles south-east of Doneraile, which is the post town. Parish of Doneraile. Barony of Fermoy.

Mr. Walter Jones, of Doneraile, informs me that at Ballyandree, the modern Ballyandrew, buildings existed and Druids had their sanctuary near the medicinal well before St. Patrick came to Ireland.

He also writes, in his "Doneraile and Vicinity"—"The Druid's well at Ballyandree, called 'Tubber-an-dree,' appears to have been held in veneration since pre-Patrician times. It is a mineral well of unquestionable value in liver and skin complaints. I have tried it myself, and have the most indubitable testimony from several others as to its efficacy."

A pamphlet was written about it in 1780 by Dr. John Creagh, M.D., of Creagh Castle. He it was who built the stone cover over it, probably when he was living at Saffron Hill, a place adjoining.

It is related that on fine summer days, long ago, as many as 500 pilgrims used to go there; even yet, on fine Sundays and in the evenings in summer, it is not unusual to see from thirty to fifty people there."

Mr. Walter Jones further adds: "Mr. Jas. B. Norcott lived at Hermitage about 1822. He married a Miss Best, and had several daughters, who all went to Australia. One of them died immensely well off in 1898.

"The Glen of Croke, which stretched from Saffron Hill to Pinegrove, was much celebrated in old times on account of two battles fought there. The first must have been about the second century, for there is a story told of Canmore, the Druid, working miracles and finding Ballyandree or Crogh-an-tree well. The Dum-a-cree streamlet ran red with blood during the first battle.

"A warrior was found buried at Crobeg (adjacent), with his sword beside him.

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BALLYANDREW (HERMITAGE),
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, Sept., 1906.)

SPA WELL NEAR BALLYANDREW.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, July, 1905.)

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"The ghost of a woman appears here, supposed to be one of the Creaghs, who, when her lover had been killed by her father, came by an untimely death. The moddra-na-Craeuv, or dog of the Creaghs, also haunts Croke."

The Spa Well is actually on the townland of Croaghnacree, which lies immediately west of the townland of Ballyandrew, and it is mentioned by Smith (page 215, vol. ii., 1893 edition) as follows: "At Cronacree, a mile south-east of Doneraile, is a chalybeate spring, formerly in great repute. It yielded but a faint tincture with galls."

Under "Doneraile," Lewis writes on it: "At Ballyandree is a chalybeate spring, stated to be of much efficiency in complaints of the liver."

(Burke's *Landed Gentry*, vol. i., p. 33, 1846, under "Atkins of Firville"): John of Ballyandrew (third son of Richard Atkins), near Doneraile, also possessed houses and other property in that town. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Nowlan, and dying before 1757, left a son, Richard, of Ballyandrew, near Doneraile and Mallow, who m. Anne, only dau. of the O'Sullivan Beare, of Gennarought, and by her, who was b. in 1712, and d. 3 Nov., 1756, aged 44, Mr. Atkins left at his decease, being killed by a fall from his horse returning from hunting, an only child—John of Fountainville, b. about 1729, &c., &c.

Mr. Walter B. Jones states that Hermitage House was built by the Rev. John Bagwell Creagh.

In 1814, Rev. J. B. Creagh was living here, and the post town was Doneraile (*Directory of Noted Places in Ireland*, 1814).

Kilner Brasier Creagh, Esq.

The following people have lived here besides the Creagh family:—

(P.D., 1824). Arthur Norcott Esq., sen., lived here; also Jas. B. Norcott, Esq., jun. Mr. Norcott resided here from 1821 to 1830.

Died 5th March, 1830, Richard Rowland, Esq., at his residence, Hermitage, Co. Cork (*Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier*).

(Lewis, 1837). J. Norcott, Esq., lived here.

(Doneraile Parish Registry). Tuckey, Thomas St. Patrick, son of Samuel Morton Tuckey, Esq. of Hermitage, and Sarah Anna, his wife, born 17 March, 1848, bap. 18 June at Wallstown Church by Rev. J. A. Grant, Rector and Vicar of Castle Hyde.

William Stawell, Esq., J.P. (afterwards of Kilbrack), from 1855 to 1863. All his children were born here.

Thomas O'Callaghan, who was living at Pinegrove, near Doneraile, took the place in the eighties, and was succeeded by

Mr. D. O'Connor, of Wallstown (a farmer).

Mr. Walter B. Jones also informs me that Mr. Ryan, the present occupier of Croaghnacree, discovered there, about twenty years ago, a crematory furnace, with remains of fire in it.

Hart in his *Irish Pedigrees*, mentions the following relative to the Creagh family: From the eleventh to sixteenth century the family was settled in Clare. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was located in Limerick.

A member of the family writes: "In 1216, J. Creagh was Mayor of Limerick. In 1312 John Creagh, of Adare, was Mayor of Limerick, and for a considerable time before they were settled at Adare. In 1658 they were transplanted to Dangan, &c., Co. Clare."

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Ballyandrew came into the possession of the Creagh family by the marriage of Michael Creagh to Miss Gethin.

Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory (daughter to fourth Viscount Doneraile) receives head rents from Ballyandrew, as representative of fourth Viscount Doneraile, from H. L. Bayly, he being the representative of John Watkins.

John Bagwell Creagh is the present landlord of Ballyandrew, his ancestors having obtained it by the above-mentioned marriage.

Major John Creagh writes: "Creagh was anglicized from (Irish) O Craoibh. The O'Neills of Thomond went to Limerick to help to expel the Danes, and wore in one fight (at Creagh Gate—now called) laurel branches in their headstalls and helmets, and were called the O'Craoibhs or Branches. Shaun O'Neill commanded this troop, Chief of Clan Dalvy, Tradree or Tradraidhe (Co. Clare).

"Pierce Creagh, of Adare Manor, M.P. for Co. Limerick, lost the estate for corresponding with Lord Ormonde. The estate was given to an ancestor of Lord Dunraven (Col. Quin?). The portion of the estate left, called Rathreagh, belongs to A. G. Creagh. Another part left in the family is Donoman, left to J. B. Creagh. There still remains in the city of Limerick an area consisting of some forty houses, which was given by the citizens of Limerick to the Creaghs for their defence of the city. Creagh Lane and Creagh Gate are still named.

"The Creaghs found forty-one mayors of Limerick, and over sixty bailiffs or sheriffs, from 1216 to 1651.

"They got property in Limerick, and there are many tablets and stones in the Limerick churches with the name. At the capture of Limerick in 1651 by Ireton, Pierce Creagh was Mayor, and William Creagh was Sheriff. Many of the family went to France and got patents of nobility at Rochelle. Many served in the French army in the Irish Brigade till the first revolution. Major-General Creagh and the late Sir Michael Creagh died at Boulogne. Capt. James Creagh, wounded at Fontenoy (Lord Clare's Regt.), had his Cross of St. Louis shot into his body, and it took him two years to recover another at the Patent Office, as he could not say he had lost it. He got a gratuity of 600 francs, eventually reaching the rank of Marèchal de Camp in 1771. He retired on a pension, which he was drawing in 1790.

"The Regt. De Dublin Infanterie was raised by Sir Michael Creagh, Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1688-9, M.P. for Dublin in 1689, and Paymaster-General to the forces of James II. The regiment was raised in Dublin, where the Colonel had much property. Strength when in James II's service, two battalions, 1,400. Served in the campaigns of 1689 to 1691 at the blockade of Derry against Marshal Schonberg, battle of the Boyne, and in the County of Cork against the Williamites. Sir Michael Creagh being a Protestant and also a Jacobite loyalist, appears to have made himself obnoxious to Williamite prejudice in Dublin. In the annual processions of the Williamite Corporation during the next century, headed by the Lord Mayor, it was the custom to stop at Essex Gate and summon Sir Michael Creagh to give up the official gold collar granted to the Corporation by Charles II.; and if he did not return it, as a fugitive to be outlawed. All his goods and plate was seized by William's Lords Justices (Lords Coningsby and Sidney). The report, in December, 1699, to the

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English Parliament by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates makes no mention of 300 black cattle and goods of Sir M. Creagh which was not credited to the Revenue. He left with James II. at Kinsale. His second in command was Col. Lacy, the Major, Jn. Power, who afterwards became Colonel."

From Burke's *Landed Gentry,* 1904 (with additions), "Creagh of Ballyandrew":—

John Bagwell Creagh, of Bally Andrew, Co. Cork, b. 31 Aug., 1828; m. 23 Feb., 1854, Matilda Emily Victoria, eldest dau. of Major Garnet Wolseley, 25th Regt., and sister of Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., and has issue:

1. Arthur Gethin, C.B., of Creagh House, Doneraile, Maj.-Gen. R.A., in command of a second-class district, India, since 1901; sometime A.D.C. to Viscount Wolseley; b. 12 Feb., 1855; m. 9 Sept., 1889, Beatrice Carlotta, dau. of John Granville Grenfell, and has issue:
   a. Elma Gethin.
   b. Moriet Elsie Maxwell.
2. Erle Wolseley, b. 1 May, 1859.

1. Moriet Frances, m. 8 July, 1884, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick John Evelegh, Com. 1st Batt. Royal Garrison Regt., late Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and has issue:
   1. Rosslyn Curzon, b. 1885, Second Lieutenant 2nd Bn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
   2. Niall, b. 1890.

Lineage. This family claims to be a branch of the "Hy Niall" race. Christopher Creagh, b. 1486 or 1487, was Mayor of Cork 1541, and a man of great influence and power amongst the native Irish. He m. Mary, dau. of Dominick Roche, and was succeeded by his son:

John Creagh, m. 1557, Mary, dau. of Michael Waters, and d. about 1601, having had issue:

1. Christopher, who d. before his father.
2. John.

The second son, John Creagh, b. 1561, m. Margaret, dau. of George Archdeken, and dying 2 May, 1614, left issue:

1. Christopher, d.s.p.
2. William, of whom presently.
3. Michael, m. the dau. of O'Driscoll, and had issue one son, Michael (Sir), Lord Mayor of Dublin 1688, and Colonel in the service of James II. Sir Michael left three sons:
4. John, of Ballyvolane, Co. Clare, Colonel in the Army of the Confederate Catholics, 1642. He married a Miss Lysaght, of the County Clare, and left issue one dau.:
   Christian, m. Philip Stacpoole, Esquire.

The second son,

William Creagh, d. 1594; m. Ellen, dau. of Roche FitzRichard, of Poulnalong Castle, between Bandon and Kinsale, and d. before 1670, leaving: (1) John, (2) Pierce, m. Mary Price, and had issue a son, Christopher, who married Jane Galwey,

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and left three sons: (1) John, of Ballybunion, Co. Kerry; (2) William, d.s.p.; and (3) Patrick, m. Elizabeth Cooke, and left issue: Anne, m. Denis Moylan, of Cork, and had issue, and Elizabeth, m. in 1786, Major Daniel Mahony, of Dunlogh Castle, Co. Kerry.

The eldest son,

John Creagh, b. 1631, m. Julia, dau. of Giles Verdon, and left issue four sons:

1. John, of whom presently.
2. William (ancestor of William Creagh, of Ballygarrett, near Mallow, Co. Cork).
3. Stephen, d.s.p.
4. Dominick (ancestor of John Creagh, of Dromartin, Co. Kerry.

The eldest son,

John Creagh, of Kilowen, Co. Cork, b. 1667; m. 1695, Elinor, dau. of Col. John Barrett, of Castlemore. By her he had issue:

1. Richard, m. Mary (?Gertrude m. 1746, M.L.B., Cloyne) Armstead, and left issue: (a) William, m. 1786, Rebecca Morris, co-heiress of Daniel Theophilus Morris, of Ballingown, Co. Kerry, and left one dau., Sarah, m. to Ezekiel Tidd Abbott.
   (a) Sarah, m. 1774 (M.L.B., Cloyne) Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and d. 18 Nov., 1844, aged 89.
2. John Creagh, of Creagh Castle, Co. Cork, m. first, Mary (?Rachel, m. 1756, M.L.B., Cloyne) Ruddock, of Wallstown, near Doneraile, and had issue:
   (a) Catherine, m. William Stawell, of Kilbrack, and d.s.p.

   Mr. Creagh m. secondly, Judith, dau. of Beverley Ussher, of Cappagh, Co. Waterford, and widow of Edmond Shuldham, of Dunmanway, and left a dau.:
   (b) Mary, m. (1779, M.L.B., Cloyne) Kilner Brasier, of Lizard, Co. Limerick, and by him was mother of George Washington Brasier-Creagh, of Creagh Castle (see that family under Creagh Castle).
3. Stephen, of Kilowen, m. Ellen Leyne; d.s.p.
4. William, an officer in the Austrian Service, d. abroad. He was out in the "'45" with Prince Charles, the young Pretender.
5. James, d.s.p.
6. Michael, of whom hereafter.

1. Catherine, m. James Stackpoole, of the Austrian Service, and both died abroad without issue.

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The sixth son, Michael Creagh, of Laurentinum, Co. Cork, b. 1706; m. 1741 (M.L.B., Cork and Ross), Catherine Parker, of the family of Inchigaggin, and by her had one son, John, drowned in the Awbeg when young. Mr. Creagh m. secondly, 1745 (M.L.B., Cloyne), Mary Gethin, sister and heiress of Captain Richard Gethin, by whom he had issue; and dying 11 Nov., 1781, was succeeded by his eldest son:

Arthur Gethin Creagh, of Laurentinum, b. Nov., 1746; m. 1770, Isabella, dau. of William Bagwell, M.P., of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, and d. 13 May, 1833, having had issue:

1. Michael, of Laurentinum, b. 25 March, 1771; m. June, 1796, Sarah Dobson, dau. of Shapland Carew, of Castleboro', Co. Wexford, and left at his decease, 17 Oct., 1845, an only child:
   Isabella Carew, m. John Singleton, of Quinville, Co. Clare, and had issue.
2. John Bagwell, of whom presently.
3. Arthur Gethin, of Doneraile, b. 1780; m. 1840, Eliza, only dau. of Admiral Henry Evans, of Oldtown, Doneraile, but had no issue.
4. William, Lieut. Cavalry E.I.C.S., b. 1782; d. of fatigue after a series of engagements with the forces under Holkar.
5. Benjamin Bousfield, of Doneraile, b. 1784; m. Margaret Morris, and d. 12 May, 1846, leaving issue:
   1. Arthur Gethin.
   2. Benjamin.
   3. John Merrick.
   1. Isabella.
   2. Dorcas.

1. Jane, m. Capt. Taylor, and had issue.
2. Isabella, m. Matthew Shaw, late Lieut.-Col. 87th Foot, and had issue.
3. Mary, m. Thady McNamara, of Ayle, Co. Clare, who d.s.p.
4. Dorcas, m. James Norcott, of Springfield, and had issue (see Springfield).
5. Emily, m. Ion Studdert, of Elm Hill, Co. Limerick, and had issue.

The second son,

The Rev. John Bagwell Creagh, of Ballyandrew, Co. Cork, Vicar of Carrig, and Rector of Rincurran, b. 26 Dec., 1772; m. 28 July, 1797, Gertrude, dau. of John Miller, of Toonaghmore, Co. Clare, and by her (who d. 11 March, 1844, aged 63) had issue seven sons and five daughters:

1. Arthur Gethin, his heir.
2. John, b. 1802, m. 1830, Mary, dau. of St. John Galwey, of Mallow, Co. Cork, and d. 9 March, 1841, leaving a son, Arthur Gethin, of Mount Ruby, Mallow, Co. Cork, b. 1836; m. Sept., 1863, Henrietta Cole, dau. of the late Henry Cole Bowen, Esq., of Bowen's Court, and has issue:
   a. John, b. 26 Nov., 1866, J.P. for Co. Cork, and Capt. and Hon. Major in the North Cork Militia (9th Batt. K.R.R.C.).

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Also served in 10th Foot, Lincoln Regt. Served in the Boer war, 1899 to 1901 (medal with four clasps).

b. Arthur Gethin, b. 18 June, 1873, d. 1896.
c. Henry St. John, b. 23 July, 1875.
d. William Galwey, b. 1880, d. 1885.
e. James Galwey, b. 1887.
a. Eliza, d. 1874.
b. Mary Galwey.

3. Thomas Miller, b. 1803; Lieut. and Paymaster of the 52nd Foot; m. 1843, Eliza Hewitt, of Glancoole, Co. Cork.

4. Michael, b. July, 1811; m. 24 May, 1843, Louisa Emma, dau. of James Dominick Bourke, of Becan, Co. Mayo, Surgeon R.N., by his wife, Louisa Collingwood, and had issue:

a. John, b. 23 Feb., 1844; d.s.p.
b. Michael Clayton, b. 25 May, 1845; d.s.p.
c. Randolph Gethin, b. 25 March, 1847; d.s.p.
d. Arthur Gethin, b. 31 July, 1850.
a. Gertrude Olivia.
b. Louisa, dec.

5. Richard Gethin, b. June, 1813; m. 1842, Isabella Mellifont, and has issue:

a. John, b. 1843.
b. Richard Gethin, b. 1845.
a. Gertrude Miller.
b. Isabella Gethin.

6. Benjamin Bousfield, went to Australia, and d. there (was alive 1892).

1. Isabella Gethin, m. William Davis, M.D.
2. Rebecca, m. 20 Feb., 1834, Arthur MacMurrough Murphy, The O'Morohoe, of Oulartleigh, Co. Wexford (see that family).
3. Eliza, m. John Stevens, M.D., of St. Kiverne, Cornwall.

The Rev. J. B. Creagh d. 12 Feb., 1846, and was succeeded by his son:

Arthur Gethin Creagh, of Ballyandrew, b. 1799; m. 1827, his cousin, Mary, only dau. and heir of James McGhee, of Carrahan, Co. Clare, by Bridget, his wife, dau. of John Miller, of Toornaghmore, and by her (who d. 1891) had:

1. John Bagwell, now of Ballyandrew.
2. Arthur Gethin, of Carrahan, Co. Clare, J.P., b. 22 Feb., 1830.
3. Thomas Miller, b. 1833; d. unm.
4. Michael, d. unm.
1. Rebecca Victoria.

Mr. A. G. Creagh d. 25 Feb., 1849.

Arms—Arg., a chevron gu, between three laurel leaves vert, on a chief az. as many bezants. (Also the family claim in base a chevron gules between three roses of the last. See tomb in Doneraile churchyard. Augmentation granted by Pope Alexander VII.).

Crest—A horse's head fully caparisoned, with a laurel branch in the headstall of the bridle.

Motto—Virtute et numine.

Seat—Hermitage, Ballyandrew, near Doneraile, Co. Cork.

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The *Field Book* of 1840 gives the following: "Ballandrew townland, 'Andrew's town.' Contains a gentleman's house, a small demesne, an oblong plantation, an orchard, a turret, a Danish fort, a large limestone quarry."

"Hermitage House (Ballyandrew), Kilner K. Wood, Esq., living here" (Ord Sur. Off., Dub.).

Mr. Walter B. Jones writes: "The turret on Ballyandrew Hill was traditionally supposed to be a belfry connected with a castle of the Roches, which was also on the lands of the Creaghs. I think, from descriptions that I got of it, it was more likely a Columbarium. It was knocked down by David Ward in 1860. A magnificent view could be obtained from it when it was at its prime. I remember reading, probably in a grant to Sir William St. Leger, 1639, of the church of Croghantree, or Croghandree. The foundations of the castle or church and a town were discovered in ploughing the adjacent fields, also a furnace for burning the dead, with remains of fires, &c."

With reference to "Canmore the Druid," in 8th paragraph of Ballyandrew, p. 106, the Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: "This Druid can have no connection with Ballyandrew. According to written sources Canmore is connected with the well in Co. Limerick, about three miles south of Knocklong, and *with no other well.*"

Mr. Walter Jones informs me that local tradition gives the name of the Druid as "Canoor," this he took to mean "Canmore."—J.G.W.

Ballybawn.

Sheet 15, six-inch Ordnance Survey. Not shown on one-inch O. S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Kilbrin.

It is situated near Castlecor. It is now a well-known fox covert.

The following are extracts from the Egmont MSS.:

"Letter from Cnogher O'Callaghan to Philip Percivall, dated 16 January, 1635 (6), from Beallabalagh, asking him to have a special care of Sir James Craig's business, and advising him to secure a lease of Balligradie, Rathnegard, and Ballibane, for a park, as they will keep more deer, mares and horses than any park in the country" (vol. i., p. 83).

"Thomas Reymond, in giving evidence before the English Commissioners at Mallow, on 11th March, 1643 (4), states that Ballybane was in Sir Philip's (Perceval) possession on September 16th, that it has since been occupied by several intruders, by reason of the rising of Lombard, Barry, the Stapletons, and the rest, &c." (vol. i., p. 206). See Ballyadam.

"John Stevens, Isack Anderton, and John Baynard depose that 'the lands of Ballybane is the proper inheritance of Sir Philip Percevall, and hath been in his possession all the time of the late troubles, and was so the 15th of September last. . . and since to the very day hereof,' the warders of Liscarroll having use of the woods, and daily hunting and riding there, and killing the deer, which no other party dared to do, or even to 'cabin or boolly, or so much as graze any part thereof, except it were by stealth.' . . . " (vol. i., p. 208).

In 1814, George Gaggin, Esq., lived at Ballybawn, the post town being Buttevant (D. N. P.) ?Same place.

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives: "Ballybawn, 'white town.' This is a

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large townland, all arable, except a piece of bog. It is crossed by a road, contains a Trig. Station, and nothing else remarkable" (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

The late Mr. Jonathan Bruce, of Milltown, had a farm here, which he sub-let (1) as a dairying, and (2) as a farm to one of his land-stewards, a man named Pat Lynch, whose widow is there now (1906).—(Mananaan Mac Lir).

Ballybawn belongs to Sir John Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin.

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: "Ballybawn appears to be from Irish Baile ban, or 'white town,' and to be the same name as Ballybane, a place near Cloyne, which was recently sold by the nephew of the late Mrs. Goggin. Dr. Stokes *(Calendar of Oengus*, p. ccxxii.) compares the Irish ban with Greek phanos, and Sanskrit bhanu, 'light.' Ban is a word which occurs often in Irish place-names, and also in Irish mythology. Dr. Joyce says that the people sometimes give the name of Gearran ban, or 'white horse,' to conspicuous white rocks, and that there is a hill about a mile from the village of Clarinbridge, in Galway, which the Four Masters call Cnoc an ghearrain bhain. The western hill of the Slievefelim, about eight miles from Limerick city, is named Gearran ban, and at Fedamore, in Co. Limerick, there is a pillar-stone named Gearran ban. The white horse of Gearoid Iarla at Lough Gur is named Gearran ban, and Dr. Douglas Hyde (*The Gaelic Journal*, 1904, p. 668) mentions an Irish poem, entitled Eachtra an Ghearrain Bhain, 'a steed that had never died, but had served as charger to Hector, to Balar of the heavy blows, to Conall Cearnach, to Brian Borumha, that had fought under Owen Roe, when he routed Monro, and at Cnoc na ndos (Knocknanuss, 'hill of the bushes,' near Kanturk), and at Bealach Cro, &c.' The White Horse is the name applied to the figure of a horse on a hill at Uffington, in Berkshire, traditionally supposed to commemorate Alfred the Great's victory of Ashdown (871 A.D.)

"The Rev Patrick S. Dinneen (*Irish Dictionary*, p. 415) says that Ruball na Lara Baine, 'the Grey Mare's Tail,' is the name of a celebrated waterfall in the Donegal mountains, and Cuas na Lara Baine is near Uladh Bhreandain, Valentia Island, or Dairinis, the old residence of Mogh Ruith of Feara Maighe Feine.

"The late Mr. William Hackett, of Midleton, Co. Cork, gave, in *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, vol. ii., pp. 303-34, particulars of the processions in Imokilly, which were headed by the Lair Bhan.

"In *Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary*, p. 1126, it is stated that the White Lady is a spectral figure which appears in many of the castles of Germany, as at Ansbach, Baireuth, Altenburg, &c., by night, as well as by day, particularly when the death of any member of the family is imminent. See also the particulars given by Scott, in *The Monastery*, of the 'White Lady of Avenel.' The White Lady is connected with Lough Gur, and there are still told tales at Lough Gur of her appearance to those who are about to die:

'Thrice to the holly brake—
Thrice to the well:—
I bid thee awake,
White Maid of Avenel!

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'Noon gleams on the lake—
Noon glows on the Fell:—
Awake thee, O wake,
White Maid of Avenel.'

"We also find the name Ban connected with Loch Lein, or 'lake of Len,' now lakes of Killarney, for in the Bodleian *Dinnshenchas,* p. 19, the lake is stated to have been named from Len, son of Banbolgach, a smith who, under the lake, made the bright vessel (niamlesstar) for Fann, daughter of Ailill Find and Flidais, and wife of Manannan Mac Lir. See also Dr. Joyce's *Irish Names,* i., 448, where it is stated that the forge of Len (Lian, or Lean) was on the shore of the lake, but as Len was able to cast his anvil from Killarney to Mullaghnoney, or 'hill of the anvil,' near Clonmel, in Co. Tipperary, every evening, and back again to Killarney from Mullaghnoney, every morning, we need not be surprised that such a smith, according to the *Dinnshenchas,* was able to work under the lake in Tir fa thuinn, or "Land under wave," or Old Killarney, as I have often heard it termed by old people of Duhallow.

"Again, we find the name Ban in *The Feast of Bricriu,* p. 97, Eircid co Budi mac mBain, for se, co a ath,' 'Go, quoth he, to the ford of Buidhe, son of Ban.' Here Buidhe means yellow, and the word is cognate with Latin badius, from which is French bai, and English bay. In Edinburgh *Dinnshenchas,* p. 64, Buidhe is stated to be son of Ban blath, son of Forgamain, but in Tain *Bo Cualgne,* p. 267, Buidhe is stated to be son of Ban Blai. In Malory's *La Mort d'Arthure,* Ban of Benwicke, a place identified in romances of Merlin (or Myrdin) with Benoit in 'Lesser Brittany,' is stated to be father of Lancelot of the lake, who was fostered by Morgan le Fay in the lake. Morgan le Fay was wife of Urien, and mother of Ewain, or Owen, the Irish Eoghan. Urien is mentioned in many tales, and will come under notice hereafter. Scott has a reference to Urien in 'Harold the Dauntless':

'The Druid Urien had daughters seven,
Their skill could draw the moon from heaven;
So fair their forms, and so high their fame,
That seven proud Kings for their suitors came.'

"Keating says that the sixth name of Ireland was Banba, or Banbha, who was wife to Mac Cuill ('son of Hazel'), whose proper name was Eathur. Banbha is an extension of Ban, just as Nimue, who was the Lady of the Lake loved by Merlin, is the same as Nimba, from nim or nib, 'bright.' The Lady of the Lake has various names, and is termed Vivien by Tennyson, and Morgan le Fay was also a name for the Lady of the Lake, as appears very well in the tale of Olger the Dane, in which we read: 'Presently he heard a voice in the air cry, Olger, I wait for thee. Fear not the waves, but come! Then he cast himself into the sea, and a great wave bore him on its crest high up in air and placed him safely on the rocks. A strange light showed a narrow pathway among the crags, which Olger followed, walking towards the brightness till he reached a shining palace, invisible by day, but which at night glows into mortal ken—a palace of ivory and gold and ebony, glorious to behold, its halls made fair with imagery—and therein was set a banquet of most rare and dainty meats. None dwelt within this palace save a

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fairy horse named Papillon, who motioned Olger to the banquet, and having brought water in a golden ewer that he might cleanse his hands, served beside the knight at table till he has finished his repast. Then Papillon carried him to a bed whose pillars held golden candlesticks, wherein tall tapers burned through the night. There Olger slept. But in the morning, when he woke, the palace had waned away in the dawn, and he was lying in a garden where the trees are always green, and the flowers fade not, and the summer never dies; where the sun goes not down, and the soft sweet sky is never darkened with storms: a garden in the Vale of Avalon, the land of Faery. And whilst his eyes were yet dazzled in wonderment, there stood suddenly at his side Morgan le Fay, queen of the faeries, clothed in a shining white kirtle, who said, 'Welcome, dear Knight, to Avalon. A weary time have I longed and waited for thy coming. Now thou art mine; my lord, my love. So let the restless ages roll, and the world totter and decay! We will dream on for ever in this changeless vale.' Then she put an enchanted ring upon his hand; so the years slipped from his shoulders and he stood before her in the prime of youth and vigour. And she placed upon his brow a priceless golden crown of myrtle leaves and laurel, a crown no mortal treasure would suffice to buy—the Crown of Forgetfulness. Then Olger remembered no more the things that were past.' This extract from the tale of Olger will serve to illustrate the particulars which will hereafter be given concerning Castle Cor, Carraig Clidhna, and Miss Maidhlion, of the Cave of Maidhlion, in the Rock of Maidhlion, overlooking the vale of the Dalua, near Newmarket, in parish of Clonfert.

"One more illustration of the use of the white colour. In the *Senchus Mor,* vol. i., p. 26, are given the names of the four chief winds, and four subordinate winds, and four other subordinate winds, and these twelve winds are said to be so coloured that the colours of all these winds are different from each other. The wind blowing from the south is named geal, or 'white.' In contrast to ban, I think that geal means a more intense white colour, thus geal is applied to the light of the sun or moon, and ban serves to denote the white colour of animals, and may often be rendered pale, or gray, whereas geal may be explained bright. Irish Finn, Welsh Gwyn, also mean 'white,' or 'fair,' and there is also a rare Irish fiad, which is cognate with English white, from Anglo-Saxon hwit, cognate with Norse hvitr, Dutch wit, traced by Kluge (*Etymologisches Worterbuch der deutschen Sprache*) to Indo-Germanic root kwid, kwit, out of Sanskrit kvit, or svit, to shine, to be white, with which Kluge compares Zend spaeta, 'white,' and Slavonian svetu, 'light.' Very likely the Irish ban has dropped initial 's', and if this be so, we have Spain, the south, bright, or sunny land of the North folk, while to the East folk it was the West land."

Ballybeg Abbey.

Sheet 17, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Ballybeg means "a small town." Parish of Buttevant. Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. It is situated about a mile south of Buttevant, and about 200 yards from the bank of the Awbeg river.

Fiants of Edward VI. 902 (811). Lease to Geram Ottewood, of the Abbey of Ballybegge, County of Cork, the lands of Ballybege, the

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BALLYBEG ABBEY.
(East side), showing the Columbarium.
(*Photo by Major Hans T. F. White, 1869.*)

BALLYBEG GLEN.
(*Photo by Major Hans T. F. White, 1869.*)

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rectories of Ballybege, Kylkeram, Ardosoyll, Rathbarry, Ballycloghie, Ballycastell, Crusemallyney in McWilliam's country, Carryketwigill, Castelbeghan, Kylcoryghyn, Kilemallaghe, Rossaghe, Downeraghill and Cahirduggan. To hold for 21 years, at a rent of £54 10s. 10th November, 5 (1551).

Fiants of Elizabeth. 2260 (1854). Pardon to William Pryndergas of Ballybeg, Co. Cork, clerk, and Robert FitzJames Prendergas, of same, yeoman, in consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the Crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them. 6 May, 15 (1573).

4262 (6359). 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, Ballicloghe and Ballicastell, Clouneferte, Kilvronit, Crushemalynye, in the country of McWilliam Eyghtyr in Conaghte, Carricktowhill, Kilculeyhine, and Lisgowle, Castelbyeghane, Killemallaghe, alias Buttevaunte and Liscarrowll, Russaghe, Downerahill, and Cahirowgane, Counties Cork and Mayo. To hold for 40 years from the termination of No. 2380. Rent, £81 1ds. od. 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). (Auditor-General's Patent Book, vol. 16., p. 44). (1583).

In a Report by Henry Smith of the State of Munster, 30th of October, 1598, he mentions "Ballybegg, a town hard by Moyallo, of some twenty families did the like" (i.e., fled for fear of the Irish). (*Journal*, p. 30, 1905).

6465 (5265). Pardon to Nich. O'Bregine, of Ballibeg. Provided that the pardon shall not extend to any murder committed before their entry into action of rebellion; nor to any intrusion on possessions of the Crown, or any debts, fines of alienations or arrears due to the Crown. Date destroyed. Lord Deputy's Warrant dated 27 Jan., 1600.

King's letter. Sir Francis Kingsmill to give up the wardship of the children of the late Sir Robert Norris. Also that Sir Daniel Norton, of Listeed, Southampton Co., should have the lands of Ballybeg (p. 6 of Patent Rolls, James I.), 27 April, 2 James I.

Pardon for sale by Sir Daniel Norton to Sir John Jephson and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, of the lands and of the monastery of Ballybeg, including with other property in Cork and Connaught, the rectories of Cahirdowgan and Doneraile.

Sir John Jephson, Kt., Privy Counsellor, granted lands, &c., of Abbey of Ballibeg, 21 April, 8 James I., at rent of £81 10s. Irish (p. 168 do.) King's letter for above 13 May, 7th James I. (p. 153 do.).

Grant from the King to Sir John Jephson, Kt., 12th Dec., 10 James I., in Co. Cork. Large grants of lands, including the late Priory of Ballibeg, 5 ploughlands adjoining, and all other the demesne lands thereof, with the whole town and lands of Ballibeg (p. 241, folio Patent Rolls of James I.).

The rectories and tithes of Ballibeg, etc., etc. Rent of Ballibeg Abbey, £81 10s., to be held of the King and all the rest of the chief lords of the fee (p. 241, folio Calendar of Patent Rolls of James I.).

William Jephson, by his will dated 7th December, 1658, appointed Edward Worth, D.D., his brother Col. John Jephson, and Col. Edmond

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Temple, trustees, and bequeathed to his wife £600 a year out of the lands appertaining to the Abbey of Ballybeg (*Journal*, p. 3, 1906, Mr. H. F. Berry's article on the English Settlement in Mallow, under the Jephson family).

There is an old deed in the possession of the Spratt family, dated June 18th, 1658, in which it is stated that he (Rev. Devereux Spratt) then acquired in fee farm grant for ever a certain portion consisting of 55 Irish acres of the Ballybeg estate from his friend Sir William Fenton.

Of his domestic life, when settled at Mitchelstown, Devereux Spratt gives the following account: "I met there one Ensign White, who sold me Torbey and part of Ballybeg at 6s. 8d. an acre, which I still enjoy and keep by God's guidance."

This property is still in possession of the Spratt family. Allowing for the different value of money in Charles II.'s reign, 6s. 8d. per acre seems a very moderate price for the fee-simple of a property (Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore's article on Rev. Devereux Spratt, pp. 92, 93, *Journal*, 1906).

In a letter from Thomas Bettesworth to Sir Philip Percivall, dated 28 October, 1643, Cork, he writes: "About a fortnight since the Commissioners on both sides met at Ballybeg. Sir William Fenton, Captain Brudges, and Arthur (Bettesworth) (with whom I was joined, but my lord would not spare me from hence, intending to use me as a commissioner in the impost business, which for some reasons is yet procrastinated) were for the English; Do. O'Callaghane, McDonnogh, and others for the Irish (who came to this meeting with two hundred armed men). When at Maollowe they spent three days merely in clamper, without anything done to the purpose, save that Serjeant Ryman (Reymond) got an order from the Commissioners on both sides for restitution of some twenty barrels of oats, many garrans, and his arms, against those who took them away, who were so far from obeying that order that they told him in high terms of contempt they would never restore anything, &c. (Egmont MSS., p. 190, vol. i.).

Brady, vol. ii., p. 60. 1774. Ballybeg, Sonagh, in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore. An impropriate rec.; church in ruins. The impropriator, Denham Jephson, esq. (Hingston).

Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, page 56, 1786: "A short walk from Buttevant, in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, Philip de Barry founded a priory here for regular canons following the rule of St. Augustin, and dedicated it to St. Thomas, the favourite saint of that age. He endowed it in the year 1229, in remembrance of which his equestrian statue in brass was erected in the church. David, his grandson, enlarged the revenues belonging to the priory in the year 1235, and was made a knight, but was killed in the year 1262 (Lodge, vol. i., pp. 194, 195). David de Cardigan was prior in the reign of Henry III., and John de Barry in the following reign (King, p. 218). The possessions belonging to this house were, in the sixteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, granted, for the term of twenty-one years, to George Bourchier, esq., who forfeited the same by non-payment of the rent (King, p. 218). Those lands and tithes were granted in trust to Sir Daniel Norton, for the wife of Sir Thomas Norris, President of Munster, and were found, in the year 1622, to be of the yearly value of £260 (Smith, vol. i., pp. 323, 324). Of this abbey there yet remains the east window and the steeple, which is a strong

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building, and by the holes in the vaulted roof it appears that they had a chime of bells; the traces of the foundation, with a high tower a considerable way to the south-west, prove it to have been a truly magnificent structure."

Smith (pub. 1720, vol. i., p. 50). A.D. 1663. Parish of Ballybeg. An impropriation. Anthony Jephson, Esq., impropriator.

Smith (vol. i., p. 294) states: "At Ballybeg, on the other side of the river, a short walk from Buttevant, was a monastery of Augustinians, founded anno 1237, and dedicated to St. Thomas, by Philip de Barry, being endowed by his son David, who founded the friary of Buttevant before-mentioned; this house and its revenues were granted to Sir Daniel Norton, Knight, in trust for the Lady Norris, wife of Sir Thomas Norris, Lord President of Munster, and mother to the Lady Jephson, wife of Sir John Jephson, who passed a patent for the same. The lands belonging to this abbey contained 2060 Irish acres, and by a valuation taken in 1622, were worth £60 a year; at the same time the tithes and glebes belonging to it were valued at £200 per annum more. Some parts of the building, particularly the steeple, which was a strong structure, and the east window of the chancel, have outlived the injuries of time. By the holes which remain in the vaulted roof of the steeple there were here a chime of bells. The traces of the foundation, and a high tower detached a considerable way to the south-west, once a part of this fabric, show it to have been a very large and magnificent structure. One would indeed imagine that if these abbeys had been converted into parish churches, and some part of the buildings appropriated to the support and maintenance of the poor, they might have had a much better appearance than so many ruins, which one cannot look upon without pitying their fate."

Crofton Croker, in his *Researches in the South of Ireland,* pub. 1824, writes (p. 112): "About a mile from Buttevant the road to Mallow runs through a rocky glen, called Ballybeg, the beauty of which would be considerably increased by some trees; at its opening are the ruins of Ballybeg Abbey, founded and endowed by the Barrys; and close by this building appears the stump of the ancient round tower. Adjoining Ballybeg Abbey is a large field, called the Pigeon Field, in digging which, some years since, a vault was discovered 'lined with images.' The person from whom I received the information added, that the images 'being handy to the road,' were broken up and thrown thereon to repair it.

"In 1815, the landlady of the inn at Buttevant gave me an account of a curious discovery made at Ballybeg Abbey, about five and twenty years back, by a blacksmith named Supple, who was induced, from a dream, to dig amongst the ruins in search of money—a superstition so prevalent with the lower orders of the Irish as to cause them, like the Arabs, to excavate near almost every ancient building, in expectation of finding concealed treasure. Supple, after some laborious days spent in disturbing the bones of the old fathers, came to a stone coffin containing a skeleton adorned with a cross and chains of gold, and a thin plate of the same precious metal stamped with a representation of the crucifixion. These relics were carried by the finder to Cork, and disposed of to a goldsmith, by whom they were consigned to the crucible, and the stone coffin converted to a pig-trough at the cabin of a farmer near the abbey.

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The accuracy of this narrative has been corroborated by a son of Supple's whom I met accidentally, and entered into conversation with on the spot."

Lewis (pub. 1837) notes: "Ballybeg or Ballybegshanagh, a parish in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, County of Cork, and province of Munster, one mile (south) from Buttevant, with which parish its population is returned. This place, which appears to have merged into the parish of Buttevant, is situated on the river Awbeg, and on the mail coach road from Cork to Limerick, which towards Mallow winds for some distance through a rocky glen recently embellished with plantations, and at the northern opening of which is situated the venerable remains of the Abbey of St. Thomas. This establishment was a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Philip de Barry, who, in 1229, endowed it with ample revenues, in remembrance of which his equestrian statue of brass was erected in the church. The endowment was subsequently augmented, in 1235, by Sir David de Barry, who founded the friary of Buttevant. The priory and its possessions were, in the 10th of James I., granted to Sir J. Jephson, whose descendant, C. D. O. Jephson, Esq., is the present proprietor of the parish. The parish comprises 2,045 acres, as applotted under the Tithe Act, and valued at £1,693 per annum. The only seat is Springfield, the residence of J. Norcott, Esq. The living is an impropriate rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne; the tithes, being wholly the property of Mr. Jephson, are not under composition; the occasional duties of the parish devolve on the incumbent of Buttevant.

In the R. C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Buttevant. The remains of the abbey consist of the steeple, part of the chancel with the east window, and a lofty tower detached from the rest of the buildings of which it originally formed a part, and which shews the whole to have been an extensive pile. Close to the abbey are the vestiges of an ancient round tower." [Both Crofton Croker and Lewis appear to have considered the Columbarium the remains of a "round tower."]

(Under Buttevant) "An Account of Some Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Buttevant, in the Co. of Cork," by Richard R. Brash, Esq., Architect, page 265 of the *Journal of the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society,* vol. ii., 1852-53, contains the following description of the Augustinian Abbey of Ballybeg: "Ballybeg is about half a mile from Buttevant. The remains of the Augustinian Abbey stand at the gorge of a winding and romantic glen, through which the turnpike road from Mallow to Buttevant passes; its situation must have been remarkably picturesque when forests clothed the lofty and abrupt hillsides, when the horn of the hardy hunter woke the morning echoes through the rocky passes, as he chased the red deer by the banks of the gentle Mulla. The present remains show it to have been once strongly fortified. Its massive belfry looks more like a castle keep, and the remains of stern-looking towers, which formerly flanked the abbey enclosures, speak of troublous times and treacherous onslaughts. A portion of the east and west ends of the church, the cloister walls, ruins of two towers, and a columbarium or dovecot, are all that at present remain of this once splendid structure, the extent and magnificence of which is still attested by the fragments of walls, and sculptured stones dug up by the peasantry on the surrounding lands.

Of the east end, fragments of the chancel walls alone remain. In

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Smith's time the east window existed (Smith's *History of Cork*, 1774, vol. i., p. 324), but now there is no trace of it. A farmer has built his house and offices across the centre of the church, and the west end is occupied as a cowhouse.

The west gable has a lofty Early English couplet of graceful proportions, with large inward splays; the lancets are divided internally by a very fine banded shaft having a moulded base, and a bold and richly carved cap of the peculiar foliage of the period. A strange feature exists in this portion of the building—four massive piers have been built at some period subsequent to the original erection, two of them in the western internal angles, upon which vaults are turned, converting this end of the church into a fortified structure. You can ascend to the top by a stairs constructed in one of the piers.

The vaulting is ornamented with some grotesque heads; it crosses the couplet window, destroying its effect. There are circular holes in the vaulting, as if a peal of bells had been hung in the upper part. This tower or belfry was certainly erected sometime subsequent to the original building, as these piers are not bonded into the original masonry, but merely built against the walls.

The cloisters were on the south side of the church, and appear to have been of large extent. The enclosing wall still exists, and retains the corbels that carried the beams of the lean-to roof over the arcade, no portion of the masonry of which at present remains—neither cap, base, or portion of shaft by which I could determine its character. About twenty yards from the west end of the church are the remains of a lofty square tower, which was connected with the conventual buildings, and evidently built for defence. The walls were massive, and of excellent workmanship. The lower storey of a similar tower stands about forty yards from the east end, close to the Doneraile road; the finish of the quoins and a handsome pointed doorway evidence the care bestowed on its erection.

The Columbarium.[1]—About twenty yards from the south-east corner of the chancel is a low circular tower, about twenty-eight feet in height, the walls of which are perpendicular, having no inclination or batter. Its internal diameter is fifteen feet seven inches; thickness of the walls, three feet nine inches; its external circumference is seventy feet; it had two doors, one at the east and one at the west side—the west one is perfect, but the cut-stone jambs of the east one, having tempted the cupidity of a neighbouring farmer, were abstracted and is now an unsightly breach.

The interior is exceedingly curious, the inside face of the wall having been built in square compartments and in regular tiers, one over the other, to a height of fifteen feet, where they are terminated by a projecting string-course, the first tier commencing at eighteen inches from the ground.

There are eleven tiers of pigeon holes, thirty-two in a tier, which each average eight inches square, and are from ten to eleven inches in depth; they are formed of small square stones, hammer-dressed, yet neatly fitted, and bonded well into the solid wall; between each tier is a course of stone, seven inches in thickness, and the small piers between are ten

[1] This Columbarium is on the property of Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory.

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inches wide; the horizontal courses between the tiers are formed mostly of two courses of thin stone, and the diminutive piers of two and three small cubical stones; yet the whole is carefully bonded and well built—in fact, it is the neatest and most curious specimen of hammer-dressed work I have ever met with, either ancient or modern.

The height internally to the string-course is fifteen feet six inches, from which starts the beehive-shaped roof of masonry, the upper part of which is formed of flags overlaying one another, and leaving a circular opening of about three feet six inches in diameter, so as to give ingress and egress to its feathered inhabitants. This roof does not exhibit its domical form externally, as the walls are carried above the top of the vaulting, a level platform being formed on the top, the raised wall forming a parapet round it, and having rude gargoyles to carry off the rainwater. The whole height of the building externally is twenty-seven feet six inches. A curious external feature is an apparent mode of communication with the Abbey buildings. About fourteen feet from the ground, at the north side, is a doorway which leads to the platform above-mentioned. At one side of this doorway is a fragment of a wall projecting about four feet, and pointing towards the south-west corner of the chancel. Lower down there does not appear to have been any connection with the tower, as the masonry exhibits no such feature, so that it would appear to have been a portion of a gallery of communication carried upon arches to some part of the domestic buildings.

The interior appears to me to have been subjected at some period to the action of fire, as the limestone of which the whole is built exhibits a white and calcined appearance.

I am at present personally aware of but one other specimen of this class of buildings existing in this country: it is adjoining the Cistercian abbey of Kilcooly, and presents some different features, both as to design and construction from that of Ballybeg. But I have been informed of the existence of one or more of these buildings in the County of Kilkenny. [There are ancient dovecots at Wellbrook, Pottlerath, and Danesfort, all in the County of Kilkenny. Kilcooly borders on Kilkenny.—Eds.]

In the *Archæological Journal* is given an account of one at Garway, Hertfordshire.

It will be seen by the accompanying drawings and description that the internal construction and general features of these buildings are similar, the only difference being in the construction of the pigeon holes, which at Garway open from one to the other, while at Ballybeg there is no communication. The similar features are the general proportions, circular form, vaulted roof, two doors, and circular orifices in the top. The most striking point of difference externally is the construction of the roof, which at Garway is a frustrum of a cone, surmounted by a circular blocking of masonry round the orifice.

I find that some difference of opinion exists amongst antiquarians respecting the foundation of Ballybeg, which opinions I now subjoin. Archdall states that Philip de Barry founded a priory here for regular canons following the rule of St. Augustine, and dedicated it to St. Thomas, the favourite saint of that age. He endowed it in the year 1229, in remembrance of which his equestrian statue in brass was erected in the church (Archdall's *Monast. Hibernicum*, p. 56). According to Ware, Ballybeg was a priory of regular canons of St. Augustine, dedicated to

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St. Thomas, founded by William de Barry, and endowed by his son, David, in 1237 (Ware's *Antiquities of Ireland,* vol. i., p. 246; also p. 101 in the 1705 edition). The Abbe MacGeoghegan copies Ware to the effect that at Ballibeg a priory was founded for regular canons of St. Augustine by William Barry, in 1237, and endowed by his son, David (MacGeoghegan's *History of Ireland,* p. 303). Dr. Smith writes that at Ballybeg, on the other side of the river, a small walk from Buttevant, was a monastery of Augustinians, founded anno 1237, and dedicated to St. Thomas, by William de Barry, being endowed by his son, David (Smith's *History of Cork,* vol. i., p. 323).

Both these last statements are manifestly in error, for we find in Lodge's *Peerage* that David de Barry was possessed of the lordship of Buttevant at that period, and that he was not the son of William but of Robert, whom he succeeded. It is true that William was the eldest son and heir of Philip de Barry, but, being a favourite of King John, he resided in England, and is supposed to have assigned his Irish estates to his younger brother, Robert, as is thus set forth by Lodge:

"In 1229 he (Philip de Barry) endowed the friary of Ballybeg, in the County of Cork, in memory whereof his effigies on horseback was cast in brass and set up in the church there. He left issue two sons, William and Robert, to the elder of whom King John confirmed his uncle's said gift of lands by patent, dated at Woodstock, 21st February, 1208, in which king's reign (it is said) he was one of the Recognitores Magnae Assisae for the County of Kent, and lived at The Moate there, where several of his successors, who were Lieutenants of Dover Castle, and Conservators of the peace in that county, had their residence. If this be fact, he probably assigned his estates in Ireland to his younger brother, Robert de Barry, who appeared to be possessed thereof by the bequest he made in honour of God, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Thomas, of one Mother Church upon his land, and one carucate near his castle of Robertstown. He had issue two sons, David, his heir, and Philip Barry" (Lodge's *Peerage,* revised by Archdall, vol. i., p. 287).

David de Cardigan was prior in the reign of King Henry III. John de Barry was prior in the reign of Edward I. (Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum,* p. 56) Lodge further states that the above David succeeded his father, Robert, and that, anno 1235, he enlarged the revenues of Ballybeg, which had been endowed by his grandfather, Philip (Lodge's *Peerage,* revised by Archdall, vol. i., p. 288).

Archdall states: "On the Thursday after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 35th King Henry VIII., the abbot was found seized of this priory, with a cemetery and certain buildings on the site, containing one acre, annual value, besides reprises, 6s. 8d., also sixty acres of arable land of the small measure and forty of pasture, being the demesne lands of the priory, and situate in Ballybeg, annual value, besides reprises, 40s.; one hundred and twenty acres in the said townland, annual value, besides reprises, 60s.; and the following rectories appropriated to the said prior—Ballybeg, annual value, besides reprises, £4; Kilkeran, Ardosoyll, and Rathbarry, annual value, besides reprises, 100s.; Ballycloghie and Ballycastell, annual value, besides reprises, £7; Drusmallny, in McWilliam's country, annual value, besides reprises, £6; Carryketwohill, annual value, besides reprises, £6; Castlebeghan, annual value, besides reprises, £6; Kylcoryhin, annual value, besides reprises, £8; and

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Rossaghe, Downeraghill, and Cahirdowgan, annual value, £6, all sterling money. The said lands and rectories lie in the County of Cork.

An Inquisition of the 5th of February, third James I., finds "that, 28th April, sixteenth Queen Elizabeth, a grant for a term of years was made to George Bourchier, Esq., of this priory and the demesne thereof, with certain lands in the town of Ballybeg, Ballykeran, Ardholie, and Rathbarry, Ballyclogh and Ballycastell, Crustmalyny in McWilliam's country, Carricktwohill, Castebechin, Kill—, Kilnemallagh (Buttevant), Rossaghe, Downeraile, and Cahirdowgan, in the Counties of Cork and Mayo. To hold the same at the annual rent of £41 10s. Irish money" (Archdall's *Monast. Hibernicum,* p. 787).

Twenty-sixth of James I., a grant from the King to Elizabeth Norreys, Cork County (Patent Rolls).—Sir Thomas Norreys, Lord President of Munster, having been slain in the service of Queen Elizabeth against the rebels in said province, King James, on that account and because the lands of his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Norreys, were waste during the time of the late rebellion, remitted to her all arrears of the Crown, viz.: in Cork County, for the abbey of Ballybeg, £81 10s. rent; Limerick County, the friary of the Holy Trinity in Athdare, called the Friary for the Redemption of Captives, and of the friary of St. Augustine, Athdare, the abbey of Monastir-Nenagh, and the monastery of Saint Catherine of Killeagh, £22 17s. 8d., all remitted from Michaelmas, thirty-ninth of Elizabeth, to Michaelmas, first of James I.

14th February, third of James I., No. 25. A grant from the King to Sir David Norton, of Tystede, Southampton County, knight, inter alia, of the site of the dissolved abbey of Ballybeg, in the County of Cork, containing about one acre arable and seventy acres pasture of the demesne thereof, and 150 acres arable and pasture belonging to Ballybeg (Patent Roll, No. 25).

13th May, seventh of James I. The King's letter for a lease to Sir John Jephson, knight, of the site of the dissolved monastery of Ballybeg, now in the hands of him, the said Sir John Jephson, knight (Patent Roll, No. 47).

Mr. Crofton Croker, in his valuable and interesting work, *Researches in the South of Ireland,* in his notice of Ballybeg has fallen into an error respecting the columbarium. He describes it as the "stump of an ancient round tower," to which it bears no resemblance (except in its circular form), having no batter, being built of common rubble masonry, having two doorways on the ground level, and being of much greater diameter than our cloich-theachs. The field in which this dovecot stands is called by the neighbouring peasantry "the Pigeon Field," a name sufficiently corroborative of the uses I have ascribed to this building.

Many stories are here related of the money-seekers and dreamers of "crocks of gold," &c. One or two have been authenticated to me, and are given by Mr. Crofton Croker in his *Researches*. One of them relates to the discovery, in the Pigeon Field, of a sepulchre, the interior of which was lined with slabs having figures of the apostles quaintly carved thereon, and containing a stone coffin. Of the remains of this tomb I could discover no traces. I heard that the slabs were thrown about and broken, their ultimate fate being to repair the road, and that the stone cist was for many years used by a neighbouring farmer as a pig-trough. The other story relates to a blacksmith, who dreamed three successive nights of

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"a crock of gold under a big flag in the abbey," and who, accordingly, commenced excavating among the mouldering remains of the ancient fathers until he exhumed a stone coffin, containing a skeleton, a cross, a bead of the precious metal, and a plate of the same, on which was inscribed a representation of the crucifixion. These valuable relics met the fate of most of our native antiquities, having been disposed of by the finder to a goldsmith in Cork, who remorselessly melted them down.

We find that the dovecot or pigeon-house was a very general appendage to ancient religious houses. In the surrender of the abbey of St. John, Kilkenny, in the reign of Henry VIII., we find the last abbot, Richard Cantwell, seized among the other buildings, tenements, &c., "of a water mill, a pigeon-house, &c." At the surrender of the Franciscan friary of Adare, we also find mention made of a pigeon-house (Archdall's *Monasticon* pages 370, 416). It is also specially mentioned in the enumeration of lands and buildings in the surrender of the Crouched Friars of Ardee (Id., p. 447). At the suppression of the abbey of Louth, "by an Inquisition taken on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Brandon, thirty-third King Henry VIII., the prior was found seized of the site of the priory, containing two castles, an hall, dormitory, bakehouse, pigeon-house, and granary" (Id., p. 474).

There is no doubt that much variety existed in the construction of these domestic buildings, the only two that I have had the opportunity of examining differing considerably. The second, as already observed, adjoins the Cistercian abbey of Kilcooly, County Tipperary, and closely resembles the one at Garway, above-mentioned. In the inventory given by Archdall of the buildings, messuages, &c., of Kilcooly abbey, the dove-cot is not set down."

Page 477 (footnote), Gibson's *Cork,* vol. ii., Cornelius O'Callaghan had been prior of Ballybeg, but was elected chief of his name in 1578; and on p. 58, vol. ii., it states that William Kingsmill, of Ballybeg, deposes that he lost property to the amount of £7,242, 12s. 1d. (Depositions concerning the Murders and Robberies committed in the County of Cork about 1642).

The *Field Book* of 1840 states: "Ballybeg, "little town" (O'Donovan), is a large townland. The ground profitable. The road to Mallow winds through its centre in one part, passing between two precipitous elevations, one side of which is planted. The ruins of an abbey stands on the north-east boundary, and a fort called Kilcloosha on the south side of the townland (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

In the lifetime of the late Viscount Doneraile (who died 1887) a labourer when digging potatoes at Ballybeg, on his lordship's property, found a silver flattened ring, part of a hawk's jess; external diameter, half an inch; internal diameter, quarter of an inch. On one side it bears the following inscription, "Sur William Salenger, Lord"; on the other side, "President of Monster." It is now in the possession of Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory at Doneraile Court.

Mr. J. Coleman wrote to the *Journal,* page 165, vol. i., 1892: "A matter more immediately connected with Ballybeg Abbey is the not very creditable fact that the considerable portion of it left standing is still used, as it was when I saw it about five years ago, as a cowshed. A local clergyman, who asked the farmer whose kine are now domiciled in

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it why he did not remove 'that abomination,' received the ready reply, 'I will, if you will build me another.' Unsatisfactory though the answer was, it would seem as if, in case a little aid was given him, the farmer in question would be willing to remove what is little short of a profanation —one whose existence is all the more to be wondered at in a country claiming to be so religious as Ireland does. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the Society, or some Member of it living near Ballybeg Abbey, will take the necessary steps to have this distressing eyesore promptly removed, for I have little doubt that there will be any difficulty in raising the small sum of money required for so laudable a purpose."

The abbey is still (1907) in the sad state that Mr. Coleman mentions.

Ballyclogh (Lavan) Parish and Castle.

Sheet 24, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Parish of Ballyclogh. Barony of Duhallow.

Ballyclogh means "a stone town," or "the town of the stones."

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: "Ballyclogh is named Lathban in Taxation of 1302, and in Taxation of 1306 is named Lachban, and this Lathban or Lachban is given as Lavan by Lewis, who names this parish 'Ballyclough or Lavan.' Lachban might be the Irish Leach bhan, or 'white rock,' and there is such a white rock on border of the sheet of water close to site of castle."

Ballyclogh lies about five miles north-west of Mallow.

Fiants of Edward VI.

902 (811). Lease to Geram Ottewood of the rectory of Ballycloghie, 10 Nov., 1551 (see Ballybeg Abbey).

Fiants of Elizabeth.

2250 (1828). Pardon to John McWilliam boy Roche, of Ballyclohye, and David fitz Roche, of same, yeoman, James fitz Morish fitz John, of same, gent, David ro-Pigott, of same, John O'Kyfe, of same. 6 May, 1573. In consideration of their having released all debts due to them by the Crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster, which had been taken from them.

2380 (1978). Lease, under commission 15 Jany. xv., to George Bowchier, esq., one of her Majesty's Captains, of the rectory of Balliclogh (with several others). (See Ballybeg Abbey). 28 April, 1574.

2584 (2125). Pardon to Tho. McOwen of Ballyclough, Wm. McOwen, of same. Provided that within six months they appear before the Commission (appointed) and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. 14 May, 1575.

2587 (2110). Pardon to James Fitz Morice, of Ballecloghy, gent. Security as in 2584. 18 May, 1575.

3974 (5732). Pardon to Edm. Barry, alias McRobeson, of Ballyclohey. Security as in 2584. 24 Aug., 1582.

5291 (6535). Grant to Arthur Hyde, Esq., second son of William Hyde, of Hyde, in the parish of Denchwoorth, Berkshire, esq., of the castle and lands of Ballyclohee, etc., etc., Co. Cork. 26 Jan., 1589.

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BALLYCLOGH CASTLE.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 1904.*)

BALLYCLOGH TURRET.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 1906*).

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6762 (5468). Pardon to John fitzJames Roche, of Ballycloghy, gent., Manus McMoriertagh, of Ballycloghy, husb. Feb., 1602.

Grant from the King to Sir John Jephson, Kt., 12th Decr., 10th James I., in Co. Cork, the rectories and tithes of Ballicloghie and other large grants (page 241, folio Calendar of Patent Rolls, James I.). To be held of the Chief Lords of the fee.

To Daniell Norton, of Tyesteede, in Co. Southampton, Knt., were demised on 14th Febr., in third year, 1604 (amongst other lands), the rectory of Ballicloughy, to hold for 30 years, etc., ect. (Pat. Rolls, Jas. I., Erck, p. 232).

At an Inquisition taken at Mallow on 7th August, 1611, John Barry, of Ballyclohie, gent, was one of the jurors (*Journal*, p. 10, 1906, Mr. Henry F. Berry's article on "The English Settlement in Mallow").

Letter from Philip Percivalle to Earl of Thomond, 1635 (6), February (16 erased), Dublin, concerning his purchase of the lands of Ballycloghie, for which he states that he is giving "a greater sum than any man living would have paid for that land, or any land in that country." Draft, 2 pp. (p. 83, vol. i., Egmont MSS.).

Swythen Wallton writes to his master, Sir Philip Percivall, 29 August, 1641, that Mr. O'Barry "also keeps the tithe of Bally Cloghy" (p. 141, vol. i., Egmont MSS.).

In an Order from Lord Inchiquin, 11 July, 1644, John Barrie, of Bally Clogh, is mentioned as an assessor (p. 233, vol. i., Egmont MSS.).

Letter from John (McRobiston) Barry to Captain Thomas Reymond. 1644, October 1, Ballycloghy. The country being now quiet and the Cessation proclaimed by the Marquis of Ormond, he desires to know whether the garrisons of Liscarrol and Annagh will consent to the peaceable determination of the said Cessation, that they may all live "like neighbours of good neighbourhood and without any politic intention." This is only to be satisfied concerning those garrisons, as he himself has "never deserved otherwise" of his neighbours. Endorsed, "Mr. McRobiston's letter." Threequarter p. (p. 237, vol. i., Egmont MSS.).

In a letter from John Percivale to Capt. Carteret, 6 July, 1653, Moyalloe, he requests him to meet him next day at Ballyclogh, "to consider of reimbursing to the people, if it may be, the extraordinary payments they have made" (p. 521, vol. i., Egmont MSS.).

In the *Book of Survey and Distribution*, circa 1657, referring to Ballyclogh Parish, it is stated that the former proprietor was John Barry, als. Mac Robston, and the grantees under the Act of Settlement of 1666 of the several townlands were Sir Nicholas Purdon, Lord Kingston, Cornet John Lysaght, Dominick Coppinger, and Sir St. John Broderick.

Some of these townlands subsequently passed into the hands of Nicholas Lysaght (P.R.O., Dub.).

Smith (pub. 1750), page 283, vol. i., states: A mile east of Loghort is Ballyclough, in the barony of Orrery (a considerable part of the parish being also in Duhallow), a pretty village, being improved by the late Colonel Purdon.

The castle of Ballyclogh was built by a family of the Barrys that went by the name of MacRobison. A few years ago there was a chalybeate spa near the place, in good repute, but it is now neglected, being overflown by an adjacent brook."

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Page 232, vol. i. (1892), *Journal,* gives the following: Ballyclough "stony town," or from a stone castle erected there. Bally means a town, and clough a stone. This is a limestone district, through which flows the small river Finnow in its course to the Blackwater.

Ballyclogh has five townlands with the prefix "Kil"—Kilcranathan, Kilgoban, Kilmichael, Kilroe, and Kilpatrick. At Kilgoban is a rath, used from time immemorial as a burial place for stillborn children.

The Rev. Samuel Hayman had some notes on this parish. When first mentioned in 1291 the place was called "Labane," meaning the fair district. In 1591, when the castle was built, it acquired the name of Ballyclogh, and thenceforward it is known as Ballyclogh, otherwise Labane or Lavan.

On the top of the hill in the townland of Rathnee (the fort of the hero or champion) is a fort surrounded by three ramparts, which was evidently a place of importance. Some great warrior, whose name has perished, dwelt in it, and overawed the neighbourhood; for these forts were not, as some think, raised by the Danes, but were the work of the ancient Irish, some of them in times long before the commencement of history. On the level space within were erected the simple dwellings of the primitive inhabitants, generally of timber or wattled work plastered with clay; while the lofty ramparts, with interlaced palisades on the top for additional strength, protected them not only from wild animals, but from men scarcely less fierce.

These houses have long disappeared in this part of the country, but in the west of Kerry, where stone was the most convenient material, both forts and houses were built of it, and still remain. These houses, nine or ten of which sometimes stood within the fort, were simply circular buildings of beehive form, about six feet high, with a small doorway, so low that one must creep on all fours to enter. There was neither window nor chimney, and living in an atmosphere of smoke, it is no wonder that the Irish are described as "tawny" (fusci) by early writers, who speak of them as "creeping from their little dens" to join the Picts in expeditions to plunder England. Most of these forts have a chamber underneath of stonework, from which underground passages run to a considerable distance beyond the walls. It is supposed that corn was sometimes stored in these primitive silos, or that the people took refuge in them in time of danger.

This parish contains the fine demesne of Longueville, from which Viscount Longueville derived his title, and the remains of Ballyclogh Castle, built by a branch of the Barrys, called MacRoberts or MacRobert Barry, now consisting of a lofty square tower in good preservation; and at Mount North are the ruins of what was once a fine house belonging to the Lysaght family, ennobled in 1758 as Baron Lisle of Mount North.

Partly in baronies of Duhallow and Orrery and Kilmore, diocese of Cloyne.

Ballyclogh Castle belonged to Col. Bartholomew Purdon (who died 1737), with the village, &c. In 1730, Robert Coote, Esq., of Ash Hill (see Coote, Bart., Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*; also Coote of Ballyclogh in Burke's *Landed Gentry*), married Anne, daughter and heir of Colonel B. Purdon. The descendants of this marriage still possess the property. They live at Bearforest, Mallow.

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HOLY WELL IN BALLYCLOGH PARK.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, Sept., 1906.*)

HOLY WELL AT BALLYKETT, BALLYCLOGH PARISH.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, Sept., 1906.*)

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Lewis (1837) under "Ballyclogh" gives: "In March, 1691, a body of native forces, in the interest of James II., posted themselves at this place (Ballyclogh) and began to throw up entrenchments, but on the approach of Major Culliford from Cork with a detachment of 400 men, they were compelled to abandon their works. Adjoining the village are the extensive boulting mills of Messrs. Haines & Smith, driven by the Finnow, and giving employment to twenty-five persons.

"A lofty tower (square), in excellent preservation, and inhabited by the steward of C. R. P. Coote, Esq., formed part of Ballyclogh Castle, built by a branch of the family of Barry, called MacRoberts or MacRobert Barry. It is situated in a well-planted demesne, which has been laid out with a view to building, and was completely repaired about thirty years since, and a range of substantial out-offices has been subsequently added.

"At Kilgubbin is a planted Danish rath, which has been from time immemorial used as a cemetery for stillborn children; the numerous graves of diminutive length, with proportionally small tombstones, have a very interesting appearance."

Page 415, vol. i., *Townsend's Survey of Co. Cork,* pub 1815:—

"Parochial schools here, as well as in many other places, are little more than nominal. There are, however, several little schools with Roman Catholic teachers, in which children are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic. Though among themselves conversation is seldom carried on in any but their native tongue, most of the people speak English, and seem desirous of having their children educated. Among the many motives for obtaining such advantage, one which is said to be among the most cogent, is certainly among the least obvious. The substitution of paper money for specie has in this part of the United Kingdom been productive of serious injury, as well as inconvenience to the people, from the prodigious number of forged notes[1] that are every day passed. To guard the rising generation against a fraud which is practised with peculiar facility upon the illiterate, is said to be a strong reason for sending their children to school. How often do advantages arise, when least foreseen and least intended? The advancement of popular learning was not probably in the contemplation of those who framed the bill for restricting payments in specie."

Page 439, vol. i. "Since I visited Duhallow, I have been informed by Mr. Wrixon, of Ballygiblin, that a copper mine of promising appearance has been discovered in his neighbourhood, on a farm belonging to Purdon Coote, Esq., and that some specimens of similar ore have been found on his own estate at Cecilstown, near Ballygiblin. These, I believe, are the only metallic ores, iron excepted, which have been hitherto discovered in this quarter. I since understand that the expectations raised by the former have ended in disappointment."

1 "The circulation of forged notes is become a trade, and a very gainful one. Parties of swindlers attend the fairs and markets for the purpose of circulating them, and seldom fail to find a sufficient number of dupes among the simple country folk. The lenity with which those practices are treated encourage the continuance. The worst consequence a swindler has usually to apprehend is, being obliged to give a good note for a bad one. Offenders are seldom brought to condign punishment for this, or indeed any other transaction. A poor man never prosecutes with any view but compensation."

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Journal, 1896, p. 180: "Purdon, Bartholomew, of Ballyclough, M.P. Mallow, 1703-13; Doneraile, 1713-14; Castlemartyr, 1715-27; 1727 till his decease in 1737. Eldest son of Bartholomew Purdon by Alicia, daughter of Major-General John Jephson, of Mallow, M.P. (q.v.), and grandson of Sir Nicholas Purdon, M.P. (q.v.). He was born about 1675; High Sheriff, Cork, 1708; married Anne, daughter of Colonel Chidley Coote, and had issue an only daughter. He died 19th July, 1737."

Same page: "Henry Purdon, of Cork, M.P. Charleville 1721-27, son of Adam Purdon by Mary Clayton, of Mallow, and grandson of Sir Nicholas Purdon, M.P. (q.v.), and cousin of above. He was a Major in the army. He married a daughter of Henry Bowerman, of Coolyne, M.P. (q.v.), and d.s.p."

Same page; "Sir Nicholas Purdon, of Ballyclogh, M.P. for Baltimore 1661. Fifth son of John Purdon, of Tullagh, County Clare, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Fleming, and niece of Lord Slane. He was knighted 1660-1 by the Lords Justices. He married Ellis, daughter of Henry Stephens, of Broghill, County Cork, and had issue Bartholomew Purdon, M.P. (q.v.)." He died 1678. (See Caulfield's *Cork Municipal Records*, p. 1157; see also Purdon of Tinerana, Burke's *Landed Gentry*).

Cork *Journal,* 1897. Under Divisions of South Munster under the Tudors, page 235, it is stated: "In Plantagenet times a line of castles, fortified abbeys, or small towns, ran from Cork as far as the open country in County Limerick, amongst which was Ballyclough Castle. In all probability, then, Castle Cor and Lohort were won by the Irish, and served to form a rampart for their Eastern territories, acting as a check on Ballyclough and Liscarroll."

(*Journal,* page 63, 1897). The following was Justice of the Peace for Co. Cork:—

Bartholomew Purdon, Ballyclough, 19 May, 1759.

Journal, page 193. In the confessions of a Captain in King James's army, 1691, the following is mentioned, amongst other items:

"That Ballyclough and Castletown, with some other places, were to be made garrisons by the Irish; that Sir Michael Creagh's regiment of foot, under command of Colonel Lacy, are at Ballyclough, which places they are fortifying; that Strabane's regiment of horse are at Charleveel and Buttifant, &c."

Fiants of Elizabeth, 2380 (1978). Lease, under commission 15th January, to George Bowchier, esq., one of her Majesty's Captains: of the rectory of Balliclough (with several others). (See Ballybeg Abbey). 28 April, 1574.

Henry Daniels, esq., of Ballyclough Castle, was a subscriber to Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* in 1837.

Smith, vol. i., p. 464, writes: "In 1708 Bartholomew Purdon was High Sheriff for Co. Cork."

Smith, page. 124, vol. ii., 1691 (William and Mary): "On the 21st February, a detachment of 400 horse and foot marched under Major Culliford from Cork towards Ballyclough, where the enemy were entrenching themselves; but on his approach, they deserted their works, and left seven of their men, four of whom were officers, to be taken prisoners."

On page 235, *Journal*, for 1896, the following is recorded: "Old Dan.

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DANIEL CALLAGHAN, THE VETERAN HUNTSMAN.

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The veteran huntsman, Daniel Callaghan, known as 'Old Dan,' was born in 1763 at Ballyclogh, near Mallow. He went into service at the age of fourteen, and was kennel-boy to Lord Lisle for two years, and whip for four years. He was then appointed huntsman to Lord Lisle's nephew, Mr. Lysaght, whose hounds he hunted for seven years, and then carried horn for eight years for Mr. Hugh Norcott, who kept hounds at his residence, Ballybeg (Springfield, near Cahirmee). His next master was Mr. Hedges Eyre, of Macroom Castle, whose hounds he hunted for nine seasons, before he entered the service of Mr. Power, of Clonmult, whose pack he hunted for thirty-seven seasons. He filled a similar post for four years to Mr. Boles, of Springfield, and for fifteen years he lived with his late master, Mr. Thomas Keane, of Shanagarry. He acted as huntsman to Mr. Keane for some years, and up to the age of 100 rode and trained horses for him, after which he went to reside near Clonmult, where he died in 1874, aged 111 years.

"In 1868, her Majesty the (late) Queen was graciously pleased to accept his photograph, and sent him a gratuity of £5. Poor Dan! he was a first-rate horseman, and won several steeplechases. There was no better man to hounds, but a very jealous rider. He used to walk from where he lived to Springfield (over six miles distant and back) in the day, up to within three or four years of his death."—Vide *Irish Sports and Sportsmen*, by Fitzpatrick.—V.W.B.

DUHALLOW CAVALRY, By Henry F. Berry, I.S.O."

Formed March 23rd, 1822. (Counterpart of the original Form to which members signed their names).

"We, the undersigned gentlemen, residing in or near the Barony of Duhallow, propose and agree to form a cavalry association for the purpose of preserving the peace of the county, and more particularly putting the Insurrection Act in force.

Original Members:—W. W. Becher, Wm. Wrixon, John Longfield, Adam Newman, John Flyn Newman, Stephen H. Atkins, John N. Wrixon, Henry V. Wrixon, John N. Wrixon, junr.; Pierce Power, Edward Foott, James Lysaght, John M. Nash, Joseph Coppinger, John Bullen, William Bullen, jur.; John D. Freeman, Edward D. Freeman, Richard P. Davis, Thomas Williamson, Thomas P. Flynn, John Wrixon, Henry Wrixon, Nicholas Wrixon, Edward Wrixon, John Leahy, Richard Bullen, Henry Longfield, John M. Wrixon, George Purcell, George Rogers, Edward Leahy, Edward Lombard, Philip Purdon (add. by ballot), George S. Crofts, do.

"At a meeting held at Ballyclogh March 23rd, 1822, W. W. Becher, Esq., in the chair. Resolved.—That we form ourselves into a cavalry corps, for the purpose of preserving the peace, and more particularly putting the Insurrection Act in force.

"Resolved.—That William W. Becher, Esq., M.P., be appointed captain commandmant of this corps, and that John Longfield and John Deane Freeman, Esqrs., be appointed lieutenants (John Longfield, Esq., first lieutenant, and John D. Freeman, Esq., second lieutenant).

"Resolved.—That W. W. Becher, Esq., be requested to apply to Government for arms and accoutrements for this corps.

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"Resolved.—That each member receiving arms give an accountable receipt for them to the Captain.

"Resolved.—That Stephen H. Atkins, Esq., be requested to accept the office of sergeant, to which he consents.

"Resolved.—That this corps do meet at Ballyclogh on Thursday next, and every succeeding Thursday, at twelve o'clock.

"W. W. BECHER, Chairman. S. H. ATKINS, Secy."

"At a meeting held at Ballyclogh, April 18th, 1822, W. W. Becher, Esq., in the chair. Resolved.—That the choice of a uniform and accoutrements, on the most economical scale, be left to a committee, consisting of Col. Longfield, John D. Freeman, Stephen H. Atkins, John M. Wrixon, and John Bullen, Esqrs.

"Resolved.—That application be made to Government for a permanent sergeant.

"Resolved.—That in case of our not obtaining a permanent sergeant, endeavour be made to procure the assistance of a drill sergeant.

"Resolved.—That we avail ourselves of the kind offer made by Lieut. Wood, of the 22nd Regiment of Infantry, to take charge of our arms in the castle of Ballyclough.

"Resolved.—That no member be admitted hereafter but by ballot, one black ball in seven to exclude.

"Resolved.—That each member subscribe 1s. 8d. to form a fund for contingencies, and that S. H. Atkins do receive it.

"Resolved.—That we attend at the execution to take place at Tullalease.

"W. W. BECHER, Chairman. S. H. ATKINS, Secy."

The following are counterparts of the letters laid before this meeting by W. W. Becher, Esq., in reply to his application for arms and accoutrements:

(Not copied into the book.)

"At a meeting held at Ballyclogh, May 9th, 1822, John Longfield, Esq., in the chair, when Philip Purdon was balloted for, and unanimously admitted. Present at ballot—H. Wrixon, Ad. Newman, Henry Wrixon, J. N. Wrixon, jr.; J Leahy, H. V. Wrixon, Thos. Coppinger, Jas. Lysaght, Geo. Rogers, J. Bullen, Wm. Bullen, John M. Wrixon, John Longfield, Edwd. Wrixon, E. Leahy.

"Geo. S. Crofts, proposed by Edwd. Wrixon, seconded by John D. Freeman, Esq., to be balloted for on Thursday, 16th inst.

"Resolved.—That this corps be termed the Duhallow Cavalry. That we pledge ourselves to obey, collectively and individually, the orders of our superior officers. That any member appearing on parade in an unsoldierlike manner be fined 10d. That any member absent from parade, on the roll being called, be fined 10d. That any member absenting himself from parade altogether be fined 1s. 8d.

"JOHN LONGFIELD, Chairman; S. H. ATKINS, Secy.

"No fines inflicted.

"At a meeting held at Ballyclogh, May 16th, 1822, John Longfield, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Geo. S. Crofts balloted for, and admitted. Present —Lt. Longfield, Lt. Freeman, Mr. E. D. Freeman, Mr. Bullen, Mr. Lysaght, Mr. Bullen, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Power, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Wrixon,

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Mr. J. Wrixon, Mr. H. V. Wrixon, Mr. Wrixon. John Longfield, Chairman."

Copy of circular written to J. P. Flynn, Esq.; E. Lombard, Esq., and John F. Newman, July 22, 1822:—

"Dear Sir—I am desired to forward you the accompanying articles ordered by the Committee for your use, on signifying your wishes to become a member of our corps. Enclosed is the bill and items, and you will have the goodness to remit the amount either to Lt. Freeman, Mr. Hyde, saddler, Cork, or myself.

"STEPHEN H. ATKINS, Lt. Major (?St. Major) D. Cavalry.

"At a meeting of the members of the corps, held by special summons, at the castle of Ballyclogh, June 21, 1825, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"That the restored tranquillity of the country makes it unnecessary for us to assemble, unless on special occasions, and when summoned for the purpose.

"That any arms not in here ought to be returned to the stores in Cork, and that our captain be requested to have them returned accordingly.

"That we pledge ourselves to keep our arms and accoutrements and uniforms in proper order, and fit for service, and to hold ourselves ready to obey the summons of our officers.

"That the sum of 3s. 6d. due for conveying arms to Buttevant, where they now are, be paid out of the balance in the hands of Henry V. Wrixon to Mr. Chester, for the carman.

"That the remainder of the balance be applied in payment of Mary Gardiner's bill for refreshments supplied to our drill sergeant, on different occasions. "W. W. BECHER, Captain."

(*Journal*, 1899, p. 181).

Extracts from *Field Book* of 1860: "Ballyclogh flour mills, J. G. S. Haines, Esq.

PARK TURRET.

The name of a turret. It is a ruined building about 12 or 14 feet high, much shattered, and in bad order, in townland of Ballyclogh.

BALLYCLOGH CASTLE.

The castle of John Barry, alias McRobinson.

Henry Daniels, Esq., residing here.

The name of an old castle, in high preservation, and is at present inhabited, and is joined to a large building for offices."—(Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

I examined, in the summer of 1906, the "Park Turret" mentioned in the *Field Book* of 1860, Ord. Sur. It lies in the centre of a wood, about a quarter of a mile north-west of the castle. It is not shown in six-inch Ord. Sur. map. According to local tradition, an underground passage runs from the castle to this turret. It may possibly have been a columbarium.

In the castle there are four rooms, one above the other. Twenty-three stone steps, with six-inch rise, lead from the ground to the lower

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room. Under the lower room there is a sort of cellar, with doorway on ground level. In this chamber there is a curious hole in roof on west side. There is a fine range of out-buildings adjoining the castle on the north-west side.

William Aherne, late sergeant R.I.C., inhabits the castle as caretaker.

Ballyclogh Village.

(*Journal*, p. 176, 1902). "A Description of the Kingdom of Cork, by Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who was born 1650, and died 1733."

Under "Duhallow" he writes: "Ballyclogh, a pretty village, well improved, near which they pretend to have lately discovered coal mines."

In 1905 the population was about 165. There were five public houses.

It possesses a post, money order and telegraph office. Parliamentary division of North Cork. Rural District Council—Mallow. Electoral Divisions—Ballyclogh and Kilmaclenine. Dispensary and Registration Districts of Ballclogh. Petty sessions court—first monday in month. Quarter Sessions District of Mallow. A Royal Irish Constabulary barracks. National schools. Also a school at Longueville. A creamery.

The footpath in village has lately been flagged.

(Doneraile Parish Register). Christopher Cudmore, of Ballyclough, died 22nd December, 1845 (Protestant).

Purdon of Ballyclough.

Extracted from Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1846, with a few extra notes, which are placed within square brackets, and are added by the Rev. H. B. Swanzy, M.A.

James Purdon, Esq. of Kirklington, in Cumberland, settled at Lurgan Race, Co. Louth, *temps.* Henry VIII. He is called Adam in Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland.* He m. Jane, dau. of Thomas Little, of Thornhill, in Cumberland, by Margaret Graham, his wife, dau. of the Montrose family, and had issue:—1. Simon, his heir; 2. John; 1. Jane, m. Adam Loftus, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin [and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, 21 July, 1595—*Pedigree in possession of Mrs. Purdon-Coote*]; 2. Margaret, m. [1st, John Douglas, *same Pedigree*, and 2nd] Thomas Jones, D.D., also Archbishop of Dublin. The elder son,

Simon Purdon, of Tallaght, Co. Dublin, and Ballynakill, King's Co., m. Miss Arthur, and had 1. John, his heir; 2. Richard; 1. Mary, m. Robert Conway, LL.D.; 2. Isabella, m. William Conway. The elder son,

John Purdon, of Tullagh, Co. Clare, m. Eleanor, dau. of Sir John Fleming, brother of the then Lord Slane [*sic.* but the elaborate pedigree of the Uniacke and Purdon families in the *Cork Journal* for Dec., 1894, states that she was dau. of Patrick Fleming, who was nephew of James, Lord Slane], and had issue:

I. Simon, of Tullagh, ancestor of the Purdons of Tinerana, Co. Clare, of whom a long account is given in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1846, and later editions.

II. Leonard, of Ballyclogh, Co. Cork, m. dau of — Burrowes, and had issue.

III. Maurice, of Ballinacloghy, Co. Limerick, m. Catherine, dau. of Edmond Burgess, of Lismaking, Co. Limerick, and had issue.

IV. Thomas.

V. Nicholas. The youngest son,

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Sir Nicholas Purdon, of Ballyclogh, Co. Cork, M.P. for Baltimore, 1661, [knighted 14 March, 1660, and d. 1678, *Journal*, 1894,] m. Ellis, dau. of Henry Stephens, of Broghill, Co. Cork, which family intermarried with the Boyles and Synges. [He was perhaps married twice, for Mr. H. F. Berry, in his scholarly account of "The English Settlement in Mallow," in this *Journal* for 1906, p. 4, states that Sir Nicholas Purdon m. Alice, eldest of the four daus. of Major-General Sir John Jephson, of Froyle, Hants, M.P. for Hampshire, 1620, and Petersfield, 1623-5, by Elizabeth Norreys, heiress of Mallow Castle.] He had issue:—

I. Bartholomew, his heir.

II. Gilbert, of Ballkelly, Co Clare, m. Dec., 1665, Alicia, dau. of the Right Rev. George Synge, Bishop of Cloyne, by Elizabeth Stephens, his wife, and by her, who m. 2nd, — Panton, and 3rd, — Richards, he had issue:

1. Nicholas, of Dysert, Co. Cork, m. [Cloyne *Marriage Licence Bonds*, 1691] Elizabeth, dau. of John Newell, of Dromkelly, Co. Limerick, by a dau. of Hugh Massy, of Duntryleague, Co. Limerick, ancestor of Lord Massy. He made his will, 27 March, 1702, which was proved 1 March, 1712 [*sic.*, really 1702-3, *Index to Prerog. Wills*], and left issue:—
   (1.) Gilbert, of Dysert, [J.P., Co. Cork, 21 June, 1718,] Barrister-at-law, d. unm. 1721.
   (2.) Elizabeth, co-heiress, m. Lieut. Henry Meggs, and had, with younger daus.:
      i. Henry Meggs, Lieut. in the army, killed in Germany, unm.
      ii. Jane Meggs, m. Richard Graves, of Limerick, ancestor of that family.
   (2.) Anne, co-heiress, d. 1720.
2. James, m. dau. of — Ruddock, and had one dau;
   Alicia, m. 1st, Lieut. Furnell, of Co. Limerick, and 2nd, — Anglam.
3. George, of Primrose Hill, Co. Cork, Major in the army, m. 1st, dau. of a bishop in England, and had issue, and 2nd, [Cork *Marriage Licence Bonds*, 1722] Margaret, dau. of Redmond Barry, of Rathcormac, Co. Cork, *s.p.* Issue by 1st wife:
   (1.) Gilbert [perhaps the Gilbert Purdon who m. Anne Hoare, 1723, Cork *Marriage Licence Bonds*].
   (2.) George, m. Miss Purdon, and *d.s.p.* 20 Feb. 1768.
   (1.) Elizabeth, m. Simon Purdon, of Tinerana, Co. Clare.
   (2.) Avarina, m. Henry Bevan, of Camass, Co. Limerick.
4. Adam.

1. Elizabeth, m. (Bond, 10 Oct., 1693) John Wilkinson of Johnstown, Co. Cork, and had,
   Joseph Wilkinson, of Johnstown, m. Catherine, second dau. of Christopher Crofts, of Velvetstown, and had a dau. m. to Gerald Blennerhassett, of Riddlestown, Co. Limerick.
2. Jane, m. John Ringrose, of Moynoe House, Co. Clare, and had:
   (1.) Richard Ringrose, of The Temple, London, d. unm., poisoned by mistake.
   (1.) Alice Ringrose, co-heiress, m. John Bowerman, of Cooline, Co. Cork, and was grandmother of Jane Purdon Ringrose, who m. 18 Oct., 1785, Robert Atkins, of Fountainville.
   (2.) Margaret Ringrose, co-heir, m. Francis Drew, of Drewscourt, Co. Limerick,

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III. Adam, m. [Cloyne *Marriage Licence Bonds*, 1687] Mary, dau. of Randolph Clayton, of Mallow, and had a son :

Major Henry Purdon [M.P., Charleville, 1721-7, J.P., Co. Cork, 18 Feb., 1713] m. a dau. of Henry Bowerman, M.P., and *d.s.p.*

IV. Thomas, [of Drinagh, Co. Cork, Capt., m., Cloyne *Marriage Licence Bonds*, 1683, Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of William Hawnby, Castlemagner, Co. Cork. Their issue are given in the Pedigree in this *Journal* for 1894, as follows :

1. Nicholas, b. 1689, entered T.C.D., 7 July, 1702, B.A., 1706, m. dau. of — Love, by Miliana, dau. of Sir Mathew Deane, bart. (*Purdon MS.*).
2. Bartholomew, of Garran James, Co. Cork, m., Cloyne *Marriage Licence Bonds*, 1721, Sarah Pitman, of Ightermurrough, and d., will dated 31 Dec., 1776, proved 22 Oct., 1778, leaving three daus :
   (1.) Alicia, m., Cloyne *Marriage Licence Bonds*, 1745, Norman Uniacke, of Castletown, third son of Capt. James Uniacke, of Mount Uniacke, and had issue.
   (2.) Sarah, d. unm.
   (3.) Catherine, m. twice, but *d.s.p.*
3. Stephen, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Crofts, of Mona Parson, Co. Cork. From him descended the Purdons of Enfield, Co. Westmeath.
4. George, d. unm. 5. Adam, d. unm. 6. Simon, d. unm.]

I. Jane, m. 1st, 1666, Redmond Barry, of Rathcormick, Co. Cork, and by him, who d. 1690, had issue. She m. 2nd, Colonel Alexander Stewart, who d. 1712.

II. Alice. III. Frances. IV. Elizabeth.

The eldest son of Sir Nicholas Purdon :—

Bartholomew Purdon, of Ballyclogh, [J.P. Co. Cork, 18 Feb., 1669], m. [Feb. 1664, Alicia, 3rd dau. of Major-General William Jephson, M.P. for Stockbridge, Hants, and for Co. Cork, 1656, brother of Alice, Lady Purdon, and eldest son of Major-General Sir John Jephson—*see* Berry's "English Settlement in Mallow," *Journal*, 1906, pp. 3, 4, and 6], and had a son :—

Colonel Bartholomew Purdon, of Ballyclogh [High Sheriff Co. Cork, 1708; J.P. 27 Nov., 1702; Lieut. of the County, M.P. Mallow, 1703-13; Doneraile, 1713-14; Castlemartyr, 1715-27, 1727-37] m. [Cloyne *M.L.B.*, 1699] Anne, dau. of Chidley Coote, of Killester, and sister of Catherine, wife of the 1st Earl of Shannon. [Colonel Purdon d. 19 July, 1737, and a stone to his memory remains in Ballyclough Church, which church also contains a monument to the above Catherine Coote, 1st wife of Henry Boyle, afterwards Earl of Shannon. The inscription on the stone to Colonel Purdon's memory, erected by his wife, states that—"He was Justice of the Peace, Member of Parliament, and Lieutenant of the County, 39 years, during which time he strictly observed justice, faithfully served his king, and was a patriot to his country."] He left an only child :—

Anne Purdon, m. 1st, in Feb, 1730, Robert Coote, of Ashhill, Co. Limerick, nephew to George, 1st Lord Carbery, and was ancestress of the Purdon-Cootes of Ballyclough. She m. 2nd, William Cole, of Mallow.

Arms of Purdon.—Arg., a leopard's face, between a chief and a chev.. sa

Crest.—A dexter arm, embossed, ppr. holding a banner, gu., fringed, or, charged with a leopard's face, arg., the staff broken above the hand.

Motto.—" Pro aris et focis."

The above Pedigree, except the portion within brackets, rests on the authority of Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

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Later Owners of Ballyclough.

From Lodge's *Peerage*, 1906, "Coote."

Anne Purdon, heiress of Ballyclough, as above, m. Feb. 1730, Robert Coote, son of the Rev. Chidley Coote, D.D., of Ash Hill, and had with two daus., three sons:—

I. Chidley, of whom presently.

II. Bartholomew Coote-Purdon (or Purdon-Coote) of Ballyclough, assumed the additional surname of Purdon, m. April, 1762, Mary, dau. of Henry Wrixon, of Glenfield, Co. Cork, and d. Oct., 1780, having had issue—

1. Robert Eyre Coote Purdon, of Ballyclough, matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, 22 March, 1792, aged 26, *d.s.p.*

1. Anna Maria, *d.s.p.*

III. Charles (Rev.), Rector of Ballyclough [*sic.* really Curate of Ballyclough, 1774, Vicar Choral of Cork], m. Mary Eyatt, and had issue.

The eldest son of Robert Coote and Anne Purdon was:

Chidley Coote, of Ash Hill, Co. Limerick, m. 1st, 26 Oct., 1752, Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Coote, of Coote Hill, Co. Cavan, and sister of Charles, 1st Earl of Bellament, of the second creation, and by her, who d. 1780, had a dau.

Anne, m. John Grogan.

He m. 2nd, 31 Aug., 1790, Elizabeth Anne, dau. of Rev. Ralph Carr, of Alderley, Cheshire, and d. 6 June, 1799, having had, with other issue, three sons:—

I. Sir Charles Henry Coote, 9th Bart., *s.* his cousin Charles Henry Coote, 7th Earl of Mountrath, in the premier baronetcy of Ireland. His grandson is Sir Algernon C. P. Coote, present and 12th Bart.

II. Robert Carr Coote, Capt. 18th Hussars, m. Margaret Greer, and had, with other issue, an eldest son:—

Charles Purdon-Coote, of Ballyclough Castle, 3rd Dragoon Guards, m. 1846, Lydia Lucy, dau. of the Rev. John Digby Wingfield-Digby, of Coleshill, Warwickshire, and d. 1848, leaving by her, who m. 2nd, 1857, James, 5th Viscount Lifford, an only son:—

Charles Purdon-Coote, J.P. and D.L., of Ballyclough, Gentleman Usher to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, etc., m. 1871, Harriet Louisa, dau. of Robert Perceval-Maxwell, of Groomsport House, Co. Down, and d. 1893, leaving—

1. Charles Robert Purdon Coote, now of Ballyclough and Bearforest, b. 23 June, 1875.

1. Lydia Purdon Coote.

2. Aileen Selina, m. 8 Oct., 1903, Arthur Kenlis, 11th Lord Farnham, and has issue.

3. Harrie Helena, b. 13 Nov., 1884, d. April, 1888.

III. Chidley, m. 1827, Jane Deborah, sister of Colonel Maxwell Close, of Drumbanagher, Co. Down, etc., etc.

Arms—Arg., a chevron, sa. between three coots close, ppr.
Crest—A coot, close, ppr.
Mottoes—"Vincit veritas;" "Coute que coute."

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Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cork and Ross, 1623-1750.

Purdon, Adam, and Dame Frances Denny, 1674.
Bartholomew, and Alicia Jephson, 1664.
,, Bartholomew and Elizabeth Phaire, 1685.
,, Elizabeth, and Robert Farmer, 1737.
Purdon, George, and Margaret Barry, 1722.
,, Gilbert, and Ann Hoare, 1723.
,, John, and Margaret Marsh, 1667.
,, Margaret, and John Croneen, 1704.
,, Mary, and Patrick Browne, 1741.
,, Symon, and Helena Synge, 1683.

Marriage Licence Bonds, Diocese of Cloyne, 1630-1800.

Purdon, Adam, and Mary Clayton, 1687.
,, Alicia, and Thomas Phaire, 1692.
,, Alicia, and Norman Uniacke, 1745.
,, Ann, and John Barry, 1752.
,, Ann, and Robert Coote, 1730.
,, Anne, and Robert Grigg, 1724.
,, Bartholomew, and Ann Coote, 1699.
,, Bartholomew, and Joana Hall, 1740.
,, Bartholomew (junr.), and Sarah Pitman, 1721.
,, Bartholomew Coote, and Mary Wrixson, 1762.
,, Catherine, and Nicholas Stout, 1760.
,, Edward, and Elizabeth Cary, 1685.
,, Edward, and Ann Hyde, 1754.
,, Edward, and Elizabeth Stout, 1770.
Purdon, Elizabeth, and James Morrison, 1698.
,, Elizabeth, and John Wilkinson, 1693.
,, Frances, and John Breton, 1693.
,, George, and Arabella Causabon, 1746.
,, Jane, and William Casey, 1787.
,, John, and Penelope O'Hea, 1796.
,, Nicholas, and Elizabeth Gilburne, 1731.
,, Nicholas, and Elizabeth Newell, 1691.
,, Peter, and Jane Cusack, 1719.
,, Phillip, and Catherine Webb, 1796.
,, Simon, and Mary Anne Ingoldsby Massy, 1773.
,, Stevens, and Elizabeth Webb, 1790.
,, Thomas, and Elizabeth Hanby, 1683.

Index to Prerogative Wills Ireland, 1536-1810.

1724 Purdon, Bartholomew, Ballyclogh, co. Cork, esq.
1762 ,, Bartholomew, Ballyclogh, co. Cork, esq.
1790 ,, Charles, Lisnabin, co. Westmeath
1787 ,, Edward, Lisnabin, co. Westmeath, esq.
1755 ,, George, Dysert, co. Cork, esq.
1745 ,, Helena, widow (not proved).
1790 ,, Helena, co. Dublin.
1738 ,, Henry, Little Island, co. Cork, esq.
1783 Purdon, Henry, Rockspring, co. Cork, farmer.
1802 ,, Henry, Carristown, co. Westmeath, esq.
1801 ,, John, Charlemont, co. Dublin.
1802 ,, Mary Anne, widow.
1702 ,, Nicholas, Dysert, co. Cork, gt.
1749 ,, Simon, Bulkelly, co. Clare, esq.
1792 ,, Simon, New Garden, co. Limerick, esq.
1720 ,, Symon, Tinerana, co. Clare, gent.
1777 ,, William, Finglas, co. Dublin.

Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, in 18th Century.

Purdon, Charles, B.A., Æst. 1749; M.A., Æst. 1753.
,, Edward, B.A., Vern. 1712; M.A., Æst. 1715.
,, George, LL.D. (*honoris causa*), Vern. 1726.
Purdon, George, B.A., Vern. 1793.
,, Nicholas, B.A., Vern. 1706.
,, Robert, B.A., Vern. 1792.
,, Simon, B.A., Vern. 1712.
,, Simon, B.A., Æst. 1787; LL.B., Vern. 1791.

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BALLYCLOGH PARISH (R.C.)

(Brady, p. 28, vol. ii.). 1291. "Ecca de Lathban VImr. unde decia VIIs. Capilla de Arumdewony IImr. unde decia IIs. VIIId."—(Tax. P. Nic.).

(*Journal*, p. 56, 1900). List of Popish Priests, Co. Cork, 1704:—"William Sheehan, living at Garretmacgarret, aged sixty-two years, parish priest of the parishes of Kilbrin, Castlemagner, and Ballyclogh; received Popish orders, 1668, at Lumbariensis, from the Bishop of Lumbariensis. Sureties—John Quin of Ballydaheen, £50; Owen Callaghan of Lottsy, £50."

(Lewis, pub. 1837, under "Ballyclough"): "In the R.C. divisions, this is one of the four parishes that constitute the union or district of Kilbrin also called Ballyclough; the chapel a thatched building in the village, is about to be converted into a school, and a new chapel erected. A school of about 20 boys and 40 girls is supported by subscription. There are four day schools, in which are about 180 boys and 116 girls.

(Smith, vol. i., p. 457). In 1893 Ballyclogh parish had one parish priest and two curates.

(*Guy's Directory*, 1906): Parish priest, Rev. Daniel O'Callaghan, and two curates, Revs. P. Ring and M. Lane.

I am informed that there are no local records to show when Castlemagner became an independent parish; but Kilbrin and Ballyclogh have continued united. On the Marriage Register for 1797 is the name of J. Neill, it is not stated whether he was a P.P. or C.C. This Register comes down to 1800. There is a "Matrimonal Register" for Ballyclogh and Kilbrin, commencing January, 1805, D. McCarthy, Pr. This Pr. is probably meant for Pastor. In this Register, in 1807, are mentioned a number of marriages by M. O'Keeffe, who was possibly a C.C.

The next notice runs thus: "The late Daniel McCarthy's Register, continued by the Rev. John O'Neill, P.P. of Kilbrin and Ballyclogh."

The Rev. Cornelius Scully succeeded Father O'Neill in the beginning of 1830. He was appointed P.P. by the Most Rev. W. Coppinger, and, as he states, said his first Mass as P.P. in the old chapel of Kilbrin, 10th January, 1830. On 26 May, 1831, Father Scully got a lease of Kilbrin chapel-ground from Messrs. Joseph D. Freeman and John Purcell for the purpose of building a R.C. church, residence for the R.C. priest, and a schoolhouse, for one penny a year for ever.

The R.C. church was built in 1832, also a C.C's house later. A schoolhouse was built, not in Kilbrin, but in Ballygrady, in 1843. A lease for this schoolhouse was given by James Murphy, Esq., to Rev. C. Scully, Charles Daly, and Thomas Sheehan, for 999 years, at one penny a year, dated 5th October, 1842.

Father Scully built the Ballyclogh R.C. church in 1850, the lease of which was already got by Rev. J. O'Neill, P.P., 22nd November, 1812, for 290 years, at 5s. a year.

Father Scully died 1857, and was succeeded by Rev. Timothy Buckley, who was appointed P.P. by the Most Rev. William Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, 3rd August, 1857. He built the Ballyclogh male and female national schools, without any help from the Board of Education. There is another national school in Longueville, built by the late Mrs. Longfield

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in memory of her husband. It is a very handsome building. Mr. R. E. Longfield, of Longueville, is patron and manager of this school.

The Rev. T. Buckley, P.P., was transferred to Buttevant in 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. Thaddeus Leader in the same year. The Curraghs national schools were built by him in 1876. He died 16th August, 1895.

In September, 1895, the Rev. D. J. O'Callaghan was appointed, and inducted as parish priest by the Most Rev. Dr. Browne.

The most interesting objects in the parish are Kilmaclenine Castle, and the remains of a little chapel dedicated to St. Colman. The late Rev. Dr. Olden, Rector of Ballyclogh, wrote on this subject, which will be treated with under Kilmaclenine. He also wrote on some stones to be found in the townland of Knockane, adjoining Kilmaclenine.

The names of the townlands are also very suggestive and instructive, i.e., Kilgobbin, evidently connected and called after St. Abby, or Gobbenet, the patron saint of Ballyvourney; Kilpatrick and Kilmichael carry their own signification. There remains not a vestige of any church or oratory in these places.

There are two holy wells in this parish, one in Ballyclogh park. It has fallen into disuse as such, but formerly it was much frequented for the cure of sore eyes. It is now almost hidden by thick vegetation. It is situated in the townland of Lisleagh, and according to *Field Book* of 1840, it is called Tubbercooragh a Glynna holy well. It is situated at the east side of a pond, in a plantation at the west side of the townland, and about 350 yards north of Ballyclogh Castle, up the stream. About 120 yards below the holy well is a pond said to be flagged, and to have been a bathing place. The other holy well is in the townland of Ballykitt, and is called Tobernagleenagh. According to local tradition, a saint was passing through Kilmaclenine (about two miles to the north), and being thirsty he asked for a drink of water from a well there. It was refused. He took up the well in the tail of his gown and dropped it at Ballykitt. The water is considered a cure for all diseases. The people pay rounds here.

In the *Field Book* of 1840, Survey: "A well called Thubberhuwhen, 'Joanna's well,' on the opposite side of the stream to that of Tobernagleenagh, is recorded as a holy well. It is on the townland of Mount North." Thubberhuwhen is not known locally as a holy well now.

The Rev. J. F. Lynch writes:

In O'Hanlon's *Lives of the Irish Saints*, ii., 578, it is stated that, according to a local tradition, the well of St. Fintan of Clonenagh in Queen's County does not at present occupy its original site, but having been desecrated, was in great part transferred immediately to Cremogue, about three miles distant, and that on the way thither wherever a drop of water fell from the well, a spring or pool was produced on the instant. Fintan of Clonenagh and Fintan of Doon in Co. Limerick appear to be identical, though the account of the two vary; and in connection with Colman mac Lenin (from whom Kilmaclenine derives its name), it is interesting to note that in *Vita S. Columbae*, lib. iii., cap. 2, and lib. i., cap 2, Fintan and Lugid are stated to be sons of Tulchan. In the *Calendar of Oengus*, p. clix., Fintan and Mundu, the son of Tulchan, are stated to have exchanged names. The names Fintan and Colman are connected with the monasteries of

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BALLYCLOGH VILLAGE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1905.)

BALLYCLOGH RECTORY.
(Photo by late Rev. Henry Swanzy, M.A.)

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Clonenagh, Terryglass, and Doon; and these two names are also often connected. In the "Life of Fintan of Doon," given in O'Hanlon's Lives, i., p. 42, it is stated that Fintan, Lugid, and Colman were the sons of Aialenna, or Alinna, daughter of Artgail, also named Lenin; and in O'Hanlon's Lives, v., p. 579, it is stated that Comaigh was the sister of Fintan, Lugid, and Colman, and daughter of Eochaidh and Aigleann, or Ailgend, who is stated to be daughter of Lenin. See also Life of Lugid in O'Hanlon's Lives, i., pp. 53 and 607; Life of Fintan, son of Eochaidh, in O'Hanlon's Lives, i., p. 24; and Life of Colman son of Eochaidh, in O'Hanlon's Lives, i., p. 26. I consider that Colman, son of Eochaidh, and of Aigleann, or Ailgend, the daughter of Artgail, or Lenin, is the same as Colman mac Lenin, who is thus mentioned in the *Calendar of Oengus*, p. clxxi.: "Mac Lenine, i Colman mac Lenin o Cluain Uamai in huibh Liathain a Mumain—son of Lenine i Colman, son of Lenin of Cluain Uamai (Cloyne), in Ui Liathain in Munster."

In Irish tales "mac" occasionally means descendant; so that Colman mac Lenin does not necessarily mean Colman, son of Lenin, but Colman, grandson of Lenin.

Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, who quotes particulars from Adamnan's *Life of Columb-Cille*, has equated Lugid, Finnlug, or Finnlugan, with Finnlagan of the Hebrides. Sir Walter Scott, in note G, to the "Lord of the Isles," quoting from an ancient Gaelic manuscript, states that John, Lord of the Isles, who was married to Margaret Stewart, daughter to Robert Stewart, King of Scotland, made donations to Icolmkill, and covered the chapel of Finlagan, in the isle of Finlagan, where the wives of the Lords of the Isles were buried.

Beside the well of Finnlug in Cahirconlish parish there is an uluidh, or little altar tomb, in a very dilapidated state. Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon was not aware that there was a well dedicated to Finnlug, brother of Finntan, in Cahirconlish parish, but it is named Tobarmolug, in townland of same name, in the new ordnance survey map.

Ballyclogh Parish (Church of Ireland).

"1694. In a list of unions to be made in the Diocese of Cloyne, Vicaria de Ballyclogh was to be joined on to Kilbrin, Subolter, Kilmaclenyn, Roskeen. Sitque ecclia de Castlemagner p'alis" (Brady, vol. i., xxxvii.).

"1591. Edmund Flinn is Vicar. 'Ecclesia de Ballyclogh: Rectoria pertinet ad Bothon. Edmundus Flinn est Vicarius.' (MS. T.C.D., E. 3, 14). Dromdowney, R. Prior Bothon. Vicar, Richus Prendergaste."

1615. July 6. John Temple, V. Ballyclogh als. Laban. (F.F.) He is said to have been admitted V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney on 5th July, 1615, in the Visitation Book of 1634, and same day Chancellor of Cloyne.

"Balliclogh, als. Laban: residens: Rectoria impropriata, Johes Jephson, miles, est firmarius. Ecclesia et cancella in ruina. Vicarius, Johes Temple. Val., 5 li. per an."

"Drumdowny: residens: Rectoria impropriata, Johes Jephson, miles, firmarius. Vicarius, Johes Temple, inserviens curae. Valor, 3 li. per an. Ecclesia et cancella ruinantur." (R.V. 1615).

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"E. de Ballyclogh, als. Labane, spectat ad Ballybege. Valet, 30 li per an. Johes Jepson, miles, impropriator. Vic., Johes Temple. Valet, 15 li. per an." (R.V. 1634).

"E. de Drumdowney spectat ad Ballybege. Johes Jephson, miles, impropriator." (R.V. 1634).

1636. March 27. Thomas Cadogane, V. Ballyclogh, als. Laban, et V. de Dromdowney (F.F.)

1637. July 2. Thomas Fisher, V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney (F.F.) He was also R. Mallow (q.v.).

1661. Mr. Norcott appears V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney (V.B.) He was also curate of Mallow. He was afterwards V. Clonmeen (q.v.).

1662. Mr. James Cox appears as V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney (V.B.) He is also P. Kilmaclenine (q.v.). He was instituted on 16th June, 1663 (F.F.).

1687. June 1. Matthew Jones, A.M., V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney, and P. Kilmaclenine, vacant et in collatione Epi per mortem Jacobi Cox (D.R.). Jones was also P. Donoghmore (q.v.) He was V. Dromdowney in 1712 (V.B.).

1694. Ballyclogh: vicarage: val., £7 10s. Mr. Jones, vicar. Epus patronus. Church of Ballyclough much damnified by the Irish in the late war; but since well repaired. Impropriator of Ballyclough, the present Bishop of Ely. Dromdowney: Vicar, Mr. Jones. Nulla ecclia (Palliser). Rectoria Impropriata de Dromdowney, Johes Jephson, olim fuit, impropriator, nunc vendit Carolo Newman (Ib.). Rect' improp' de Ballyclogh, val. 14 pounds (Ib.).

1706. January 25. William Tennison, A.M. (vice Jones, resigned), V. Ballyclogh, and R.V. Ardskeagh. (D.R.) Tennison did not succeed Jones in Dromdowney vicarage, which Jones held in 1712, but he succeeded him in Kilmaclenin. In 1712 Tennison became R.V. Macroom.

1713. April 18. Robert Carleton, A.M. (vice Tennison, resigned), V. Ballyclogh cum particula vel vicaria de Dromdowney, and V. Castlemagner, per cess of Edward Sayers. (D.R.) In 1721 Carleton became Dean of Cork.

1714. August 7. Francis Gore, A.M. (vice Carleton, resigned), V. Ballyclogh and Castlemagner. (D.R.) In 1717 he became also P. Kilmaclenine (q.v.).

1748. June 16. William Mockler, A.M. (vice Gore, deceased), V Ballyclogh, Dromdowney, and Castlemagner. (D.R.)

1762. The value of the union was £140 (A. Hayman).

William Mockler (son of Edward Mockler) was born at Trim, County Meath, and when eighteen years old, obtained a sizarship in T.C.D. on 27th May, 1730, and a scholarship in 1732. He was ordained deacon on 7th March, 1736, and priest on 24th September, 1738, both at Cloyne. On the day he received priest's orders he was licensed to the curacy of Ballyclogh and Castlemagner, and held the vicarages of those parishes from 1748 to his death in 1764. He was, in 1756, a member of the Mallow Loyal Protestant Society. He died unmarried, and left his brother, James Mockler (Archdeacon of Cloyne), his heir.

1764. July 2. Atkin Hayman, V. Ballyclogh, Dromdowney, and Castlemagner. (D.R.)

1774. Ballyclogh, otherwise Leban, vic. It lies part in the bar. of

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Duhallow, and part in that of Orrery and Kilmore. Value £70. Church in repair. Pat. the Bishop. Glebe, 1a. 14p. En. Proxy, 3s. Taxed in the King's books, 10s. ster. Incumb., Atkin Hayman, A.M. Curate, Charles Coote, A.B. The Rect. is impropriate. John Longfield, esq. impropriator. Proxy, 4s. 6d. (Hingston).

1774. Drumdowne, vic. Value £5 per ann. It lies in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore. Church in ruins. Patron, the Bp. Proxy, 1s. 6d. Taxed in the King's books, £2 10s. ster. Incumb., Atkin Hayman, A.M. The rect. is imp. Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, impropriatrix. Proxy, 1s. 6d. (Hingston).

1774. Castlemagner, otherwise Monymandragh, vic. It lies in the bar. of Duhallow, and part in that of Orrery and Kilmore, value £120 per ann. Church in repair. Pat., the Bp. Glebe, 2r. 12p. plant. Proxy, 5s. Taxed in the King's book by the name of Castlemagner, £2 ster. Incumb., Atkin Hayman, A.M. Curate, Charles Coote, A.B. The rect. is imp. John Longfield, esq., impropriator. Proxy, 7s. 6d. (Hingston).

1785. Protestant population of Ballyclogh, 49; of Castlemagner and Dromdouney, 15 (Hayman).

Atkin Hayman (fifth son of Samuel Hayman, esq., of The College, Youghal, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Richard Paradise, esq., a French Protestant refugee), was born at Youghal on 11th June, 1714, and entered T.C.D. as a pensioner on 6th July, 1733, and graduated in 1738. He was ordained deacon on 21st December, 1740, and priest on 15th March, 1741, by Bishop Berkeley, at Cloyne. On 22nd December, 1741, he was licensed to the curacy of Middleton, which he held until 1753. From 1753 to 1764 he was curate of Youghal. In 1754 he was appointed chaplain to the Earl of Hillsborough. From 1759 to 1764 he was R.V. Carrigrohanebeg, and from 1764 to his death, on 13th April, 1793, was V. Ballyclogh and Castlemagner. He married, firstly, in June, 1742, his cousin, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rev. Walter Atkin (Treasurer of Cloyne), and by her (who was buried in the Atkin family vault at Middleton, on 30th January, 1756) had issue five sons and three daughters. Three of the sons died infants, and one (the third eldest, Walter Atkin Hayman) died without legitimate issue. All the daughters died unmarried. Samuel, his fourth son, succeeded to the family inheritance, much diminished by the alienation of the greater part thereof to the illegitimate issue of his brother Walter. Samuel was born in 1753, and in 1779 took out a diploma at Edinburgh as a physician. He married, in 1782, Melian, dau. and co-heiress of Matthew Jones, esq., Collector of Youghal, and by her had issue, inter alios, a son, Matthew Hayman, heir to his father, who was born in 1789, and married, in 1816, Helen, second daughter of Arundel Hill, esq., of Doneraile. By this marriage Matthew Hayman had issue, inter alios, an eldest son, Samuel Hayman, now Rector of Ardnegihy, Cork.

The Rev. Atkin Hayman, V. Ballyclogh, on 12th August, 1757, married a second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Frank Wilson, esq., of Youghal, but had by her, who was buried in Youghal on 6th Oct., 1776, no issue.

"The family of Hayman, Heyman, or Aymon (as the name is spelled in the well-known early French romance, *Histoire des quatre fils Aymons tres-Nobles et tres-vaillans Chevaliers*) is of undoubted antiquity. Sir B. Burke, in his *Landed Gentry* (article, Hayman of Youghal), gives the family a Norman origin, and describes their genealogical roll as em-

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bracing a period of more than nine centuries. He traces them downwards, generation after generation, from the year 931 to the present time. Deeds, wills, and family letters from the reign of Charles I. are in the muniment chest of the Rev. Samuel Hayman, the representative of the Irish branch, who is the sixth in descent from George Heyman, or Hayman, of Minehead, Somersetshire, who migrated to Ireland in 1629. George Hayman was grandson of Robert or Roger Hayman, who, to avoid religious persecution in Queen Mary's reign, fled from Kent, and found refuge in the West of England, where numerous lines, owing their origin to him, may yet be found. A baronetcy of the creation 12th August, 1641, existed in the parent house in Kent, until 20th November, 1808, when the Rev. Henry Pix Heyman, the fifth baronet, expired without male issue (vide Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*, article Heyman of Somerfield). The Rev. Atkin Hayman left numerous sermons in manuscript, and an account of the Diocese of Cloyne in 1762, which are in the possession of the Rev. Samuel Hayman of Ardnegihy.

1793. June 17. Richard Woodward, V. Ballyclogh, Dromdowney, Castlemagner, and Clonfert. (F.F.) In 1799 he became P. Glanworth (q.v.).

1798. Sept. 18th. James Hingston, V. Ballyclogh, Dromdouney, and Castlemagner. (F.F.) In 1799 he became R.V. Aghabulloge.

1799. March 14. John Lombard, A.B., V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney, and Preb. Kilmaclenin. (F.F.) In 1801 he was collated to Kilshannig (q.v.).

1801. July 25. Joseph Domett, A.M., V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney. (D.R.) In 1803 Domett became also R.V. Ballyvourney.

1804. Feb. 25. John McCormick (vice Domett, deceased), V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney. (D.R.)

1805. Number of Protestant families, 31 (Archb. Brod.).

John McCormick was licensed on 2nd Nov., 1778, to the curacy of Ballyclogh and Castlemagner. From 1799 to 1804 he was V. Castlemagner; and from 1804 to his death, in 1816, V. Ballyclogh. He was buried in the churchyard of Castlemagner on 18th Feb., 1816. His relict, Sarah, survived him, and was buried on 11th September, 1847, in Castlemagner, aged 73.

1816. May 10. John Chester, V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney. (D.R.)

1830. Protestant population of Ballyclogh, 226; of Dromdowney, 0.

1837. Ballyclogh union, three and a half Irish miles long by three broad, with cure, consisting of Ballyclogh vicarage, three and a half miles long by two and a half broad; (2) Dromdowney vicarage, half mile long by half mile broad. The union contains 10,111a. 1r. 26p. Gross population, 4,017. No curate employed. Composition for vicarial tithes of Ballyclogh par., £400. 22a. 1r. 24¾p. of glebe in said parish, valued at £43 3s. 6d. 3a. 9¾p. of old glebe adjoining, on which four cabins have been erected, producing an income of £5 7s. 6d. Composition for vicarial tithes of Dromdowney parish, £30. Subject to visitation fees, 14s. Diocesan schoolmaster, 11s. 8d. Ballyclogh glebe house in excellent order, built in 1824 under the new Acts, at the cost of £923 1s. 6½d. British, whereof £692 6s. 2d. was granted in way of loan by the late Board of First Fruits, and the residue of £230 15s. 4½d. was supplied out of the private funds of the incumbent, who will be entitled to receive the entire of the sum last mentioned from his successor.

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Of the loan aforesaid, there remained £581 10s. 10d. chargeable on the benefice in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £27 13s. 10d. Incumbent is constantly resident in the glebe house. One church, situate in the parish and village of Ballyclogh, capable of accommodating 230 persons, built in 1829 at the cost of £1,030 British, and enlarged by the addition of a gallery, in 1831, at the cost of £63. Of the cost of erection, £300 was raised by subscription, and the residue of £730 was granted in way of loan by the late Board of First Fruits, of which loan £671 12s. remained chargeable on the union in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £29 4s. The expense of erecting the gallery was provided for by Col. Longfield, without any charge on the union. Divine service is celebrated twice on Sundays in summer, and once in winter, and on the principal festivals. The sacrament is administered monthly, and at Easter and Christmas. The rectorial tithes, consisting of one moiety of the tithes of the parishes forming this union, are impropriate, and belong to John Longfield, Esq.; those of Ballyclogh are compounded for £381 10s.; and those of Dromdowney for £28 10s. per annum. (Parl. Rep.)

John Chester was third son of Richard Chester, Esq., of Chesterfield, County Cork, by Helena Gibbings. He was, from 1809 to 1816, V. Castlemagner; and from 1816 to 1849, V. Ballyclogh. He had a numerous family by his wife, Catherine Bastable, who was buried at Castlemagner churchyard on 15th March, 1838. His sons were—Richard, now V. Ballyclogh; Thomas Gibbings, born 1812; John Wight Seymour, born 1816; Charles Robert, born 1819; and William Bennet, born 1820, now Rector of Nenagh, Killaloe. The Rev. John Chester died, aged 77, on 30th April, 1849, in Cork, and was buried on the 2nd May in the churchyard of St. Mary Shandon, Cork.

1849. June 23. Richard Chester, V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney. (D.R.)

1860. The church and glebe house are in good order. Twenty statute acres of glebe in vicar's use. Divine service twice on Sundays and once on the usual holidays. Sacrament monthly and at festivals; average of communicants, 30. Thirty-six children attend a Church Education School, [1] in which the books of the National Board are used. The Protestant population is 186. The rent charge of Ballyclogh is £300; of Dromdowney, £22 10s. The glebe land is worth £38. Total value of benefice, £360 10s., with residence. Mr. Chester holds also the curacy of the suspended parish of Kilmaclenine.

A bequest of £3 13s. 10d. per annum was left to the poor of Ballyclogh parish by a member of the Lysaght family, and is now punctually paid. (Chester).

Richard Chester (eldest son of his predecessor) was born on 7th October, 1811, and was ordained deacon at Cloyne on the 11th January, 1835, and priest at Cork on 11th September, 1836. On 12th September, 1836, he was licensed to the curacy of Clonfert, which post he held for some years. He was afterwards curate of Cloyne. Mr. Chester is married and has issue. He has published (besides many articles in the *Christian Examiner,*

[1] The school was closed in 1877, and is now let as a Courthouse at a rent of £10 per annum, the profits thus realised going to augment the curate's salary.

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Irish Church Journal, Sunday at Home, and *Leisure Hour*), the following:—

General Redemption the Doctrine of Scripture. Ball, Arnold & Co., London, 1840. *Union with Christ;* a Sermon preached in Newmarket Church. New Irish Pulpit, Dublin, 1840. *The Potato Blight: its cause and its remedy;* a Sermon preached in the Cathedral of Cloyne. Oldham, Dublin, 1846. *The Parable of the Ten Virgins;* a Sermon preached at Rostellan. Evans, Cork, 1848. *Prize and other Poems.* Hodges & Smith, Dublin, 1849. *The Papal Supremacy;* a Sermon preached in Christ Church, Cork. Tract Society, Cork, 1851. *Imagination: its uses and abuses;* a Lecture delivered before the Cork Young Men's Association. Tract Society, Cork, 1852. *The Irish Schoolmaster:* a Tract. London Tract Society, 1853. *Sir Walter Scott;* a Lecture delivered before the Cork Young Men's Association. Tract Society, Cork, 1853. *The Development of Antichrist;* a Sermon preached in Ballymodan Church, Bandon. "London Pulpit," 1855. *Three Sermons on the Typical Character of the People of Israel;* Preached in the Free Church, Cork. "London Pulpit," 1857. *Is the Second Coming of Christ Premillenial?* a Speech delivered in the Rotunda, Dublin. Dublin Tract Society, 1859. *Satan;* a Lecture delivered before the Cork Young Men's Association. Tract Society, Cork, 1859. *The Debt Paid;* a Tract. Dublin Tract Society, 1860. *The Coming of Christ to the Antichrist;* a Sermon preached in Ballymodan Church, Bandon. "London Pulpit," 1861. "Speech at Annual Meeting of Cork Auxiliary to Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. Dublin Jew's Society, 1862.

(Cole, p. 154, pub. 1903), under Ballyclogh:—"This name is a corruption of 'Ballycloughy,' which it is called in the inquisitions of the sixteenth century—'Baile Cloiche,' 'the town (or place) of the stone' (castle)." "The Irish called a stone-building simply 'cloic,' a stone (Olden). In old records it is frequently called 'Ballyclough, als. Laban,' which latter probably signifies a place abounding in elm trees." [1]

1849. June 23. Richard Chester, V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney (Brady). Chester became R.V. Castrachore (Midleton), in March, 1868.

1868. March. Thomas Olden (Brady ii., 402), V. Ballyclogh and Dromdowney, vice Chester. The church population of the parish is about 80. Dr. Olden made many improvements in Ballyclogh Church. In the years 1874-5 new windows, with cathedral-glass and ornamental borders, were put in; the floor tiled; a chancel built, with handsome stained-glass window; new open roof; choir seats placed; fine oak lectern (carved by Miss Dorothea Olden) dedicated, and the church generally improved, and, in 1896, a new heating apparatus supplied, the whole costing over £600.

Divine service is held on Sundays and chief festivals, noon and evensong. The parish is under the diocesan scheme. There is a sum from interest on endowments amounting to about £12 a year, which goes towards the assessment, which is £80. There is a glebe house with 22a. 3r. 21p. of land, the interest in which was purchased from R.C.B. by subscription in 1897, the charge on same being £43 3s. 6d.

Thomas Olden, son of Robert Olden, of Cork. T.C.D.; B.A., 1845; M.A. 1888; B.D. 1897; D.D. (Honoris Causa) 1898; M.R.I.A. 1876. Obtained honours in science, gold medal in logic and ethics, and first-class Div. Test. He was ordained deacon, 12th July, 1846, at Down, for the curacy of Cullen, Cork; and priest, 30th May, 1847, at Midleton, by

[1] Laban signifies mud, dirt, or perhaps the meaning may be Leath (Lah), Half-La-bawn, half-bawn.

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Rev. Thomas Olden, D D.

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Bishop of Killaloe. Was curate of Tullilease, Cloyne, 1860, and vicar of same, 27th August, 1860 to 1868 (*vide* his important work in that parish).

He married on 28th July, 1853, Sophie Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. James Morton, V. Clonfert (Brady), and by her, who died 27th December, 1899, had issue—1. James Morton Ruxton Fitzherbert, b. 25th May, 1854, who was unfortunately drowned, together with his cousin, Robert Aldworth, when at Rossal College, in Lancashire, in 1868; 2. George Gustavus, ob. juv.; 1st, Olivia; 2nd, Sophia Jane Louisa; and 3rd, Dorothea Emily Morton, wife of Rev. John Harding Cole, B.A., last R.V. of Leighmoney, Cork.

Dr. Olden was a scholar of much distinction, a learned antiquarian, and well versed in the Irish language. He published many valuable writings, amongst them being—*The Epistles and Hymn of St. Patrick* (3rd ed. S.P.C.K., 1894); *A History of the Church of Ireland* (2nd ed., 1895); *The Scriptures in Ireland One Thousand Years Ago,* a translation from the *Wurtzburg Glosses;* sixty-three "Lives of Distinguished Irishmen," in the *Dictionary of National Biography;* numerous papers in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy,* the *Royal Society of Antiquaries,* and the *St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society,* etc., etc. In recognition of his merits, his University conferred upon him (Honoris Causa) the Degree of D.D. in 1898.

Dr. Olden resigned Ballyclogh, owing to ill-health, in July, 1899, but retained his stipend and glebe; and the parish of Ballyclogh, with Dromdowney was added to Castlemagner union (q.v.) Dr. Olden died at his vicarage, Ballyclough, on the 29th of October, 1900, aged 77 years. Of him, the Bishop of the Diocese said, in his annual pastoral letter, January, 1901:—"We were proud of him in this diocese. We felt it to be an honour that he was numbered amongst our Clergy. By his learning and ability he has done a great work for the Church. As an Irish scholar, there were not many that could surpass him. But it is as the historian of the Church of Ireland that he will ever be remembered. Although he was so learned, and so distinguished, he was kind and gentle and unassuming in his manner, and was dearly loved by his family and his friends, and by the people amongst whom he ministered for thirty-one years. A mural tablet has been erected to his memory in Ballyclough Church by his parishioners and friends."

The late Rev. Dr. Olden also wrote:—

St. Patrick and his Mission, Dublin, 1894, and a now very scarce and valuable pamphlet: *Some Notices of St. Colman of Cloyne, Bishop and Poet.* Cork: T. Morgan, 1881. To the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* he contributed a paper on "The Voyage of St Brendan," 4th quarter, 1891. To the *Cork Historical and Archæological Journal* he contributed a paper on "Kilmaclenine" in No. 39, July-Sept., 1898, besides some interesting notes to the article on St. Beretchert of Tullylease, that appeared in the No. for February, 1895, and he also contributed still more frequently to the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy,* Dublin, of which he was a member. The wording of his mortuary tablet will be found later on in the portion of the present series relating to Ballyclough Church.

(Lewis, pub. 1837), under "Ballyclogh":—"The Church, a neat edifice with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1830, partly by subscription, towards which the late Lord Lisle contributed £100, and Lord Arden and Colonel Longfield £50 each; partly by a loan

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of £730 from the late Board of First Fruits and partly by the sale of the pews. The glebe house, a handsome and commodious residence, was built by the Revd. John Chester, the present incumbent. The old glebe, comprising only half an acre, has been enlarged by the addition of 13a. 3r. 13p. plantation measure, in reduction of the rent of which at six per cent. a fine of £200 was paid by the late Board of First Fruits. A bequest of £4 per annum, late currency, from Nicholas Lysaght, Esq., is regularly paid by Lord Lisle and distributed among the poor."

(Brady, p. 298, vol. iii.):—Ballyclogh Ch. formed part of the rural Deanery of Bothon in 1682.

(Brady, p. 308, vol. iii.):—Cloyne, Return of Rent-Charges Ballyclogh Parish. Date of composition was 26 Oct., 1831, for £781 10s. 0d. Average price of oats, 15s. 2d. per barrel.

(Townsend, vol. i., page 415, pub. 1815):—"A small spire[1] has also lately been added to Ballyclogh Church, the greater part of which parish is in Duhallow, though the vicarage is in Orrery."

The curate[2] (in 1905, Rev. E. Sikes, B.D., Sen. Mod. E. & Sch. of T.C.D.) of the union of Castlemagner resides in the vicarage, Ballyclogh; m. in Sept., 1905, Catherine Anne Harriet, dau. of Revd. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D., Rector of Buttevant.

Four acres of the glebe land have been let to the Board of Guardians to build a residence for the dispensary doctor (1904).

In 1905, the Church population of Ballyclogh was about 80, and the average Sunday attendance 35.

(Smith, vol. i.):—"In 1663, Ballyclogh Vic. *vide* the Preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. is improp.; Barth. Purdon, Esq., impropriator. Glebe, 1a. 16p."

The church plate is as follows, and is in charge of the curate of the parish:—

Cup, with inscription:—"G.-W. for ye use of Ballyclough Church." Plate, with inscription:—"From John Longfield, Esq., A.D., 1813." There is a silver chalice with no inscription.

I noted the following Memorials in the church. Tablet:—

"To the memory of John Longfield, Lieut. H.M. 89th Regt., eldest son of Richard Longfield, Esq., of Longueville, and only child of Harriette Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of John McClintock, Esq., of Drumcar, Co. Louth. She died at Florence, 27th April, 1834. He served in the Crimean War. Died on board "Great Britain," steamship, 20th October, 1855. Aged 22 years. Erected by his father and step-mother, Jemima Lucy Longfield."

"Ta lampa oocal do mo mar coraib.—Thy words are a lamp unto my feet. Sacred to the memory of Thomas Olden, D.D., M.R.I.A., for thirty years Vicar of this parish. Born 1st March, 1823. Died 29th October, 1900. An eminent Irish Scholar, Antiquarian, and Church Historian. He served God in his generation. Erected by a few friends."

[1] There is no spire on the church.

[2] The Rev. E. Sikes became Rector of Ardnageehy, Diocese of Cork, in March, 1905. Glenville is the name of the Rectory. The present curate of Castlemagner Union is the Rev. Pearce Caldwell Brown, B.A. He lives in Ballyclogh Glebe House. He was ordained for this curacy by the Bishop of Cork, December, 1905; Priest, 1907.

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"To the dear memory of Maria Joana, widow of Horace J. Aylward, Esq., and daughter of the late Lt.-Colonel John Gabriel Stedman, Count of the Holy Roman Empire. Born 28th January, 1793. Died at Woodpark, 30th June, 1864. Aged 71 years. I know that my Redeemer liveth. This tablet is erected by her daughters."

[Two Crests for Purdon-Coote.] "To the beloved memory of Charles Purdon Coote, Ballyclough, Co. Cork, who died 20th September, 1893. Aged 46 years. He lived a useful and honoured life, and was a most loving and dutiful son. This tablet is placed here by his sorrowing mother, Lydia Lucy Lifford. 'Not my will, but Thine be done.'—St. Luke, xxii. 42."

A Lectern, in oak, carved by Miss Dorothea Olden (now Mrs. Cole, wife of Rev. John Harding Cole, A.B., of Woodview, Innishannon) was given to the church about 1898.

On the outside, near south-west side of church, is a small piece of masonry, the remains of old Ballyclogh Church, and let into which is a tablet :—

"The burial place of Henry Wrixon, Esq. of Blossomforth, who died March ye 30th, 1778. Aged 73 yr."

(Smith, vol. i., page 283) :—On a handsome monument in the churchyard of this place is this inscription :—

"Hic juxta proavorum patrisq. cineres, ubi suos, hac vita finita, conquiescere optat, eorum memoriæ sacrum, marmor hoc sepulchrale posuit, nepos et fidius gratissimus, Johannes Lysaght de Mountnorth armiger. Anno Domini 1746. Hic quoque sita est Catherina Lysaght, nuper uxor prædicti Johannis. Quæ obit quinto die Junii, Anno Domini, 1743." Arms—Three spears in pale, on a chief a lion regardant Motto—"Bella horirda bella."

The above inscription is written on a table of white marble, between two Corinthian pillars of black marble with an urn placed on top, over a pediment, etc.

On the south side of the Church, at the back of a neat canopy seat, on a monumental table, between four Corinthian pillars of black marble, is this inscription :—

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Catherine Boyle, wife to Henry Boyle, Esq., and daughter of Chidley Coote, of Killester, Esq., who departed this life the 5th of May, 1725, whom it were unpardonable to lay down in silence, and of whom it is difficult to speak with justice, for her just character will look like flattery, and the least abatement of it be an injury to her memory. In every condition of her life she was a pattern to her sex, and appeared mistress of those peculiar qualities that were requisite to conduct her through it with honour, and never failed to exert them in their proper seasons with the utmost advantage. She was modest without affectation, easy without levity, and reserved without pride. Knew how to stoop without sinking, and to gain people's affections without lessening their regards. She was careful without anxiety, and frugal without parsimony She was a faithful member of the Protestant Church. Her piety was exemplary, her charity universal. She was truly wise, truly virtuous, and truly good. More can scarce be said, yet nothing is said that veracity or modesty should suppress." Arms the top impaled with the Boyle's argent, a chevron betwixt three coots sable.

Under the communion-table is a flag stone with this inscription :—

"To the memory of my dearly beloved husband, Colonel Bartholomew Purdon, Esq , who departed this life the 19th of July, 1737, I have inscribed this stone. He was Justice of the Peace, Member of Parliament, and Lieutenant of the County 39 years, during which time he strictly observed justice, faithfully served his king, and was a patriot to his country." Arms—A chevron, and in chief a leopard's head. Motto—"Pro aris et focis."

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The Parochial Records are in local custody.

These are in two volumes:—Baptisms, 1795-1875; Marriages, 1795-1845; Burials, 1795-1875.

(Corrected to 1st May, 1896. P.R.O.D.)

NOTE.—The Anne Purdon, page 136, widow of Robert Coote, who m. secondly, William Cole of Mallow, was thus mother of John Cole the elder, of Cork, father of John Cole the younger, of Oldwood, Cork, whose son, Thomas Christopher Cole, was father of the Rev. J. H. Cole, A.B., of Woodview, Innishannon, author of *Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross*, published 1903 by Guy & Co., Cork.

Ballydeloughy or Ballylough Parish.

Sheet 19, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 165, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy.

Ballydeloughy, is Irish for "town of the lake" (Joyce).

Billindangan and Ballinloghie are mentioned in the grant from James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, on his surrendering his property to obtain a good title for same. 15 December, 9, James I., A.D. 1611.

The proprietor of Ballinloghy Parish before the Rebellion was John Roch, Irish Papist. It consisted of 617 acres, which was granted about 1657 to Sir William Ffenton. (Survey and Distribution Book, circa. 1657. P.R.O., Irld.)

(Lewis, under Ballydeloughy, 1837). It is situated 11½ miles (E. by N.) from Doneraile, containing 718 inhabitants.

This parish, which is situated near the river Funcheon, and on the south of the road from Doneraile to Mitchelstown, comprises 1,200 statute acres, as applotted under the Tithe Act, and valued at £1,891 per annum; the soil is good, and limestone exists in abundance.

Ballyndangan, the ancient seat of the family of Therry, is now occupied as a farm-house. (Vol. i., p. 133).

Mr. James Buckley writes, in 1906:—"*Ballylough* is not at present locally known by any other name; and the traveller thither may find himself belated if he inquired for Ballydeloughy. The name means "Homestead of the lake" (only one lake). In a paper published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, 3rd ser, vol. iii., p. 568, a sufficiency of evidence has, I think, been advanced to establish that *da* in such place names is frequently not a numeral but a middle-Irish form of *do*, meaning "of," and pronounced short.

"The Lake covers an area of close on five Irish acres, and in winter time, especially, forms a very picturesque object in the landscape. It appears (nothwithstanding the name of the townland) that it is only within the memory of people now living that it became entitled to be called a lake. It was formerly commons land, and formed portion of a peaty tract of about eleven Irish acres; but the neighbouring farmers and cottagers dug up and carted away the soil, which was low-lying, and so created this beautiful expanse of water. Some now forgotten rural bard wrote a poem on the occasion, in which he described the meetings and merry-makings of the people and the sports and games held there in the old days. It is now many years since I heard this song sung, but I remember

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there were in it a few words, which I think may be said to *absorb* the situation :—

"And there's not a sod
For a goose to graze."

"One of the saddest calamities, perhaps, that darkened Ireland during the last century claimed amongst its numerous victims two young girls from Ballylough. On the night of the 10th February, 1816, a wedding was "held" at Furrough, near Kilbehenny, in the house of a respectable farmer named Chamberlain. As was (and still is) the custom at such entertainments the younger folk of the party retired to dancing, singing and other forms of amusement; the old drew their chairs together, drank the wine of the country, spoke of the season's outlook, of their absent friends, of their rapacious landlords, it may be, and of a hundred other matters. The young folk by this time had monopolised a large thatched barn near the dwelling house. As there was no chimney in this building, a fire was lighted on the ground to warm up the place, and gladness and revelry prevailed until an early hour in the morning. The time at length arrived for parting. The fire had to be extinguished, and in the act of doing so, one of the party—some say a young man, others a girl—proceeded with a jug containing what he or she believed was water, but which contained instead a mixture of whiskey and water; and when the liquid was poured on the fire a huge flame leaped to the very rafters and instantly set the house ablaze. There was a mad stampede for the door, but this, the only exit, proved to be bolted on the outside or secured by a stone. The house soon became full of smoke and unbearable. A few persons escaped in a terribly scorched condition, and of these, some died soon afterwards from the effects of their injuries. Some 25 or 30, including the bride, perished in the flames. The charred remains of the dead were exposed for some days in the farmer's yard awaiting identification. The ashes of two of the victims, two sisters, named Mahony, who hailed from Ballylough, were conveyed to Kilgullane churchyard for interment, and two large headstones were erected there to their memory. The anguish of their father is sufficient to account for the following unemotional inscriptions that appear on these stones :—

"✠ William Mahoney of Ballylought, Erected this in Memory of his Daughter Margaret, who died Feby. 11th, 1816. Aged 20 yrs. May her Soul Rest in peace, amn."

"I. H. S. Erected by William Mahoney of Ballylough, in Memory of his daughter Mary Mahoney. She died Febry. 11th, 1816, aged 22 yrs. May she reſt in peace, amen."

One of the Mahony girls was engaged to be married the following Sunday."

The Field Book of 1840 gives :—Ballydeloughy. Property of the Earl of Kingston, who holds by deed for ever. It is all arable and pasture of a good quality.

Ballylough Castle. This old castle is in ruins, but there is part of the walls can be seen at present. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Mr. James Buckley continues :—"Ballindangan (in this parish) is now a decayed and cheerless village consisting of about a dozen houses, mostly thatched. It was an important and populated place some 50 or 60 years ago. Several minor trades and home industries were then carried on here. In those prosperous days three public houses competed for local favours, not one of which is now licensed, a fact from which it may be inferred that

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a great change in the drinking capacity of the villagers has taken place or that the advocate of temperance has not lived in vain. In this connection it may be added that a small stream, spanned by a bridge, flows at the foot of the village, at which the traveller may still slake his thirst and lament the days of stronger drinks.

"The only house of any pretentions in the immediate vicinity of the village is that which belongs to the Catholic community, and is occupied by the Parish Priest for the time being.

"To the rear of the present church there is a small and rather tall ruined edifice, said to have been built out of the stones of Castle Therry, the ancient abode of the Therry family. A few beautifully chiselled stones with cable ornamentation are visible in its walls."

The Field Book of 1840, gives :—Ballydangan. The property of Robert D. Beamish, Esq., by deed for ever. It is flat and dry of a very good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. Roads and houses in middling repair.

Ballydangan village. It consists of a few scattered houses, which are in bad repair. There is in it a R. C. Chapel and three public houses. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

A Gallaun near Ballindangan, Co. Cork.

(By Courtenay Moore, Canon, M.A., Council Member C. H. & A. S.)

"Some months ago, a Corporal Oscroft of the Royal Engineers, who was engaged in this district, told me of the existence of the Gallaun. I went out on Saturday, July the 16th, to find it out. Stopping at the level-crossing of Ballindangan, on the Mitchelstown and Fermoy Railway, I asked an old woman at the gate-house about it; but whether it was owing to her deafness or ignorance, she could give me no information. However, help was at hand, a bright, intelligent girl, just entered on her 'teens, who overheard the conversation, and who answered to the name of Mary Kate, came forward and said she knew the stone and the way to it. Under her guidance I started off, and in about seven minutes we reached the place. The Gallaun is a remarkable one, standing by itself in a field near the railway line. It is a monolith, ten feet nine inches in height, and five feet in superficial breadth; it is greatly scored and fissured, doubtless by the atmospheric influences and ice-action, but I could not see any human inscription on it of any kind. There is a small elder tree growing out of a cavity near the top. The Gallaun is out of the perpendicular, probably owing to some yielding of the earth at the base, and inclines at an angle, roughly speaking, of some 12 or 20 degrees. It would be a great pity if this inclination increased, and that the stone should eventually fall. On returning to the gate-lodge at the level crossing, I made some further enquiries, and by this time Mary Kate, my guide, was recognised by all and sundry as the proper authority. She said the Gallaun was in the townland of Kilnadrow, "Spill it for him, Mary Kate, spill it for the gintleman," said her grandmother. Mary Kate accordingly "spilt it." I afterwards inquired at the police barracks in Mitchelstown about the exact site of the stone, but it had never been heard of; when I described the field in which it stands, the constable on duty consulted the large local map, and said it was in the townland of Nutgrove, not Kilnadrow. At all events, this remarkable Gallaun is close to the level

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BALLYDOYLE HOUSE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1906.)

BALLINDANGAN GALLAUN, WEST SIDE.
(Photo by Mr. Irwin.)

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crossing of Ballindangan, near Ballindangan station, on the Mitchelstown and Fermoy railway.

So far as I know, this monolith has not as yet been catalogued. There is no reference to it in Wakeman's *Handbook of Irish Antiquities*.

This monolith is apparently a conglomerate with a limestone basis, and was probably torn from its natural bed by ice-action and deposited where it now is.

For a similar specimen, see Wakeman's *Handbook*, page 16. The thickness of the stone is about one foot six inches. How much of it is under ground I have no definite idea; judging from the inclination, there is probably not very much. An old woman,[1] who lives in the locality, informed me that a number of years ago, a man was ploughing up the field in which the Gallaun stands. The plough struck against a large flat stone, which he raised, and found under it an earthen urn containing some human bones. He replaced the urn, covered it up, and it has never been disturbed nor re-discovered since. At all events, the existence of the Ballindangan Gallaun[2] is worth recording as a remarkable specimen of its class of pre-historic antiquities. (Page 171, *Journal* for 1904.)

The Field Book of 1840, states:—Castle Terry (in this parish). The property of Robert D. Beamish, Esq., who holds it under a deed for ever. This old castle differs in shape from the generality of old castles. The central and principal part having the appearance of a modern built house, while both ends are composed of angular towers, and was for a long time the residence of the ancestors of the present proprietor of the townland. From this castle the townland takes its name. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Joanna, 8th child of Donogh McCarthy, of Spring House, Co. Tipperary, m. John Therry, of Castle Therry, Co. Cork. (Vol. i, p. 126, O'Hart.)

The grandfather of Mr. John J. Therry, J.P., Springvale, Kildorrery, lived at Castle Therry, but in the time of the penal laws it was lost with some surrounding townlands belonging to him. He married a sister of General Sir Henry Keating, and he was appointed a commissioner of excise when Catholics became eligible for such, and was the only one holding this position. He was a barrister. He and his son, Keating, were buried in Ballymore churchyard, near Queenstown. Their railed-in tomb stands on part of the wall of the old church of Templerobin.

Castle Therry was sold to Mr. Beamish about the beginning of the 19th century. The tenants have lately purchased under the Land Purchase Act of 1903.

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: "This parish is named Ballydeloughy, or Ballylough, by Lewis, who states that the ruins of the church still remain in the burial ground, and that about a quarter of a mile to the north of the ruins of the church are those of the ancient castle of Ballylough. The church of Ballylough is in the ecclesiastical taxation of the churches of Fermoy named 'Church of Loch,' and is valued at 2 marks. Ballylough or Ballydelough means 'townland of the lake.' Cardinal Moran, in note to Loch Luinge in his edition of Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, i, 128,

[1] It would be now 30 years, per statement of O'Keeffe, the farmer, on whose land it stands.

[2] There is no trace of an inscription, oghamic or otherwise, on the stone.

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says: 'Loch Luinge—probably the lake from which Baile an Locha, south of Mitchelstown, has its name. The boundary line between the baronies of Fermoy and Clangibbon passes through this townland, which is marked on Petty's map of the County of Cork as Baile de Locha.' Consequently, Ballylough is from Irish Baile an Locha, and Ballydeloughy is from Baile de Locha, the Loch or 'lake' being Loch Luinge.

Dr. Whitley Stokes, in Preface to *Lismore Lives of Saints,* p. xxxvi., says that the topographical tract on the two Fermoys is preceded by the following quatrain:

'Crichadh an caoilli gu cruaid
In bhfuil uaibh nech no imluaidh?
Tucad do mac sonaisc sin
Ar an forbhais d'foiridhin, et cetera.'

'Land of the wood of valour,
Is there one of you to tell (its history)?
It was given to the son of Sonasc (Mogh Ruith)
For his having relieved the Siege' (of Knocklong).

In *Teacht agus Imtheacht an Ghiolla Dheacair,* p. 2, published in the year 1905, by the Gaelic League, the Fermoy district is named Coill na ndruadh or 'wood of the druids,' and in *Silva Gadelica,* p. 467, Mogh Ruith is termed Mac Cuinisc meic Fhirdechet meic Forgib meic Firglain meic Fhirfhalaid meic Chaeir meic Fergusa meic Roig meic Rosa meic Ruadraige.

Cuinisc is probably for Sonaisc, which perhaps is from Sonas, happiness, prosperity, felicity; but in *Annals of Four Masters,* Mogh Ruith is termed Mac Feabhais, son of Mo-Febis, and Feabhas signifies beauty, goodness, choice, superiority, being from feabh, which has also form fo.

The prose of the topography of Fermoy begins thus: "Na da triuchad roboi an tir sin suil tucadh hi do Mhogh Ruith, ocus ocht tuatha a ngach triucha, et asi so roinn in da triucha sin i. mar ghabus glaisi muilinn Mairteil i Sleibh cain ocus Loch Luingi ar an machaire ocus Gleann nan Dibergach ar Monaidh Mor.'

'This country was in two Triuchs before it was given to Mogh Ruith, and there were eight Tuaths in each Triuch, and the line of demarcation between those two Triuchs was, namely, the course of Glais Muilinn Marteil, 'stream of the mill of Mairtel' (Abhan Carraige na m-Brointe, or Abhan na gCaorach) in Sliabh Cain (Ballyhoura hills) and Loch Luinge, on the Plain, and Gleann nan Dibergach, 'glen of the brigands,' on Moin Mor.'

Cardinal Moran has following note: 'Moin Mor. This place probably comprised the greater part (if not the whole) of the present Nagle Mountains, and the coarse land on the northern and southern slopes of this range. This appears from the fact that the monastery of Baile na Mona, situate four miles south of Mallow, on the road to Cork, was in Moin Mor, and the glen called Glean na n Dibergach was, in all probability, to the east of, or somewhere about, Ballyhooly.'

Loch Luinge means lake of long, which means ship, residence, encampment, enclosure. Knocklong is from Irish, Cnoc Luinge. Inis Luinge, according to 'Life of St. Senan,' is the name of an island in the River Shannon, and Long Mumhan and Long Laighean were, according to

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The Battle of Magh Rath, p. 6, the names of the houses of Munster and Leinster at Tara. Long na Laech, 'house or hall of the heroes,' at Tara was also named Barc Ban mbaeth, 'house or hall of vain women.' Barc has primary reference like Long to a ship. Long na Laech, Long na mban, and Tech Midchuarta were names for the great hall of Tara.

In the description of the half Tuath of Hi Bece upper, in the *Fermoy Topography,* Loch Luinge is also mentioned: 'Ceall Ossain (church of Ossan), Luimneach Beg (little lake or swamp), extending west of Taedan, and from that eastward to Loch Luingi.' The tuath of Hi Bece was beside the Awbeg and Cill Commuir (Kilcummer) near confluence of Awbeg and Blackwater, was the chief burial place of the Hi Bece.

O'Donovan (Sup. to O'Reilly's *Irish Dictionary,* p. 593) in his notes concerning Ceann Abhrath, now Suidhe Finn (Seefin) of the Ballyhoura hills, with reference to the description of Ceann Abhrath, given in the Book of Lismore, says: 'This mountain lies between Ardpatrick and Loch Longa (Luinge) in the territory of Feara Muighe Feine, and there is a chasm in it called Bealach Leaghta,' see *Tripartite Life of St Patrick,* lib. 3, cap. 48. 'Si montem illum indigitans magnum kenfebhrat inde dimovens, ut possem ultra jacentis lacus Loch Longa nominati, regionisque de Fera Muighe Feine, in quo jam et libero prospectu gaudere in Christum credam, etc. Trias Thau.'

In the article on Ballyhoura we shall give particulars of Ceann Abhrath, now named Seefin, and which has by several writers been confounded with Sliabh Riabhach, the dark grey mountain, about three miles south of Knocklong, of which the old name was Sliabh Claire, or 'Mountain of the Plain,' and Sliabh Riabhach, owing to a slip by O'Donovan, is also stated by some writers to be a name for Sliabh Cain, i.e., the Ballyhoura hills; but O'Donovan says that Ceann Abhrath may be Sliabh Riach (Riabhach) or Suidhe Finn Mountain, and all Irish scholars of our day, with the exception of Dr. Joyce, are mistaken concerning Sliabh Claire or Sliabh Riabhach, and Ceann Abhrath Sleibhe Chaoin or Seefin of the Ballyhoura hills, and the 'probably' of O'Donovan (Sup. to O'Reilly's *Irish Dictionary,* p. 593) has with later writers become 'certainly.' In *Teacht agus Imtheacht an Ghiolla Dheacair,* p. 2, we read: 'Agus fa Cheann Amhra Sleibhe Chaoin ris a raidhtear an Sliabh Riabhach agus i gCoill na ndruad ris a raidhtear Crioch Fearnmuighe agus fa fhearannaibh urthorthacha Ui Liathain.' Crioch Fearnmhuighe should be Crioch Fearmhuighe, or district of Fermoy, and Ceann Amhra Sleibhe Chaoin should be Ceann Abhrath Sleibhe Chaoin, i.e., head of the brow of the beautiful (or bright) mountain, and Ceann Abhrath never was, and is not at present, named Sliabh Riabhach, or 'grey mountain,' for this is the Sliabh Claire of the tale of Knocklong; and on the mullach or 'summit' of Sliabh Claire, the eastern extremity of the hill, Oilioll Olum is stated in Agallamh na Seanorach (*Silva Gadelica,* p. 129) to have died, and on this summit are a small stone circle, and near it a small cromlech, and some little distance to the west and on the hill, are three small mounds close together, and beneath these mounds and at north side of Sliabh Riabhach, is the well of Canvore, which was mentioned in the article on Ballyandrew. Mogh Ruith is stated to have cast his spear into the air, and Ceannmhor, or 'great head,' his disciple, was ordered to dig where the spear fell, and hence Tobar Cheanna mhoir; but, according to other accounts, the

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well gushed forth when the spear entered the ground, thus Keating says: 'Agas 'san ait ionnar thuirling an gai do ling tobar fioruisge as ler' foireadh fir Mhumhan o'ni eigean tarta ionna rabhadar,' quoted by O'Donovan in Sup. to O'Reilly's *Irish Dictionary*, p. 714, but Dr. Joyce (*Irish Names of Places*, i., 102) follows the account given in the tale of the Siege of Druimdamhghaire or Knocklong.

O'Curry, *Lectures*, p. 272, says: 'The ancient Druid (Mogh Ruith) consented to come and relieve them on condition that he should receive a territory of his own selection in that part of the province for ever. His demands were granted, and he selected the present barony of Fermoy, in the County of Cork (where some of his descendants survive to this day under the names of O'Duggan, O'Cronin, etc.) The Druid then shot an arrow into the air, telling the men of Munster that water in abundance would spring up wherever the arrow should fall. This promise was verified; a rushing torrent of water burst up where the arrow fell, and the men of Munster and their flocks were relieved. The Munster men then fell upon Cormac and his hosts, routed them from Cnoc Luinge, and followed them into Leinster, scattering and killing them as they went. The place in which the arrow fell is still pointed out in the parish of Imleach Grianan, in the County of Limerick, and the well remains still under the ancient name of Tobar Ceann moir, i.e., well of the great head or spring.' "

Ballydeloughy or Ballylough Parish (R.C.)

1291. "Ecca de Loch iimr. unde decia iis. viiid." (Tax. P. Nic.)

In the R.C. divisions it is included in the union or district of Glanworth; the chapel is at Ballyndangan.

About fifty children are educated in a private school.

The late Rev. John Kelleher, P.P., of Glanworth, bequeathed £50 towards the erection of a schoolhouse at Ballyndangan, in aid of which an application will be made to the National Trust. (Lewis, under Ballydeloughy, 1837).

The old people in the neighbourhood state there was a holy well in the church field. It appears to have been covered up a long time ago. I could not find out the site. (1905).

An old man showed me the hollow stump of a sycamore tree, which is situated on the fence bordering the public road of the field in which the ruins of Ballylough Castle stand. He told me that it held water in the driest summer, even when the neighbouring spring wells ran dry. It was full of water when I saw it at the end of September, 1905. The people are inclined to believe that it is the holy well resuscitated, the one which was filled in a long time ago near the old church.

Mr. James Buckley writes: "The ancient ruined church of this parish is still very much in evidence. The north wall is fairly perfect, and is about ten feet in height. A small piece of the south wall is also standing. The western end wall has practically disappeared, but a considerable portion of the eastern one exists. There was a tall, narrow window in the latter wall, but most of the cut stone used in its construction has been removed. Two large stones project slightly at the eaves on the ends of this (east) gable. On the one at the south side there is depicted a female face with a forehead band said to represent St. Catherine. On its fellow

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at the other end appears a wheel. There is an aumbry in the southern end of this wall. The walls average three feet seven inches in thickness. The church is apparently an old one, and may date from the thirteenth century, but enough of it does not remain by which to read its age with anything approaching exactness.

"The interments here appear to be very few, and there is nothing remarkable about the gravestones. The following is a copy of the oldest inscription here:

"Erected by Thomas Roche, to ye Memory of his Father, Iohn Roche, who died Xber ye 19th, 1767. Aged 63, & of his Brother Patrick Roche, who died Ian. ye 6th, 1788, aged 23. R. in P."

"Ballylough parish is now united with other old Catholic parishes, or portions of them, in the modern Catholic parish of Ballindangan, which formerly formed portion of the Mitchelstown parish.

At Ballindangan there is a large, bare, featureless church. Its predecessor stands immediately on the opposite side of the road, and was thatched. It was converted into, and is now used as, what is popularly miscalled "a national school."

Ballydeloughy or Ballylough Parish (Church of Ireland).

(Brady, vol. ii., p. 34), gives:—Ballydeloughy.

1543. Oct. 27. Onorius Coffe is presented to the vicarage of Ballalaghlowe, in the diocese of Cloyne, belonging to the King's presentation, pleno jure. (Morin's *Patent Rolls,* vol. i., p. 94).

25.—?John Dillon, V. Ballyloghlany.

1560. Nov. 5. William Kevan is presented by Crown to the vicarage of the Holy Trinity of Ballyloghlany, in the diocese of Cloyne, vacant by the death of John Dillon. (Morrin's Pat. and Close Rolls, vol. i., p. 442).

1591. "R. de Ballilogha spectat ad E. Stae Katherinae, Waterford. Vicaria vacat sub sequestrat." (MS. T.C.D. E. 3. 14).

In other copies of this MSS. Mr. Shelton and Walter Browne appear as vicars. (R.V. R.I.A.).

1615. Robert Ford (V. Kildorrery, q.v.) appears as V. Ballydeloughy. "Ballilloghah Rectoria est impropriata. Laurentius Esmond, miles, est firmarius. Vicarius Robert fford, minister legens, residens et inserviens curae. Ecclesia et cancella repantur cum libris." (R.V. R.I.A.)

1633. May 28. Richard Jermyn, V. Raghine, Ballinloghie and Rathgogane. (R.V. 1634). "E. de Ballyloghay spectat ad Monasterium, Stae. Kath. Waterford. Valet 9 li." Vicecomes Esmond, Impropriator. Vicar Richd. Jerman. Val. 9 li." (R.V. 1634).

For Jermyn, *vide* Rahan.

1661. E. Ballilloughie spectat ad St. Catherine, Waterford. In 1667, it belongs to Christ Church, Dublin; and in 1669, Mr. Halsey is firmarius.[1] Mrs. Anne Delaune is firmar in 1712. (V.B.)

[1] This is rather puzzling. I don't know of any such Latin word as "Firmarius." The "Infirmarius," the Cellarius (house-steward), and the Abbott had special charge of the sick belonging to the Convent. The difficulty is increased here by finding the same title also applied to a woman.—C. Moore, F.R.S.A.I.

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In 1661, Vicaria vacat. (V.B. D.R.)

1662. Mr. Norcott is vicar. (V.B. D.R.) This was probably John Norcott, who, in 1676, was V. Clonmeen, q.v.

1665. Ballydeloghie vacat. (V.B. D.R.)

1667 to 1721. Ballydeloghie was held with Brigowne, q.v.

1721 to 1847. Ballydeloghie was held with Glanworth, q.v.

In 1847 the further appointment of a clerk to Ballydeloghie was suspended, and the revenues were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Ballydology formed part of a union in 1694, consisting of:—Vicaria de Killdorrery, Vicaria de Villa Marescalis, Praebenda de Brigown, Vicaria de Ballydology, Vicaria de Killygolane, Sitque ecclia apud Mich'lstown[1] in parochia de Brigown p'alis. (Brady, vol. i., p. xxxvii.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes:—"It is a vicarage in the Diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Glanworth, in the cathedral of Cloyne; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The tithes amount to £159 16s. o½d., of which £69 19s. 5½d. is payable to the impropriator and the remainder to the vicar. The ruins of the church still remain in the burial ground. (Under Ballydeloughy or Ballylough parish, vol. i. p. 133.")

I cannot trace any Parochial Records for this parish.

The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., writes:—"In the parish of Marshalstown there are three unions, viz.: Kilgullane, Derryvillane, and Ballydeloughy. The last named extends from Ballindangan to Marshalstown. There is no church plate belonging to Ballydeloughy parish. There are the ruins of a church in the present churchyard of Marshalstown, which, from the remaining arches, belong to the early English or first-pointed style of architecture. But I have never been able to ascertain anything of the history of these remains." Lewis describes them as being called "Jameses Churches."

Ballydeloughy (Ballinlough) Castle.

This castle is situated in the parish of Ballydeloughy. It lies four miles (by road) N.E. of Rockmills village. The castle belonged to John Roche. It was confiscated about 1657 with his property in the parish. (See under Ballydeloughy parish).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Wallstown Castle, writes:—"I understand that the castle of Ballydeloughy belonged to the Roches, but it passed into the Kingston family.

Very little remains of the castle now. It was built on a plain near the lake from which the townland takes its name. In winter the lake covers a considerable area, but in summer it dries up very much. It rests on a substratum of limestone.

The castle and ancient church were not far apart."

The ruins of the castle are on the lands of Mr. Edmund O'Keeffe, who is a tenant on the Kingston property.

[1] Observe the spelling here, "Mich'lstown." On the communion plate presented by Caroline, Countess of Kingston in 1805, the spelling is Michelstown. The modern spelling, Mitchelstown, is clearly wrong: the name means Michaelstown, and is not derived from any one called Mitchell.—C. Moore, F.R.S.A.I.

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Ruins of Ballylough Castle, West Side.

(*Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1905.*)

East End of Ballylough Church, Outside.

(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, March, 1907.*)

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Mr. James Buckley writes, in 1906, of the castle:—"A large piece of this edifice, some 24 feet high and 12 feet long, in shape resembling a huge chimney stack, was standing until about four years ago. This piece was of the S.W. end, and contained an opening, probably a doorway. The southern "leg" of the fabric was eaten into, and the quoin-stones to the height of 10 feet or so in the wall, were all removed. It was clear that before long the law of gravitation would manifest itself, and a considerable portion of the building be found reposing more securely on the lap of mother earth. The crash came, and now little more than 12 feet in height of the old castle stands." (See Field Book above referred to).

Ballydineen.

Sheet 25, six-inch Ordnance Survey, Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

It lies about two miles south of Doneraile village. Doneraile is the post town. Ballydineen is the Irish for "Dineen's Town." O'Dinneen was the chief poet to MacCarthy. (O'Donovan).

Ballydownine and Richardstowne Quillotan, five ploughlands, called Tallaghcorekerane, formed part of a very large re-grant of land to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy in County Cork, by King James I., on his surrendering them in order to obtain a secure title. 16 Dec., 9 James I. A.D. 1611. (P. 208-204, folio Patent Rolls of James I.)

Before the great rebellion the owner of Ballydinine was James Roch m'Henry. He forfeited it for rebellion and for being an Irish papist. It was granted circa. 1657, to Robert Ffoulke, 94a. 1r.; William Thornhill, 89a. 1r.; Stephen and Christian Roch, 166a. 2r. (Sur. and Dist. Book, P.R.O., Irld.)

Christopher Crofts, Esq., of Streamhill, Doneraile, b. 1747, m. secondly Anne, dau. of Richard Crone, Esq., of Ballydineen, County Cork, and d. 10 Nov., 1837, aged 90, leaving by her, with other children, a son and heir, George Crofts, Esq., of Streamhill, who married and had issue. (See Velvetstown hereafter).

Richard Crone is supposed to have built Ballydineen House about 1760. No ruins of this building exist, nor can I ascertain where it stood.

John Crone, Esq., of Doneraile, purchased Ballydineen from Lord Lisle. He mentions this fact in his will, which was dated 1790.

In 1814, no large house appears on the townland. (D.N.P.)

The Field Book of 1840, gives:—Ballydineen townland. Contains two Danish forts and several houses. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

On the townland are the following farmers (1907)—Mrs. Morrissey, Terence Roche, John Dunn, Michael Buckley, Patrick Mokley, Edmund Linehan, and Thomas Regan.

The tenants on the old Crone property have lately purchased under the Wyndham Act of 1903.

The last member of the Crone family to own this property was Mrs. Trousdell, who was a Miss Crone, of Byblox (see that place hereafter).

Mrs. Trousdell is dead, and the property of Ballydineen has passed by inheritance to Mrs. M. Croker, wife of Edward Croker, Esq., J.P., of Creagh House, Doneraile, and to her sister, Mrs. Jane Croker, widow of Major William Croker, 27th Regt., and now of Byblox, Doneraile.

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Between forty and fifty years ago, a man named John Pyne (now in Australia) while ploughing a haggart at Ballydineen, now belonging to Thomas Regan, found a flat piece of gold which he sold in Cork. His father, Patrick Pyne, now lives at Dromdeer.

Mr. Walter A. Jones in the *Journal* for 1902, p. 242, states that brick-making was carried on here in the beginning of the last century.

Ballydoyle.

Sheet 26, six-inch Ordnance Survey. Sheet 176, one-inch O. S.

It is situated two miles north of Castletownroche, which is the post town. Ballydoyle is the Irish for "town of the blind man."[1] (O'Donovan).

"Ballydoile and Ballekerin" was part of Lord Roche's property. It consisted of 311a. He forfeited it, and it was granted circa. 1657 to Thomas Wealstead, 52a.; Lord Kingston, 259a. 2r. op. (Dist and Sur. Book, circa. 1657. P.R.O. Irld.)

It originally belonged to the Stannard family, and came into the Eustace family by the marriage of the Rev. Charles Eustace, of Robertstown, County Kildare, in 18[illegible], with Cassandra, dau. and co-heir of John Stannard, of Ballydoyle, County Cork. (See Eustace, of Robertstown, B.L.G. 1904).

In 1839, it is recorded as the property of Capt. Eustace by deed for ever; and it is in general flat and dry, of middling quality. (Field Book of 1839. Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.).

In 1867, Mr. William Luscombe Lavers occupied the place. He built the dwelling house and out-offices. He was reputed locally as a first-class farmer; a native of Kingsbridge, Devonshire.

In 1893, Mr. Ralph Ladd was living here. He married the daughter of Mr. W. L. Lavers.[2]

The present owner is Major C. L. Robertson Eustace, 60th Rifles, who farms the place. There are 776a. 3r. 17p., statute acres, in the townland, and Major Eustace farms about 350a.

Ballyduff.

Sheet 34, six-inch Ordnance Survey. Sheet 176, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Monanimy. It lies about two miles south-east of Killavullen village.

Ballyduff is Irish for "black town" (Joyce). At one time it was called "Shanballyduff." It is thus designated on inscription on Nagle's tomb in Templeroan churchyard. (Vide *Journal* for 1902, p. 85). It belonged to Edmund Nagle, described as an Irish Papist. It was granted on forfeiture to Capt. John Blennerhasset. (Book of Dist. and Survey, circa. 1657). 142a. 2r.

[1] It may mean "Doyle's Town."—JAMES BYRNE, J.P.

[2] Mr. Ladd was evicted about four years ago, but he is to be re-instated under the Land Purchase Act of 1906.—JAMES BYRNE, J.P.

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S.E. Corner of Ruins of Ballyduff Church.

(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1907.)

Ballyduff House.

Where Edmund Burke is said to have lived when a child.

(Photo by Col. Grove White. Sept., 1906.)

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The celebrated Edmund Burke[1] passed his early childhood at Ballyduff, in the parish of Monanimy, the seat of his maternal grandfather, where he remained about five years, and received the first rudiments of his education at the ruined (?) castle of Monanimy, in which a sort of hedge school was then held.

He always retained a great partiality for these places, which he often re-visited in subsequent years. (Lewis, ii., p. 385).

I visited Ballyduff in the summer of 1906, and found there were two houses there—one in which Mrs. Ellen Barry lives, a modern building, erected about 70 years ago; the other house is the one shown in accompanying photograph, and in which Edmund Burke is said to have spent his childhood. It is now occupied by Mr. Richard Barry.

At the time the Burke family resided there it was a low thatched cottage. The roof was burnt down by the Whiteboys about 1832, a storey was afterwards added, and a slate roof put on.

Mr. Chichester Nagle, of Calverleigh Court, near Tiverton, County Devon, is head landlord. The Misses Hill and Miss Burke are said to have some interest in the place, also a Mrs. Burke, who lives in Australia.

Ballyduff Church.

Immediately to the east of these houses is the ruin of Ballyduff Church. In 1840, the greater portion of the walls were standing. (Field Book, Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

It is on Mr. Richard Barry's land, and is known locally by the name of Killeran, or The Kiles.

The graveyard in which the ruins stand is unfenced. I am informed it has been long unused, except for the burial of still-born children. I could find no inscription on any stones.

Ballyellis (Elmgrove).

Sheet 17, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Parish of Doneraile. Barony of Fermoy.

Ballyellis is the Irish for "Eliza's town" (O'Donovan).

Ballyellis is situated on the left bank of the river Awbeg, about two miles east of Buttevant, which is the post town (1907). It is a large townland, consisting of 562a. 3r. 30p., the following being now its occupiers: Mr.

[1] The Right Hon. Edmund Burke was an eminent writer, an orator of the first class, and an able statesman. He was the son of a highly respectable attorney in Dublin, where he was born 1st January, 1730. After completing his studies at Trinity College, Dublin, he entered himself as a law student at the Temple. It seems, however, that he applied himself far more zealously to letters than to law, and the fatigue attendant upon authorship caused him a severe illness, which led to his acquaintance with Dr. Nugent, whose daughter he married. His *Vindication of Natural Society* and his *Essay upon the Sublime and Beautiful*, introduced him to the best literary society, and he at length determined upon devoting himself to that pursuit for which he was undoubtedly best fitted—politics.

Of his public career, particularly his hostility to the doctrines of Revolutionary France, we need not here speak, for it is a portion, and a prominent portion, of the history of his time. In private life he was kind and amiable; in public, ardent and indefatigable. As an orator and writer he was almost without a rival. He died 1797.—Maunder's *Biographical Treasury*.

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Philip Harold-Barry, Major Richard Sherlock Brasier-Creagh, Messrs. Henry E. S. Roberts, Malachi Cavanagh, and John Dunlea.

In 1590 Ballyellis, one ploughland, Co. Cork, was granted to Edmund Spencer, gentleman, with the castle and lands of Kilcolman, Co. Cork (Fiants of Elizabeth, 5473 (6536), 26 (Oct.) xxxii. (1590).

(*Journal,* 1894, p. 96): "When Spenser's (the poet) widow, who appears to have recovered possession of the Kilcolman estate, got married again, Sylvanus, the poet's eldest son, thinking that his rights had been compromised by this marriage, forwarded a petition (the original of which is in the Rolls' Office, Dublin) to the Lord Chancellor, who issued an order for an Inquisition to be made in regard to it. The Inquisition was taken in Mallow, on the 7th August, 1611, of which the following is a portion: 'The said jurors doe finde that the two ploughlands called Ballyellish, Ardgilbert, and Ardadame, containing vi. c. (600) acres of land, or thereabouts, part of the seigniory of Kilcolemane, were evicted by Nicholas S. Shyname from the said Edmond Spencer, before Sir Thomas Norreis, Knight, Sir Robert Gardener, Knight, and other Commissioners from the Province of Munster. And that upon the same order an abatement of the rent hath been given to Sylvanus Spencer, viz: £vi. vis. viid.'"

Ballyellis and Ardgilbybert were part of the forfeited Desmond Estates granted in 1639 to Sir Wm. St. Leger (*V. Doneraile and Vicinity,* p. 15, by Mr. Walter A. Jones).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Wallstown Castle, writes: "There is another Ballyellis about one mile south of Mallow, and another near Ballywalter."

Dublin Weekly Register, 1822, 26th Jany., Saty.: "On the 17th inst., a farm house at Ballyellis, the property of Clutterbuck Crone, attacked—caretaker beaten—to search for arms; they (Whiteboys) then went to a house of Mr. Wm. Oliver at Ballyellis, then to Cornelius Connors at Lough Eagle, and got a sword blade and some powder."

Dora, eldest daughter of Christopher Crofts, of Velvetstown (who d. 1838, aged 80) m. Henry Langley, of Ballyellis (near Buttevant) Co. Cork.

Mr. Walter A. Jones writes: "The well of Thubber Lughin, also called "Duck Well," on the property of Philip Harold-Barry, Esq., at Ballyellis, right opposite Cahirmee House, has long been regarded with veneration, and the story of a magical duck, which used to frequent it, has come down to us. It reminds one somewhat of the charmed trout in wells in other parts of Ireland. Mardhol, the Druid, was being swept down the river during a flood at Ardgilbert, when, almost overpowered, he caught a huge drake by the leg, by which means he was saved from drowning, at the spot where the well now stands."

Mr. Philip Harold-Barry, the present owner, informs me that towards the end of the 18th century an ancestor of his built a strong buttress of masonry over this well, and surmounted it by a duck, carved in stone. The following inscription is here: "James Barre, 1746," with a swan and drinking vessels carved in stone.

James White, Esq., of Kilburne (Kilbyrne) in his will dated 1754, is shown to have leased Ballyellis, Ardgillibert and Lochinullo from John Watkins. His son, Grove White, who died in 1768, states in his will that he holds Elmgrove, otherwise Ballyellis, Ardgillibert, Lochinullo and Kingstown, near Doneraile.

Mr. James Barry, who lived here about 1870, was a well-known figure

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TUBBER LUGHIN, OR THE DUCK WELL,
AT BALLYELLIS (BUTTEVANT).
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 1906.)

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE HAROLD FAMILY
NOW AT BALLYELLIS (BUTTEVANT).
(Photo by Mr. A. H. Jones, Doneraile, Sept., 1907.)

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with the harriers, hunted and owned by Mr. John Harold-Barry, of Ballinvonare.

The late Mr. John Harold-Barry, D.L., of Ballinvonare, left Ballyellis to his fourth son, Mr. Philip Harold-Barry, J.P., the present owner, who informs me that the name "Ardgillibert" is also applied to this townland, although it is not shown in the six-inch O.S.

There are the ruins of a house[1] and mill, extensive premises at Ballyellis, near the river Awbeg, the remains of the old house that existed before the present one was built.

Mr. Philip Harold-Barry also informs me that Mr. James Barry lived and died in the old house near the river; also his father and grandfather. They were the Glover Barrys. Mr. Henry Langley and Mr. Edmund Barry were living on the townland of Ballyellis in 1824 (Pigott). Under "Byblox," are given the extracts from the Doneraile Church Parish Register concerning the Langley family.

The Field Book, 1840, gives the following: "Ballyellis, 'Eliza's town.' This a very extensive townland, nearly all arable. It contains a gentleman's house, and small demesne, another respectable dwelling, two or three small plantings, and some ornamental fences, a fox covert, a piece of rough pasture, and a trigonometrical station. Dorothea Langley, proprietor." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

16 Feb. 1841. James L. Cotter, Esq., married Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Langley, Esq., of Ballyellis (*Doneraile Parish Register*).

Mrs. Langley, Ballyellis, died 8 July, 1850 (Extract from an old Diary).

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., Streamhill, Doneraile, has furnished me with the following particulars regarding Ballyellis: "These lands are in the manor of Doneraile, and the representatives of Lord Viscount Doneraile are the Lords of the Manor to whom the head rents are still paid by the representatives of Watkins, to whom they were originally granted, and who sublet some portions to the following people: John White, 1754 (of Kilburne); Grove White, 1768 (second surviving son of above); Batt. Oliver, 1773; John Freeman, 1782; Glover Barry,[2] 1782; Philip Barry, 1781; John Milward, 1797; Roger Langley, 1797; Henry Langley, 1807; William Oliver, 1822; James Barry, 1870; Henry Langley, Junior, 1850 to 1874; John Harold-Barry, 1874; Philip Harold-Barry, the present owner of Ballyellis House.

Roger Langley, having leased away the land of "Byblox" in 1793 (as

[1] This old house was the one occupied by the Whites and Barrys. James Barry lived here up to the time of his death in 1878. He had some celebrated sires—amongst which were Ivanhoe and Merry Andrew. There was an orchard near this old residence, and famous cider was made here. The remains of the cider press can still be seen. There was also a mill and an eel weir on the river—the latter being still intact.

Brady ii. p. 61: Rev. James Hamilton of Bregoge parish, married in 1783 Miss Catherine Barry, of Ballyellis. He was buried at Buttevant, 5th Dec., 1828, aged 75.

[2] According to family documents at Ballyvonare, Philip Barry, gent, (described as of Burton, Co. Cork), brother of John Barry, of Ballyvonare, obtained a lease of the whole of *Lower Ballyellis* in 1781, for ever, from Westropp Watkins, then of Old Court, Doneraile. His son, Edmund Glover Barry, in 1801, gave a lease of a portion of Lower Ballyellis (*Lower Ballyellis contains about 180 statute acres*), about 47 plantation acres, to John Milward, who sold his interest to the Langleys.

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explained under the head of Byblox) purchased the lease for ever of portion of Lower Ballyellis, containing 47½ plantation acres, from John Milward, in the year 1797, at a yearly rent of £3 10s. an acre. On these lands his second son and successor, in the year 1807, built the present Ballyellis House, as it is shown on the six-inch O.S. Sheet, No. 17, 1844. All the documents relating to the cost of same are at present in the possession of Langley Brasier-Creagh.

Henry Langley died in 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Christopher, who sold to his brother, "Henry," these lands and residence. Henry Langley (the younger) died in 1874, unmarried, and his representatives sold Ballyellis House and lands to John Harold-Barry, who died in 1898, leaving them to his fourth son, Philip Harold-Barry, the present owner.[1]

On the grounds where Ballyellis lodge now stands, was formerly the houses and residence of Batt. and William Oliver, which was raided in 1822; and Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh remembers the representatives of "Oliver" living there in 1865.

Ballyellis Lodge was built in 1902-3, by Major Richard Sherlock Brasier-Creagh, 9th Batt. K.R.R.C. (North Cork Militia), fourth son of George Washington Brasier-Creagh, Esq., by Averina, his wife, of Woodville, near Buttevant (see Brasier-Creagh, of Creagh Castle, B.L.G. Irld.)

[1] The interest on the upper portion of Lower Ballyellis containing about 47 acres was purchased by the late John Harold-Barry, D.L., of Ballyvonare, from the representatives of Henry Langley, by conveyance dated 9th May, 1879. This was the portion parted with by Edmund Glover Barry. Now, Mr. Philip Harold-Barry, J.P., is in possession of the whole of Lower Ballyellis. He purchased the head rent from the representatives of the Viscount Doneraile, and those of Watkins about 1900.

In 1905-06 he built a fine range of stables, added considerably to the house, made a drainage system on modern principles, and laid down a large garden. The house stands on high ground with a southern aspect, looking towards the river Awbeg (Spencer's gentle Mulla).

At Ballyellis House is an interesting stone with crest and coat of arms of the Harold Family carved on it. It bears the date 1727. It came from an old house in the "English town" (now called "Irish town") near the castle in Limerick city, where Mr. Philip Harold-Barry owns property, as well as that of Singland, about a mile south of the town. I am informed that Singland means "Angelland," and the crest on this stone above-mentioned, is an angel with outspread wings. There is also an old sundial here, with the inscription: "Edmond Glover Barry, Ballyellis, anno dom. 1819." (*See* also Notes on Ballinvonear.)

Ballyellis, or Avondhu.

Sheet 33, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Parish of Mallow. Barony of Fermoy.

Ballyellis[2] is Irish for "Eliza's town" (O'Donovan). Avondhu is Irish for "the black river."

It is situated about half mile east of Mallow, which is the post town.

Ballyellis, one ploughland, formed part of a large grant of land from James I. to Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, in County Cork, Fermoy Barony, on his surrender of them (p. 208-204, folio Patent Rolls, James I.)

[2] There is a tradition that a man who owned a large tract of country near Mallow, when dying left a certain property to his two sons Garrett and David, and his daughter Eliza, which was called after them, Ballygarrett, Ballydaheen, and Ballyellis.

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BALLYELLIS (BUTTEVANT).
(*Photo by Arthur H. Jones, Doneraile, Sept., 1907.*)

BALLYELLIS LODGE (BUTTEVANT).
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 1906.*)

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Sir Thomas Norreys was found, by an Exchequer Inquisition (I. James I. No. 10) taken on his death, seized (with other lands) of Ballyelishe (Ballyellis). (*Journal* for 1906, p. 8).

On 24 Feb., 1633, the great Earl of Cork wrote: "I wrote my letters to Sir John Jephson, touching my purchase of Moallo, Balliless (Ballyellis). (*Journal* for 1906, p. 12).

By a Patent dated 28 August, 1686, Ballyellis, a ploughland, 200 acres, in Barony of Fermoy, was granted to Richard Newman, with other lands. (*Journal*, 1905, p. 60. Parish of Kilshannig, etc., by Henry F. Berry, I.S.O.)

The Book of Distribution and Survey, circa. 1657, states: that before the Rebellion of 1641, Ballyellis was owned by Morris Roch. It consisted of 200 acres. He forfeited it for rebellion, and it was granted to Lord Kingston, and later to Richard Newman. (P.R.O. Irld.)

In 1716, W. Norcott granted a lease of Ballyellis to R. Beare.

Edward Norcott, of Ballyellis, who married in 1699, Mary Stiffe, of Mallow, was fourth son of Rev. John Norcott and his wife, a daughter of Rev. W. Smith, D.D., P. Killaspugmullane, Cork. (Brady, vol. ii., p. 140).

Edward Norcott, Esq., of Ballyellis, Mallow. Will dated 12th Sept., 1735. Registered in Office of Deeds, Dublin, 4th November, 1735 (see Springfield); also his eldest son, Charles Hyde Norcott, lived here, and died in 1773. Edward was brother of William, of Springfield. He married 1699, Mary Stiffe, of Mallow; died 1780.

In 1814, William Wrixon, Esq., lived here. (*Directory of Noted Places, Ireland,* 1814).

(P.D. 1824). Rd. Griffith, Esq., lived at Ballyellis.

Under the heading of "Mallow," in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary,* published 1837, is given Ballyellis, formerly the residence of Lord Ennismore,[1] and now of A. G. Creagh.

The Field Book of 1839, states: "Ballyellis. A large townland, about two-thirds demesne and ornamental grounds, contains two gentlemen's seats and another gentleman's residence. Is girded on north by river Blackwater. A Danish fort appears about the centre; also a pond and stream."

Ballyellis House. Kilner Brasier, proprietor. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Sir Richard Griffith lived here about 1845.

By Fraser's *Handbook for Ireland,* pub. 1849, Ballyellis is described as the seat of K. Brasier, Esq.

In 1857, Andrew Newman handed fee farm grant to R. B. Tooker.

In 1867, B. R. Brasier bought the place.

In 1879, John McCormick purchased the place.

In 1895, it was the residence of R. Brooke Brasier, Esq., J.P.

BRASIER LATE OF BALLYELLIS.

(Burke's *Landed Gentry,* 1904).

The Brasier Family, late of Ballyellis, is descended from Paul Brasier of Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, who obtained extensive grants of land, temp. Charles II. He m. Sarah, dau. of Sir Tristram Beresford, Bart., of Coleraine, and by her, who d. 1673, had a son, Col. Kilner Brasier of Bagnal, Co. Donegal, M.P., successively for Dundalk,

[1] Lord Ennismore (grandfather of the present (3rd) Earl of Listowel) removed the main road, which ran close to the house, to a distance higher up the hill, where by means of a sunk road traffic is out of sight.

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St. Johnstown, and Kilmallock. Col. Brasier m. Anne, third dau. of Sir Henry Brooke, of Brookesborough, Co. Fermanagh, Knt., by his second wife Anne, dau. of Sir George St. George, Knt., of Carrickdromrusk, Co. Leitrim, and had a son, Kilner Brasier, m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Dean Charles Massey, and 2ndly, Miss Ryves, of Castle Jane, Co. Limerick. Mr. Brasier d. 1759, and by his first wife had a son, Brooke Brasier, of Rivers, Co. Limerick, m. 1750, Elizabeth Johnson, dau. and co-heiress (with Amy, wife of Sir Thomas Roberts, and Mary, wife of Ralph Westropp) of William Johnson of Lizard, Co. Limerick, and had an only son,

Kilner Brasier, High Sheriff, Co. Cork, 1793 (who was on the Grand Jury for Co. Cork, 1790, *Journal*, p. 146, 1892), b. 1751, m. 1788, Mary, eldest dau. and co-heiress of John Creagh, M.D., of Creagh Castle, Co. Cork, by Judith Usher, his wife and had issue :

I. Brooke, of whom presently.

II. John, of Creagh Castle, assumed the name of Creagh, he m. 1801, Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Charles Widenham, of Castle Widenham, Co. Cork, and left at his decease an only child, Priscilla Widenham, who succeeded to the Widenham estates, and m. 8th May, 1819, Henry Mitchell Smyth, second son of Grice Smyth, of Ballynatray, Co. Waterford (*see* Smyth of Castle Widenham).

III. William Johnson, Capt. 27th Inniskillen Regt., d. unm.

IV. Kilner, R.N., d. unm.

V. George Washington, ancestor of Brasier Creagh of Creagh Castle (*see* that Family).

I. Catherine, m. Rev. Richard Bourne, Rector of Rathangan. II. Judith, m. John Wilkinson, of Limerick, and is deceased. III. Emma, m. James Griffin, of Foynes, Co. Limerick. IV. Mary, m. Attiwell Wood, of Leeds, Co. Cork. V. Lucy, m. 1st, Charles Bell, and 2ndly, Bertie Jarvis, of Antigua, West Indies.

The eldest son,

Brooke Brasier, of Ballyellis, Co. Cork, m. Ellen, dau. and co-heir of Henry Mitchell, of Mitchellsfort, Co. Cork, and left issue :

I. Kilner, his heir. II. Henry, of Mitchellsfort, who assumed the name of Mitchell (*see* Mitchell, of Mitchellsfort). III. Brooke, d. unm. IV. John Wellington, m. Barbara, dau. of John Smyth, of Temple Michael, Co. Waterford, and had issue, one son, Brooke. V. Grice, who emigrated to Australia.

I. Ellen, m. William Quin, of Loughlougher Castle, Co. Tipperary, who d. 1869. II. Mary, m. John Smyth, of Temple Michael. III. Catherine, m. 1844, Sir Richard de Burgo, Bart., who d.s.p., 1873.

The eldest son,

Kilner Brasier, of Ballyellis, J.P., m. Mary, dau. of James Griffin, of Foynes, Co. Limerick, and d. 1874, leaving issue :

I. Brooke Brasier, J.P. Co. Cork and Limerick, b. 1852, residing at Ballygarrett, Mallow, m. Miss Amy Wood, and has issue. II. Kilner. III. Henry. IV. Charles.

Arms—Quarterly per fess indented or and sa. four cinquefoils countercharged.
Crest—A demi lion rampant per pale or and sa. Motto—"Amor patriæ."

Marriage Licence Bonds of Diocese of Cloyne—Brasier, Kilner and Mary Creagh. 1799.

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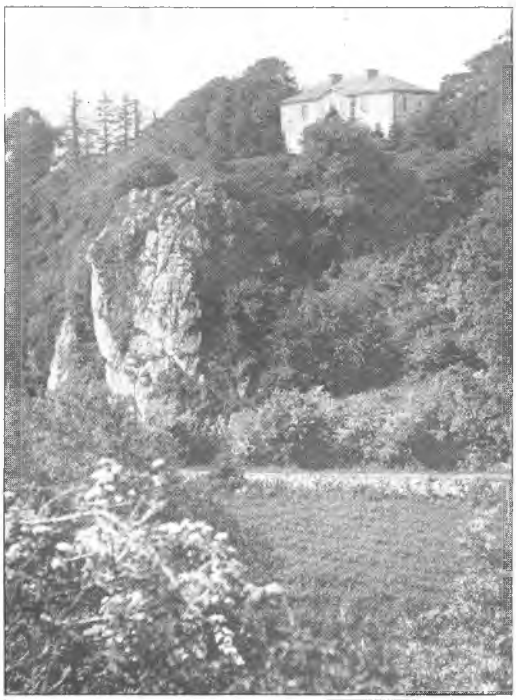
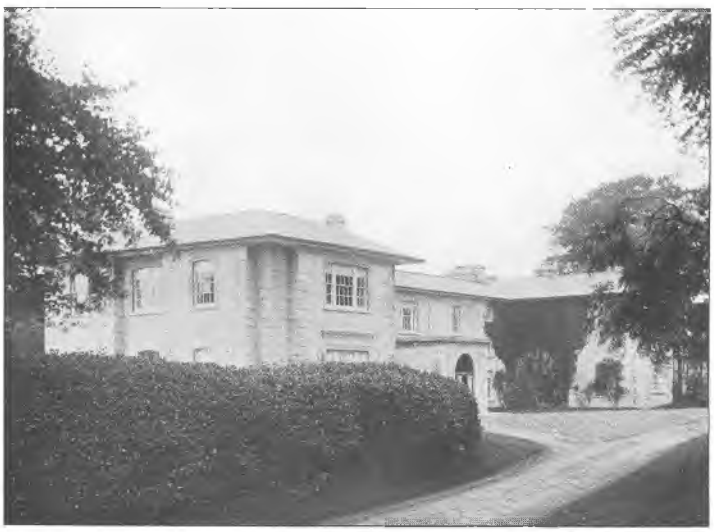


BALLYENAHAN HOUSE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1906.)



AVONDHU.
Photo by Mr. K. B. Williams, Hermitage, Mallow, August, 1907.)

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INDEX TO PREROGATIVE WILLS OF IRELAND.

1759. Brasier, Charles, one of the younger sons of Kilner Brasier, of Rivers, City of Limerick, Esq.

1759. Brasier, Kilner, Rivers, Lib. of Limerick, Esq.

1770. Brasier, Mary, Rivers, Co. Limerick, spr.

Mrs. Brasier, Ballyellis, died 31st December, 1852 (*Springfield Papers*).

The long "s" (Braſier) in the name "Brasier" is said to have been used by Cromwell in a grant to an ancestor of Mr. Brooke Brasier, of Ballygarrett, and thus became a family custom.

NOTICES RESPECTING THE FAMILY OF BRASIER.

From an old document in possession of Mr. Brooke Brasier, of Ballygarrett, near Mallow.

Paul Brasier, Esq., married the daughter of Sir Tristram Beresford, Bart., so created 1675, ancestor of the Marquis of Waterford, *vide* Peerage of Ireland. Title Waterford.

Anno 1666. Mr. Paul Brasier was receiver of money raised by Act of Parliament for the public services of the Kingdom in the County of Londonderry. *Commons Journal,* vol. ii., p. 534.

Anno 1695. Kilner Brasier and Thomas Perceval, Esqrs., representatives for Dundalk, Co. Louth. *Commons Journals,* vol. ii., page 638.

Anno 1696. Kilner Brasier signed the association of the House of Commons, entered into on account of the late horrid conspiracy against His Majesty's person and government. *Commons Journals,* vol. ii., page 822,

Anno 1697. *Commons Journals,* vol. ii., page 939, ordered that Mr. Connolly have leave to waive his privilege at the suit of Colonel Brasier, and that Colonel Brasier have leave to waive his privilege at the suit of Mr. Connolly.

Anno 1703. Colonel Kilner Brasier and Charles Melvin, Esq., representatives for borough of St. Johnstown, Co. Donegal, *Commons Journal,* vol. iii., page 5, and continued so until 1713, when the Parlt. was dissolved.

Anno 1715. Kilner Brasier, senior, and George King, Esq., representatives for the borough of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, *Commons Journal,* vol. iv., page 7, and continued so until 1725, when William Blakeney, Esq., was elected in the room of Kilner Brasier, Esq., decd. *Commons Journal,* vol. v., page 229.

Anno 1719. An Act passed for vesting certain lands in the County of Donegal, part of the estate of the Right Honourable Kilner Brasier, Esq., in certain trustees for payment of his debts and for settling other lands in the County and City of Limerick of a greater value to the same uses. *Vide Ball's Index to the Statutes,* or Title to vol. iv. in Index vol. viii. of the Statutes at large.

Kilner Brasier was appointed, anno 1695, a Commissioner with Sir Thomas Fortescue, Sir John Harman, etc., etc., for raising a supply for His Majesty in Co. Louth; again in 1697, and in 1698, a Commissioner for the same purpose in Co. Donegal. *Vide* Statutes at large, vol. ii.

June 16, 1816. A.N.

When Mr. Nigel Baring left the Savernake country to take up the Duhallow country, on the resgnation of Lord Ennismore, he bought

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in 1896, Ballyellis from Mr. McCormick, who had bought the place as a trust investment, subject to a head rent of £20 per annum to Mr. J. R. B. Newman.

The name of the townland is Ballyellis, and the farms around go under that address, so Mr. Baring named his portion of Ballyellis, "Avondhu" (black river).

Mr. Nigel Baring has much improved the residence. He has built kennels for the Duhallow Foxhounds at the east side of the house, near the site of a dwelling house formerly occupied by Miss Lombard, who was a near relative of Sir James L. Cotter, Bart., of Rockforest. He has also added to Avondhu House.

A farm of 200 acres, in the possession of the Webb family for the last 150 years, lies east of Avondhu, also called Ballyellis.

It was here that one summer's day, about the year 1873, a sudden whirlwind came down from Knockaroura (a mountain above Mallow), making a terrific noise like thunder, cut a narrow path through a plantation on the side of the hill, and levelled every tree to the ground till it reached the river. The storm travelled from south to north. The late Mr. Charles Purdon Coote, who was fishing on the bank of the Blackwater, was thrown to the ground, but was unhurt.

The inch on the bank of the river at Ballyellis was the scene of a duel about 150 years ago, between Col. Jephson and Sir Jas. Cotter (particulars below, as taken down from an old man named Andy Burke, now living near Rockforest).

DUEL ON BALLYELLIS INCH.

This was fought between Colonel Jephson and Sir James Cotter; the latter having Sir (James?) Colthurst as his second. Sir James Cotter had driven up in a brougham, with sheets in it, so as to be ready for the worst. They fought with pistols. Well, after they had fired, Sir James goes up to the Colonel, and he says, "Colonel, are you hurt?" But the Colonel says, "Get back to your ground, I'm ready." But when Sir J. Cotter goes back, his second sees the blood welling out of the shoe of the Colonel, and he touches Sir James, and says, "Sir James, you can't fight a dead man." (Colonel Jephson recovered from his wound).

This duel was witnessed by the father of Andrew Burke, a retired blacksmith. Andrew Burke spoke of the house at Ballyellis and its fish ponds, but could not remember it.

In 1839, James Langford, Esq., was residing in Ballyellis Cottage. (*Field Book,* Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Ballyenahan.

Sheet 18, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 165, one-inch O.S.

Derryvillane Parish. Barony of Condons and Clongibbons.

It is situated about one mile east of Rockmills village, which is the post town.

Ballyenahan is the Irish for "O'Heanaghan's town" (O'Donovan).

Fiants of Elizabeth, 5291 (6535). Grant to Arthur Hyde, Esq., second son of William Hyde, of Hyde, in the Parish of Denchwoorth, Berkshire,

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Esq., of the castle and lands of Carigg, castle and lands of Cregg, Ballyenahan, &c., &c., Co. Cork to hold forever, in fee farm in common socage, &c., &c. A.D. 1588.

Mr. Harmer Devereux Spratt, J.P., Pencil Hill, Mallow, writes to Major J. Grove White, December, 1895: "Ballyenahan House was built by James Spratt, Esq., J.P., a Deputy Governor of County Cork. He removed from the old family mansion on the estates of Torbey and Ballybeg, near Mitchelstown, which, with other estates in the County of Wexford granted by Royal Patent, were in 1641 possessed by Devereux Spratt, son of the Rev. Thomas Spratt, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was the first of the family settled in Ireland. He possessed church livings in Devonshire, and subsequently was rector of the Parishes of Mitchelstown, Garbally, Tipperary, and Castle Island, in Ireland." J. B. adds: "The lands of Torbehy and Ballybeg belonged in 1641 to Edmund Condon, gentleman, who was outlawed in that year."

From said Devereux were descended Devereux, Harmer, and James, of Ballybeg and Ballyenahan. James left no legitimate issue. By some transaction between James and his brother, Devereux (?), the latter succeeded in having the entail barred, and was so enabled to disinherit his surviving brother, Harmer, whose only surviving son was Thomas Edward. He was succeeded by the present head of the family, Harmer Devereux Spratt, of Pencil Hill. The Pencil Hill property come into the possession of the Spratt family by the marriage of his grandfather, Harmer, with Miss Foott.

The estates of Ballybeg and Torbay were diverted from the legitimate line, and the Wexford estates were also alienated.

The Spratt family were of Norman origin, and became allied by marriage with several manorial and estated county families in England.

The autobiography of Devereux Spratt is a very interesting narrative. The original MS. was possessed by Admiral Spratt, by whom it was privately printed.[1] Admiral Spratt was himself author of a still valuable work on Crete.

The vessel in which Devereux Spratt sailed from Youghal for England, was captured by an Algerine pirate. After some time, Devereux was ransomed from a condition of slavery in Algiers, and returned to Ireland after a very eventful absence.

The unsuccessful conspiracy to incriminate Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, a member of this family and remarkable for his literary ability, in the capital crime of high treason, forms also a detailed and interesting record in Lord Macaulay's *History of Events in the Reign of William III.* and in Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets.* The Bishop died in 1713.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes: "James Spratt, Esq., erected a mansion here. He is buried in a recess on the rock overhanging the river Funcheon, within a few yards of the front of the mansion. His dog and gun were interred with him. Mr. Spratt was betrothed to Miss Stannard, of Stannardsgrove;[2] but on the bridal morning her robes took fire, which caused her death.

[1] The greater part of it was also printed by Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore in 1891, under the title of "A Sidelight on Irish Clerical Life in the Seventeenth Century." *See* also *Cork Journal* for April-June, 1906.

[2] Stannardsgrove is situated on western bank of the river Funcheon opposite Ballyenahan.

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In 1777, — Welsh, Esq., lived here (Taylor and Skinner's *Roads of Ireland,* pub. 1778).

The Field Book of 1839, gives: "Ballyenahan Townland (North). It is the property of the Earl of Kingston, who holds under a deed for ever. The land is of good quality, bounded on the north and west by the river Funcheon. Houses and roads are in good repair. It pays to County Cess £7 16s. 6d. half yearly.

Ballyenahan Townland (South). Is the property of John Hyde, Esq., held by deed for ever. The land is of good quality; houses and roads are in good repair. It is bounded on the south-east by the river Funcheon. County Cess included with Ballyenahan Townland (North).

Ballyenahan House. It stands on the summit of a large handsome rock. It has been sometimes called the 'Rock.' There is no demesne to this house. Its occupier and founder was a gentleman named Spratt, who is dead, and is said to be buried at the bottom of this rock at his own request." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

(Windele Manuscripts): "My business led me to Ballyenahan, midway between Kildorrery and Marshalstown, on the Mitchelstown road.

At Ballyenahan, a farm of about 90 acres, belonging to Hyde, of Castle Hyde, the sheriff had to dispossess nine families. While this most painful process was in operation, I strolled about. The farm possessed no object to attract me save one round fort about fifty paces in diameter, a low rampart on the inside, and about eight feet high on the outside, was surrounded with a mud ditch. The barna, or entrance, lay at the north-east. From thence I strolled across the fields, down to the Funcheon." (*Journal* for 1897, p. 377).

Mr. Patrick Greene lived here in 1847. Mrs. M. A. Barry occupies the place now.

Mr. James Buckley (Council Member C. H. & A. S.) writes: "A spacious slated house, standing on a rocky eminence overlooking the river Funcheon, and commanding a splendid view of the surrounding hills, was built here by — Spratt, Esq., about 100 years ago. The founder was of an unusual turn of mind, or must have been exceedingly attached to his home. In the face of the rock on which the house stands, approached by a narrow winding path, is a large cavity in which he was interred. An old laurel tree serves as his headstone. Spratt kept a pack of hounds here. The swiftness and endurance of a huntress that he possessed are still a theme of the story-teller. It is related of him that on a fine moonlight night, seated on his mare, he followed a fox from Ballyanihan and killed it near Killarney, a distance of over fifty miles from the starting place! The house is now, and for many years past has been, inhabited by Mrs. Mary A. Barry, widow of the late Thomas Barry, and her family. The Ballyanihan stud stables were amongst the most famous in Munster during the last quarter of a century. Here stood 'Speculation' by Adventurer, out of Verbena by Sir Tatton Sykes, who died about 12 years ago, aged 28 years. He was the sire of some very showy stock, and his progeny was anxiously sought after at the far-famed fair of Cahirmee (q.v.) There are some fine old trees here. The soil in this district is generally of a good quality, and adaptable for tillage or grazing. Higher up the river on the same side, and in the same townland, is another residence worthy of notice. It stands on a rock known

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as Carrigapucane (*Anglice,* Goat's rock). It is a two-storey house, and was built early in the last century by Mr. Arthur O'Keeffe. The brothers Arthur and Thomas O'Keeffe, sons of the founder, resided here. The former died about 2 years ago, aged somewhat over 90 years; and the latter died 13 years since, aged 78 years. Both were gentlemen of herculean strength, of fine physique, and of commanding presence and address; of a social nature, it naturally followed that they were good raconteurs; and I knew of no one better acquainted with the history and traditions of this and the surrounding district than Thomas. He was a poet of considerable merit. The rhythmical and well-balanced lines of the poet Dryden greatly appealed to him, and served as his model. He sang the 'Praises of the Funcheon' in a topographical ballad which he had privately printed and distributed amongst his numerous friends. He also wrote pastoral and love songs, but it is very doubtful if any of these found their way so far afield even as the columns of the *Supplement to the Cork Examiner.* In his old age he retained a light heart, and nowhere did he coruscate more than in the company of the gentler sex. Both brothers died unmarried, and were buried in Farrahy churchyard. The survivor of them was succeeded by their younger brother, Daniel O'Keeffe, who previously lived in Copstown. In these reaches of the river there is good trout fishing. The river is rockbound to a considerable extent, and affords a favourable habitat for the otter."

Ballyenahan Castle.

It is not shown on the one-inch O.S., but on the six-inch O.S. the site of the castle is shown.

It lies about a mile south-east of Kildorrery, on the left (east) bank of the Funcheon river, and is situated on the townland of Ballyenahan.

The Field Book of 1839, states: "Ballyenahan Castle. The old castle is in ruins, and scarcely a vestige of it to be observed at present. It formerly stood on the bank of the river Funcheon, but nothing is to be seen now but a heap of small stones." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

The remains of the old ruined castle were picked and carted away by the O'Keeffes some thirty years ago, and the site laid out in keeping with the remainder of the field. This is still called the "Castle Field."

Ballygarrett.

Sheet 33, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

Garrettstoune als. Kielbegge (?) Inq. temp. Jac. I. "Garretts town." (O'Donovan).

It lies about two miles east of Mallow, on the right bank of the river Blackwater. Mallow is the post town.

The proprietor before Rebellion of 1641, was Theobald Roch, a minor, heir of Ulick Roch, deceased. Ballygarrett consisted then of 294 acres. It was granted to Richard Newman.

By patent 28 August, 1686, Richard Newman was granted the lands of Ballygarrett, a ploughland, 294 acres (with other lands). (*Journal* for 1905, p. 60).

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In 1672, Sir Richard Kyrle is described as of Rahan, when he and Richard Newman, of Cork, jointly leased Ballygarrett to Rev. John Norcott (Henry F. Berry, I.S.O.)

Smith states: "Opposite to Carriglemleary, on the Blackwater, is Ballygarrett, a good house and improvement of Mr. John Norcott, who was one of the gentlemen commonly known by the name of the Galway prisoners, as all those were called who joined Sir Thomas Southwell in that expedition" (see *Ballyvoher and Springfield*), (vol. i., p. 315). John Norcott, of Ballygarrett, married Catherine, daughter of Daniel Gibbs, Esq., of Derry, Co. Cork, in 1732.[1] He was brother of William Norcott, of Springfield, Buttevant.

Mr. James Preston, of Mallow, adds: "Sir James Cotter, Bart., of Rockforest, did by indenture of lease bearing date on or about 31 August, 1789, grant unto Stephen Kell, of Mallow, the dwelling house, offices, garden, orchard and demesne lands of Lower Ballygarrett."

A branch of the Creagh family lived here before and after 1873. (See Pedigree Creagh, late of Ballygarrett).

I am informed that the following people lived at Ballygarrett: Major Kell, succeeded by his son, Mr. Kell, who sold his interest to Mr. William Creagh, J.P., who enlarged the house, building on a new drawing room, &c., about 1871; Colonel William Johnson, from Passage West; Mr. Robert C. Bullen; Mr. Robert Massy, from County Limerick.

Colonel William White, late 15th King's Hussars, brother to Patrick White, Esq., of Nantenan, County Limerick (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*), resided here on retiring from the service. He kept a pack of harriers. He left about 1894. Mr. Lingard.

These last five were tenants of Mr. William Creagh. He let the house and garden in each case.

Mr. Richard Brooke Brasier now occupies the place.

Mr. J. R. B. Newman, of Newberry Manor, has a head rent out of the place.

The Field Book of 1839, gives the following: "Ballygarrett, a middle-sized townland, more than one-third demesne, rest void of ornament. Is nearly all arable. It contains a gentleman's house and portion of the river Blackwater. A remarkable rock on its bank, and a piece of rough pasture. Dr. Townsend, occupant." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Mr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., writes: "Sir Thomas Norreys was found by an Exchequer Inquisition (I. James I., No. 10) taken on his death, seised with other lands of that of Ballygarrett (*Journal* for 1906, p. 8).

By an Inquisition taken at Mallow, 14 August, 1638, Sir John Jephson was found to have been seised at Mallow, of several lands, amongst which was Ballygarrett (*Journal* for 1906, p. 10).

Mr. James Preston, of Mallow, informs me that he bought Mr. Henry Leader's (of Clonmoyle) interest of Ballygarrett, 16th November, 1882.

The following pedigree of the "Creagh Family" is copied up to the year 1760, from a pedigree prepared by Sir Bernard Burke, and since that date compiled by Francis Creagh Downing, and printed for him in pamphlet form with some additions now made from family sources.

[1] Cork and Ross M.L.B.

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BALLYGARRETT HOUSE.
(Photo by late Rev. Henry Swaney, M.A., Castlemagner.)

RUINS OF CHURCH IN BALLYGIBLIN DEMESNE.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, 1904.)

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CREAGH, LATE OF BALLYGARRETT.

This very ancient Irish family claim to be a branch of the Hy Niall race, descended from Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, from whom sprung many illustrious families of the ancient Irish, amongst others that of O'Niall, always Kings of Tyrone—sometimes Monarchs of Ireland. Even so late as the time of Elizabeth, O'Niall was obeyed as monarch by his own sept. Collateral with the O'Niall of Ulster, Chief of Tyrone, was O'Craibhe, Creabh or *Creagh* as it has been written for centuries. Some writers and the tradition of the family account for the change of name from O'Niall to Creagh as follows: "One of the princes of the Hy Niall dynasty led his clan from Ulster to the assistance of Limerick against the Danes. They (the Danes) being expelled therefrom by his timely aid, the citizens placed green boughs in the head stalls of their deliverers' horses —thence the chief was called *O'Niall na Creabh,* 'O'Niall of the Green Branch.'" In commemoration of this event, the family crest has since been the head of a war horse bearing a laurel branch in the head stall of his bridle.

We find the family settled in Limerick and its neighbourhood in the beginning of the 13th century, and a member of the family, Creagh of Ballyandrew, County Cork, possesses property in that city, part of the estate of O'Niall of the Branch, granted to him by the grateful citizens which was never forfeited, paying neither quit nor ground rent, his title being antiquity of possession.

The branch of the descendants of the Hy Niall prince now before us, was settled in the City of Cork in or previous to the time of Edward III., where they continued to reside, having obtained great opulence as merchants, and inter-married with the leading families within the city, until expelled therefrom with the other ancient inhabitants about the year 1644, when they lost their great wealth. A few of the family returned after the troubles, others settled in the country.

John Creagh, the earliest settler in Cork of whom anything has been ascertained, left a son, William Creagh, who left a son, John Creagh, *temp.* Richard II. or Edward III.; he m. a dau. of the family of Wynchedon, and, dying about 1430, left a son, Stephen Creagh, *temp.* Henry V. and VI., and died in that of Edward IV. about the year 1466; he m. Joan Skiddy, and left a son, William Creagh, who died in 1521; he married Jane Galwey about 1485, and died about 1521, leaving a son, Christopher Creagh, born in 1486 or 1487, and *vivens* 8th Elizabeth; he was Mayor of Cork in 1541, and a man of great influence and power among the native Irish; he was appointed in conjunction with the Earl of Desmond, the Bishops of Cork, Ross, and Waterford, and others, by the Lord Deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger, and the Privy Council, to be judges and arbitrators in Munster, to hear and determine all controversies among the natives for the future instead of their Irish brehons; he m. Mary, dau. of Dominick Roche, of the family of the Lords Roche or De la Rupe, of Fermoy. He was succeeded by his son,

John Creagh, who m. (Articles of Marriage dated 15th May, 1557,) Mary, dau. of Michael and granddaughter of John Waters, an eminent citizen of Cork, who was executed in 1492 for aiding Perkin Warbeck; he d. in 1607 (?1601), and was succeeded by his second son,

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John Creagh (the eldest son, Christopher, having died before his father), born in 1561, m. Margaret, dau. of George Archdeken, and d. 2nd May, 1614, leaving four sons:
I. Christopher, d.s.p. II. William, of whom presently. III. Michael, the father of Sir Michael Creagh, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1688, and a Colonel in the Army of King James II., whom he faithfully served. Sir Michael d.s.p.
IV. John, of Ballyvolane, Co. Clare, a Colonel in the Army of the Confederate Catholics in 1642. He m. Miss Lysaght of Co. Clare, and had issue a dau., Christian, m. Philip Stackpoole, of Mountcashell, Kilneen, and Kilcolman in Co. Clare, and had issue.

William Creagh, the second son, b. in 1594, m. Ellen, dau. of Roche FitzRichard of Poulnalong Castle, between Bandon and Kinsale. He died about 1670 leaving issue: I. John. II. Pierce, m. Mary Price, and is the ancestor of the Kerry branch of the Creagh Family.

John Creagh, the eldest son, b. in 1631, m. Julia, dau. of Giles Vernon. He was one of those denominated ancient Irish inhabitants, and as such was expelled from the City of Cork, to which he never returned. He was buried at Clonfert, near Newmarket, Co. Cork. He left issue:
I. John, ancestor of the Creaghs of Laurentinum and of Ballyandrew, the senior branch of the family. II. William Creagh, who m. Catherine Rice of the Co. Kerry, and left Michael, of whom presently. III. Stephen, d.s.p. IV. Dominick, ancestor of Creagh of Dromartin, Co. Kerry.
(Sir Bernard Burke's portion of this Pedigree ends here.)

Michael Creagh, m. Johanna, dau. of Charles McCarthy, of Stonefield, Co. Cork. His will is dated 28th Feb., 1764, and he died soon after. He left to his widow, in addition to the provision made for her by her articles of marriage, his household goods, plate, jewels, his chaise and pair of horses.
He was succeeded by his only child,

William Creagh of Old Town, near Shanballymore, Co. Cork, who m. in 1770, Sarah Nagle of Annakissy (near Doneraile), a niece of the celebrated Nano Nagle, who introduced the Ursuline Order of Nuns from France into Ireland, and who founded the Presentation Order of Nuns.

On the 2nd June, 1770, one Samuel Windis, a Protestant informer, filed his Bill in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland against the said William Creagh and Michael Creagh, of Laurentinum, setting out the particulars of certain lands and premises in the County and City of Cork and in the County of Kerry, of which Michael Creagh, father of the said William Creagh was possessed, and alleging that a certain conveyance executed by him to Michael Creagh, of Laurentinum, a Protestant, was intended as a cover for the said Michael Creagh, who had been all his life, to quote the said Bill, "a Papist or person professing the Popish religion, and under the several Acts of Parliament made to prevent further growth of Popery, as such, disabled or disqualified from acquiring any interest in lands in his own name or in the name of any trustee for a longer term than 31 years in possession, and whereon a rent not less than two-thirds of the yearly value should be reserved," and alleging that the said Michael Creagh and the said Michael Creagh, of Laurentinum, combining and confederating, had refused to do the said Windis any manner of justice, and prayed that he (Windis) as the first real Protestant informer might be decreed entitled to all the estates of the said Michael Creagh, or of any person in trust for him, and that the said William Creagh and the said Michael

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Creagh, of Laurentinum, as trustee, might be obliged to execute all proper conveyances to him (Windis).

A decree on this bill of discovery was pronounced on the 15th May, 1771, and was duly enrolled.

William Creagh, by his marriage with Sarah Nagle, had five children, viz:—three sons and two daughters. One daughter, styled the beautiful Jane Creagh, was married to William Hickie, of Killelton, 26 Nov., 1791; she died 1829 (see Hickie, of Killelton, B.L.G.) Another married Murtogh O'Connor, of Ahanagran, Co. Kerry. Both daughters left issue. William Creagh's sons were:

I. Michael, d.s.p.

II. Pierce, who m. 1803, Isabella Leeson, and died leaving one daughter, Sarah, who married Mr. Barry of Dundulerick, and one son,

1. William Creagh of Ballygarrett, who m. 1845, his first cousin, Helena, dau. of James Creagh and Mary Anne Barry, his wife. He died in 1876, leaving with two daughters (one of whom, Helena, married Martin Cormac, and died in 1901, the other, Minnie, d. unm. in 1907), three sons:

(1) Pierce, a captain in the 16th Regt., who d.s.p.

(2) James Nagle Creagh, Surgeon-Colonel in the 9th K.R.R.C. (North Cork Militia), who died in South Africa of disease contracted whilst serving with his Regt. in the war against the Boers. He m. in 18— Jeanie Keegan, and left issue:

a. Pierce Nagle, b. 1877, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., Glengarriff, Walker Road, Cardiff, S. Wales. He m. Magda, dau. of Harman Grisewood, Esq., D.L. of Foxcote House, Shipston-on-Stour, and the Den, Bognor.

b. Richard, b. 1878. In business at Calcutta.

c. Peter Herbert, b. 17th August, 1882. Lieutenant 1st Batt. Leicestershire Regt.

(3) William Creagh, who married in 1879, his cousin, Emma Barry, dau. of Gerard Barry, Esq., R.M., of Ballinahina, near Fermoy, and died at sea in 1891, leaving issue:

a. William, b. 1881.

a. Mary Helen (Mollie), b. October, 1882, m. 5th June, 1907, at Tralee, Capt. T. G. Gibson, Inniskilling Dragoons, son of T. G. Gibson, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Lesbury, Northumberland.

III. James Creagh, of Ballygriffin, Killavullen, Co. Cork, m. Mary Anne, only dau. of Philip Barry, of Ballinahina, Co. Cork. He died in 1846 leaving issue:

1. Philip William, of whom presently.

1. Sarah, m. in 1836, Francis Henry Downing, Solicitor, Killarney, and d. 12th November, 1887, having had issue five daughters and four sons. Two of the daughters died young, two became Nuns and one is unm. The sons were: (1) Francis Creagh Downing, the compiler of this Family History. (2) Eugene. (3) William. (4) Philip. All these sons have married and have issue.

2. Helena, who m. her cousin, William Creagh, as above-mentioned, and four other children.

Philip William Creagh, b. 1817, the only son, m. in 1860, his cousin, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of James W. Barry, of Dundulerick, and died 8th April, 1901, leaving issue:

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1. James William Creagh, late Captain 9th Batt. K.R.R. Corps (North Cork Militia), who has assumed the name of Barry, and has inherited the estate of Dundulerick, and who m. in 1900 Mignon Glazebrook, and has issue:
   (1.) Marie Danielle. (2.) Sheila. (3.) Joan. (4.) Phyllis.
2. Philip W., of Corrinville, Fermoy, who m. in 1895, Sarah, dau. of C. O'Callaghan, of Cahirduggan, Co. Cork, and has issue:
   (1.) Edward, b. 29th Feb., 1896. (2.) Pierce, b. 14th Jan. 1902.

Mr. F. Creagh Downing adds: "The foregoing is copied, as already mentioned, up to the date of the marriage of William Creagh with Sarah Nagle in 1770, from the pedigree prepared by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, in 1865, and stated to be in Dublin Castle. It was prepared, I believe, at the request of John Bagwell Creagh, Esq., of Ballyandrew, near Doneraile, who represents the senior branch of the family, etc. (see the pedigree of Creagh of Ballyandrew under "Ballyandrew," page 106 of this work. J.G.W.)

Arms—Arg., a chevron gu. between three laurel leaves vert. on a chief az. as many bezants.

Crest—A horse's head fully caparisoned, with a laurel branch in the headstall of the bridle.

Motto—"Virtute et numine."

BALLYCLOGH.—Note to page 147.

The following are the Rev. Dr. Olden's contributions to the Royal Irish Academy's *Proceedings*:—Vol. ii., 2nd series.—"On some Ancient Remains at Kilmaclenine, with illustrations from the Pipa Colmani," p. 119; "On the Geography of Ros Ailithir," p. 219; "On the Culebath," p. 335. Vol. ii., 3rd series.—"The Burial-Place of St. Patrick," p. 655. Vol. iii., 3rd series.—"The Oratory of Gallerus," p. 564; "On the *Consortia* of the First Order of Irish Saints," p. 415; "The Paten of Gourdon, illustrated from the Book of Armagh," p. 784. Vol. iv. 4th series.—"Remarks Supplemental to Dr. Joyce's Paper on the Occurrence of the Number Two in Irish Proper Names," p. 636.

Ballygiblin.

Sheet 24, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

It lies about a mile north of Cecilstown village, which is the post town (1907).

Parish of Castlemagner, and Barony of Duhallow.

Ballygiblin is the Irish for "O'Giblin's town" (O'Donovan).

Fiant of Edward 6th. 6806 (1147). Lease to Gyles Hovynden (with other lands) of the lands of Ballygyblyn, County Cork. June. Ed. 6th (signed by Sir James Croft as Lord Deputy).

Fiant of Queen Elizabeth. 2696 (2237). Grant under Queen's letter, Jan. 1573, to John Fitz Gerald fitz Edmond of Clohermony, County Cork, Esq., of the lands of Ballygiblyn, County Cork (with other lands).

In consideration of his good service in the Wars, 17 Sept., 1575.

Patent Rolls of James I., page 255, by J. C. Erck. "Edward Becher, gent., was granted, on 14th Jan., 39th Eliz., the office of general escheator and feodary, within the province of Munster, to hold as aforesaid; with the annual stipend of 33s. 3d. and all other fees, wages and profits, to said office belonging, with power to each and every of the aforesaid persons, as occasion demands, to impose and assess fines and amercements, in default and contempt of all persons returned or impanelled in the places aforesaid, &c."

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O'Flanagan, in his *Munster Circuit,* page 38, states that: "Sir Henry Becher was appointed Lord President of Munster in 1604. He comes next after Sir George Carew, in the List of Presidents . . . . . I do not find any account of circuits during the six years Sir Henry Becher held the office of President. He died in 1610, and was succeeded by Lord Danvers, who had been a Commander of Cavalry to Lord Mountjoy."

Thomas Bettesworth, writing to Philip Percivall, 14 April, 1634, from Mallow, informs him that he has contracted for a house at Ballygiblin (Egmont MSS., vol. i., p. 77).

On the *Down Survey,* p. 31, a castle is shown at Ballinlowhirty, south of Ballygibline (circa. 1637). P.R.O. Irld.

Page 478, vol. ii., Smith's *History of Cork,* pub. 1750, Edition of 1893: "Becher of Ballygiblin. This family settled in County Cork temp. Elizabeth. William Wrixon Becher, first Bart., 1831. He married in 1819, Miss O'Neill, the celebrated actress."

Page 426, vol. i., Townsend's *Survey,* pub. 1815, page 426: "A little beyond Lohort Castle is Ballygiblin, the seat of William Wrixon, Esq., on which the hand of judicious improvement has within the last twenty-five years been happily employed. Nature, indeed, has lavished her gifts with no common liberality, but art had contributed little to their embellishment before that period.

The grounds, beautiful in form and of admirable fertility, were open and undressed, the plantation consisting only of some hedge-row ash. In some places, too, they were disfigured by naked and ill-placed walls. The alteration produced by neat culture and a judicious extent of varied plantation, rapidly brought forward by the richness of the soil, may be easily conceived.

The situation of the house was fortunately well chosen; it looks to the south, the best aspect for this climate, and besides some of the handsomest grounds of the demesne, commands a fine view of Lohort Castle, towering over a surrounding grove, at a distance from which Mount Hilary raises its majestic head.

Mr. Wrixon has also adopted a style of farming very different from the old and unskilful mode that formerly prevailed, when little more than the grazing system was known or practised.

He cultivates potatoes in the drill method, and occasionally raises turnips and rape for winter and spring feeding.

Part of his land is admirably adapted for sheep, of which he has a fine flock, bred by himself. They are of the Leicester kind, now common in many parts of the county, and a great improvement on the old and large-legged breed.

Mr. Wrixon makes much use of lime, which is abundantly furnished from the stone on his grounds. He has also culm on a part of his estate, about a mile-and-a-half to the southward of Ballygiblin.

Page 439: Since I visited Duhallow, I have been informed by Mr. Wrixon (of Ballygiblin) that a copper mine of promising appearance has been discovered in his neighbourhood on a farm belonging to Purdon Coote, Esq., and that some specimens of similar ore have been found on his estate at Cecil's Town, near Ballygiblin. These, I believe, are the only metallic ores, iron excepted, which have been hitherto discovered in this quarter."

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I since understand that the expectations raised by the former have ended in disappointment.

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes: "Ballygiblin means, I suppose, 'O'Giblin's town,' but it is also like the Irish Baile-ghaibhlin or Baile-ghabhailin, townland of the little gabhal or fork.

Dr. Joyce (*Irish Names* i. 529) says: 'Gabhal, a fork, old Irish gabul, from the verb gab, to take. It is a word in very extensive local use in every part of Ireland, being generally, though not always, applied to river forks; and it assumes a variety of forms in accordance with different modes of pronunciation . . . The land enclosed by two branches of a river was often designated by the compound Eadar-dha-ghabhal or Eadar-ghabhal i.e. (a place) between two (river) prongs . . . . The diminutives are still more widely spread than the original, and they give names to those places called Golan, Goleen, Goulaun, Gowlan, Gowlane, and Gowlaun, all signifying a little fork, commonly a fork formed by rivers.'

Mr. S. Hayes O'Grady (*Silva Gadelica*, p. 566) says: 'The noun feminine gabhal is pronounced variously; let a German say 'gauel' (an Englishman ' trowel') and he has its sound in the counties of Cork and Kerry; in the neighbouring county Limerick, and elsewhere in Munster (except Clare), it is equivalent to Germ. guel: Cf. H-Germ. (Eng.) 'haus,' L-Germ. (Sco.) 'hus'; in Thomond and the northern half it rhymes with Germ. goel. Eng. 'joel'; Cf. H-Germ. 'haupt,' 'laufen,' Netherl. 'hoofd,' loopen.' The diminutives are gabhlog, gabhailin, gaibhlin.' The Irish gabhal is cognate with German gabel, Netherl gaffel, Ang.-Saxon geafol, Welsh gafl, Latin gabalus (gallows) Sanskrit gabhati. The Irish gab, to take, is cognate with German geben, Ang.-Saxon gifan, English give, Norse gefa, Lithuanian gabenti. The application of this word gabhal as a local name belongs to an early period, for in the *Bodleian Dinnshenchas,* p. 9, Feeguile (Fid n Gaibli) in the parish of Clonsast, Kings' County, is stated to be the name of a wood (Fid) derived from the river named Gobul, which is at the point of two cluains or lawns to wit, Cluain Sasta and Cluain Mor.

Hackett (Trans. Os. Soc., v. 62, n. 1) has drawn attention to the prevalence of pig legends and names at river bends, forks, or junctions, Cairn na Muck Vian (Cairn of the white pigs) on the bend of the Midleton river; Cool na muck on a bend of the river Suir; Ceann na muck, now Headborough, in County Waterford, at junction of rivers; Muckross, Killarney, on a promontory; Muckross at junction of Tower with Blackwater. To these may be added Kanturk at junction of Ealla and Dalua, where is still told the legend of the enchanted boar. Leaba na muice is also an example at Lough Gur, for it is on a hill beside the junction of Lough Gur with Lathach Mor, or 'great swamp,' now Red Bog, which was formerly a lake into which waters from Lough Gur flowed. Hackett says: 'In the County Cork, near Fermoy, is a place called Leitrim, at the spot where the river Funcheon falls into the river Blackwater. On accidentally meeting a man from that locality, I asked him if there were any story about a boar there; he replied that the spot called Cool na Muck was on his land, where the boar lived that was slain by Fionn.' Leitrim is Liath-dhruim or 'grey ridge,' but Liath mor or 'great grey place,' near Thurles, Co. Tipperary, is stated in a very old document given in O'Hanlon's *Life of Mochaelmhog* to have been named from a boar named Liath.

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There is also a Ballygiblin, situated between Mitchelstown and Ballyporeen, named Ballygybelin, or 'town of O'Giblin,' in *Pipe Roll of Cloyne,* p. 12, which formed part of the church lands of Cloyne, and was held by David de Rupe (Roche) of Dun Cruadha, now Castletown-Roche, for attendance as Marshal at the house of the Bishop of Cloyne."

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"Ballygiblin, the seat of Sir W. W. Becher, Bart., is an elegant mansion of some antiquity, but recently modernised with great taste. In its beautiful demesne are the ivy-clad ruins of a church, which tradition states was intended to be the parish church, but was not completed" (under Castlemagner).

Ballygiblin occupies 442a. 3r. 3p. statute.

Ballygiblin is mentioned, in 1849, as the beautiful seat of Sir W. W. Becher, Bart. (Fraser, p. 330).

Gibson (pub. 1861) states:—"Ballygiblin is the modern and beautiful castellated mansion of Sir Henry Becher. The Becher family came to Ireland in the time of Elizabeth. Colonel Becher was aide-de-camp to William III. at the Battle of the Boyne, who presented him with a watch, which is now in the possession of Mr. Becher of Lakelands, near Skibbereen." Its present holder (1907) is Rev H. Becher, rector of Castlehaven, Co. Cork.

Sir Henry Becher has in his possession a pedigree tracing his ancestors, through his paternal grandmother, to Sir Eustace de Bridgecourt, who came from Hainault in 1328, with Phillippa, Queen Consort to Edward III.

The present baronet's father was Mr. Wrixon-Becher, who was created a baronet in 1831; and his mother, the accomplished and justly celebrated actress, Miss O'Neill" (vol. ii., p. 479)

"Members for Baltimore—incorporated 25 March, 1613. In 1692, Sept. 19, Col. Thomas Becher, sen., of Sherky and Castle Mahon. 1695, July 13, Colonel T. Becher, sen. 1709, May 10, Francis Langston, Esq., vice Beecher, deceased" (Gibson, vol. ii., p. 280).

Mrs. Townshend's *Notes on the Council Book of Clonakilty* gives the following:—"Thomas Becher is undoubtedly Colonel Thos. Becher of Sherkin Island and Castlemahon, grandson of Henry Becher, President of Munster, and great grandson of Fane Becher. The family claims descent in the female line from De Bridgecourt, a Flemish knight in the service of Queen Philippa.

The Becher family was a Kentish one. Thomas Becher was one of the richest men in West Cork. When he left Ireland, on the landing of James II., with his wife and seven children, his estates were valued at £898 a year. He acted as aide-de-camp to William III. at the Battle of the Boyne, when the King presented him with his own watch, a relic still in the possession of the family. Colonel Becher had been an officer in Lord Orrery's Militia in 1666, and received a salary of ten shillings a day as Governor of Sherkin Island. He died 1709. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Major Henry Turner and Dorothy Boyle. Their eldest son, Harry, is ancestor of the present John Richard Hedges Becher of Loch Ine (on whose death the Rev. Henry Becher, his eldest son, represents the family). His seventh son, John, is ancestor of Sir John Becher of Ballygiblin and Creagh. One of the daughters, Elizabeth married, first, Horatio, fourth son of Colonel Richard Townesend, a romantic and gallant sailor; and secondly, Bishop Dive Downes. In the female line both

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W. M. Thackeray and Robert Lowe, Lord Sherbrooke, were descended from Colonel Thomas Becher."

Page 75, same volume:—"Michael Becher, M.P., Baltimore 1713-14-15 (son of Thomas Becher, M.P.?) was B.A., T.C.D. An honorary Lieut.-Colonel; dead, before 1727.

Thomas Becher, senior, of Sherky and Castle Mahoune, M.P. Baltimore 1692, 1695-99, 1703, till his death in 1709; was a Commissioner of the Peace for County Cork, 1665; Governor of the Island of Inisherkin, 1692; had grants of land out of the Williamite confiscation. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Major H. Turner, etc. (see pedigree in *Life of Lord Sherbrooke* and *An Officer of the Long Parliament,* p. 205).

The name of Becher appears amongst the List of Incumbents of the Parish of Cooline, viz:—Rev. Michael Henry Becher as curate of Kilshannig, and afterwards rector. He succeeded Rev. John Lombard. He lived at Clyda, near Mallow (*M.D.I.,* vol. ii., p. 324).

Brady (vol. ii., p. 178) gives his appointment to Cooline on 20 Aug., 1825. "Michael Henry Becher (vice Hingston, resigned)." He was also Prebendary of Cooline. He d. 16 Nov., 1847. Brady mentions several other members of the family.

In the church of Castlemagner are the following memorials:—

To Major Nicholas Wrixon, late of the 21st Fusiliers, died at Cork, 6 June, 1864. His eldest son, Lieut. John Wrixon, same Regt., died at Kamptee, India, 15 Sept., 1843, aged 22. Erected by wife and mother, Mary Wrixon. She died 13 Feb., 1882, aged 87. She had a second son.

A tablet to the memory of Sir William Wrixon Becher, Bart., died 17 Oct., 1850. Born 31 July, 1780.

John Michael Wrixon, Esq., b. 13 Aug., 1781; d. 27 April, 1855.

Rev. Nicholas Wrixon, b. 18 Feb., 1783; d. 9 April, 1869.

Another to Anne, daughter of John Townsend Becher of Creagh (near Skibbereen), and widow of James Lombard of Lombardstown, b. 20 Jan., 1761; and d. 17 July, 1830.

In the churchyard, against the wall of the old church ruin, is a handsome monument, with the following inscription:—Henry Wrixon, Esq., of Assolas, erected this in memory of his uncle, Mr. Arthur Bastable of Castle Magner, who died 7br ye 4th, 1773. Aged 75 yrs. Denis Connell, F.

In the church of Kilshannig is a tablet to the memory of Rev. Michael H. Becher by the parishioners. He was 47 years a curate, and 10 months their rector. He died 16 Nov., 1847, aged 74.

In *Directory of Noted Places,* pub. 1814, Beecher Wrixon, Esq., is shown as living at Ballygiblin. The post town being Mallow.

By patent dated Sept. 30th, 1588, grants to Phane Beecher of London, the Castle of O'Mahony (alias Mahown's Castle) etc., 14,000 acres, at the yearly rent of £66 13s. 4d. He had to provide houses for 91 families and a certain amount of land. Phane Beecher carried out his duties in a conscientious manner, and shipload after shipload of colonists arrived at Kinsale, and pushed on to Bandon. A list of the names of those who came over is given on page 9 of *The History of Bandon,* and the measures Phane Beecher took to settle his people. He founded Bandon Bridge.

Colonel Thomas Beecher, lineally descended from Phane Beecher, the founder of the town of Bandon, married a Miss Turner, a Bandon lady. He served as an extra aide-de-camp to King William at the battle of

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the Boyne, as before mentioned. Colonel T. Beecher sat for Baltimore in 1692, and for which place he continued to sit until 1709, when he died (*Hist. of Bandon* by G. Bennett, p. 7, pub. 1869).

With reference to the "ivy-clad ruins of a church" in Ballygiblin demesne, mentioned by Lewis, it has been carefully preserved by Sir John Becher, Bart. Inside the walls he has planted lilies of the valley, and everything in connection with this picturesque ruin is now in perfect order (1907). On the jamb at the entrance is the following inscription:—

MEMENTO MORI.

and on the arch:—

DO. DV. IN DEI NOMINE AMEN 1613.

The Rev. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D., rector of Buttevant, makes out this abbreviation to be:—Domus Divina in Dei Nomine, Amen, i.e., The Lord's house. In the Name of God. Amen.

The present house was enlarged by Sir John Becher's father, and was completed in 1839. These additions were made to a very old building.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.
Hardwicke.

Whereas an Act has passed in the Session of Parliament, held in the 42nd Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable His Majesty to accept certain Troops or Companies of Yeomanry in Ireland." And Whereas His Majesty hath been graciously pleased by His Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual, bearing Date at His Court at Saint James's, on the 20th day of September, 1796, to give to Us full power and authority to issue Commissions in His Name to such Persons as We shall deem expedient for His Majesty's Service, for levying Armed Corps within this Kingdom, for the Preservation of the Public Peace, and to quell Insurrection and resist Invasion. Now We deeming it expedient for the purposes aforesaid to raise an Armed Corps in the County of Cork, to be called the Duhallow Supplementaries, and having Trust and Confidence in the Courage and Loyalty of W. Wrixon Becher, Esqre., do by virtue of the said Authority, in His Majesty's Name, and in conformity to the above-recited Act, by these Presents, constitute and appoint the said W. Wrixon Becher, Esqre., to be Captain of an Armed Corps to be called the Duhallow Supplementaries (but not to take Rank in His Majesty's Army except during the time the said Corps shall in consequence of their voluntary offer be called out into actual Service). You are therefore to take the said Corps as Captain into your Care and Charge, and duly to exercise as well the Officers as Soldiers thereof in Arms, and to use your best Endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline. And We do hereby command them to obey you as their Captain; and you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from Time to Time receive from Us, or from any of your superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you. Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 10th Day of November, 1803, in the Forty Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. B. LITTLEHALES.

W. Wrixon Becher, Esqre., to be Captain of the Duhallow Corps of Supplementaries.—(Ballygiblin MS.)

"Affadown was once the principal seat of the Becher family, from which it passed to the Hutchinsons; and in the course of the last forty years has experienced many owners. It has at length reverted to the original family, being now possessed by Henry Becher Esq. (second son of Mr. Becher of Hollybrook). It has a well-enclosed demesne, deer park, and gardens, and is still a respectable old place.

Appertaining to the same family are Hollybrook, the seat of Richard Becher, Esq., and Creagh, pleasantly situated on the east side of the Ilen, three miles below Skibbereen, the seat of Wm. Wrixon Becher, Esq.,

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a very accomplished young man. He is eldest son and heir of William Wrixon, Esq., of Ballygiblin, in Duhallow, between which place and Creagh he holds a divided residence. The latter estate he inherits from his maternal uncle, the late Henry Becher, Esq., a gentleman of the greatest hopes, whose premature death, in the year 1783, in consequence of a gunshot wound accidently received, was most sincerely as well as deservedly lamented, and by few more than the writer of this article" (*T.S.*, pub. 1815, vol. i., p. 339).

Sir John Becher keeps a herd of fallow deer in Ballygiblin deerpark.

Among Sir William Becher's (of Ballygiblin) papers, was found a letter from Henry Grattan (about 1822), with an enclosure, of which the following is a copy:—

"3 o'clock. 68 ?Brookes. Monday.

My Dr. Becher,

The Writ from particular circumstances, to which I am no party, cannot be moved to-day. I wish to see you and mention one or two particulars—at all events, lest some unfriendly person shd move it, will you be at your post—Sir James Mackintosh is to be requested to move it on Tuesday—as Mr. Grant cannot do it.

Yrs. truly, HENRY GRATTAN."

(The following is another hand-writing):—

"I beg of any one whom you conceive woud. do it, not to move for the Writ to-day, as unavoidable circumstances prevent it being moved by Mr. Grant, and Sir James Mackintosh will probably do it to-morrow.

P.S.—Fearing I should not see you, I enclose his paper—on consulting together—it is our wish that the paper should not be read, but that it shod. be stated that Mr. Grattan had in his mind 3 subjects that to the close of his life occupied his thoughts. The first, the connection of the two countries; the second, the Radicals and the danger resulting from their principles as leading to a Military Govt.; the third is the Catholicks, and that it was the intention of Mr. Grattan, if his health enabled him, to come to the House and move certain resolutions.

These 3 points shod. be adhered to. They are underlined in the paper I wrote at Mr. Grattan's request, but you need not say you have such a document."

(The following is the enclosure with above letter, a great deal of it being underlined).

"I have entreated of Providence to give me an opportunity to submit a few propositions regarding your situation, they go to the Roman Catholick interest and to your own.

First—I most strongly recommend that the two countries may never separate, and that Ireland should never seek for any connexion, except with Great Britain.

My next advice is—that the people of these countries should not look to a Democratical Government—they are not fit for it, and the Democracy proposed means nothing but a Military Government.

Universal suffrage and annual Parliaments profess to give the people the power—they do not.

The first operation is to repeal all the laws which prevent the Army from Voting, and of course leaves the Election to the Army. The next is to remove all the laws that prevent persons who are connected with the Revenue from voting, and leaves the Election to the influence of the Crown. The result of both would be a Riot and not an Election.

I have just words enough to enter my protest against both.

With respect to the Roman Catholicks—they have a right to believe in Transubstantiation—they owe allegiance to their God and to their King—but they do not owe allegiance to the Pope. There is no right, there is no power to control them.

Under these circumstances, I beg to propose the following resolutions:—

Resolved.

Resolved.

Resolved.

These resolutions contain my sentiments. This is my Testamentary disposition, and I die with a love of liberty in my heart, and this declaration in favor of my Country in my hand."

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The two following letters to Sir William Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin, were found amongst his papers, and are at Ballygiblin (1907):—

From Thomas Moore, the Irish Poet—

"Hopeton, August 3rd, 1841.

My dear Becher,

I was delighted to find from your letter that I was still remembered by you so kindly, and that the few words I said about you, as connected with those pleasant old times, were taken in the spirit in which they were most cordially meant. I only wish you had been alongside (as the sailors say) of Corry and me, about a month since, at Cheltenham, when Crazy and Peeping Tom would, I fear, have renewed their irreverent laughter at the Cuskin. Though now obliged, much against his will, to be very careful of himself, Corry is still hearty and full of fun, and will continue so, I trust, many a year.

I was most unlucky in missing Lady Becher and yourself the last time I was in London, and only hope some better chance may enable me to catch a glimpse of you both during a short visit I am meditating to Ireland.

Yours most truly, my dear Becher,

THOMAS MOORE."

From the Duke of Norfolk—

"London, Mar. 28, '39.

My dear Sir,

I am extremely obliged to you for forwarding to me the Petition on the subject of the Government proposition for constructing railroads in Ireland.

I cannot fail to be much gratified by the substance of the document, and it does not come with less acceptance to me, being transmitted through one of the most liberal and enlightened friends of Ireland.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir,

Yr. very faithful servant,

NORFOLK.

Sir W. Becher, Bart."

(*General Advertiser and Limerick Gazette*, dated 4th January, 1814): Duhallow Foxhounds, County Cork. "The morning of the 16th affords us an opportunity of again calling the attention of the sporting world to a chase unequalled for its length and unabated rapidity. The gloomy and threatening appearance of the weather damped the ardour of the sportsmen's hopes, and none but the keenest braved its unfavourable aspect; even they, unwilling to disturb the covers with so little probability of sport, expressed a hope of returning to their respective homes, but Mr. Becher, always anxious for the amusement of the field, caused a bagged fox to be shaken in a small brake so judiciously as to induce general belief of his having been found there. The day at this juncture cleared, and every circumstance conspired to remove the impressions of the morning, and to change the chill of disappointed pleasure. The fox also, as if entering into his persecutors' views, took the finest country, and made Ballybeg Glen, through Bregogue, thence by Two Post House and Pencil Hill, to the new Mallow Race Course, still keeping to the southward of Mount Nagle and Ballyrosheen, ran to Carrack, where traversing and making for Carrigoon, the hounds ran into him and killed him, thus terminating a chase of at least fourteen miles run, without check, in fifteen minutes. The field, consisting of a chosen few, took every advantage of the remarkable hunt.

Mr. J. Wrixon rode forward almost throughout; Mr. Becher, Colonel Wrixon, Messrs. Edward and John Freeman, and William Purcell, occasionally took the lead, and always held good places. Mr. G. Bruce and Messrs. Crofts were considerably in advance for the first few miles;

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but something perhaps being amiss with their horses, a skirting glimpse was all that was seen of them during the remainder of the chase.

Captain Deane's Black Joke fell down a cliff in Ballybeg Glen, and this accident threw him out for a short time; but speed and bottom soon brought him up, and he held his usual good place to the end."

County Cork Heronries.

Ballygiblin wood, 4 nests (*Smith,* vol. ii., p. 249).

In 1784 Cronin, on the Grand Parade (Cork), printed a quarto pamphlet called "The Prospect of Beauty," a poem in two parts. Every lady of fashion in Cork city and county is here celebrated for some peculiar charm. Amongst others, Mrs. Wrixon, Ballygiblin is noticed (*Journal* for 1904, p. 265, Dr. Caulfield's Antiquarian Notes).

The following is a copy of the pedigree mentioned by Gibson in his *History of Cork,* vol. ii., page 479, as being in the possession of Sir Henry Becher, and tracing his ancestors through his paternal grandmother to Sir Eustace de Bridgecourt, &c.

The original pedigree is very ancient—the parchment is a deep yellow from age. Opposite each generation is painted the armorial bearings on shields.

Eustace Dampreticourt, Knight Lord of Dampreticourt in Hainault, came into England with Philippa, wife to King Edward the III., A.D. 1328. He married a daughter of John Lord Wade, and had issue: Sir Sanchett Damp'court, Knight of the Garter. He had issue: Sir John Dabridgecourt, Knight of the Garter. He married Maud, daughter of Willoughby de Wollaton, and had issue: John Dabridgecourt, who had: Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt, who had: Thomas Dabridgecourt, who married Alice Delemere, heiress of Sir Thomas Delemere (she married 2ly. Sir Richard Elliott, and had issue: Sir Clement Elliott) and had issue:

1. Thomas Dabridgecourt, of Strathfield, Hampshire, of whom hereafter. 2. Elizabeth, first wife of Reid Norton of Tisford. 3. Mary, wife to Reynold Pryme. 4. Eliza, wife to Scopham. 5. Jane, wife to Southwick. 6. John Dabridgecourt married first, a daughter to Mincer, by whom he had a daughter, Ann. He married 2ly. Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Roger Wigstown, Lord of Woolston, and had issue: Thomas Dabridgecourt of Langdon Hall (see "Dugdale's Warwickshire," p. 945-950). He died 1601, having married Alice, daughter and co-heiress to John Greswould of London (she died 1599) and left issue: a. Christian, wife to William Belcher of Gilsborough, Northamptonshire b. Ann, wife to Thomas Hugford of Hemwood ("Dugdale," p. 950). c. Catherine, wife to John Fulwode of Ffordhall, Tamworth ("Dugdale," p. 818 and p. 950). d. Grace, first wife to William Cartwright, second to Wm. Labridgecourt of Opithyton.

Thomas Dabridgecourt of Strathfield (now Strathfieldsaye) married Dorothy, daughter to Sir Geo. Puttersham, Knight, and had issue with a daughter, Ann, a son, George Dabridgecourt. He married Mabell, daughter to Reid Nortin, and had issue:

1. Sir Thomas Dabridgecourt, of whom hereafter.
2. Susan, wife to Fane, third son of Henry Becher of London.

Sir Thomas Dabridgecourt married Margaret, daughter to Henry Becher of London, and had issue: Henry Dabridgecourt, who married Catherine, daughter to Sir Henry Apsley, Knight, and had issue: George.

PEDIGREE OF DELAMARE.

John Delamare, Lord of Orwick and Portonor in Wales, had a son, Ralph Delamare, who had issue: John Delamare, who had issue: John Delamare. He married Avis, daughter and co-heiress of John Powis, and had issue: Sir Thomas Delamare, Knight, whose daughter and heiress, Alice, married Thomas Dabridgecourt.

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BALLYGIBLIN.

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PEDIGREE OF GRESWOULD.

Richard Greswould of Solyhull, married a daughter and heiress of Grome of Kyneton Hall, and had issue: William Greswould. He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of John Grange, and had issue: John Greswould of Kyneton Hall in Solyhull. He married Margaret Bromley, Lady of Langdon Hall, and had issue: John Greswould. He married Elizabeth, and had issue: Richard Greswould of Langdon Hall. He married Alice, daughter of Stockley, and had issue: John Greswould. He married a daughter of Verney of Compton, and had issue: 1. Anne, wife to Richard Mydlemore. 2. Alice, married Thomas Dabridgecourt of Langdon Hall.

PEDIGREE OF BECHER.

Henry Becher of London, Alderman and Sheriff, 1569. He married Alice, daughter to Thomas Hearne of Croydon, Surrey, and had issue:

I. Henry Becher, who married a daughter of Riche of London, and had issue:

1. Sir William Becher, Knight of Fotheringay, Northamptonshire. He married a daughter to Lord St. John of Bletsoe, and had issue: Oliver Becher. 2. Ursula, wife to Matthew Robinson of Northamptonshire. 3. Edward. 4. George. 5. Elizabeth, wife to Aurah of Bedfordshire.

II. Edward Becher of Allhallows. He married Frances, daughter to William, Lord Cobham, and widow to Copinger, and had issue: 1. Carey Becher, d.s.p. 2. Francis Becher, d.s.p. 3. Edward Becher, lived in Ireland.

III. Fane Becher, of whom hereafter

IV. William Becher, maried Judith, daughter to John Quarless, and had issue:

1. William Becher, Burgess of Parliament, in 1620. 2. Judith. 3. Obitha, of Hampshire. 4. Margaret. 5. Alice.

V. Bartholomew, married a daughter to Mills of Southampton.

VI. Margaret, wife to Sir Thomas Dabridgecourt.

VII. Mary, wife to Warden.

VIII. Mabell, second wife to Reid Norton.

Fane Becher married Susan, daughter to George Dabridgecourt. (He received grants of land of 14,000 acres near Bandon, County Cork, in 1588, as mentioned by G. Bennett, in his "History of Bandon,") and had issue:

I. Henry Becher of Castle Mahon, County Cork, of whom hereafter.

II. Edward, married Alice, daughter to Welch of Dublin, and had issue:

1. Edward Becher. 2. Fane Becher.

III. Fane, ob.s.p.

IV. William, ob.s.p.

V. Judith.

VI. Margaret.

VII. Jane, wife of Hugh Randell Warner of London.

VIII. Elizabeth, wife to Randell Warner of London.

IX. Catherine, wife to Richard Richmond Shepherd.

Henry Becher of Castle Mahon, married Mary, daughter to Lyon, Bishop of Cork, and had issue: 1. William, died without issue. 2. Edward, married and ob.s.p. 3. Henry Becher, of whom hereafter. 4. Fane, ob.s.p. 5. Lyonel. 6. Alice. 7. Catherine. 8. Abigail. 9. Susan. 10. Mabell. 11. Mary.

Henry Becher, married Miss Noates of Affadown, Ireland, and had issue: Colonel Thomas Becher, who married Elizabeth Turner of Bandon, and had issue:

I. Henry, b. 20 March, 1666. He married Miss Owen of West Carbery, and had a son, John Becher of Holybrook, County Cork.

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II. Thomas, b. 10 February, 1667.

III. William, b. 10 March, 1669.

IV. Michael, b. 8 April, 1674, and died 1726, s.p.

V. Richard, b. 24 May, 1675

VI. Edward, b. 27 June, 1676. He married first, Bridget Lowe, and by her had issue: 1. Samuel 1st son, d.s.p. 2. Michael, 3rd son, d.s.p, 3. Richard Turner Becher. He married first, Ann Harding, and had by her: a. Richard d. unm. b. Bridget, wife of Sherbrooke Lowe. c. Edward, d. at Cambridge. d. Ann, wife of Robert Lowe. e. John, d. in Pensacola (in Florida). f. Michael, married to Henrietta Lowe, ob.s.p. g. Elizabeth, wife of Adam Hough. h. Mary, first wife to Bousfield, 2ly. wife to Keeton. i. Susannah, died young. Richard Turner Becher married 2ly. Miss Lowe, and by her had: j. Margaret, wife of Doctor Pigot. k. Henrietta, wife of Epm. Rogerson. l. Henry. 4. Bridget, wife of Robert Leacroft. 5. Mary, d. unm. 6, Elizabeth, wife of William Swymmer. She was born at Southwell, 30 June, 1718.

Edward Becher married 2ly. Mary, relict of Wm. Lowe, and had a son, the Rev. William Becher of Southwell, who married Elizabeth Drake, and by her had: a. Elizabeth, a spinster. b. Mary, wife of Rev. John Thomas Becher (brother of Rev. Michael Henry Becher of Kilshannig). c. Sherad (Rev.) d. Adreana (spinster). e. Cranfield William.

VII. John Becher, b. 1st September, 1677, of whom hereafter.

VIII. George, b. 6th September, 1678.

IX. Lionel, b. 9 March, 1686.

X. Elizabeth, b. 17th February, 1670.

XI. Dorothy, b. 22nd November, 1679.

XII. Martha, b. 31st July, 1681.

XIII. Ann, b. 8th November, 1682.

XIV. Mary, b. 16th December, 1683.

XV. Susanna, b. 31 March, 1688.

John Becher married first the only daughter of Sir John Duddlestone of Bristol, and had issue by her:

I. Thomas, b. 6 February, 1696, ob. young.

II. Elizabeth, b. 10th March, 1697, wife of Travis.

III. Thomas, b. 12th March, 1698.

IV. John Becher, of whom hereafter.

V. Susan, b. 26th April, 1701.

VI. Henry, b. 26th April, 1702.

VII. William, b. 26th August, 1703, ob. young.

VIII. Michael, b. 6th January, 1704.

The fourth son, John Becher, b. 6 April, 1700, married Mary Townsend, daughter of the Rev. Philip Townsend of Cork (marriage setlement dated 19th August, 1727), and had issue: 1. Thomas Becher, d. unm. 2. John Townsend Becher married Miss Mary O'Donovan, daughter of the Rev. Morgan O'Donovan, and had issue: a. Henry Becher of Creagh, d. unm. b. Mary Becher, married William Wrixon of Ballygiblin, and afterwards of Cecilstown, Co. Cork, and had issue: William Wrixon who assumed the name of Becher, and was created a baronet 30 Sept., 1831 (see Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage,") and others. c. Anne Becher, m. Major James Lombard of Lombardstown (there is a tablet to her memory inside church at Castlemagner). 3. Michael Becher, of whom hereafter. 4. Eleanor Becher, wife of Townsend, and had Dorcas, wife to Arthur Kelly. 5. Elizabeth Becher, wife to Cox. Michael Becher married Catherine French, and had issue: a. Rev. John Thomas Becher, m. Mary, daughter of Rev. W. Becher of Southwick, and had a daughter, Mary Cranfield Becher, and a son, John Drake Becher. b. Rev. Michael Henry Becher of Clyda, near Mallow (died rector of Kilshannig), m. Susan, youngest dau. of Major Richard Vowell of Bath, and 66th Foot, and had issue: (1) Michael Henry, of whom hereafter. (2) John Thomas Becher, d. 1864, m. Maria, dau. John Byron of Killingholm, Lincolnshire, and had issue: Henry

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Hamilton, only son, and Anne Catherine and Maria. (3) Richard Savage French Fane Becher. (1) Anne Catherine, d. sine prole 1847.

Michael Henry Becher of Melbourne, Australia, m. Philippi Catherine, third dau. of Henry Jennings of Melbourne, Australia, and had issue: (a) John Thomas, d. young. (b) Robert, d. young. (c) Henry Valentine, d. young. (d) Albert Rowland. (e) William Henry. (a) Alicia Susan. (b) Blanche Maria.

c. George Becher died a boy. d. Mary, wife to George Rogers, and had two daus., Mary and Catherine. e. Eleanor, wife to Mr. Hayes, and had issue: Helena, m. H. Bayly, poet.

John Becher married 2ly. May Cranfield, and had issue:

IX. Edward, of whom hereafter.

X. Cranfield Becher, born 13th June, 1713, and married Bridget D. Swymmer, daughter of Henry Swymmer and Anne Holworthy, b. 25th January, 1719, Living 14 February, 1818. He d. s.p.

XI. George, born 26th June, 1715, m. Ann Gibbs (his second wife), and had a daughter, Mary Cranfield Becher, wife to her cousin, Thomas Hungerford.

XII. Mary Cranfield Becher, b. 6th December, 1716. She m. Richard Hungerford, and had issue: two sons—1. John Hungerford, and 2. Thomas Hungerford, who m. M. C. Becher.

XIII. William, b. 21st February, 1717, d. young.

XIV. Ann, b. 14th May, 1721, m. Mr. Porter, ob.s.p.

XV. William Becher, b. 3rd February, 1722.

Edward Becher, the eldest son of the second marriage, b. 18th September, 1711, married Hannah Sharpe, and had issue.

1. Mary Becher, b. in Jamaica, 8th April, 1737, m. General Morrison, and of whom hereafter. 2. Eleanor, b. in Jamaica, 30th May, 1738. 3. John, b. in Jamaica, 15th January, 1739. 4. Ann, b. in Jamaica, 11th September, 1741; she m. Mr. Brown, and had a son, the Rev. George Browne. 5. Edward, b. in Jamaica, 31 March, 1743, d. unm. 6. Bassillia, b. in Jamaica, 16th May, 1744. 7. Catherine, b. in Jamaica, July, 1746.

Mary Becher, who m. General Morrison had issue:

a. Harriet Morrison, m. George Arnold, and had three sons, George, Edward and James. b. General Edward Morrison m. Lady Caroline King in 1800 (she died his widow in 1845 (see Pedigree Earl of Kingston). c. Georgina. d. Charlotte, m. Mr. Peters.

WRIXON OF BALLYGIBLIN.

(From Burke's "Colonial Gentry," and Wills in the Record Office).
Contributed by Rev. H. SWANZY.

Henry Wrixon of Ballygiblin, County Cork, made his will 13 April, 1714, proved in Prerog. Court, 9 October, 1714. He mentions his wife, Catherine, four sons, Robert, John, Henry, and Nicholas, and two daus., Mrs. Crofts and Mrs. Freeman, and his sister, Mrs. Anne Samuels. The issue of his marriage were:

I. Robert Wrixon of Kilroe, County Cork, m. 1701, Mary Raymund (Cork M.L.B.) and died (will dated 27 Feb., 1747, proved Prerog. Court, 19 June, 1750) having had by her, whose will, dated 22 Dec., 1755, was proved in the Diocese of Cork, 20 Sept., 1760, two sons and two daus.:

1. Henry Wrixon of Woodpark Co. Cork, J.P. Co. Cork (appointed 4 March, 1739), m. 1737, Mary Warner (Cork M.L.B.) and had issue (see Exchequer Bill, Gray v. Wrixon, 3 July, 1760):

1. Robert Wrixon, living 1760. 2. Elias Wrixon, living 1755. 3. John Wrixon, living 1755. 1. Anne Wrixon, living 1760.

2. Robert Wrixon, m. Mildred, dau. of John Sealy of Maugh, Co. Kerry (see above Exchequer Bill) and by her, who m. 2nd, 1754, Robert Freeman of Ballinguile, Co. Cork, had issue:

1. Robert Wrixon, living 1760. 2. Samuel Wrixon, living 1760. 1. Alice Wrixon. 2. Anne Wrixon.

1. Ellinor Wrixon, m. 1728, Joseph Bullen, and had issue.

2. Alicia Wrixon, m. 1733, William Winthrop, Mayor of Cork 1744, and had issue.

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II. John Wrixon of Blossomfort, Co. Cork, m. 1st, 1703, Mary, sister of Arthur Bastable of Castlemagner, Co. Cork; and 2nd, Mary, dau. of Thomas Owgan, and aunt of Rebecca Ware, wife of Sir Richard Mansell, 6th Bart. Her will, dated 9 Jan., 1744, was proved in the Diocese of Cork, 30 March, 1745. John Wrixon's will, dated 15 Jan., 1743, was proved in the Prerog. Court, 27 March, 1744. He had four sons:

1. Henry Wrixon of Blossomfort, Freeman of Cork, 3 June, 1767, died 30 March, 1778, aged 73, tablet in Ballyclough churchyard, mentions no issue in his will, dated 13 Jan., 1778, proved in the Prerogative Court, 11 Dec., 1778.

2. Robert Wrixon of Cork, Sheriff of Cork 1743, and Mayor 1750, m. 1742, Sarah Winthorp (Cork L.M.B.) and died (codicil to will dated 10 Nov., 1757, proved Prerog. Court, 16 Dec., 1768) leaving two sons and one dau.:
   1. John Wrixon of Blossomfort, succ. his uncle. 2. Benjamin Wrixon, Freeman of Cork, 14 Aug., 1770, m. 1771, Sarah Kent (Cork M.L.B.) and had a son, Henry Wrixon, living 1778. 1. Bridget Wrixon, m. June, 1772, James Gubbins of Kenmare Castle, Co. Limerick, and had issue, see Burke's Landed Gentry, "Gubbins." She was a legatee of her uncle, Henry Wrixon of Blossomfort in 1778.

3. Charles Wrixon, entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, 13 May, 1723, aged 17, born in Co. Cork, son of John, probably died before 1743, as unnamed in his father's will.

4. John Wrixon, Sheriff of Cork 1752, Mayor 1762 (? m. 1725 Mary Meade, Cork M.L.B.). He had a dau., Elizabeth Wrixon, m. 1769 William Hemmings (Cork M.L.B.)

III. Henry Wrixon of Glenfield, Co. Cork, J.P. Co. Cork, appointed 21 Jan., 1723, m. 1710, Mary, sister of John Yeamans, and died (will dated 14 Aug., 1731, proved 31 May, 1732, in the Prerog. Court), having had five sons and five daus.:

1. Henry Wrixon of Glenfield, J.P. Co. Cork, appointed 23 April, 1739, m. 1746 Bridget, dau. of the Rev. Richard Baldwin, M.A., Prebendary of Kilbrittain, by Mary, dau. of Benjamin Winthrop. Either his dau. or his sister was:

   Mary Wrixon (dau. of Henry Wrixon of Glenfield), m. April, 1762, Bartholomew Purdon-Coote of Ballyclough, Co. Cork (who assumed the name of Purdon), son of Robert Coote of Ash Hill. She had two children, Robert and Anna Maria, who d.s.p. (Lodge's Peerage, Coote, 1906).

2. Yeamans Wrixon, father of Katharine Wrixon, m. 1767 Capt. Stephen Winthrop, 65th Regt.

3. John Wrixon (Rev.) born at Glenfield, entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, 3 Feb., 1730, aged 17, B.A. 1744, Vicar Choral of Cork, m. 1752 Catherine, sister of the Rev. Thomas White, Vicar of Kilnaglory, and died 1764.

4. Edmond Wrixon.

5. Nicholas Wrixon, probably the Nicholas Wrixon who was attorney in Dublin to the Corporation of Cork.
   1. Mary Wrixon. 2. Catherine Wrixon. 3. Susanna Wrixon. 4. Dionisia Wrixon, m. 1757, James Devonsher (Cork M.L.B.) 5. Alicia Wrixon.

IV. Nicholas, of whom presently.

I. Ellinor Wrixon, m. first 1691, Richard Lake (Cork M.L.B.) and had a son: Henry Lake, legatee of his grandfather, Henry Wrixon, in 1714. She m. secondly 1699, Roger Crofts.

II. Alicia Wrixon, m. 1706, John Freeman of Ballinguile, Co. Cork (Cloyne M.L.B.) brother of William Freeman of Castle Cor, and had issue.

The last-named son of Henry Wrixon, of Ballygiblin, was:

Nicholas Wrixon, of Ballygiblin, m. dau. of Charles Bastable, of Castle Magner, and died 1740, leaving:

I. Henry, of whom presently.

I. Charity Wrixon, m. 1736, Arthur Lysaght, brother of John, 1st Lord Lisle.

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The son :

Henry Wrixon, of Ballygiblin, m. 1747, Anne, dau. of William Mansfield, and d. 1794, leaving issue :

I. William.

1. Mary Wrixon, m. 30 May, 1772, William, 1st Earl of Listowel, and had issue :

The son :

William Wrixon, of Ballygiblin, High Sheriff County Cork 1778 and 1779, appointed J.P. County Cork, 21 November, 1777, m. 1778 Mary, dau. of John Townsend Becher, of Annesgrove, and sister and heir of Henry Becher, of Creagh, County Cork, and had issue :

I. William Wrixon-Becher (Sir), 1st Bart., High Sheriff County Cork 1804, b. 31 July, 1780, m. etc., see below.

II. John Michael Wrixon, Barrister-at-Law, High Sheriff County Cork 1815, matric. Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 1 May, 1798, B.A. 1803, b. 13 August, 1781, d. 27 April, 1855.

III. Nicholas Wrixon (Rev.) Canon of Subulter and Vicar of Kilbrin 1828-69, Rector of Mallow 1808-28, matric. Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 22 June, 1801, migrated to Cambridge, M.A. Cantab., b. 18 February, 1783, d. 9 April, 1869.

I. Marianne Wrixon, m. 1813 Thomas Harris, of Bathview, Mallow, and had several children, two sons in the army, and daus.: Marianne, m. 30 August, 1838, Henry Keating, 18th Royal Irish Regiment; another dau. m. Edward Galway, of Mallow; and Helena m. Lucan Bingham, D.I., R.I.C., and had Marian Georgina, m. 4 August, 1891, John George Crozier, J.P., of Gortra House, County Fermanagh, High Sheriff that County 1897, and d. 5 March, 1906, leaving issue.

II. Jane Charlotte Wrixon.

III. Georgina Charlotte Wrixon, m. 1813 Robert De La Cour, of Fairy Hill, County Cork.

From Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage.

PRESENT FAMILY OF WRIXON-BECHER.

Sir William Wrixon-Becher, 1st bart., of Ballygiblin, b. 31 July, 1780, was created a baronet, 30 September, 1831; he m. 18 December, 1819, Elizabeth, dau. of John O'Neill, the very celebrated actress, and by her (who d. 29 October, 1872) had :

1. Henry, 2nd bart.

2. John, present bart.

3. William Nicholas, M.A., D.L. County Cork, late lieut. 62nd Regt. (Castle Hyde, Fermoy, County Cork) b. 1831, m. 1888, Georgiana, dau. of Capt. W. H. Herrick, R.N., of Shippool, Innishannon, County Cork.

1. Mary Sarah, m. 4 Nov., 1852, Richard Wallis Goold Ardams, of Jamesbrook, County Cork, who d. 5 May, 1873. She d. 31 Dec., 1899, leaving issue (see Burke's Landed Gentry).

2. Elizabeth, m. 19 January, 1856, Major William Norton Barry, 8th Hussars, of Castlecor, County Cork (who d. 23 January, 1871) and had issue.

Sir William assumed, early in life, in obedience to the testamentary injunction of his uncle, the additional surname and arms of Becher, and had the assumption confirmed by sign-manual, 29th September, 1831. He d. in October, 1850, and was s. by his eldest son, Sir Henry Wrixon-Becher, 2nd bart,. D.L., b. 1826; m. 20 February, 1878, Florence Elizabeth Hannah, eldest dau. of Frederick John Walker, and d.s.p. 25 November, 1893 (his widow m. 2ly., 8 March, 1894, Arthur D. H. H. Reynell-Pack) when he was s. by his brother.

Sir John Wrixon-Becher, bart., of Ballygiblin, County Cork, b. 16 August, 1828, M.A., Camb., D.L., High Sheriff County Cork 1867, s. his brother in 1893 as 3rd bart., m. 6 May, 1857, Lady Emily Catherine Hare, 2nd dau. of William, 2nd Earl of Listowel, and has :

1. Eustace William Windham, b. 27 Dec., 1859, m. 8 Oct., 1907, Hon. Constance Gough, dau. of Lord Calthorpe, of Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants.

2. Edgar, b. 12 Oct., 1862.

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3. Henry, late Major West Riding Regt.,[1] b. 27 July, 1866, retired 1907, now residing at Clifford, Castletownroche, County Cork.
4. Arthur Nicholas, b. 3 August, 1868.
5. Charles Edward, b. 27 Nov., 1871, d. 5 May, 1882.

1. Victoria Emily.
2. Mary.
3. Cecil Eleanor, m. 28 March, 1894, Percy Hope Murray, M.B., of Beckenham, and has issue: 1. Kennet. 2. Henry.
4. Barbara Elizabeth.
5. Adelaide Maud, m. 1 June, 1899, William Norton Barry, of Castle Cor, County Cork.
6. Alice Elizabeth, m. 28 June, 1899, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, only son of George William, 6th Lord Lisle, and has issue (see Peerage).
7. Evelyn.
8. Georgina Victoria, m. 23 April, 1898, Major Edward Wilfred Spedding, R.A., and has issue: James and Mary.
9. Hilda Mary.

Creation—30 Sept., 1831.
Arms—Fairy, arg. and gu. on a canton, or a stag's head couped, sa.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a demi lion, erm, gorged with a plain collar, vair.
Motto—Bis vivit qui bene.
Seats—Ballygiblin, near Mallow, and Creagh, near Skibbereen, both in County Cork.

CORK AND ROSS MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS.

Wrixon, Catherine, and William Fenton, 1750.
,, Henry, and Bridget Baldwin, 1746.
,, Henry, and Anne Mansfield, 1747
,, Henry, and Mary Warner, 1737.
,, Henry, and Mary Yeomans, 1710.
,, John, and Mary Meade, 1725.
,, Robert, and Mary Raymund, 1701.
,, Robert, and Sarah Winthrop, 1742.
Rixon, Ellinor, and Richard Lake, 1691.
Wrixon, Alicia, and Jonathan Morgan, 1765.
,, Ann, and Daniel Shields, 1789.
,, Anne Horner, and William Bayley, 1840.
,, Benjamin, and Sarah Kent, 1771.
,, Catherine, and Joseph Leycester, 1807.
,, Dionisia, and James Devonsher, 1757.
,, Edward, and Ellen Creagh, 1778.
,, Edward, and Sophia English, 1837
,, Edward, and Anne Popham, 1818.
,, Elizabeth, and Edward Allen, 1081.
,, Elizabeth, and William Hemmings, 1769.
Wrixon, Ellinor, and William Bullen, 1769.
,, Henry Vowel, and Jane Sophia Wrixon, widow, 1832.
,, James Charles, and Frances Anne Johnson, 1831.
,, Jane, and Thomas Gardiner, 1826.
,, Jane Sophia (widow), and Henry Vowel Wrixon, 1832.
,, John, and Bridget Raynes, 1812.
,, John, and Elizabeth Thompson, 1794.
,, John (Rev.) and Catherine White, 1752.
,, John Nicholas, and Elizabeth Morgan, 1788.
,, Mary Anne Caroline, and William Large, 1836.
,, Nicholas, and Mary Popham, 1820.
,, Richard, and Elizabeth Baker, 1776.
,, Sarah, and Edward Bowen, 1838.
,, Susanna, and Anthony Harris, 1771.
,, Susanna, and Peter Morgan, 1800.
,, William, and Mary Becher, 1778.

[1] Major H. W. Becher served in the South African War in 1900-02 with the 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, and took part in the operations in the Orange Free State, and the subsequent operations in the Transvaal east and west of Pretoria, between 16th August and 29th November, 1900, including the action of Rhenoster Kop 29th November, 1900; served also as Commandant at Haman's Kraal, Warm Baths, and Nylstrom, and as A.P.M. at Nylstrom. (Brevet-Major, Medal with three clasps, King's Medal with two clasps.)

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CLOYNE MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS.

Wrixon, Alicia, and William Dore, 1776.
,, Alicia, and John Freeman, 1706.
,, Alicia, and William Winthrop, 1733.
,, Ann, and Parr Thompson, 1738.
,, Bridget, and Joseph Rains, 1773.
,, Catherine, and William Bullen, 1728.
,, Catherine, and Stephen Winthrop, 1767.
,, Charity, and Arthur Lysaght, 1736.
,, Eleanor (widow), and Edward Carpenter, 1790.
Wrixon, Ellinor, and Joseph Bullen, 1728.
,, John, and Mary Bastable, 1703.
,, Mary, and William Hare, 1772.
,, Mary, and Jonathan Tanner, 1746.
,, Mildred, and Robert Freeman, 1754.
Wrixson, Anne, and Isaac Jones, 1778.
,, Anne, and Nicholas Lysaght, 1762.
,, Ellinor, and Henry Pearde, 1762.
,, Mary, and Bartholomew Coote Purdon, 1762.

CLOYNE MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS, 1801-1866.

Wrixon, Alicia, and Edward Purdon, 1804.
,, Anna Maria, and William Keating, 1866.
,, Benjamin, and Sarah Daniels, 1858.
,, Edward, and Catherine Heffernan, 1840.
,, Edward, and Mary M'Cormick, 1860.
Wrixon, Georgina and Robert Delacour, 1813.
,, John Nicholas, and Wilhelmina Crofts, 1830.
,, Mary Anne, and Thomas Harris, 1813.
,, Sarah, and John Smith, 1801.

NOTES ON WRIXON.

John Nicholas Wrixon, junior, of Sommerville, County Cork, m. 1830, Wilhelmina, 4th dau. and co-heiress of William Crofts, of Danesfort, by Catherine Anne, dau. of Bartholomew Gibbings, of Gibbings Grove, County Cork.—(B.L.G. 1846, Crofts of Velvetstown).

General Sir Julius Augustus Robert Raines, K.C.B. (only son of Colonel Joseph R. Raines, 48th Regt.) m. 15 Nov., 1859, his cousin, Catherine Elizabeth, eld. dau. and co-heiress of John N. Wrixon, of Killetra, Mallow. (Bridget Wrixon had married Joseph Raines in 1773, and John Wrixon had married Bridget Raynes in 1812).

(See "Wrixon" from Burke's Colonial Gentry, vol. i., p. 143.)

The names of Becher and Wrixon appear in the following documents:

INDEX TO PREROGATIVE WILLS IN IRELAND (P.R.O.D.)

1721 Becher, John, Dublin, gent.
1790 ,, John, Hollybrook, Co. Cork, esq.
1772 ,, Lionel, Shirkin, Co. Cork, esq.
1779 ,, Michl., Creagh, Co. Cork, esq.
1656 ,, Phane, Quar.-master-genl. of all the Forces under command of the Lord Lieut. (V. 280).
1709 Becher, Thomas, Sherkin, Co. Cork, esq. (Large).
1754 ,, Thomas, Creagh, Co. Cork, esq. (see Beecher).
1786 Beecher, Anne, City of Cork, spr.
1787 ,, Henry, Creagh, Co. Cork, esq.
1762 ,, John Townsend, Ann Grove, and Creagh, Co. Cork, esq.
1726 Beecher, Michael, Aghadown, Co. Cork, esq.
1788 Wrixon, Edwd., Gurteenbaha, Co. Cork, gent.
1714 ,, Henry, Ballygibbon, Co. Cork, gent.
1732 ,, Henry, Glinfield, Co. Cork, esq.
1778 ,, Henry, Blossomfort, Co. Cork, gent.
1794 ,, Henry, Assolas, Co. Cork, esq.
1744 ,, John, Blossomfort, Co. Cork, gent.
1740 ,, Nicholas, Ballygibbon, Co. Cork, gent.
1753 ,, Robert, Woodpark, Co. Cork, gent.
1750 ,, Robert, Kilroe, Co. Cork.
1768 ,, Robert, Cork, esq.

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INDEX TO THE MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS OF THE DIOCESE OF CLOYNE (P.R.O.D.)

Becher, Francis, and Isabella Andrews, 1683.
,, Francis, and Susanna Beecher, 1702.
,, John Townsend, and Mary Donovan, 1755.
Beecher, Elizabeth, and John Dale, 1794.
Beecher, Elizabeth, and James Vaughane, 1697.
,, Susanna, and Francis Becher, 1702.
,, Thomas, and Mary Ludgate, 1796.

INDEX TO THE MARRIAGE LICENCE BONDS OF THE DIOCESE OF CORK AND ROSS (P.R.O.D)

Becher, Elizabeth, and Horatio Townsend, 1697.
,, Henrie, and Henriette Margaret Owen, 1698.
,, John, and Frances Hedges, 1740.
,, John (junior), and Mary Townsend, 1727.
,, Lionel, and Catherine Dunscomb, 1712.
,, Mary, and Luke Mercer, 1739.
Becher, Michael, and Peniel Gates (spr.) 1698.
,, Peniel, and Randall Westropp, 1737.
Beecher, Catherine, and John Woodroffe, 1631.
,, Harriett, and Richard Sympson, 1739.
,, Henry, and Elizabeth Reede, 1670.
,, Mary, and Stephen Fleming, 1675.
,, Marye, and Thomas Maddox, 1641.
,, Susanna, and Thomas Hungerford, 1709.
,, Thomas, and Elizabeth McCarthy, 1745.

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HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

PART II.

Ballygowan or John's Grove.

Sheet 26, six-inch Ordnance Survey; and Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Clenor.

Ballygowan means "the town of the smith" (O'Donovan).

It consists of 403a. 1r. 4p. statute. It is situated about 4½ (by road) miles south-east of Doneraile, which is the post town.

Ellen, daughter of Philip Glover of John's Grove, married John Gregg of Currymount, near Buttevant. She died 1818.

Glover, Ellen and John Gregg, 1781. (*Index to Marriage Licence Bonds of Cloyne*).

In 1797 Mr. Edmund Glover, of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, lived here.

Eliza, daughter of Philip Glover of John's Grove, married Barry Gregg of Castleview, Buttevant. She died in 1846, and was niece to Ellen (Glover) Gregg, above-mentioned.

Mr. Albert Nugent, who kept a pack of hounds, resided here before Rev. Mr. Maginn. It was probably part of the Thornhill or Castle Kevin estate of 8,000 acres.

In 1814 John Glover, Esq., lived here (*Directory of Noted Places,* 1814). The Rev. Mr. Maginn was residing here in 1807, and lived here for many years. He was brother to the celebrated William Maginn (see page 125, vol. ii., *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society,* 1893), LL.D. Mrs. MacAuliffe followed Mr. Maginn.

(*Journal,* p. 140, 1902): "In the marriage settlement of Edmond Barry of Dundullerick and Dunkerrow, gentleman, with Sarah Isabella Creagh, daughter of Pierce Creagh of Rockforest Lodge, gentleman, it is stated that Sarah Isabella Creagh has £700 Irish in her own right through a codicil to the will of her late grand-aunt, Mrs. Ann Glover of the City of Cork, widow of John Glover of Johnsgrove, in the County of Cork, gentleman, &c., &c."

John Glover, of family of Glover of Mount Glover, Esq., of John's Grove, m. Miss Pole of Kinsale, but died without issue (Glover of Mount Glover, *Burke's Landed Gentry,* 1863).

Mr. Timothy Watson, a farmer, resided there in 1892 and for many years previously; his daughter, Miss Watson, now lives here (1907).

Miss Watson has been 26 years at Ballygowan. She came from Liscarroll.

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BALLYGOWAN (JOHN'S GROVE).
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 1906.*)

FORTWILLIAM (BALLYGRADY).
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, August, 1907.*

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Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes: "There is a borheen opposite the entrance gate to Johnsgrove, known as 'borheen a murder.' Tradition states that a servant girl killed three or four robbers who were entering a house here. They passed in by a narrow window, and the girl struck them with some deadly weapon on the head as they entered, and then drew them out of the way."

"Passing Johnsgrove, returning from Mallow fair, George Bond Low was fired at from a screen. His horse received the shot in the neck. For this act, two brothers named Magrath were convicted; one was hanged and the other transported for life, circa 1825."

Mr. Walter B. Jones of Doneraile, adds: "The Screen at Johnsgrove and the Ballyhoura townland and hills, were reputed the greatest nests for outlaws in County Cork in '98, and the Government paid a secret agent at each of these places who informed on his comrades and got blood money therefor."

Mr. James Buckley (Council Member C. H. & A. S.) states: "Ballygowan House is a square, two-storeyed building, and appears very comfortably situated on the north side of the road leading from Mallow to Mitchelstown. It is backed by a quantity of large timber, and there are also some very sightly trees scattered over the lawn.

"There is a very novel gate entrance leading from the road to the house. It consists of two detached lodges, on the inner sides of which gates are hung, and between which cars, &c., pass.

"To the west of Ballygowan, about 200 yards from the present Catholic Church of Annakissy, stands a smithy which is said to be 200 years old at least. In 1798 a detachment of infantry was ordered to search the houses in the district for arms. A sentinel was sent to each house in advance of the search party. The soldier who happened to be on guard before the smithy entertained fellow feelings with the peasantry, and said to the blacksmith that if he wished to hide any weapons now is the time. This was a most welcome hint to the smith, who immediately concealed a number of pike-heads, which he had finished making, in a stone watertrough which is used in smithies for cooling purposes. He then covered them with "hob," or refuse from the forge fire. The discovery of these weapons would have meant certain and perhaps immediate hanging to the blacksmith. The soldiers searched all corners of the forge and through the roof, but overlooked the trough, and departed without finding any unauthorised object. About the year 1895, Joseph Hunter, the present blacksmith at Annakissy, was cleaning the back of the fireplace in the same forge and came across two pike heads. One of these he presented to me, which I gave to Colonel Grove White in 1907, and it now hangs in the hall at Kilbyrne."

The *Field Book* of 1840, gives: "Ballygowan is a large and very handsome townland, variegated with groves and ornamental ground attached to Johnsgrove House. There is a fort on the south and a cross roads on the north-east called by the ploughland name of 'Skanakilla.' Richard Butler of Ballygowan is mentioned." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dublin).

Mr. Buckley continues:—"At the western side of this townland there is about an acre covered with rock and scrub, which tradition says was an ancient burial place."

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Ballygrady and Fortwilliam.

Sheet 16, six-inch Ordnance Survey; Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Kilbrin.

It is situated 2½ miles south of Liscarroll.

Ballygrady is the Irish for "O'Grady's townland." Ballygrady North consists of 354a. 1r. 18p. ; Ballygrady South of 298a. or. 18p. statute.

In the Egmont MSS. (Hist. MSS. Pub. Com.) there is the following summary of a letter relating to Ballygrady: "Cnogher O'Callaghan to Philip Percivall. 1635 (-6), January 16. Beallabalagh. Asking him to have a special care of Sir James Craig's business, and advising him to secure a lease of Ballingradie, Rathnegard and Ballibane for a park, as they will keep more deer, mares, and horses than any park in the country" (p. 83).

In 1837 Lewis writes: "Ballygrady, the neat cottage residence of J. Purcell, Esq., also that a school is supported by Major Freeman, who allows £20 per annum and a house and garden for the Master; in this and in two private schools about 70 children are educated" (under Kilbrin).

I am informed that the cottage mentioned by Lewis has been demolished, and that Mr. Garrett Watson has built a new house there. It was erected in 1874.

The Mr. Garrett Watson, who occupies Fort William, writes: "My father became tenant of Fort William (Ballygrady) about 60 years ago. He became head landlord about 35 years ago, when he bought Lord Lisle's title. The Purcell family are middlemen on the estate, so I occupy the curious position of head landlord and tenant—that is, the Purcells pay me the head rent for my portion of Ballygrady and Lakheel, and I pay them rent as tenant.

"A Protestant church was erected here about 100 years ago. Legend has it that an effort was made to build the church in Kilbrin Cemetery, but what was built each day would be found tumbled down next morning. The work of destruction was attributed to the "good people" (fairies), and so the site was changed.

"There is a fine coal deposit in Ballygrady. The company who worked Mr. Leader's mine at Dromagh a few years ago, had entered into an agreement with me regarding the working of the coal beds here. The matter fell through owing to their failing to make Dromagh mine pay, and they were unable in consequence to start new works. Lumps of coal as large as a good-sized turnip can be dug up with a common spade."

The national schools (built in 1834), which succeeded those mentioned in 'Lewis' are famous for the cultivation of the Irish language, Irish singing and dancing. The pupils have gained prizes in such large Feiseanna as Killarney, Mallow, Newcastle West, and Ballyvonare, &c., and their principal teacher, Mr. Patrick O'Herlihy, is a member of the Cork H. & A. Society.

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives: "Ballygrady North. This townland is of considerable extent, all arable; contains a Danish fort and a Trigonometrical station.

Ballygrady south. This is a middle-sized townland, all arable; contains a Danish fort, a cluster of houses; nothing else remarkable.

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Ballygrady village. A village consisting of a few houses" (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

Mr. James Buckley and I visited this place on 1st August, 1907, and from information acquired on the spot it appears that John Purcell inhabited the cottage mentioned by Lewis and Mr. Garrett Watson. It was a large T-shaped thatched two-storied building. Mr. Dan Watson, father of present owner, came here about 1840. His son, Mr. Garrett Watson, informed me that he himself built the present house and extensive outoffices about 1882.

In the second field, north of Mr. Watson's house, is an old burial place, unenclosed, called the "Keel." There is quite a number of stones cropping up. Mr. Watson informed us that some of these stood 3½ feet in height within his memory. The existing remains of some old foundations can still be traced. This graveyard is marked by two whitethorn trees, which are said to possess the peculiar property of growing anew where the present stock has decayed. The old trees have been utilised for fuel, and although dry they never light up like ordinary wood, but smoulder gently away. A small stream flows south about 100 yards to the west of the trees. Between the stream and the trees can be seen the remains of an unfinished road. The site of the old "Keel" is not identified on the new Ord. Sheet.

The farmers on the townlands of Ballygrady North and South in 1907 were Garrett Watson, John Coughlan, James Field, Cornelius Hannan, Mrs. Sheahan, Thomas Twomey (Guy).

Ballygrady Church under Kilbrin Parish.

Name of a small Protestant Church in townland of Lougheel.

Ballygrelihan.

Sheet 26, six-inch O.S. Sheet 176, one-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Castletownroche.

Ballygrelihan lies on the left bank of the river Awbeg, adjoining the village of Castletownroche. It now consists of 217a. 3r. 16p. statute measure.

Ballygrilihan is the Irish for the "town of the mire" (O'Donovan).

This place in 1667 consisted of 433a. 2r. 20p., and belonged to Lord Roch, who forfeited it after the 1641 rebellion.

Grantees were John Hodder (later Sir Richard Hall, and later still Dianna Mitchell), who received 401a. 3r. 20p, and Lord Kingston, who got 31a. 3r. 0p. (Dist. and Sur. Book, P.R.O., Irld.)

In 1814 a Mr. Nagle appears to have been living there, the post town being Castletownroche (D.N.P.).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds:—"There is no residence at Ballygrelihan now, but this farm was a long time in the hands of the Webb family of Castletownroche."

It now belongs to Mrs. T. D. Thomas, of Castletownroche. The landlord is Rev. F. Walker. Portion of the townland belonged to Mr. Brasier-

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Creagh, of Creagh Castle, but it was sold to the tenants a few years ago under the Ashbourne Act.

It was once owned by some people named Barry.

I am also informed that a very small portion of the townland of Ballygrelihan is comprised in the demesne of Glenanore, but Mr. Hoare's house is not on any part of this townland.

The landlords were, up to recently, Captain John Brasier-Creagh, of Creagh Castle, and Mrs. Coleburn, who lived in England. The portion of "Ballygrelihan" which is comprised in "Glenanore," was held under both (in all amounting to about 20 acres). Mr. Thomas E. Hoare, B.L., B.A., of Glenanore, has purchased the portion he held from Captain John Brasier-Creagh, but he still pays rent to Mrs. Coleburn.

Both Coleburn and Creagh were the names of the landlords who, in 1773, let these bits of Ballygrelihan to the Rev. Richard Purcell, then of "Glenanore."

Mr. Langley Brasier Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, Doneraile, informs me that there was a residence on Ballygrelihan, in which his grandfather, George Washington Brasier-Creagh, lived before he inhabited Creagh Castle. He knows the site of the old house.

The Field Book of 1839 gives:—"Ballygrillihan—This property of Edward Colburn, Esq., by deed for ever. Land of good quality and in a good state of cultivation. Abounds with limestone. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dublin.)

Ballygriffin.

Sheet 34, six-inch O.S. Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Parish of Monanimy. Barony of Fermoy.

Ballygriffin is the Irish for "Griffinstown" (O'Donovan).

Rev. J. F. Lynch states that it may mean place of Griffin or O'Griffin—i.e., O'Griobhthan. O'Griffin is a common name in Co. Clare and Limerick.

It lies about three-quarters of a mile north of Killavullen village, which is the post town.

Fiants of Elizabeth 2,245 (1807). Pardon to David fitz John Nangill, of Ballygriffin, 6th May XV., A.D. 1573.

About 1657 the old owner of Ballygriffin was Pierce Nagle. It was granted on forfeiture to Sir John St. Leger. It contained 318 acres. (Sur. and Dist. Book, P.R.O., Dub.)

The old house of the Nagles, as pointed out to me, was situated about 960 yards due west of Monanimy Castle. A small portion of the ruins are to be seen, also the entrance gates. The famous Nano Nagle lived here. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., informs me she was born here. She was the foundress of the Presentation Order of Nuns. The house has lately disappeared. The Ven. Archdeacon Hutch, P.P. of Midleton, has written her biography (Dublin: Gill, 1875), and so have other authors.

Smith, in 1749, writes:—"On the left bank of the river (Blackwater), below Carriglemleary, is Ballygriffin, a pretty seat of Mr. David Nagle." (Vol. I., p. 316.)

In 1777 Ballygriffin was occupied by — Nagle, Esq. (T.S.R.).

In 1806 Mr. Nagle resided here (Sleater).

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Lewis writes :—"The estates of Monanimy and Ballygriffin formerly belonged to the ancient family of the Nagles, the head of which has for several centuries been settled in the vicinity. They have passed by female connection into other families.

A school of about 80 children is maintained by a bequest of £18 per annum from the late Jos. Nagle, Esq., of Ballygriffin, for 30 years, from 1814" (under Monanimy).

Burke's *Encyclopædia of Heraldry*, 1851, states :—"Nagle (as borne by Joseph Chichester Nagle, of Calverleigh Court, near Tiverton, Co. Devon, Esq., who assumed (by Royal license dated 5th August, 1859, see B.L.G.) the latter surname of Nagle, on inheriting the estates of his maternal granduncle, Joseph Nagle, of Calverleigh, Co. Devon, and Ballygriffin, Co. Cork, Esq.; he is son of Charles Joseph Chichester, Esq., a cadet of the Arlington family, by Honoria, his wife, dau. of Robt. French, of Rathasane, Co. Galway, Esq., and his wife, Miss Nagle, sister to the above Joseph Nagle, Esq)."

Arms of Nagle—Quarterly first and fourth, erm. on a fesse az. three fusils or: second and third, ar, a lion ramp. betw. three dexter hands, couped at the wrist gu. Crest, a goldfinch ppr. Motto, Non vox sed votum. See B.L.G. "Chichester of Calverleigh Court."

The Parish Priest's House at Ballygriffin.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes :—"Rev. Dr. Patrick Nagle, P.P. of Glanworth, left a Glebe of about two acres for the Parish Priest of Killavullen."

The Glebe house at that time was a thatched cottage, with no upper rooms. The Rev. P. Greene, P.P., added a thatched room. In 1800 Rev. John Kepple[1] lived in this house. He was succeeded by the Rev. Twomey, P.P., buried in Doneraile Chapel Yard.[2] In 1840, Rev. Pierce Greene succeeded. Then the Rev. Thomas England, P.P.,[3] came after Rev. P. Greene

Mr. Buckley adds to following notes :—

[1] Rev. John Kepple was a native of the parish of Carrigleamleary, in which his namesake and relative still resides. There are a few other essentially British names represented here, such as Lane, Lloyd and Lyons. Father Kepple was buried in Clenor Churchyard.

[2] For some years before his death the Rev. John Twomey retired from the mission, on pension, owing to ill-health. According to a *Catholic Directory* for the year 1837 he was P.P. of Killavullen in that year, and his curate was William Ivers.

[3] An imposing monument has recently been erected to Rev. Thomas England, P.P., in Killavullen Church yard, the expense of which was raised by parochial subscriptions. He was cousin to Mr. John England, Professor, Queen's College, Cork, and nephew of the famous Dr. England, Bishop of Charlestown, U.S.A., and of the well-known Cork litterateur, the Rev. Thomas England, P.P., of Passage West, to whom Father Prout refers in his ode on the attractions of Passage :

"But land or deck on,
You may safely reckon,
Whatsoever country
You come hither from,
On an invitation
To a jollification
With a parish priest
That's called 'Father Tom.'"

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PARISH PRIEST'S HOUSE, BALLYGRIFFIN.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1906.*)

BALLYGRIGGAN.
Photo by Col. Grove White, 1906.)

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in 1868. He was interred in Killavullen Chapel Yard. The Rev. P. Greene became a Canon and P.P. of Conna.[4] He is interred in Mallow Catholic Church.

In 1893, Rev. Richard Ahern, P.P.,[5] resided here. He added a storey and a slate roof to dwelling. In 1897 Rev. Laurence Smithwick came as P.P. of Killavullen from C.C. of Kildorrery. The grounds of the Glebe are very well kept up. There is a pretty garden in front of the house, which has a southerly aspect, with a fine and extended view.

Colonel Nagle lived in Ballygriffin Cottage. He was succeeded by Mr. James Creagh, who was residing there in 1839.

O'Flanagan, in 1844, writes :—"A short distance north (of Killavullen) is Ballygriffin, a pretty cottage of J. Creagh, Esq." (p. 131).

Rev. E. Barry, P.P., writes :—"Mary Anne, second daughter of Edmond Barry, of Rockville, and Dundullerick, gentleman, married (about 1784) Philip Barry, of Ballynahina, gentleman, and had issue a daughter, Mary Anne, who married James Creagh, of Ballygriffin, gentleman, and was mother of the present Philip W. Creagh, of Dundullerick, gentleman, J.P." (*Journal,* p. 149, 1902.)

From local information, it appears that Mr. George Carlton lived in the cottage after Mr. J. Creagh. He was apparently residing there about 1868-1876.

After Mrs. Barry, the place passed by will to Mrs. Harmer Spratt, of Pencil Hill, near Mallow. It is occupied at present by Mr. William Cooper, a Scotchman.

B.L.G., under "Spratt of Pencil Hill," gives the following :—"Harmer Devereux Spratt, of Pencil Hill, Co. Cork, J.P., b. 24 Oct., 1815, author of *Juverna,* &c., m. June, 1848, Elizabeth Louisa, only dau. of Edward Townsend Warren, of Belleville, Co. Cork, and Penelope, his wife, dau. of Rev. Edward Mitchel Carleton, of Woodside, Co. Cork. She d. 3 April, 1892. He d.s.p. 1901."

[4] The following humorous anecdote is related about Mr. Greene:—Whilst he was P.P. of Conna a marriage of a young couple was arranged between their parents, and when all the preceding intricate negotiations had been concluded the young man, or as he is usually called (irrespective of age), "the boy," was introduced to his fiancee. He observed after a while that she was rather halt in her movements, and when he returned to his home he thought over the situation and resolved to place his affections elsewhere. The hour appointed for the marriage was, as usually happens, not far off. The young girl, owing to the boy's silence and absence, was growing anxious about the marriage, and could no longer stand the doubts and fears with which she was assailed. In the midst of her troubles she betook herself to the priest, and complained to him of the "boy's" backwardness in coming forward. The cleric's marriage fees, generally reckoned at 5 per cent. on the dowry, also stood in danger, so there existed a mutual interest between them that the marriage should proceed. Greene forthwith issued a summons to the "boy," who attended without delay. After being soundly rated for his conduct, the boy came to facts at once and bluntly replied that "The girl is lame," at which his reverence expostulated, "My God! Is it for steeplechasing you want her!"

[5] Ahern rebuilt the parochial residence, at the expense of the parishioners, mostly out of the stones of the Protestant church of Monanimy. The old residence was a low thatched cottage. Upon his death his relatives contested the title to the house, and their claim was satisfied by the payment to them of a substantial amount.

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Ballygriggan.

Sheet 26, six-inch Ordnance Survey; and Sheet 176, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Wallstown.

It lies about a mile south of Shanballymore village.

Ballygriggan occupies 155a. 1r. 7p.; Doonawanly, 235a. 2r. 39p.; Knockacappul, 183a. 3r. 25p., statute.

Ballygriggan means "the town of Gregan," the latter being a surname. The present chief organiser of Agricultural Banks in Ireland is Mr. Paul Gregan (Mr. James Byrne, J.P.)

O'Donovan gives it as "O'Griggan's town."

In Moran's Archdall, Ballygriggan is written "Baile Hi Grigin," or "place of O'Grigin."

Ballygreegan (Templeroan parish) belonged to William Wall, and consisted of 127a. 1r. 20p. He forfeited on rebellion, and it was granted to Sir St. John Broderick. It appears to have passed subsequently to Richard Nagle, and then to Allen Broderick (*Book of Dist. and Sur.*, circa 1647. P.R.O. Irld.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes: "The parish of Wallstown was anciently called Ballygregan. This was probably before the place became the property of the Wall family.

"Ballygregan, Doonavaley (Doonawanly), and Knockacappul, adjoining townlands, became the property of the Newmans of Newberry Manor, near Mallow. The property has lately (1905) been sold to the tenants under the Wyndham Act of 1903; Mr. Charles Bolster becoming purchaser of Ballygregan and Knockacappul.

"For about 30 years, farmers named Finn occupied Ballygregan, but were evicted in the year 1847. Before the Finns, a family named Sullivan lived here; they were remarkable for their beauty. The three Misses O'Sullivan were the belles of the district, and succeeded in captivating wealthy if rather ancient husbands. The only son, Andrew, was hanged on account of the burning of a little mill which belonged to a man named Nicholas Hennessy, in the townland of Ballygriggan. Poor Sullivan was innocent (see *Journal*, p. 90, vol. viii., 2nd series, 1902), from which following is taken: 'In 1825 when Whiteboyism was at its height, Wallstown took a leading part in that movement. Some families were being evicted, and suspicion alighted on a petty miller named Hennessy, who lived close by at Ballygriggan, that he meant to be a supplanter. At a council it was decreed that his place should be burned down on a certain night, and two gangs came from different quarters to effect it. One party was for burning the entire premises, and the other the mill only, which was a small thatched concern. The latter view prevailed.

"The soldiers on patrol having seen the flames, hurried to the place, and having spoken to Hennessy, suspicion alighted on the tenant on the eve of eviction. Informers were not wanting, as three men were hanged, Patrick Linehan and his son, and Andrew Sullivan.

"As the men were known to be innocent, the grief of all who knew them was loud and deep. O'Sullivan was remarkably handsome, and all his family were noted for pulchritude. He was uncle to the late court interpreter, Birmingham, of Fermoy. Hennessy, however, never enjoyed

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the coveted acres, as the late General Annesley included them in his demesne."

After the Newmans purchased this property, one of them resided on it.

There is an old tradition that a large quantity of gold is hidden in a sandy knoll in this townland.

The Field Book of 1840, gives: "Ballygriggan. The townland is the property of Adam Newman, Esq., held by deed for ever. The land is flat and dry, of good quality. Houses and roads in good repair. County Cess, £52 12s. 7d., Doonawanly included" (Ord. Sur. Off. Dublin).

(M.D. 1867, p. 275). Francis Bolster lived at Ballygriggin, Castletownroche.

Ballygriggan is now in the occupation of Mr. Charles Bolster, who succeeded his brother, Frank Bolster, who inherited it from his uncle, the late Mr. Frank Bolster, who had taken it over from his father, Mr. Thomas Bolster of Dromineen, who held it from the Newmans of Dromore, near Mallow.

Ballygriggan House was enlarged by Mr. Frank Bolster (the uncle), who died about 1890. He added on to the old farm house.

Mr. Charles Bolster informs me he has bought these farms under the Land Purchase Act of 1903. Old Rent, £221 7s. 6d.; New Rent, £159 0s. 10d.

Ballyhay Parish.

Sheet 8, six-inch O.S., and Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

It lies about two miles south of Charleville.

Ballyhay means "O'Hea's town" (Cole).

In the Rebellion in 1641 James Baldwin, of Ballyhay, in the barony of Fermoy, who makes his mark "I.B.," lost to the value of £58 8s. (Gibson, Vol. II., p. 58).

In a letter dated 21st September, 1642, Cork, from William Damper to Sir Philip Percivall, he describes his losses and the disturbed state of Ireland. He mentions that he has not saved a sheaf of all his corn at Balliaddam and Ballihay. (Egmont MS., vol. i., p. 181).

Before the Rebellion the owners of Ballyhay Parish were Richard Gibbon, Papist; Lord Roch, Ir. Pap.; Garret Supple, Pap.; David Power, Eng. Pap.

The grantees were Earl of Orrery, Henry Tint, Protestant; Lord Kingston, ffrances Ingram and her son, Henry Cyril, Dame Mabel Tint. (Dist. and Survey Book, circa 1657, P.R.O. Irld.)

(Lewis, 1837, Ballyhea). A parish, partly in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, but chiefly in that of Fermoy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, two miles S.S.E. from Charleville, containing 1,591 inhabitants. At this place was an ancient castle belonging to the Fitzgerald family, called Castle Dod, which was taken in 1642 by Lord Inchiquin, on which occasion 200 of the Irish were slain. The parish is situated on the river Awbeg, and is intersected by the mail coach road from Cork to Limerick. It comprises 5,235 statute acres, as applotted under the Tithe Act, and valued at £5,151 per annum, the greater portion is under tillage, held in large farms; the land is generally good, and there is some good grazing land, on which store cattle are fattened for the Cork market.

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Limestone gravel is found in abundance and burnt for manure. The only seat is Castle Harrison, the residence of Standish Harrison, Esq., erected on the site of Castle Dod.

The Field Book of 1840 gives :—Ballyhay Parish—"The smaller portion lies in the barony of Fermoy, and contains six Danish forts. The larger portion is in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, and contains seventeen Danish forts, one mill, about seven pools, one old church, two seats, and one river. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Ballyhay Parish (R.C.)

(Brady, Vol. II., p. 35.) 1224. Florence, Archidiaconus Belaghatensis, was made Bishop of Cloyne on 25th August, 1224. (Pyrnne's Records.)

1250 to 1320. Between these years five Incumbents held the Church of Ballyhay, as may be seen by the extract which follows from the Pipe Roll of Cloyne. They were Master Henry (son of John Cogan), who died, and was succeeded by John (son of John Cogan). He resigned in favour of Philip Sarsfield, who died soon afterwards. Then Walter Cogan held it until Magister William Cogan came from "the schools" from England, and was inducted by the Bishop. At this time the church was made prebendal, the vicarage with XL. shillings being restored "ad Clone."

"Dominus Johannes Cogan dedit Ecclesiam de Ballaghath magistro Henrico filio suo. Et postea predictus Johannes dedit predicto Henrico certas terras in Conac, et tunc decessit predictus Johannes, et postea Johannes Cogan filius et heres predicti domini Johannis Cogan fecit unum excambium cum predicto Henrico, pro illis terris in Conac pro Rath-cogan et Ballaghath cum pertinentiis, ad terminum vitae suae: et tunc predictus magister resignavit ecclesiam de Ballaghath in manibus fratris Nicholai Episcopi Clone, et postea dedit illam ecclesiam Phillippo Sarsfield, et inductus fuit per predictum Episcopum Nicolaum, et cito post predictus Philippus mortuus fuit, et tunc predictus Dominus Henricus dedit illam ecclesiam Waltero Cogan, et cito post Magister Willielmus Cogan venit de Anglia de scolis, et predictus Walterus resignavit illam Ecclesiam predicto Willielmo Cogan, et inductus fuit per Episcopum Clone, eo quod fuit sub custodia dicti Henrici, quiquidem Episcopus prebendavit illam ecclesiam reddendo XLs. ad Clone cum vicaria." (Caulfield's Pipe Roll, page 25.)

Bishop Nicholas de Effingham died in 1320. William Cogan, Clk., in 1366 held the Manor of Ballaghath. (Pipe Roll, p. 24.)

1291. "Ecca de Baletach XVmr. unde decia XXs." (Tax. P. Nic.)

In the Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1302 Ballyhay is written Baletach, and the Church is valued at 15 marks, which shows how important it was for the Church of Buttevant has the same valuation, which is the highest in the Deanery of Muxydonnegan.

(*Journal,* p. 51, 1893). In the Parish of Ballyhay in 1731 there was one Mass house, one Popish priest, no convent of Fryars or Nuns, no Popish school.

The ancient name of Ballyhay was "Ballyhaura." Dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. (Rt. Rev. M. McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, 1785. Brady, vol. i., lxvii.)

(Lewis, 1837, under Ballyhea):—In the R.C. divisions the greater portion of the parish is united with the parishes of Ardskeagh, Cooline,

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RUINS OF BALLYHAY CHURCH—S.W. END.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, August, 1905.)

HOLY WELL IN CASTLE-HARRISON DEMESNE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, August, 1905.)

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Emerick or Imphrick, Aglishdrinagh, and part of the parish of Shandrum: the chapel, a spacious building on the border of Aglishdrinagh, was erected in 1831, on a site given by Mr. Harrison. There are two day schools, in which are about 50 children.

Holy Well.

In Castle Harrison demesne, in front of the house near the road, is an interesting Holy Well. It is kept in good order, and is one of the most picturesque Holy Wells I have seen. It is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Many persons come to this well to pay their devotions on the different festivals of the Blessed Virgin, but particularly on August 15th, the Feast of the Assumption.

I was also informed that people come here for the cure of all diseases, particularly of sore eyes.

A large whitethorn bush overhung the well. It was covered with ivy. It was blown down in the severe hurricane that occurred about 1903.

It is a credit to the parish of Ballyhay, for it is one of the best-kept Blessed Wells in the South of Ireland.

A gentleman has kindly contributed the following:—

Ballyhay, proper, being the *Ecclesia principalis* of a parish that included five or six lesser districts, the church, as might be expected, was much more pretentious, both in size and architectural beauty, than any of the chapels in its sub-divisions. That at Cooline would seem to come next in size: Ardskeagh in style and ornamentation. The ancient church of Ballyhay, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, stands in the centre of the present graveyard of that name, adjoining the Castleharrison demesne. With the exception of the western gable, which is a good deal shattered, it shows a wonderful state of preservation. The handsome and well-proportioned doorway is there, almost intact; many of the windows are still nearly perfect in every detail; while the recesses so commonly found in the ancient Catholic Churches, as well as the low, pointed doorway that led to the Sacristy are perfectly visible and almost uninjured. The whole place, both within and around the building, has long become the home of the dead, and many of the monuments and tombstones bear very ancient dates. It must have been a favourite burial ground, so much so that in recent years an addition was made to the graveyard, all being very neatly kept.

Among the monuments within the building, close to where the High Altar stood, is one to a former Parish Priest, which bears the following inscription:—

"I H. S.
Hic Jacet Revdus. Thadd. O'Donoghue,
hujus Parochiæ Pastor,
qui in diebus suis placuit Deo.
Obiit 25a *Julii,* A.D. 1761,
Aetatis suae 75.
Requiescat in Pace. Amen."

So far as can be ascertained Father O'Donoghue's two immediate successors, in order, were Father William Joyce, who is said to be interred at Ballyhay, though no trace of his grave can be discovered, and Father

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William Norris, who is said to have been promoted here from the Curacy of Buttevant. The respective terms of their pastorate of Ballyhay is uncertain.

In 1798 Father Michael Dee was appointed P.P., in succession to Father Norris. On a massive headstone, almost at the foot of Father O'Donoghue's grave, this epitaph is inscribed:—

"I. H. S.
Here lieth the body of the
Rev. Michael Dee,
The worthy Pastor of this Parish for 13 years,
Who departed life 10th May, 1811.
Aged 56 years.
The Lord have mercy on his soul. Amen."

Father Dee was succeeded in June, 1811, by the Rev. John Power, who was P.P. of Ballyhay for 37 years. He built the present chapel of Ballyhay in 1831, and is buried within its walls. A handsome mural tablet, erected to his memory on the Epistle or southern side of the chapel, records that he was "the Founder of this Church," &c. He died June 17th, 1849.

Besides the old chapel at Newtown, which ceased to be used for religious purposes in 1831, local tradition points to two other sites in the parish—one at Glenmore, the other at Castlewrixon—where chapels are said to have stood. The chapel at Newtown, referred to by Lewis in 1837 as a school chapel, continued to be used as a school for several years, till, in 1854, the present schools were erected by Father John Kepple, who succeeded Father Power as P.P. of Ballyhay in the autumn of 1849.

Father Kepple was pastor for 22 years, and died in 1871. Like his predecessor, he is interred within the present chapel at Ballyhay. Father Kepple's immediate succesor was the Rev. Maurice Moriarty, much better known as "The Abbé Moriarty," from the length of time he served on the Mission in France. He survived his appointment to Ballyhay only for a few weeks, and is buried in Mallow, whence he had come to Ballyhay, and to whose people he was deeply attached. A handsome monument is erected over his remains in St. Mary's Church, Mallow.

A new P.P. for Ballyhay was found in the Rev. John Ryan, a Curate in Doneraile. He came to Ballyhay in November, 1871, and continued as Parish Priest till June, 1878, when he was translated to Aghada as Very Rev. Canon Ryan, P.P., where he died about two years ago. Canon Ryan's name is associated with many useful works in Ballyhay in the cause of religion and education. The chapel was greatly improved, the schools were considerably enlarged, the addition to the cemetery at Ballyhay was made during his pastorate and principally by his exertions.

His successor was the Rev. Thomas Rice, who came to Ballyhay July 20th, 1878. Father Rice acquired a compact plot of ground adjoining the chapel, and at his death bequeathed it in trust to the parish of Ballyhay, for the use of the parish priest. He died in May, 1889. The High Altar in the chapel was erected to his memory by the parishioners. One of the side Altars—a model of taste and neatness—was presented by Mr. Russell, of Glenmore, as a memorial to a deceased member of his family.

The Rev. Laurence Walsh was appointed P.P. of Ballyhay in September, 1889, and lived there for about 12 years. He died in December, 1901, and

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is buried in the chapel grounds. A handsome and massive Celtic Cross, erected by the parishioners, marks the place where he rests.

The Rev. Edmund Morton was appointed P.P. of Ballyhay in February, 1902, having previously been Curate in Mallow.

BALLYHAY PARISH (C. OF I.).

(Brady with additions.) 1579. circa. The Bishop of Cloyne has two Archdeacons, viz., of Cloyne and Telalakath. (Cooper's MS. additions to Ware.)

1591. William Carney, a layman, is V. Ballyhay, the Prebend being usurped. "R. de Bealaghathy usurptur per Priorem Pontis. Vicarius William Carney, laicus, qui propter defectum sacrorum ordinum et manifestam contumaciam est deprivatus." (MS. T.C.D. E.3.14.)

1601. Sept. 15. Thomas Holmes, admissus fuit ad V. de Ballahah, Cloine. (R.V. 1634.)

1615. "Ballyhalie Prebenda. Dnus Roch usurpat eandem. Vicarius Thomas Holmes minister legens et inserviens curae. Val. 5 li. per an. Ecclesia ruiniata, cancella ex parte vicarii reparta." (R.V. R.I.A.)

T. Holmes was ordained Deacon on 28th October, 1576, and Priest on 21st September, 1577, both by "Thomam Coven, et Lich."

He appears from 1615 to 1630 as P. Cooline and V. Shandrum; and from 1601 to 1634, and later, was V. Ballyhay.

1619. March 7. John Binns, or Bynns, is presented by letters patent to the Preb. Ballyhay, als. Ballyhaly, with V. Castletown, Bridgetown and Buttevant, with clause of union, pro hac vice, etc., etc. (Lib. Mun.)

Bynns was afterwards Treasurer of Cloyne.

1634. "P. de Ballyhey. Val. 30 li. per an. Dnus Roch recepit fructus et vacat per resignacoem Johis Bynus, clerici, ult. incumbentis, per lapsum Dno nro Regi devoluta. Vicarius Thomas Holmes. Valet 12, li. per annum." (R.V. 1634.)

1634. May 28. Edwarde Woode is presented on letters patent to Preb. Ballyhay. (Lib. Mun.) He does not appear elsewhere.

1635. June 14. Francis Thursbie, Preb. de Ballyhalie. (F.F.) He does not appear elsewhere.

1661. "Mr. Richard Clerke, P. and V. Ballyhaly, non comparuit." (V.D. D.R.)

1663. Mr. Clerke, Preb. The vicarage vacant. (V.B.)

On 14th July, 1663, the Preb. is vacant. (C.B.) In 1664, Clerk was collated to the Precentorship of Cork.

1663. Sept. 24 John Vesey is admitted to R.V. Shandum, R. Ballinowran and B. Bruhenny, and V. Rathgogan. (F.F.) And probably at same time received this Prebend. He appears in V.B. of 1665 as P. Ballyhay. In 1667 Vesey became Dean of Cork.

1668. Oct. 19. Christopher Vowell (vice Vesey, resigned) P. Ballyhay, V. Shandrum and Rathgogan, R. Aglishdrinagh and Bruhenny. (V.B. 1669.)

1664. V. Rathgogan: val. £2 10s. Epus patronus. Eccliae bene reparata. Improprietor, Earl of Orrery. V. Shandrum: val. £15. Epus patronus. Nulla ecclia. P. Ballyhay: val. £30. Epus patronus. Nulla ecclia. V. Clancore: val. £2. Epus patronus. Nulla ecclia. V. Ballydroeden (Aglishdrinagh, als. Ballynoran?): val. £10. Epus patronus. Nulla ecclia. Mr. Vowell's livings are contiguous, but not perpetually united. Rect' impr de Rathgogan: val. £5. Comes Orrery, Impropriator. (Palliser.)

On the margin of the font, now in Charleville Church is the following inscription:— "Immortali Deo se et hoc didicat XPRS Vowell, Hvis ECCL. Vic." The pillar on which this font stands is very ancient. On a flag which was transferred from the old church, and now lies close to this font, is inscribed: "The virtuous Mary Vowell, wife to the Rev. Christopher Vowell, and daughter to Thomas Moore, of Ahern, Esq., dyed the 5th of April, 1683, anno aetats suae 46."

Christopher Vowell, second son of Richard Vowell, and grandson of David Vowell, of Rathcoran (vide Rev. William Vowell V. Aghern), was born at Castlelyons, county Cork, in 1640, and was educated in Cork by Mr. Verling. He entered T.C.D. on 3rd October, 1658, and was a Scholar and A.B. in 1660.

From 1662 to 1663 he was R. Garryvoe, Cloyne; from 1663 to 1668, Vic. Chor. Cloyne; from 1664 to 1668, R. Bohillane and Kilmahon; and from 1667 to 1669, R. Ightermurragh. From 1668 to his death in 1709 he held Ballyhay, Shandrum, Rathgogan and Aglishdrinagh. He held Bruhenny from 1668 to 1700. He claimed the impropriate tithes of Kilmaghan and Garryvoe. (Vide List of Claims, Chichester House, No. 108.)

He married Mary, dau. of Thomas Moore, esq., of Ahern, co. Cork: and by her

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who died in 1683, had issue two sons, John (married Catherine, dau. of Rev. Chidley Coote) and Christopher.

1799. Nov. 24. Richard Davies (vice Vowell, deceased), P. Ballyhay. (D.R.) He, took the chapter oath of secrecy on 16th Nov., 1710. (C.B.) From 1715 he was also V. Durrus, Cork.

1719. August 30. Jonathan Bruce (vice Davies, resigned), P. Ballyhay, and on 24th of November following, R.V. Ardskeagh (vice Hadlock, deceased). Bruce was, in 1709, V. Rathgogan, or Charleville, V. Shandrum, and R. Aglishdrinagh. (D.R.) He appears also in 1711 as V. Clancore. (V.B.)

1720. January 31. The R. and V. Ballyhay was consolidated.

1728.—The parish registry of Charleville begins.

1730. On a timber tablet in Charleville Church is this inscription, in gilt letters :—"FUIMUS—M—S—Mariæ Revi. Ludi, Aprodorici, D.B. and B., Filiae Uxs. Carissimæ Matrs. Amantissimæ Omnibs. cum Corporis Tum Animi Dotibus Ornatæ Posuit Mæstus Conjx. Revs. Jonats. Bruce, A.M., Fœnabs Decanus Hujusque Unions. Rector. obt. MDCCXXX. Aets. XXXX."

1746. Mr. Jonathan Bruce, P. Ballyhay, is fined 20s. for being absent from a chapter meeting, held on 16th October, 1746. (C.B.)

"In this town, the first Earl of Orrery endowed a celebrated free school, who, although he had great offices and a plentiful estate, yet his soul seemed much larger than his fortune. The master has a house and £40 per an. salary.

"The late Earl of Orrery gave 15 acres of land, worth £11 per an., for the encouragement of a charter working school, near this town, erected for the reception of 40 children. The building cost £350; it was opened on the 18th April, 1748, and 20 children, 10 of each sex, admitted, being completely clothed. On the following Sunday a sermon was preached on the occasion, by the Rev. Dean Bruce, who gave the children bibles and other useful books, and a subscription to the school. The house properly supplied with necessaries : the kitchen and potato gardens are well planted : the land enclosed with quickest hedges, and ornamented with trees.

"In this town is a decent parish church, erected by the first Lord Orrery." (Smith's "Cork," vol. 1, p. 304.)

Jonathan Bruce was descended from Sir Andrew Bruce, of Earlshall, in Scotland (vide Robertson's Baronage of Scotland), who, by his wife Helen, dau. of Patrick, 7th Lord Gray, had issue *inter alios* a second son, Alexander Bruce. This Alexander was a steady loyalist, and was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians at the battle of Worcester, in 1651. He came to Ireland and settled in Bandon, county Cork, in 1654. He married Mary,[1] dau. of Captain Brookes, of the "Swallow" sloop-of-war, and niece of Jonathan Saul, esq. By her he had issue a son, Saul Bruce, esq., who was twice Provost of Bandon. Saul married Mary, dau. of George Crofts, esq., of Churchtown, county Cork, and by her had five sons and two daughters, all of whom died without issue, except the second son, Jonathan, who was P. Ballyhay.

Jonathan (the last-named) as born in county Cork, in 1681, and when seventeen years old was entered a Pensioner of T.C.D. on 19th January, 1698, and became a Scholar in 1702, and graduated subsequently A.M. and D.D.

He was ordained Deacon on 23rd Sept., 1705, and Priest on 29th Oct., 1710, both at Cloyne. From 1708 to 1729 he was curate of Kilbolane. From 1709 to 1758 he was R. Aglishdrinagh, and V. Shandrum and Rathgogan. From 1710 to 1736, P. Cooline. On 11th Sept., 1714, he was licensed to the curacy of Ballyhay and Imphric. From 1719 to 1758 he was P. Ballyhay and R. V. Ardskeagh. From 1721 to 1758 he was R. Shandrum, and from 1724 to his death at Charleville on 27th August, 1758, was Dean of Kilfenora. He married in 1709 (M.L. Cloyne, 20th April), Mary, dau. of Rev. Lewis Prythergh, P. Effin, Limerick, and by her had issue eight sons and three daughters—Mary, wife of Samuel Hobson, esq., of Youghal; Sarah, wife of Reuben Roberts, esq., of Charleville; and Catherine, Mrs. Harmer de la Hoyde. (m. 1742, Cloyne. M.L.B.)

The Dean's eldest son, Lewis, was born at Charleville in 1710, and in 1725, when sixteen years old, entered T.C.D. He was afterwards D.D. He was ordained Priest on 23rd Sept., 1734, at Cloyne, for the curacy of Rathgogan : was Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty for Somerset House, and was V. Rainham, county Essex, from 1759 to 1779. He married, in 1738, Elizabeth Roberts, of Charleville (Cloyne M.B.), by whom he had issue a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who was privately baptised in 1739 (Charleville parish register). He appears to have had no other issue, and his daughter probably died an infant. In his will (dated 22nd Oct., 1778, with a codicil of 18th Feb., 1779), Dr. Lewis Bruce bequeathes £50 to the poor of Charleville parish, the interest thereof to be laid out in the like manner as the interest of the £50 bequeathed

[1] According to B.L.G., 1904, Saul Bruce m. Mary, dau. of Mr. Ryce, Burgess of Bandon, and had issue. Also see "Journal," p. 30, 1893.

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by his father's will, "in purchasing of bread for the poor, to be distributed on the 3rd Sunday in every month, by the Minister and churchwardens for the time being, in the open church, next after divine service, the persons so to be relieved to be nominated by my heirs, and for want of such nomination, by the said Minister and churchwardens." He also bequeathed "to the Vicar, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Raynham, county Essex, £50, the interest to be towards the support and maintenance of a reading master to teach the poor children of said parish to read, and to instruct them in their catechism." He also bequeathed to twenty of the oldest and poorest inhabitants of Raynham 10s. 6d. apiece.

He left to Wills, Earl of Hillsborough, "a picture, by Casteels, of tame fowl, and two pictures by Teniers," and to Viscount Fairford, son of the Earl of Hillsborough, "two small fruit pieces." He left also to Francis Bernard, of Basinborough Hall, his "onyx ring of Ganymede and the eagle, brought by the late Lord Holland from Herculaneum." And to the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice he left his "silk partridge net."

Dr. Bruce mentions in his will several relations, among others, "Miss Elizabeth Catherine Bruce, sister to Robert George Bruce, chief engineer at the Island of St. Dominique," and Ismena and Arabella, daughters of the late Mr. David Bruce, of the Corn Market, Dublin. Dr. Lewis Bruce was buried in Charleville on 20th October, 1779, and on 28th May, 1780, his will was proved, and administration was granted to his nephew and heir, Rev. Jonathan Bruce.

The Dean's second son was Saul, who was ordained Deacon on 5th January, 1737, and Priest on 21st December, 1740, both at Cloyne. He was licensed to the curacy of Rathgogan on 22nd December, 1740, and was curate in 1742. Jonathan, son of Rev. Saul Bruce, was baptised in Charleville on 10th January, 1742. (Par. Reg.)

The Dean's third son, Charles, died unm. His fourth son, David, was probably the same person mentioned in Dr. Lewis Bruce's will as of the Corn Market, Dublin.

George, the fifth son of the Dean, was a counsillor-at-law, and resided at Cork. He married (1753) Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Evans, esq., of Miltown Castle, M.P. (vide Burke's L. G. Evans, of Ashhill Towers). He died in 1788, leaving numerous issue. His widow died Feb., 1799. His eldest son, Rev. Jonathan Bruce, was ordained Deacon, on 11th May, 1777, and Priest on 20th December, 1778, both at Cork. From 1785 to 1788 he was curate of Marmullane, Cork, and in 1790 was curate of Kilbolane. He (Rev. Jonathan) inherited from his uncle, Dr. Lewis Bruce, the impropriate tithes of Kilbolane, "182 volumes of classics, bound in Turkey," and other property. He married, first, 1778 (Dublin Grant Books), Miss Augusta Archdall, of county Fermanagh, who died s.p. He married secondly (17 April, 1781) his cousin Mary, daughter of Eyre Evans, esq., and by her, who died 9th Feb., 1837, had issue—1. George (representative of this branch of the Bruce family), born 1782, married (1818) Frances, second dau. of Major Greene, of Lota, and has issue. 2. Eyre Evans, Major-General, H.E.I.C., married Miss McAuley, and had issue. 3. Jonathan, married Ann, dau of Robert Maxwell, esq., and had issue. 4. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Conyers, esq., of Castletown Conyers. 5. Mary, wife of Eyre Massey, esq., of Glenville.

The second son of George, the Dean's fifth son, was George Evans Bruce, High Sheriff of county Limerick. He inherited the estates which his uncle, Dr. Lewis Bruce, acquired by marriage, in Hertfordshire, Finchley, and Middlesex, and he sold them, having first levied fines, and suffered recovery, etc., to enable him to do so. He married Miss Bayley, niece of Lord Sandwich, and left no issue. The other sons of Dean Bruce were Walter, John and James, who all died s.p.

1758. Sept. 20. Joseph Stopford, A.M., P. Ballyhay, and on 26th August, R. V. Shandrum and Ardskeagh, R. Ballynoran, V. Rathgogane and Clanicore. (F.F.) He took the chapter oath on 3rd July, 1760. (C.B.)

1762. Joseph Stopford, resident; yearly income, £700, out of which he pays a curate £40. (Hayman MSS.)

1774. Ballyhay, consolidated with vic. of same. It lies part in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, and part in that of Fermoy; value, £100 per an. Church in ruins. Patron, the Bishop. Glebe, 1a. 2r. 8p. plant. Proxy, 9s. Taxed in the King's books by the name of Ballaghathye, 13s. 4d. ster. Incumb., Joseph Stopford, A.M. Curate, George Monroe, A.M. (Hingston.)

1774. Shandrum, als. Shandrome, vic., in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, consolidated with the rectory, value £200 per ann. Church in ruins. Pat., the Bp. Glebe, 3a. 1r. plant. Proxy, 16s. 8d. The rect. is taxed in the King's Books, £7 6s. 8d. ster., and the vic. £3 13s. 4d. ster. Incumb., Joseph Stopford. (Hingston).

1774. Ballynorane, otherwise Aglishdradynagh, rect., in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore; value, £80 per an. Church in ruins. Pat., the Bp. Poxy, 3s. Taxed in the King's Books by the name of Ballyvorane, the rect., £1 ster., the vic. 10s. ster. Incumb., Joseph Stopford, A.M. (Hingston).

1774. Rathgogan, vic. in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore; value £60. Church in ruins. Pat., the Bp. Proxy, 4s. Taxed in the King's Books, £3 ster. Incumb,

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Joseph Stopford, A.M. The rect. is imp. The Earl of Cork, Imp. Proxy, 6s. (Hingston).

1774. Clancore, vic. in the Barrony of Orrery and Kilmore; value £60. Church in ruins. Pat., the Bishop. Proxy, 6s. Incumb., Joseph Stopford, A.M. The rect. is improp., and the Bishop of Limerick impropriator. Proxy, 12s. It is taxed in the King's Books by the name of the church of Clancore, £5 5s. ster. (Hingston).

1785. Protestant population of the union, 125. (Stopford).

1793. Oct. 21. John Anster, the poet, was born at Charleville. He was the only son of John Anster, esq., of Charleville, by Mary, eldest dau. of Terence McMahon Hiffernan, esq., of Leskennett, county Limerick.

Joseph Stopford (son of James, Bishop of Cloyne) was born in Dublin in 1732, and when fifteen years old entered T.C.D. as Pensioner on 5th January, 1746-7, and graduated A.B. in 1750.

He was ordained Deacon on 28th Sept., 1755, and Priest on 5th December, 1756, both at Cloyne.

He was licensed on 10th July, 1758, to the curacy of Inniscarra. From 1758 to his death, on 24th May, 1801, he was P. Ballyhay, etc. He held also from 1759 to 1780 the R. V. Clondrohid, and from 1780 to 1795 the V. Garrycloyne.

He married in 1765 (Cloyne M.L.B.) Miss Angel Wray, of the family of Wray of Ards, county Donegal, and he left issue at his death, three sons: James, William, V. Garrycloyne, q.v., and Joseph, besides a daughter, Anne, wife of John Ker, esq. (1784. Cloyne M.L.B.)

Rev. Joseph left £50 to the poor of Rathgogan Parish, and his remains were interred in Charleville churchyard, with this inscription on the tombstone: "Hic jacet Reverendus Josephus Stopford, per annos XLIII., hujus Parochiæ Rector, Qui obiit die XXIV. Mai MDCCCI. anno aetatis suae LXIX. Filii in memoriam optimi Patris hoc monumentum posuerunt."

1801. July 27. Henry Sandiford, A.M. per mortem Stopford, P.V. Ballyhay, R.V. Shandrum [1] and Ardskeigh, R. Ballinoran, V. Rathgogan and Clanicore. (D.R.) In 1790 he became also Precentor of Cork, q.v.

1805. The union contains 32 Protestant families. (Abp. B.)

1807. Sandiford is Precentor of Cork, and lives half the year in each of his parishes. (Rep.)

1815. April 9. "William, son of Boles Reeves, esq., was baptized." (Charleville Parish Register). This refers to Dr. Reeves, the antiquarian. He was born on 16th March in Rathgogan parish.

The ancestor of Lord Cork endowed a school at Charleville with £40 per an. There were ruins in 1788 of a large schoolhouse in Charleville, destroyed by fire." (Rep. of 1812.)

"The schoolhouse of Castleharrison, near Charleville (built by Henry Harrison, esq., and endowed with £20 per an., charged on an estate in Dublin), has been many years without a scholar. The schoolhouse was repaired, and some arrears recovered, on the interference, 28 years ago, of the Charitable Committee of the House of Lords, but of late nothing has been done." (Bennet, 1812.)

1826. June 27. William Dunn, P. V. Ballyhay, and V. Rathgogan, per mortem Sandiford. (D.R.)

1830. Protestant population of Ballyhay, 15; of Rathgogan, 325.

William Dunn, born 1757, was ordained Priest at Cloyne on 1st May, 1783, for the curacy of Ballyhay, in which parish he served as minister to his death. He held from 1810 to 1826 the R.V. Aglish, Ardfert and Aghadoe, and from 1812 to 1826 the R. V. Carrigdownane. From 1826 to his death, on 25th March, 1834 he was P. Ballyhay. He was buried in the churchyard of Charleville, where a stone, with an inscription, has been placed by his children over his remains. He left three daughters, Ann and Elizabeth and Mary (second dau.), wife of Rev. William Benn.

1834. May 17. Joseph Rogerson Cotter, P. V. Ballyhay and V. Rathgogan, Ballyhay Union: 6¼ miles long by 4 broad, with cure, consisting of—Ballyhea rectory, 4½ miles long by 3½ broad. 2. Charleville vicarage. The union contains 8,205a. 1d. 16p. Gross population, 7,400. One curate employed, at a stipend of £75 per ann. Tithe composition of Ballyhea parish, £400. 1a. 2r. 19½p. of glebe in said parish let for £3 3s. Composition for the vicarial tithes of Charleville parish, £224 4s. 11d. Rents of houses, £23; subject to visitation fees, 14s. 10d. Diocesan schoolmaster, 14s. No glebe house. Incumbent constantly resides within the benefice in the town of Charleville, and pays the sum of £50 per annum for house-rent. One church, situate in the parish and town of Charleville, capable of accommodating 400 persons, but when, or at what cost, built unascertainable. No charge on the parish in 1832 on account of this church.

[1] Shandrum, which means "old ridge," is written Saundrum in Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1302, and the church is valued at 10 marks.—(Rev. J. F. Lynch.)

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Divine service is celebrated twice on Sundays, and once on the festivals and on all Fridays. The sacrament is administered monthly, and on Christmas Day. The rectorial tithes of Charleville parish, compounded for £102 10s. 11d., are impropriate, and belong to the Earl of Cork and Orrery. (Parl. Rep.)

1841. Dec. 7. William Hall (vice Cotter, resigned) P. Ballyhay. (D.R.)

1846. Rathgogin Church was consecrated. (D.R.)

On 4th May, 1849, Hall became R.V. Kilshannig, q.v.

1849. June 14. Henry Evans Sadlier, A.M. (vice Hall, resigned), P. Ballyhay (D.R.)

1860. The church in good order. No glebe house. A glebe of one acre set. Divine service twice on all Sundays, and on usual holidays, etc. Sacrament monthly, and at festivals; average of communicants, 38. 16 children attend a school maintained by local aid. The Protestant population is 170. The rent charge of Ballyhay is £300; of Rathgogan or Charleville, £168 3s. 9d. The land and houses are worth £25. Total value of benefice, £493 3s. 9d., without residence.

H. E. Sadlier was ordained Deacon on 18th June, and Priest on 24th Dec., 1815, both at Cork, for the curacy of St. Nicholas.

From 1825 to 1840 he was V. Kilmocamoge, and from 1840 to 1849 R. V. Inchigeelah, Cork.

He married, on 6th August, 1818, Miss Frances Maguire, and had issue. (Vol. II., p. 35.)

Cole (1903) gives:—This is a union comprising the parishes of Ballyhea (Charleville), Rathgogan, Cooline, Shandrum, Kilbolane, Knocktemple, Tullilease, and Aglishdrinagh.

Charleville was formerly called Rathgogan,[1] that is, "Gogan's, or Goggin's Rath" (fort). It was changed by Lord Broghill, in 1662, in honour of Charles II. (Smith.)

After disestablishment the parish of Shandrum was divided between Ballyhea and Knocktemple, with Kilbolane, on the resignation of William Bunbury (or Bunbury Isaac). (Brady.)

This union of Knocktemple with Kilbolane and Ballyhea was completed in 1892.

Robert Bastable,[2] R. Knocktemple, and P. C. Kilbolane, resigned in 1880, and went to reside in Dublin with his son, Professor Bastable, who died on the 4th of August, 1889.

1849. June 14. Henry Evans Sadlier, A.M., P. Ballyhea. (Brady.)

H. E. Sadlier, son of James Sadlier, of Tipperary. Entered T.C.D. in 1807; grad. B.A. in 1812; M.A., 1840. Was ordained Deacon 18th June, 1815, and Priest 24th December, same year, both at Cork. He was curate of St. Nicholas, Cork; and from 1825 to 1840 he was V. of Kilmocamoge; and from 1840 to 1849 he was R. V. Inchigeelah.

He married, in 1818, Miss Frances Maguire, and had issue three sons, who all died young, and two daughters; one was wife of Rev. Alexander Behn Hallowell, Preb. of Island and V. Kilgarriffe, Ross; the other wife of — Wheeler, of Clonakilty. Rev. H. E. Sadlier died in 1866, aged 74 years.

1866. Charles Donovan (Brady II., 515), P. Ballyhea, per mortem Sadlier.

Donovan became R. Ballinadee, Cork, in 1875. On the resignation of Thomas Gloster, A.B., V. Tullilease, in 1871, that parish was joined to Ballyhea.

1875. John Jebb Sargint, A.M., R. Ballyhea, vice Donovan. The church population of the union is about 130. There are two churches, Charleville and Kilbolane. Many important improvements have of late been effected in the former. The chancel has been paved with encaustic tiling; brass rails have been placed; the church has been heated with hot water; a handsome (Caen) stone pulpit and reading desk erected, etc. Divine service is held in Charleville Church twice on Sundays, and once on chief festivals, and on week days in Advent and Lent. In Kilbolane Church once on Sundays.

The union is under diocesan scheme. There are a Rector and Curate. There is a capital sum of about £350, the interest of which is devoted to Ballyhea, and a sum of about £400, the interest of which is applied for Kilbolane. The assessment is £214, and stipend of Rector £250, that of the Curate being £120, for which the parish of Kilbolane is responsible.

The present incumbent holds a "good service" pension.

There is a parochial school (N.B.) in Charleville, under management of Rector.

[1] Rathgogan means fort of Cogan, not Irish Cagan, as stated in article on Aghacross. It is named Rath in Ecclesiastical Taxation, 1302, and is valued at 5 marks.—(Rev. J. F. Lynch.)

[2] It was at Curriglass House, Newtown, Charleville—where he then resided—that Mr. Bastable's only child was born. This was Chas. F. Bastable, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy, T.C.D.—(Mananaan Mac Lir.)

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Among the parochial organisations are :—Branch of C.M.S., S.P.G., etc., and Diocesan Institution supported in parish.

There is a Glebe House built in 1872, partly by loan from Board of Works, for which there is a charge of £20 per annum.

John Jebb Sargint, born at Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, in 1823, second son of Edward Sargint, of Clonmel, by his wife, a daughter of — Sadleir, of Tipperary. Educated at Clonmel Endowed School, he entered T.C.D. in 1837; B.A. 1844; Div. Test (2nd Class), July, 1848; M.A. 1875. Was ordained Deacon, December, 1848, and Priest, 1849, both at Waterford. He was Curate of Templemore, dio. Cashel, from December, 1848, to July, 1849; Curate of Ardmore, dio. of Lismore, 1849-57; Curate of Abbeystrewry, Ross, 1857-60; Curate of Monkstown, Cork, 1860-96; Preacher of Lismore Cathedral, 1869-73; Rector of Finglas, dio. Dublin, 1873-75.

Mr. Sargint married in 1853 Rebecca, dau. of Abram Grubb, of Merlin, Clonmel, and had issue three daughters—Susan Elizabeth, Alice, and Mary Emma, who died 5th October, 1902. He married secondly Mary Hewson.

Rev. J. J. Sargint died on 12th September, 1902, aged 79 years.

1902. October 8. Henry James Hillyard, who had been Curate of the parish from April, 1897, was appointed R. Ballyhea, per mortem Sargint.

Henry James Hillyard, born at Dublin, 17th January, 1870, son of Hugh Thompson Hillyard, and Marion, his wife, nee Alcock. He is a grand-nephew of the Rev. Benjamin Alcock, J.P., who was killed in the Irish Rebellion. T.C.D., B.A., LL.D., and Div. Test. He is a Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

He was ordained Deacon 31st May, 1896, and Priest 19th December, 1897. Was Curate of Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny, 1896-7; Curate of Ballyhea, Cloyne, April, 1897, and Rector of the same, October, 1902.

Mr. Hillyard married, in June 1893; Frederica Frances Alberta, dau. of the late Joseph Wakeham, of Spring Hill, Co. Cork, and by her, who died March, 1895, had issue Hugh Bertie Launcelot Alick, born March, 1895. He married secondly, January, 1899, Louie Charlotta Robinson Baker, and had issue Cyril Henry, born May, 1900; Eric D'Arcy, born December, 1902. (p. 156.)

In 1694 Præbenda de Ballyhay was in Union with—

Rectoria integra de Ballinourane, als. Agliss Dradrinagh.

Rectoria de Brewhenny, als. Ballintemple

Præbenda de Lackeen.

Particula de Carrigloher.

Vicaria de Ardskea.

Sitque ecclia apud Burton in p'ochia de Ballintemple huic unioni p'alis.

The above were in the Diocese of Cloyne. (Brady, vol. i. xxxvii.)

A new Brass Eagle Lectern was presented to Charleville Church in 1903 by the Sanders Family in memory of the late Thomas Sanders, Esq., J.P., LL.D., of Sanders Park (Charleville Park).

There is no Curate now (1908). The assessment of Union (Charleville or Ballyhea and Kilbolane) is £168. Stipend of Rector, £300.

There is no parochial School now.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives :—It is a vicarage in the diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the prebend of Ballyhea in the cathedral of Cloyne, and united also to the vicarage of Rathgoggan : the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ-church, Dublin : the tithes amount to £400. The church has been long in ruin, and, from its extent and its ornamental details, appears to have been a spacious and handsome edifice. The glebe comprises 2½ acres. (Under Ballyhea.)

The Church plate of Charleville Church consists of a silver flagon, on which is inscribed the words :—"The gift of the Rev. Joseph Stopford to the Church of Charleville."

Also, two silver chalices, on each of which is inscribed :—"Chalice and cover for the Parish Church of Charleville."

A brass chandelier hangs in the chancel of Charleville Church. It consists of two sets of branches, one above the other, six in each set. A large round ball at the base bears the inscription :—"The gift of Mr. Wm. Cormack, merchant of Cork, to this Parish Church of Charleville. Anno. 1788."

Ballyhay Castle.

Referring to the Rebellion of 1641-42, Rev. Urban Vigors writes :—"Two days after FitzHarris' setting at liberty the Lord Mungarrett and his great army, the like whereof was never seen in Munster, came unto us at Ballahoura, aforesaid, and in their march tooke the castles of Ballahey and Dod's Castle was yielded to them uppon quarter for which the Lord

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ROCKFIELD, OR BALLYHEEN HOUSE.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1905.*)

RUINED ARCHES IN YARD AT ROCKFIELD HOUSE.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1905.*)

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President was highly offended with the Counstable of the said castle, but his Lordship is mercifull to all Protestants, though he much hates a coward." (*Journal* for 1896, p. 293.)

On Captain Jephson's return to Mallow, after relieving Rathgogan (Charleville) Castle, he summoned the castle of Balliha (Ballyhay), belonging to Lord Roche. It had a garrison of five or six men and a small store of munition. They surrendered, at the first motion of quarter, to go thence with their lives. In the castle was found very great store of corn, which was brought afterwards to Downerayle and Moallowe, and a serjeant and ten men, with convenient munition, were put into it, who, by direction, burned it to the ground after all was taken out thence. (*Journal* for 1896, p. 74.)

This castle has disappeared.

Mr. James Buckley adds :—"The following reference to Ballyhay in the days of the Civil War of 1641 occurs in a Sloane MS. in the British Museum, entitled, 'Ralaon of the services of the Ld. Dungarvans troope since the beginning of the raysing of the same," &c.

"On the 7th [February, 164½] all the troops drew togethr at Ballihauragh and marched as farr as Ballyhay on purpose to meete with the enemy, and stayed there for the foe about 4 hours space : vpon that march Leiut. Carleton was sent before with the forlorne hope with some twenty horse, who vpon the way tooke a gentl. & his man coming fro Kilmallock fro the enemy being kin to Sr. Edw. ffz harris, who Lieut. Carleton would haue killd, but the gentl. proferr'd three score pieces to save his life, wch being accepted the gentl. sent his man to his Castle near Ballyhay for the money, wch was deliv'ed to the Lieut., vpon condicion withall yt the Lieut. should bring him to the President and the Earle of Barrimore, to whom he was knowne; who being brought to the aforesd was releasd and sent home agen with his man, and the Lieut. comaunded to deliu back to him his three-score peices : this day the enemy not aduancing, the Presidnt with his forces marcht back to their quarters agen'."

Ballyheen or Rockfield.

Sheet 23, 6-inch O.S.; and Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Ballyheen is the Irish for "a little road or pass," "Finstown" (O'Donovan).

Parish of Kilbrin. Barony of Duhallow.

Rockfield House is in townland of Ballyheen Middle. It lies 3 miles east of Kanturk, which is the post town.

Smith's *Cork* (pub. 1750) states :—"To the south of this (i.e., Assolas) is Ballyheen, alias Rockfield, a good improvement, belonging to Mrs. Thornhill. (Vol. i., p. 285.)

(*Journal*, p. 41, 1895). Mr. C. M. Tenison's article on Cork M.P.'s :—"Brettridge Badham, Esq., of Ballyheene, was M.P. for Charleville, 1713-14, Rathcormac 1743-44. He was the son of Alderman Thomas Badham, of Cork, who m. (1677) Jane, daughter of Roger Brettridge, of Castelcope. He married first, 1709, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Boyle, M.P., of Castlemartyr, but by her had no issue; secondly, 28th April, 1715, Hon. Sophia King, daughter of the third Lord Kingston,

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and had two sons (who both died young and unmarried), and one daughter, who married, first, R. Thornhill, and, secondly, Lord Desart. Mr. Badham presented the address of the 'Sovereign, Bailiff, Freemen,' &c., of Charleville to King George I. on his accession in 1714. He died July, 1744."

By an indenture dated 6 Oct., 1774, between Edward Badham Thornhill, of Castlekevin, Co. Cork, Esq. (landlord), and Henry Wrixon, of Ballygibbin, same County, Esq., and John Wrixon, of same, gentleman (tenants),

E. Badham Thornhill let to the aforesaid that part of the lands of Ballyheen, otherwise Rockfield, formerly held by Henry Wrixon, containing 87a. 17p., Irish plantation measure.

The tenure was for the lives of William Wrixon, only son of said Henry Wrixon, aged 18, Richard Harris, 4th son of Richard Harris, of Lisgriffin, aged 22, and said John Wrixon, aged 30, at a yearly rent of £60 19s. 6d.

This indenture appears to have been drafted by Daniel Bastable, of 4 Gloucester Street, Dublin.

Marriage licence bonds in Dublin Record Office. John Nash, of Rockfield, gent., and Thomas Nash, of Ballynar, in Co. Cork, gent., to Mary Egan, of Parish of Clonfert. Applied for on 2nd Sept., 1780.

A correspondent supplied me with the following:—Lease dated May 6th, 1788. John Nash, then of Rockfield, demised unto Michael Nash, therein described as of Rosacon, which were then in possession of John and Michael Nash . . . . lives of said John Nash, Marianna Nash, eldest daughter of said John Nash and of John Nash, son of Thomas Nash, of Clonribbon, in the Co. of Cork, gentleman.

Lease of Rockfield for three lives, rent £100. Edward Badham Thornhill, Esq., to John Nash, Esq.

Indenture made 23rd February, 1795, between Edward Badham Thornhill, Esq., City of Dublin, one part, and John Nash, Esq., of Ballymagooly, the County of Corke, of the second part, . . . the lands about 88 acres of Ballyheen, called Rockfield, now and for some time past in the possession of the said John Nash and his under-tenants, . . . during the natural life and lives of John Nash, Thomas Nash, and Patrick Nash, first and second and third sons of Thomas Nash, of Rockfield, aforesaid, gentleman. Witnessed by Henry Badham Thornhill, Cha. Croker, and Michael Nash.

It will be noted this has to do with extra lands, not house of Ballyheen, which was then and for some time past in possession of said John Nash.

The following is the inscription on the Nash vault, Kilbrin Graveyard:

"The burial place of Nashes, of Rockfield.
1801."

The burials in the Nash family vault in Kilbrin graveyard are given in the Kilbrin Parish Register at the Public Record Office, Dublin.

Indenture of fee farm grant, dated 13th October, 1859, and registered 1st November, 1859, made between Christopher Crofts Nash, then of Ballyheen, Co. Cork, Esq., 1st part, and Caroline Margaret Nash, of Bath, England . . . . quotes from a certain grant in perpetuity, dated 4 April, 1859, from Richard Aldworth to Christopher Crofts Nash.

Probate of the last will and testament of John Nash, late of Rockfield,

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in Co. Cork, gentleman, deceased. Will dated 10th May, 1832. Probate 15 Dec., 1832. "In the name of God. Amen. I, John Nash, of Rockfield, in the Co. of Cork, gentleman, being of sound mind . . ."

Lease of Rossacon by Peter Bunworth, of Newmarket, to John Nash, of Rockfield, dated 2nd July, 1772.

In Record Office, Dublin. 28 September, 1809. Settlement on the marriage of John Nash, Esq., and Miss Crofts.

Indenture made on 28 September, 1809, between Thomas Nash, of Rockfield, Esq., 1st part, ... Thomas Nash, junior, of Rockfield, Esq., 4th part, ... and it is further agreed . . by the said parties to those presents that in case Barbara Nash, now the wife of the said Thomas Nash, party hereto, should outlive the said Thomas Nash, that then and in such case she, the said Barbara, shall and will use, occupy, possess and enjoy the dwelling house and offices and kitchen garden on the demesne lands of Rockfield, aforesaid, so settled by the said Thomas Nash on the said John Nash, party hereto, together with the grass and hay for one horse and two cows, rent free, on said lands for and during the term of her natural life, and no longer. . . . .

By this document it will be seen that John Nash, on his marriage with Miss Crofts, was to get Rockfield and lands on the death of his father, Thomas Nash, subject to the provision made for his mother, Barbara Nash, wife of said Thomas Nash. In a codicil written on the cover of deed it states that in it is included also "that part of the lands of Ballyheen called the west garden, held by the said Thomas Nash under a certain article or agreement bearing date 27 April, 1800, to him executed by John Purcell, Esq., for lives renewable for ever . . . ."

In 1814, Thomas Nash, Esq., lived at Rockfield. The post town was Kanturk. (*Directory of Noted Places, Ireland,* 1814).

Thomas Nash, Esq., resided at Ballyheen in 1824. (Pigott.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—Ballyheene, the deserted mansion of the Thornhill family (under Kilbrin).

In 1893, Mr. Christopher Sherlock was living at Ballyheen House. He still resides there.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes:—"There is a magnificent pair of outer or sweep piers built here. The inner or gate piers were never erected, and it is a question if they were ever intended, because if they were to be in proportion to those built for the sweep, they would be fit for a Royal Palace."

Mananaan Mac Lir states:—"I was informed that the pillars at Ballyheen were the entrance piers to the old and celebrated Fair Green of Ballyheen. The fair, which was an annual one, was held in October—Lewis, *Top. Dict.*, says Oct. 2. In an old "Gazetteer of the World," now by me, I find:—'Ballyheen, a fair town in Co. Cork, Province of Munster. *Fair held from 2 to 9 of October.*' I saw an Irish MS. vol. of Ossianic poetry compiled by the eminent scribe, Willy Hayes, of Coolticormic old Barracks (Kilbolane parish), in 1826, and in a footnote at the end he says he finished it 'Lá Aonaċ Ballıċín,' i.e., 'the fair day of Ballyheen.'"

There is also a local tradition that these piers were built by the English to celebrate their victory at Knocknanus, which is close by.

There are some interesting old arches in the yard at Rockfield House.

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The occupier, Mr. C. C. Sherlock, wrote in 1906:—"All the old arches and large stones you saw here belonged to the old castle (Ballyheen Castle). The mound that it stood on is about 300 yards from this house to the west, and the field is now taken with Rathmaher House, where the Walpoles lived (Mr. Smith resides there now). The mound is still called the old castle, and daffodils grow there. An old "passage" leads from it.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—

"Ballyheen North—This is a small townland, all arable, contains a fair green, and is crossed by a stream.

"Ballyheen Middle Townland—All demesne, contains a gentleman's house, an old tannery in ruins, an orchard, and some ornamental fences, and nothing else remarkable.

"Ballyheen South—This is a small townland, all demesne. It contains the site of an old castle in a planting. Is considerably ornamented by clumps of trees and ornamental fences.

"Ballyheen North contains 142a. 1r. 28p.

"Ballyheen Middle contains 142a. 3r. 30p.

"Ballyheen South contains 154a. 2r. 1p.

"*Rockfield House.*—A good house, in a ruinous state in 1838, unoccupied apparently.

"*The Kyle,* 'The Church or Burial Place.'—An ancient graveyard not used now (1840), in townland of Ballyheen Middle.

"*Ballyheen White Piers.*—The name of two stone piers, about 20 feet high and four chains apart, intended as the outer piers of an entrance gate to Rockfield House, never finished.

"*Ballyheen Old Castle.*—The name of an old castle in ruins, only a part of the east wall standing, in townland of Ballyheen South.

"*Ballyheen Fair Field.*—In townland of Ballyheen North. The name of a field on north side of the road leading from Kanturk to Buttevant, for which there is a patent for holding fairs from 1st to 9th October, generally held on the 5th. The fair held here is often changed from field to field as the proprietor wishes." (Ord. Sur., Dub.)

B.L.G. of I., 1904 (with a few additions)

LINEAGE.—This family claims to be the senior branch of the ancient family of Nash, of Ballycullen, Co. Limerick, whose ancestor, William de Nash, received a grant of one burgage in Limerick, 2 King John (1210), with the castles of Kava Kettles, and his son received other extensive grants of land near Limerick, including Cullen (now Ballycullen). (See Lenihan's "History of Limerick.") Some of these lands are still in the possession of the family.

Patrick Nash (or Naish), of Kanturk, Co. Cork, m. about 1690, the daughter of Richard Purcell, of Cork. His son,

John Nash, of Rockfield (or Ballyheen), Co. Cork, m., 1725, Mary, dau. of Jonas Barry, of Cork, and co-heir (with her sister, Eliza, who m., 16 Aug., 1733, Frank Yelverton, father of Barry, 1st Viscount Avonmore), and had issue—

I. John, of Ballymagooly, Co. Cork; witnessed a deed 26 June, 1772; m., 1st, Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of William Nugent, of Clonlost, Co. Westmeath, by Ursula, his wife, dau. of Richard Aglionby, Registrar of Carlisle, and had issue—

1. Mary Anne,[1] m. by licence, 24 Sept., 1798, her cousin, James Nugent, of Dublin, and had issue.

[1] Mr. Bruton, schoolmaster of National School at Rahan, near Ballymagooly, discovered in 1906 the burial place of Mrs. Nugent in the churchyard at Rahan. It is in memory of Mrs. Nugent, wife of Mr. Nugent, of Sackville Street, Dublin, and daughter of John Nash, Esq., late of Ballymagooly. It is a flat stone inside a strong high railing, just opposite the church door, and near the walk.

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BALLYHEEN PIERS.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1905*)

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2. Catherine, m. by licence, 20 Sept., 1790, Robert Courtenay, of Ballyedmond, Co. Cork, and d. 1799, having had issue. (See Smith-Barry, of Ballyedmond.)

3. Ellen, d. unm.

He m., 2ndly, by licence, 2 Sept., 1780, Mary, dau. of Samuel Carbery Egan, of Cork, and by her had a dau.—

4. Amelia, m. Capt. Richard Griffin. From this marriage descends the Nash-Griffin family

He m., 3rdly, by licence, 2 Aug., 1794, Mary, dau. of Sir James Esmonde, 7th Bart., and widow of Matthew White, of Scarnagh, Co. Wexford. By her he had no issue. His will, dated 21 Sept., 1799, was proved 3 July, 1802.

II. Thomas, of whom presently.

III. Michael, of Carrigoon House, Co. Cork, m. by licence, 11 Aug., 1789, Marcella, dau. of William Devereux, of Deer Park, Co. Clare, and Margaret, his wife, dau. of Robert Atkins, of Fountainville, Co. Cork. His will, dated 10 July, 1801, was proved 1804. By her (who m. 2ndly by licence, 5 Sept., 1806, Col. John Watling, 39th Regt.) Mr. Nash left issue

1. John Michael, d. unm., bur. 9 Oct., 1846. Will dated 21 Sept., 1845, proved 6 Feb., 1849.

2. Robert Atkins (Rev.), Rector of Hamerton, Co. Huntingdon, bapt. 29 Oct., 1795, d. unm. 1843. Will, dated 13 July, 1839, proved 8 Feb., 1844.

3. William, of Danville, Co. Cork, b. 1797, m. 28 Feb., 1824, Ellen (who d. 1868), only dau. of Florence Mahony, of Sunday's Well, Killarney, Co. Kerry, and was bur. 16 March, 1871, having had issue—

a. Michael, b. 6 Oct., 1826, d. 1835.

b. Florence, lieut. 6th Regt., b. 1827, d. unm., 3 May, 1870.

c. John, b. 1828, d. Feb., 1840.

d. William (Rev.), B.A., Camb., Rural Dean and Rector of Old Somerby, Grantham, b. 14 Jan., 1831, m. 21 Aug., 1862, Louisa Arthur, dau. of John Gregory, Governor of the Bahamas, and by her (who d. 9 June, 1892) had issue—

(a.) William Devereux Gregory, B.A., New Coll., Oxford, b. 23 July, 1869.

(b.) Robert John Villeneuve, b. 9 Dec., 1870, d. 6 Sept., 1871.

(c.) Philip Arthur Manley, b. 20 Aug., 1875.

(a.) Kathleen Louisa.

(b.) Edith Henrietta, d. unm. 20 Oct., 1899.

(c.) Mabel Harriet, m. 9 June, 1892, George Harry le Maistre, P. W. Dept., India, eld. son of Rev. G. le Maistre, of Jersey, and has issue.

(d.) Winifred Ellen, m. 19 June, 1902, John Douglas Wynne Griffith, eldest son of William Douglas Wynne Griffith, D.L., of Garn, Co. Denbigh, and has issue. (See that family.)

e. Robert Atkins, b. 9 June, 1838, d. unm., lost at sea, 1860.

a. Ellen, m. 1858, Paul Lawless, of Boonbyjan, Queensland (who d. 1865), and had issue.

b. Catherine Margaret, d. unm. 1867.

I. Catherine, b. 1746, m. by licence, 29 April, 1774, William Shearman, of Cork. He was bur. Jan., 1814. She was bur. 25 Jan., 1824.

The 2nd son,

Thomas Nash, of Rockfield, Co Cork, m. by licence, 21 Jan., 1777, Barbara, dau. of Denis O'Callaghan, of Glynn, Co. Cork, by Mary, his wife, dau. of Robert O'Callaghan, of Clonmeen, Co. Cork, and widow of Henry Daunt, of Cork, and was bur. 14 Feb., 1827, having had issue—

I. John, of Rockfield, m. by licence, 14 Sept., 1809, Elizabeth, dau. of Christopher Crofts, of Velvetstown, Co. Cork. His will, dated 10 May, 1832, was proved 15 Dec., 1832. She was bur. 10 Jan., 1872. He was bur. 20 Aug., 1832, having had issue—

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a. Thomas John, bapt. 12 Jan., 1812, d. young.
b. John, bapt. 27 May, 1815, d. young.
c. Christopher Crofts, b. 1824, d. unm., bur. 12 July, 1873.
a. Maria, bapt. 6 Dec., 1812, d. young.
b. Barbara, bapt. 25 May, 1816, d. young.
c. Mary, bapt. 21 July, 1821, bur. Sept., 1831.
d. Eliza, m. Richard Sherlock, of Ballyrobbinmore, Co. Cork, and had issue. She died 20 July, 1873.

II. Thomas, d. unm., bur. 15 Feb., 1832.

III. Patrick, m. 7 Oct., 1819, Catherine, dau. of — Cummins. She was bur. 6 April, 1823. He d.s.p., bur. 7 Nov., 1831.

IV. Denis O'Callaghan, b. 1797, d. unm., bur. 26 Dec., 1873.

V. Michael, m. 15 Oct., 1826, his cousin Charity, dau. of — Shearman. He was bur. 7 May, 1858, having had issue—
a. Thomas, R.N., bapt. 11 Dec, 1827, d. unm.
b. William, R.N., bapt. 23 Sept., 1830, d. unm.
c. John, bapt. 19 Aug., 1832, d. young.
a. Catherine, bapt. 1 Jan., 1829, d. young.

VI. James, of whom presently.

I. Mary, m. 5 Feb. 1807, her cousin Robert Crofts, of Velvetstown, Co. Cork, who d. 21 May, 1818, leaving issue. She was bur. 17 May, 1864. (See Crofts of Velvetstown, B.L.G.)

II. Barbara, m. 8 Jan., 1814, William Sharpe, of Glenmount, Co. Cork. He was bur. 29 July, 1841. She d.s.p., bur. 14 April, 1833.

III. Eleanor, m. by licence, 9 Nov., 1808, her cousin, Denis O'Callaghan, of Cork, and had issue.

IV. Catherine, d. unm., bur. 3 Nov., 1865.

V. Amelia, m. 6 June, 1829, George Kirkland Tivy, of Rossacon, Co. Cork. He was buried 16 April, 1861. She was bur. 11 April, 1879, having had issue.

VI. Eliza, m. 1833, her brother-in-law, William Sharpe, of Glenmount (see above). She was bur. 4 Nov., 1850, having had issue.

The youngest son,

James Nash, of Rockfield and Tullig, Co. Cork, m. 29 July, 1826, Anne, dau. of Christopher Cudmore, of Cork, and was bur. 23 Aug., 1849, having by her (who d. 21 May, 1878), had issue a son—

Thomas James Nash, of Rockfield and Tullig, Co. Cork, and Scripplestown and Finnstown, Co. Dublin, b. 8 June, 1827, m. 8 July, 1856, Juliet Isabella, dau. of Richard Grainger, of Elswick Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Rachel, his wife, dau. of Joseph Arundel. He d. 8 Aug., 1887 (will dated 21 Oct,, 1882, proved 26 Nov., 1887), having had issue—

I. Thomas, b. 24 Oct., 1858, d. unm., bur. 15 April, 1880.

II. Richard Grainger, now of Finnstown and Howth, Co. Dublin, J.P., b. 25 Jan., 1860.

III. James, b. 26 June, 1863.

IV. Charles Arundel, b. 26 Nov., 1864.

V. George Denis (Rev.), M.A., B.D., Trin. Coll., Dublin, Vicar of St. Jude's, Dublin, b. 11 May, 1866, m. 21 Sept., 1904, Lily, widow of J. D. Bradshaw, M.A., M.B. (Oxon.), of London.

VI. William Henry, b. 25 May, 1868.

VII. Edward, b. 24 Sept., 1869.

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BALLYHOOLY CASTLE (1905).

BALLYHOOLY VILLAGE, LOOKING NORTH.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.*)

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I. Rachel Grainger, d. unm. 17 June, 1878.

II. Anne Theodosia, m. George Napier Ferguson, J.P., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, and has issue. He d. 4 May, 1902.

ARMS—Arg. on a chevron engrailed gu. between three trefoils slipped vert as many doves of the field, each holding in its beak an olive branch ppr.

CREST—A boar passant paly of six arg. and gu.

MOTTO—Vi et virtute.

SEATS—Finnstown, Lucan, and Howth, both Co. Dublin.

A member of the Braithwaite family now owns Ballyheen.

According to Guy, 1907, the farmers on Ballyheen Townlands are Messrs. Christopher C. Sherlock and John Barrett.

Ballyhimock (see Annesgrove).

Ballyhooly.

BY REV. J. F. LYNCH.

Dr. Joyce (*Irish Names of Places,* i., 516) says that abhall or ubhall signifies both an apple and an apple tree, and that the ancient Irish form, as found in the Zeuss MSS., is aball, which corresponds with the Anglo-Saxon appel, English apple. Dr. Joyce explains Ballyhooly as town of the apple-ford, being from Irish Baile atha ubhla, and says that the place is named Ath-ubhla, or ford of the apples, in *Book of Lismore.* In *Social Ireland,* ii., 154, Dr. Joyce says that the apple (ubhall) was as much cultivated and used in old times as at present, and that apples, when gathered, were hoarded up to preserve them as long as possible, and that the Culdees at the great festivals were permitted to indulge in apples. He also quotes from O'Donovan that the word abhall was used in the best and most ancient Irish MSS. to denote the apple tree, and ubhall its fruit, but that this distinction has long ceased to be observed.

Dr. Joyce (*Irish Names,* i., 354) says that "there are several Irish words for the different kinds of fords, of which the most common is ath, cognate with Latin vadum. In the various forms ath, ah, augh, agh, a, &c., it forms a part of hundreds of names all over Ireland."

The valley of the Blackwater was renowned for its apples and cider. With regard to the word baile, Professor Rhys (Hibbert Lecturer) says that it now means a place, but originally signified an enclosed place, and that it is a loan word not to be severed from the English bailey.

At Ath Ubhla the great road connected with the white cow, according to the legend of Cork Harbour, crossed the great river of Cork, and passed from Great Island to Ath Ubhla, thence to the Funcheon at Aghacross, to the Red Gap, to Cleghile near Tipperary, to Ath Fiacla, to Athassel on the river Suir, named Ath Nemthem in Silva Gadelica, to Cashel of the Kings.

In O'Hanlon's *Life of St. Mochuda* it is stated that St. Mochuda built a church at Athassel, which was granted to him by the King of Muscraighe Thire. Cill Fiacla, a little north of the ford of Ath Fiacla, is mentioned in Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as having been built by St. Patrick. The

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moat beside Cill Fiacla, or "Church of the Tooth," appears to have been named Dun Sige. North of the town of Tipperary, and beside the track of the old road, are two or three very small mounds named Cloch Breige, literally "stone-heap of falsehood."

Lady Gregory, in her *Gods and Fighting Men,* says that the three cows of Cork Harbour, red, white and black, respectively, belonged to Manannan Mac Lir. Manannan is extended form of Manu, thus the Irish name for Isle of Man is Inis Manann, or "Island of Manu," and for Manannan's connection with Isle of Man and with places in Ireland, see Hibbert Lectures, where Rhys quotes from O'Donovan and Cormac's Glossary.

The chief fort of the O'Duggans was named Dun Manann, and it was most likely near Loch Luingi, and not far from Doneraile.

According to O'Heerin,

"Triath u Fear Muighi na mur ccorr
O' Dubhagain Diun Manann,
Foireann gaoil na sed soraidh,
O' Caoimh, gecc a Gleandomhain."

"The lord of Feara Muighe of smooth mounds,
O' Dubhagain of the Fort of Man,
Tribe of relations of prosperous wealth,
O' Caoimh, branch of Glanworth."

The territory of O'Duggan (O'Dubhagain) extended from Glais Muilinn Mairteil ("Stream of Mill of Mairtel") most likely Abha na g Caorach (Sheep-river) to Loch Luingi (mentioned in Tripartite Life of St. Patrick), and to Gleann nan Dibergach ("Valley of Robbers") on Moin Mhor ("Great Bog"), near Mallow. (Lives from *Book of Lismore,* p. xxxvi.)

In *Annals of Four Masters,* under 627 A.D., we read: "The battle of Ath Abhla, where Dicul, son of Fergus, was slain by the Munstermen." O'Donovan in note says that Ath Abhla has not been identified, and quotes from Ann. Ult., "A.D. 631,Bellum Atho Aubla, in quo cecidit Diciull Mac Fergusa Tuile la Mumain."

In *Chronicum Scotorum,* at 632 A.D., we read: "Bellum Atha Abla in quo cecidit Dicull Mac Fergusa Tuile la Mumain." Hennessy identifies Ath Abla with Ballyhooly ford.

In *Chronicum Scotorum,* under A.D. 1122, we read: "A great camp by Toirdhealbhach (King of Connaught) in Ur-Mumhain, from Lammas till the festival of Brigid, and he plundered from that camp, at one time, Tir-Conaill, and another time as far as Moin Mor, and to Glenn Maghair," or "Valley of Maghar," now Glanmire, near Cork.

In *Gaelic Journal,* 1904, p. 671, there is a reference to the celebrated races of Ballyhooly, and the following note:—"B'le ath' Ubhal, B'le Ath' Ubhla, Ballyhooly, Co. Cork. The races of Ballyhooly must have been famous in those days. Mention is also made of them in a song which was composed about a skirmish that happened in connection with the tithe troubles at Gort Ruadh."

Windele (*Journal,* see ser. iii. 379) says that at Ashfield is a stand house belonging to a race ground.

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In the Life of St. Carthach, or Mochuda, given by the Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon (*Lives of Irish Saints,* iv., p. 240, et seq.), it is stated that when Mochuda was travelling through Munster he came to a river formerly called Nemphe, but at the time the Life was written the river was named Abhainn mhor, now the Blackwater. Mochuda seeing an apple swimming on the river, took it and brought it towards home. The place was subsequently called, in consequence of the finding of the apple in the ford, Ath Ubhla, or "ford of the apple." On the way northwards along the great road, the charioteer of Mochuda asked him for the apple, but Mochuda stated that by means of the apple would be cured the withered hand of the beautiful daughter of Cuanna Mac Cailein, King of Feara Maighe Fene. In *Chronicum Scotorum,* A.D. 629, is noted the death of Cailcin, son of Dima, from Liathmuine in Feara Maighe. Mochuda saw Flannaid, or "ruddy one," daughter of Cuanna, playing with some young girls in front of her father's residence, and having her right hand withered and hanging helplessly at her side. Mochuda called Flannaid to him, and said to her, "Take this apple," and Flannaid having extended her left hand, Mochuda told her to reach forth the right hand, which she did, and found it restored to strength while thus receiving the apple from Mochuda. Flannaid refused to accept as husband any one of the princes of Munster, and accompanied Mochuda to Raithin, in King's Co., where she lived in a nunnery, and afterwards accompanied Mochuda to Lismore,[1] and founded Cells at Forth and Cluain Dablam on the Blackwater, places which were bestowed upon her by Cuanna Mac Cailcin. Various tales, now lost, must have been told in Fermoy concerning Flannaid, for in the *Journal,* 1897, p. 86, we read: "This is similar to the spell laid on Cuanan (Cuana Mac Cailcin) and his beautiful daughter, who are confined to their palace in the Blarney lough,[2] as well as Giroid Iarla in Lough Gur, together with various other celebrated personages, who are not likely to be freed from their enchantment in this age, so devoted to sordid gain."

Some particulars concerning Cuana Mac Cailcin have been already given, who, according to *Four Masters,* died A.D. 640. The wife of Cuana was named Ruithchearn (O'Curry's *Lectures,* p. 590), and she was the daughter of Aedh Bennan, King of West Munster about A.D. 600. In the *Book of Leinster* there is a sketch of the tale of the elopement of

[1] Todd (P.R.I.A., 1870, p. 20) says that in "Book of Fermoy" there is "a tract headed Indarbha Mochuda ar Raithin, "banishment of Mochuda out of Raithin." It begins: Mochutta mac Finaill, do Ciaraigi Luacra a cenel. "Mochuda, son of Finaill, of Ciarraighe Luachra (now Kerry) was his family." This is a curious and valuable account of the banishment of St. Mochuda from Raithin, now Rahan, near Tullamore, King's County, and his settlement at Lismore, where he founded a celebrated school and episcopal see in the seventh century. In "Chronicum Scotorum," A.D. 635, is following entry:—"Expulsion of Carthach, i.e., Mochuda, i.e., Mochta, son of Firaull (Finall), from Raithin, in diebus Paschœ," and at A.D. 636 is following entry:—"Quies of Mochta of Raithin, on the 2nd of the Ides of May." Mochta is a shortened form of Mochuda, owing to first syllable being strongly accented.

[2] Blarney (Blarna, Gen. Blarnan) belonged to the race of Cairbre Musc before its occupation by the Mac Carthys, who were from County of Tipperary. O'Donovan (Sup. to O'Reilly's Dictionary) says:—"Dun na sciath, now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynin, in the barony of Clanwilliam, County of Tipperary, where Carthach, the ancestor of the McCarthys resided in 1043." Rathlynin was in territory of Muscraighe Breogain, the old name being Magh Breogain. Breogan is epōnym of Brigantes, or Brythons, the second great race of Celts who reached the British Isles.

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Ruithchearn with Cuana. Aedh Bennan had also a daughter named Mor,[3] the heroine of a strange series of adventures recorded in *Book of Fermoy*. *Inis Faithlenn* (Inisfallen) at Killarney is stated in P.R.I.A., 1870, p. 115, to have been named from Faighlen or Faighlenn (Faithlenn), son of Aedh Bennan, of the race of Corc Mac Luigdech.

Maelduin was also name of a son of Aedh Bennan, and he is mentioned in tale of the battle of Magh Rath, A.D. 637, and in *Chronicum Scotorum*, A.D. 639, Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, is stated to have been defeated by Aenghus Liathana of Glanworth, in battle fought at Cathair Chinn Chon, or fort of the head of the hound, now named Cathair Ghiolla Mhoir, close to Lough Gur, which in *Book of Rights* is stated to be one of the Royal Forts. Giolla Mor is mentioned in many tales, and the name Cahergillamore, from which Lord Guillamore takes his title, occurs in a State Paper of 13th century, when the place was attached to the Manor of Glenogra. This fort is marked on new Ordnance Map, and close to it is a large pillar-stone. It will now be necessary to deal with the names of the Blackwater.

Camden thinks that the Dabrona of Ptolemy (130 A.D.) is river Lee, but it is better to regard the Dabrona as identical with the Blackwater. Dabrona means river, and may be connected with the words Dobhar and Dur, owing to the interchange of abh with u. In several old tales the Blackwater is named Nem, which means bright, and is same as Nim, Niamh, or Niab, and I think that Niab or Nib is the oldest form. In *Silva Gadelica* and *Lay of Oisin* on Tir na Nog the form Niamh occurs, but in *Feast of Bricrin*, p. 35, the name is Niab, daughter of Celtchar Mac Uthechair. Late in the Irish historic period Niamh was a favourite female name. Nemphe, which is the name for Blackwater in the Life of Mochuda, is merely an extended form of Nem. In Lady Gregory's *Gods and Fighting Men*, there is an Irish tale, in which the Nem and Laoi (Lee) are stated to be two of the twelve chief rivers of Ireland. From the word Nem is also derived Nemid or Neimheadh, who, as son of Agnoman, has a connection with the Great Island of Cork Harbour, which was named Ard Oileain *Neimheadh*. (See Keating's *History*, and Rhys' *Hibbert Lectures*.) From Nem is also Nemid Mac Sruibchenn, King of the Erne, and second husband of the wife of Conaire Mor, the father of Cairbre Musc, C. Baschain, and C. Riada. Nemid Mac Sruibchenn and Ingcel are stated to have slain Conaire, and Nemid was slain by the Cairbres in the battle of Cenn Febrat (Ballyhoura Mountains). For particulars see O'Flaherty's

[3] Mor is generally termed Mor Mumhan, i.e., Mor of Munster. In "Chronicum Scotorum," A.D. 633, is following entry:—"Bas Moire Muman," "death of Mor of Munster." Mor was a favourite Irish name. Mor, wife of Brian Boru, was mother of Murrough, Conor, and Flann. In "Silva Gadelica," p. 547, it is stated that Mor Mumhan was wife of Finghin Mac Aedha, King of Munster, and mother of Deog, wife of Laighnen Mac Colmain, and afterwards wife to Guaire Aidhne Mac Colmain, King of Connaught. According to the legend of Mor ("Book of Fermoy"), she was wife of Cathal, son of Fionguine, son of Cu-gan-mathair, but Cathal Mac Fionguine died A.D. 737, as noted by Todd. Aedh Bennan, father of Mor Mumhan, from whom are the family of O'Moriarty of Kerry, died in 619. Finghin, son of Aedh Dubh, was King of Desmond (604-619), and brother of Failbhe Flann, ancestor of the Mac Carthy who was King of Munster (627-636). The O'Sullivans are traced to Sullivan, eighth in descent from Finghin Mac Aedha, and the O'Keeffes are traced to Caomh, fourth in descent from Cathal Mac Fionguine. See Genealogical Table in "Battle of Magh Rath."

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Ogygia, Silva Gadelica, Hibbert Lectures, and *Togail Bruden Da Derga,* which has been translated by Dr. Whitley Stokes.

To the root Nem must also be referred Nemthenn, the old name of Athassel, and the source of Nephin, a mountain in Co. Mayo. Ath Nemthenn in Tipperary was the northern boundary of the territory of Muscraighe Breoghain, who were named from Cairbre Musc. For a folk's etymology of Nephin (Nemthenn) see *Bodleian Dinnshenchas,* p. 33, where the name is stated to be neim tenn, or "strong poison."

The present Irish name for the Blackwater is Abhainn Mhor, or "great river," and it is named Abhuin Mhor by Edward Walsh in his *Mo Chraoibhin Cno* ("My Cluster of Nuts").

"My heart is far from Liffey's tide, and Dublin town;
It strays beyond the southern side of Cnoc Maol Donn,
Where Ceapa Chuinn hath woodlands green,
Where Abhuin Mhor's waters flow,
Where dwells, unsung, unsought, unseen,
Mo Chraoibhin Cno.
Low clustering in her leafy green,
Mo Chraoibhin Cno."

Dr. Joyce says that abhainn, which corresponds with Sanskrit avani, is in much more general use than abh, and it is the common appellative in the language for a river. The Abhainn Mhor of Co. Cork is often called Broadwater by early Anglo-Irish writers, and the word abhain has, according to Dr. Joyce, three different forms in the genitive, viz., abhann, abhanna and aibhne. Abhann or abhand also occurs as nominative, thus in *Mesca Ulad,* p. 14, "Dar Findsruth ris a n-apar aband h Cathbath," "across Findsruth (bright river), which is called the river of O'Cathbad" (Owen O'Coffey or Nenagh river, in Co. Tipperary). In *Silva Gadelica,* p. 188, is mentioned Abhann Deise, or "river of the two persons."

Dr. Joyce says that there are many streamlets in the South of Ireland, but none in the North, named Abh. Awbeg, or "little ab," is near Doneraile, and Abh na gcaerach is the sheep river of Fermoy district, and Finnow, or "bright ab," is near Ballyclough.

The Blackwater is termed Awniduff by Spenser.

"There was the Liffy rolling down the lea,
The sandy Slane, the stony Aubrion;
The spacious Shenan spreading like a sea;
The pleasant Boyne, the fishy fruitful Ban.

Swift Awniduff, which of the English man
Is cal' de Blackwater, and the Liffar deep;
Sad Trowis, that once his people over-ran;
Strong Allo tombling from Slewlogher steep,
And Mulla mine, whose waves I whilom taught to weep."

Callanan says: "Avondu means the Blackwater (Avunduff of Spenser). It rises in a boggy mountain called Meenganine (in Co. Kerry), and discharges itself into the sea at Youghall. For the length of its course and the beauty and variety of scenery through which it flows, it is superior, I believe, to any river in Munster. It is subject to very high floods."

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The following is the opening verse of Callanan's "Sweet Avondu," but Avondu has been taken from Spenser:—

"On Cleada's hill the moon is bright,
Dark Avondu still rolls in light;
All changeless is that mountain's head,
That river still seeks ocean's bed.
The calm blue waters of Loch Leane
Still kiss their own sweet isles of green,
But where's the heart as firm and true
As hill, or lake, or Avondu?"

From O'Heerin's Topographical Poem I take the following, in which there is mention of the Abhainn Mor:—

"Fuair O' hAoda do brond ba,
Muscraighe leathan Luachra;
Fine glan fhuinn an ghloir ghil,
Imon Abhainn Moir Maighrigh."

"O h Aodha, who bestowed cows, has got
The wide Muscraighe Luachra;
A tribe of fine land and high renown,
About the salmon-full Abhainn Mor."

About a mile south of Ballyhooly is a well named from St. Brendan the Navigator, and in connection with Tulach Mhin I forgot to mention in article on Aghacross that in the Irish Life of St. Finnbarr, published in *Journal,* Domangen,[4] brother of Brendan, and Fintan are connected with Tulach Mhin. Windele says that there is a holy well, Tobar Breuka, near Ballyhooly, whose waters are good for headaches and sore eyes.

He makes mention of the Glenna Bo ("Valley of the Cow") woods, forming part of the demesne grounds of Castle Hyde, and he also refers to Coolnamuckee, or "the pig's corner," in the Ballyhooly district. There are various tales in which the muc is mentioned. The muc named Beo, slain by Finn, according to the *Boyish Exploits,* was killed beside Sliabh na Muice, near Tipperary, on the road the course of which through Fermoy we have marked and named Bothar Bo Finne. Borlase (*Dolmens of Ireland,* iii., 90) says that Windele (*Topog. of Desmond,* p. 151) has attached a legend to Glenna Bo, near Ballyhooly, and according to *Silva Gadelica* there was a Loch Bo on the Ballyhoura mountains. The Rev.

[4] Canon O'Hanlon ("Lives of Irish Saints," v., 400) says:—"According to St. Brendan's "Irish Life," he had a brother who was a bishop named Domanigen, and whose feast has been assigned to the 29th April, while he had a sister named Briga, or Brigh, said to have been of Enach Duin (in Co. Galway)." In note to Domanigen, Canon O'Hanlon says:—"Thus at the third of the Kalends of May, the Calendar quotes him as follows:—Domanigen, Bishop of Tuaim Muscraighe, i.e., son of Fionlugh, brother of Brendan, son of Fionlugh, who was of the race of Ciar, son of Fergus, son of Rudraighe.' In vol. iv., p. 546, Canon O'Hanlon says:—"In the published Martyrology of Tallagh, at the 29th April, is found the simple entry:—'Domangin of Tuaim Muscraidhe.' In the Bollandists' collection, referring to the same Calendar, they have Domongenus, Episcopus de Tuaim Muscraig. This place is stated ('Donegal Martyrology,' pp. 112-113; Reeves' 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore,' pp. 152-377) to be identical with Tomes, Barony of West Muskerry, Co. Cork." Tobar Breauka, near Ballyhooly, seems to have been named from a saint who is, perhaps, Brig, Briga, or Brega, sister of Brendan and Domangen The name Domangen occurs on one of the recently discovered Clonakilty Ogham stones.

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Doorway on South side of Old Ballyhooly Church,
(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)

St. Brendan's Holy Well near Ballyhooly.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)

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Patrick S. Dinneen (*Irish Dictionary*), under Bothar, says that Bothar Bo Finne, or "Road of the White Cow," was an Irish name for the Milky Way. For another reference to Milky Way, see *Hibbert Lectures,* p. 300. Windele says that Cullinagh, or holly district, is near Coolnamucky, being to the east, and that west of Hollymount is a large square fort.

The parish of Ballyhooly is also named Aghultie by Lewis, which is the name he gives the Prebend in his account of Cloyne. Aghultie is from the Irish Ath Ubhla, which became Athull, Aghuld, Aghultie, and so thus the old name of the ford is preserved. Colonel Grove White remarks that the castle was built on the rock for the purpose of guarding the ford, and instructed by his military knowledge, I assume that the Irish had also a fort on this rock for the same purpose, and a very important fort it must have been owing to the importance of the great road which here crossed the great river of Feara Maighe Fene.

The taxation of the Prebends[5] of Cloyne is given in the Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1302, and may here be given :—

Prebend of the Dean of Cloyne, Master Philip de Soegda, the Chapel of Carrygomath.

Prebend of the Precentor, William de Valle, the Church de Kylmodosnog.

Prebend of the Chancellor, Richard de Barri, the Church of Glennowyr, value 28½ marks, tax 38s.

Prebend of the Archdeacon, Master Maurice O'Sullevan, the Church de Athcros Neynan, and a small portion of Clenor, value 50s., tax 5s. The jurisdiction of the same is valued at 10s marks, and tax is 1 mark.

Prebend of Master Richard O'Carran, the Church of Athull (Ath Ubhla), value 16s. 8d., tax 20d.

Prebend of Master Gilbert Mac Abram, portion of Wissert and portion of Drummor, value 40s., tax 4s.

Prebend of Master Charles Odonkeda, the Church of Subulter, value 2 marks, tax 2s. 8d.

Prebend of Master John Ohonecan, the Church of Cool and Bregwach, value 4 marks, tax 5s. 4d.

Prebend of Master David O'Sullevan, the Church of Ballycananych, value 2½ marks, tax 40d.

Prebend of Master Philip Obrodere, the Church of Cahirulton, value 3 marks, tax 4s.

Prebend of Thomas Osithechan, the Church of Kilcredan, value 2½ marks, tax 40d.

Prebend of Master Philip Olignovan, the Church of Iniscarra and Mathehy, value 20s., tax 2s.

Taxation of the Priory of St. Thomas the Martyr, near Buton (Buttevant), in demesne, cultivated lands, issue of animals and of a mill.

In connection with the name Dun Manann, which is very important, Dr. O'Donovan says that the name is now obsolete in the Fermoy district, but that it was evidently the name of the chief residence of O'Dubhagain, who possessed about the northern half of the territory of Feara Muighe

[5] Lewis says that the Chapter of Cloyne consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the 14 prebendaries of Donaghmore, Aghultie, Inniscarra, Brigown, Kilmacdonough, Cahirultan, Killenemer, Glenore, or Glanworth, Cooliney, Ballyhay, Coole, Kilmaclenan, Subulter, and Lackeen.

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Feine, being seated between O'Keeffe and the Ui Fidhgenti. There is also another reference to Manannan in O'Heerin's Poem, in which, I think, the reference is misunderstood by O'Donovan :—

" Muintir Baire an bhrogha ghil,
Do Clannaibh Fothaidh arrocothigh;
O'Baire ar thir na tuinne,
Ca haille min Manainne."

" Muintir Bhaire of the fair fort,
Of the race of the warlike Fothadh;
O'Baire is over this land of the sea,
Is the plain of Manainn fairer?"

O'Donovan thinks that Magh Manainne is the plain in Fermoy on which Dun Manann was erected, but it seems to me that here Magh Manainne must be Magh Mor, or "great plain," called also Magh Mell, or "pleasant plain," and which in numerous tales is connected with Manannan. Muintir Bhaire is a tribal district in the parish of Kilcroghane in West Cork. It is not easy to trace those things of old to their true source, and at every step we make we are liable to fall. The Teutons have been working at their tales since the year 1555, when Olaus Magnus published his *Historia gentium Septentrionalium,* and very little work has yet been done by the Celts in Ireland, and the amount of work that has to be done in the Celtic field is simply appalling, but now as we have begun at Feara Maighe Feine and Duthaigh Ealla, we shall, I hope, keep at work in these important districts, comparing Irish name with Irish name, and Irish tale with Irish tale, and the old things of Ireland with the old things of other lands, and thus

" We shall tread the dust of ages,
Musing dream-like on the past,
Seeking on the broad earth's pages
For the shadows time hath cast;
Waking up some ancient story,
From each prostrate shrine or hall,
Old traditions of a glory
Earth may never more recall."

Ballyhooly (Aghultie) Parish.

Sheet 34, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 176, inch O.S.

Parish of Ballyhooly. Barony of Fermoy.

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH, R.O.D.

(B.E.P under "Roche—Viscount Roche of Fermoy.)

William of Ballyhowly was the fifth son of David Roche, Lord Roche, surnamed "the Great," who sat in Parliament as Viscount Roche of Fermoy, in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII.

6762 (5468). Pardon to Ullick fitz Wm Roche, of Ballyhewlye, gent.; James fitz John Roche; Redmund fitz Theobald Roche; Rob fitz John Shynane & Edm. Shynane, of same, yeoman, Feb., 1602.

Ballyhooley, 2 plowlands, formed part of a large grant of land from James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, on his surrender of the same to the King. 16 December 9, James I. (Patent Rolls, James I.)

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Sylvanus Spenser married the eldest daughter of David Nagle, of Monanimy, in the Barony of Fermoy and County of Cork, by his wife, Ellen Roche, daughter of William Roche, of Ballyhowly. Sylvanus died in 1638.

The mother of the statesman, Edmund Burke, was a Nagle, the grand-niece of Sylvanus Spenser's wife. The orator may have been called Edmund, after the poet. He passed a portion of his childhood in the parish of Monanimy. (Gibson i., 309.)

Thomas Haynes, Ballyhooly, 24, was taken prisoner by the Irish (in 1641), who carried him to the castle of Dromineene, where he saw O'Callaghan wearing arms. (*Journal* for 1906, p. 22, "English Settlement in Mallow," by Henry F. Berry, I.S.O.)

The latter end of the year (1644) passed over in treaties, little being done in this province till the beginning of 1645, when the Earl of Castlehaven, at the head of five thousand foot and one thousand horse, took most of the strongholds in this country, as Cappoquin, Mitchelstown, Ballyhooly, &c. (Smith, ii., 87.)

The Survey and Distribution Book (circa 1657) gives: Ballyhooly, Conra and Castle Blaky, Crown lands, 3,478a. 3r. 0p; Sir Richard Aldworth, lessee. (P.R.O., Irld.)

Index Testamentorum olim in Registro Corcagiae, 1600-1802. No. 107. Nash, Andrew, of Ballyhooly. Fifth Book, page 711. (*Journal* for 1897, p. 310.)

Smith (pub. 1750) states:—"The opposite side of the river is bounded by a part of Nagle's mountains, which are here covered with wood, but was formerly a forest of much greater extent named Ballyhooly, from a castle of the Roches near those woods, which castle came on their forfeiture to Sir Richard Aldworth. (I. 317.)

George Stannard, of Ballyhooly, Co. Cork, d. 1749, leaving issue Eaton and Aldworth, of Ballyhooly, who d. 1756. (See "Stannard," Burke's *F.R.*)

Crofton Croker, in his *Researches in the South of Ireland,* pub 1824, p. 130, states:—"Two miles beyond Cregg is Ballyhooley, an inconsiderable village, dignified by the ruins of another and more extensive castle of the Roches standing on a rock, with the present parish church and the remains of the ancient one—a combination seen to great advantage from Convamore, the domain of Lord Ennismore, whence it affords an excellent subject for the pencil, as these structures give a poetic relief to the massive richness of the surrounding wood, which overhangs the winding course of the river."

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—"A parish containing 2,297 inhabitants,[1] of which 533 are in the village; comprises 5,185 statute acres, as applotted under the Tithe Act, and valued at £4,616 per annum.

"The land on the south side of the river is chiefly mountain pasture, forming part of the Nagle mountains, and based on a sub-stratum of brownstone, and that on the north side has a good limestone soil.

"The system of agriculture is improved, but is still very imperfect. Lime is almost exclusively used for manure. There is an abundance of turf, which is drawn from the south of the Blackwater at a distance of

[1] In 1875, population of parish was 711; in 1881, 682; in 1908, 636.

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two miles from the village. Limestone abounds, and great quantities are procured for building and burning, &c."

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, writes: "The legend of the derivation of the name of Ballyhooly. There is an ancient tree standing near the entrance to Convamore demesne, known as the Crann Comhacta or tree of power. The legend has it that St. Patrick and a prince of Munster met under its branches, but that the Saint found great difficulty in converting the prince from paganism. After much argument, the prince agreed to adopt the Christian doctrine, on condition that St. Patrick performed certain miracles, one being that he would offer up the Holy Sacrifice unassisted by a clerk, the Saint being alone.

"To this the Saint agreed, and the responses were given from the interior of the tree. The second proof of the Saint's power, he demanded, was that the tree overhead should bear apple blossoms, and in a moment the "tree of power," although apparently an ash, was covered with apple blossoms; hence the place was called "Blagh uile," or the blossom of the apple.

"The Crann Comaita, pronounced 'Cronn Cochta,' is in good preservation still, and I heard many years ago that when one of the Lords Listowel was making his new avenue, he gave strict injunctions not to interfere with it."

Mr. James Byrne writes again on 6th November, 1904:—"I passed by Ballyhooly yesterday, and on looking out for the Crann Comhacta I was sorry to find it had disappeared. Although it braved the storms of, perhaps, a thousand years or more, the gale of February, 1903, was more than it could endure, and its sturdy trunk had to bow to the ground at last. While standing no person was ever known to meddle with a branch of it."

According to local tradition, the country about here was once covered with orchards, and it is stated they were such a beautiful sight in spring that they gave the origin to the name "Ballyhooly."

The Field Book of 1838 records:—Ballyhooly Parish—It contains 500 acres of wood and about 800 acres of mountainous ground. It contains two handsome demesnes, one of which is the seat of the R. Hon. the Earl of Listowel. The land in general is under a good state of cultivation. Houses and roads principally in good repair. It belongs to Richard Oliver Aldworth by deed for ever. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

While Captain W. E. Sykes, Lancashire Fusiliers, was fishing at Ballyhooly on 20th March, 1908, he drew in his "callie," and found a mussel closed on one of the hooks, and on breaking it open, found a well-formed pearl. (*The Field,* 28th March, 1908.)

Cluain Dallain and the Martra, Co. Cork.

In the notes on Ballyhooly occurs the place name, Cluain Dablam, which is so written in O'Hanlon's *Life of St. Mochuda or Carthach,* but the legend of Ath Ubhla is also given in Cardinal Moran's *Archdall,* vol. i., pp. 132-3, and the name Cluain Dablam is written Cluain Dallain, or "meadow of Dallan," now Clondulane, about two miles (E. by S.) from Fermoy. Cluain Dallain, mentioned also in the Fermoy Topography, is the correct Irish form of the name. I omitted to state

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in the notes that in the Fermoy Topography which is contained in Moran's *Archdall* there is a description of the Tuath or district of O'Cuain, which comprised Hi Maille Machaire and Hi Ingardail, and in Hi Ingardail is stated to be "The Martra," i.e., Ath Ubhla. Dr. Joyce (*Irish Names of Places,* ii., 465) says that the word Martra, which literally signifies martyrdom, is borrowed from Greek through Latin, but has been long naturalised in Irish, and was sometimes applied to a place where there was a massacre or slaughter. It has, accordingly, occurred to me that the ford of Ballyhooly was termed The Martra with reference to the battle of Ath Abhla, in which Dicull, son of Fergus Tuile, was slain by the men of Munster, A.D. 632, according to the *Chronicum Scotorum.* J. F. L.

BALLYHOOLY PARISH (R.C.).

1291. "P.benda Magri Rici Ocarran, Ecca de Athull ad XVIs (? R.C.). VIIId. unde decima XXd." (Tax. P. Nic.) "Ecca de Athulla Ls. unde decia Vs." (Ib.) T Ecca de Killaych Vmr. et di. unde decia VIIs-IIId." (Ib.) Ocarran was also V. Ballygrigan als Wallstown. (Brady ii., 43.)

Aghultie (or Athul, or Ballyhooly). 1291. Richard O'Carran, M.A. (Taxatio Pap. Nicolai).

1463. William Roche. In this year he contrived to be appointed coadjutor to his Bishop, and eventually succeeded to the Sees of Cork and Cloyne in 1479. (Ware.)

Archdeacon Cotton gives this extract, under the heading of Aghultie or Ballyhooly, though there is no reference made to that locality in Harris's *Ware's Bishops,* nor is it said where William Roche was a native of, but it is stated that he had been Archdeacon of Cloyne. (Cotton's *Fasti Ecclœ. Hib.*)

In the Taxation of the Prebend of Cloyne in year 1302, Ballyhooly is valued at 16s. 8d.

1591. Dermit Hogan appears. MS., T.C.D., E. 3 14.

No. 11. Donough Callaghan, Ballyhooly, 52 years of age, Parish Priest of Castletown, Ballyhooly, and Killatty. Received Popish Orders in 1671, at Lisheen, from William Burgott, Archbishop of Cashel. His sureties were Daniel Mafton, of Cork, £50, and Donough Callahane, of Lissnealcoming. (*Journal*, 1900, p. 56.)

"State of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, 1731." Parish of Ballyhooly—One Masshouse, one Popish priest, no Fryary, no Nunnery, no Popish school. (*Journal*, 1893, p. 50.)

John Donovan, Popish priest, Ballyhooly, 1781. (*Journal* for 1898, p. 213.)

The ancient and modern names of the Parishes of Cloyne, taken from the Diocesan Register, written by the Right Reverend Matthew McKenna, R.C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, in the year 1785—

Modern name—Ballyhooly.

Ancient name—Ballyhouly.

Patron Saint—Dedicated to the Nativity of B.V. (Brady i., lxvii.)

The ruins of this old church stand about 100 yards east of Ballyhooly Castle. The four walls are fairly well preserved. Part of the wall on south side has fallen down. The entrance door is on south side. (See

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photo.) The ruins are vested in the Church of Ireland Commissioners of Church Temporalities in the Representative Body.

Rev. John Morrissy, C.C., of Ballyhooly (1905).

Now (1908) the Very Rev. Canon Michael Higgins is Parish Priest of the united parishes of Castletownroche, Kilcummer, Bridgetown, Ballyhooly, and Killathy, whose appointment to the care of them dates from March, 1901. He resides at Castletownroche Village.

Ballyhooly, under the name "Aghultie," was a Prebend in the Chapter of the Diocese of Cloyne. It gives title to one of the Canons now.

Lewis (1837) states :—In the R.C. divisions the parish is one of the five that constitute the union or district of Castletownroche. The chapel, situated in the village, is a spacious and commodious building recently erected. There are two schools, one of 134 boys, the other of 56 girls. The latter, which is in the chapel yard, was built at the expense of the late Rev. J. Kirby, P.P. Both are under the superintendence of the National Board, and towards their support Lord and Lady Ennismore and D. Callaghan, Esq., are liberal contributors (under Ballyhooly.)

The present Catholic Church at Ballyhooly was built from designs given by Mr. G. C. Ashlin. It is a handsome building in the pointed style of architecture. It is of sandstone, with strong courses of limestone.

The church was dedicated to God's service, under the title of the Nativity of the B. V. Mary, in the year 1870. The Very Rev. Canon Burton was Parish Priest.

This building replaced the church mentioned in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, which stood at the south-western side of the village street near the cross-roads.

The church mentioned by Lewis was built in the early part of the 19th century.

The ruins of the old Catholic Church of Ballyhooly, which served as a place of worship before the time of the Penal Laws, are in the village graveyard.

At the close of the 18th century there was a poor and plain Catholic Church about a mile from Ballyhooly, but on the southern side of the river Blackwater. It was built on the side of a hill on the road to Rathcormac.

In the year 1819 a lamentable scene was witnessed within its walls. A few of the parishioners were at enmity with some of their neighbours, and even in their place of worship, and heedless of the counsel of their priest, they could not restrain their angry feelings, but came to blows.

The fight was continued when they had left the chapel, with the sad result that one of the combatants was killed on the roadway.

The Parish Priest determined that the old chapel should be deserted, and the church, of which mention is made by Lewis, was then begun to be built in the village.

It is said that the faction fight had, like many another, a very simple origin. It arose from the cutting of a branch of a tree by one of the parties engaged in the strife.

The schoolhouse for girls, built by Father Kirby, P.P., and mentioned by Lewis, still stands in the grounds that were known as the chapel yard before Canon Burton had the present Catholic Church erected.

There is an inscription on a stone over the doorway, in which we are told that the Rev. J. Kirby had this school built.

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It is no longer a school. Lord Listowel bought the Parish Priest's interest, his lordship being the head landlord.

Ballyhooly was a parish in olden time, and is now one of the parishes forming the union, known as the parish of Castletownroche.

At the southern extremity of Ballyhooly parish, at Cappagh, in the direction of Rathcormac, there is a large stone known as "Carrig-an-Affrion," i.e., the Mass-stone; and the tradition is that this marks the spot where Mass was celebrated sometimes in the days when Catholics were persecuted, and had to worship God in secret and at peril of their lives.

In consequence of the "Penal Laws" and the proscribed state of Catholic worship, all the ancient records of this parish, as well as the ancient church plate, vestments, etc., have perished.

I understand that the Baptismal and Marriage Registers only go back to 1811. There are no other parochial records of any kind.

The following inscription is on a headstone in the old graveyard of Ballyhooly. The stone stands at the north-west of the ruin of the church, and is remarkably well preserved:—

The
Only Loss the Pub-
lick here has known
Is Morgan O'Brien,
Laid Beneath This
Stone, who Died Feb.
ye 1st, A.D. 1755, aged
54 years.

Morgan O'Brien was a bone-setter of great skill and renown in the neighbourhood.

About a mile to the east of Ballyhooly Village is the graveyard of Killathey. The first grave that one meets on entering the churchyard is that of the Rev. John Leonard, Parish Priest of Castletownroche and Ballyhooly, who died on the 23rd of March, 1803. An upright stone marks his resting place, and a Latin inscription tells that it was erected by his parishioners. Father Leonard was reputed to be a priest of uncommon sanctity. His grave is greatly venerated, and often visited by the people of the neighbourhood, who pray there. He lived at Killathy, quite near the old graveyard, in which his body is interred.

A list of the Parish Priests will appear under "Castletownroche," to which parish Ballyhooly Parish has been united.

Holy Well.

St. Brendan's Well, about a mile from Ballyhooly, on the new line to Cork, as the road is called, is the only well now venerated in the vicinity.

Windele writes (circa 1847):—"There is a holy well, Tobar Breauka, near Ballyhooly, whose waters are good for headaches and sore eyes. A tree shades it." (*Journal* for 1897, p. 379.)

The Field Book of 1838 gives:—"St. Bernard's Well is situated in the east extremity of Castleblagh townland, about 50 links in the west side of the road leading from Ballyhooly to Cork. It is a holy well. There has

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been a patron held at this well for many years, but not at the present time." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I visited this well in 1906. I was informed that people come to the well on Easter Sundays. It is believed that the water cures all diseases. A girl living near Ballyhooly had a sore leg, and could only walk with great difficulty. About June, 1906, she paid rounds at this holy well, drank the water, and was cured.

Ballyhooly Parish (C. of I.).

(Brady, vol. i., xvii.) Extent dignit et Benefic in Dioc noviter taxat virtute commiss et per Arthur Robbins et Arthur Hyde ut antea, &c. Preb de Ballyhowlye, £3 6s. 8d. (MS., T.C.D., E. 3.14.)

A list of unions to be made in the Diocese of Cloyne, 1694.

The following are in one union :—

Prœbenda de Glanoür.

Ecclesia de Aghahultie (Ballyhooly).

Vicaria de Killathy.

Rectoria de Derrivillane.

Vicaria de Carrigdownan.

Ecclesia de Killenemer.

Sitque ecclesia de Killathy p' alis.

1591. Dermitius Hogan is P. Agtultie. "Rectoria de Killathie spectat ad Priorem Pontis. Vicarius ibm Dermicius Hogan per unionem." (MS., T.C.D., E. 3.14.)

1615. William Holiday is P. Aghultie. "Aghultie prebenda, William Holiday, ipse inservit curae. Valor. 10 li. Killathie, Dominus de Rupe et Fermoy firmarius Rectoriae. Vicarius est Wm. Holiday. Valor hujus in precedente." (R.V., R.I.A.)

1634. "P. de Agihultie Wm. Holiday, sub lite. Val. 40 li par an. E. de Killathie Dominus Roch tenet rectoriam. Val. 16 li per annum." Vicarius Wm. Holiday, sub lite. Val. 16 li per annum." (R.V., 1634.)

1641. Wm. Holiday, P. Ballyhooly, was plundered by the rebels of goods to amount of £300, besides the loss of his church livings, worth £150 per an. (MS., T.C.D., F. 2 16.)

On 28th Nov., 1609, Holiday was presented probably to Carrigamleary, and in 1610 he was R. Bruhenny. He appears in 1615 and in 1634 as P. Aghultie, R. Bruhenny, and V. Carrigamleary.

1661 to 1665. Mr. William Bortley appears as P. and V. Aghultie. "Killathie R. Dominus Roch. Vicaria vacat" in 1661. In 1663, "E. de Killathie in manu Regis. Vicarius Edmundue Wade." (V.B.) Wade was P. Glanworth, q.v.

1663. July 14. In a chapter entry of this date Wilhelmus Earles appears as P. Aghultie. (C.B.) He does not appear elsewhere. Bortley, in 1661, was V. Kilcummer and Carrigdowman. In 1666 he resigned the P. Killenemor, V. Castletown, Wallstown, Bridgetown, Monanimy, and Aghultie.

1666. Dec. 5. William Smyth, D.D., institutus ad P. Aghultie als. Ballyhooly, per cessionem Willmi Bortly.(V.B., 1669). He died circa 1681.

1682. August 10. David Elliott, A.B., P. de Aghultie als Ballyhooly

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et R.V. de Rathcormack. (F.F.) On 10th Nov., 1682, he took the secrecy oaths as Prebendary. (C.B.)

1694. P. Aghultie als. Ballyhooly; val. £18. Mr. Elliott Incumbent. Nulla ecclia. Epus patronus. (Palliser.)

1719. November 4. Thomas Ryder, A.M. (vice Elliott, deceased), P. Ballyhooly. (D.R.) He took the chapter oath as P. Aghultie on 9th June, 1720. (C.B.)

1721-2. March 21. Cornelius Pyne, A.M. (vice Ryder, resigned) P. Ballyhooly. (D.R.) He took the oaths of secrecy on 17th May, 1722. (C.B.) And in 1726 was elected Œconomus of Cloyne. (C.B.)

1729. March 12. Ballyhooly and Killathy were united by act of Council.

1749. Sept. 20. Crowther Dowding, A.M. (vice Pyne, deceased), P. Ballyhooly and V. Kilworth, Macroney, Kilcrumper, and Leitrim. (D.R.) He took the chapter oath on 21st June, 1750. (C.B.) 1762. Value of Dowding's union is £300. (Atkin Hayman.)

1774. Aghultie, otherwise Ballyhooly, to which is annexed for ever the Vic. of Killathy, in bar. of Fermoy, value £80 per annum. Church of Ballyhooly in repair; that of Killathy in ruins. Pat. the Bishop. Proxy 15s. Taxed in the King's books, £3 6s. 8d. stirling. Incumbent, Crowther Dowding, A.M. (Hingston.)

1779. May 17th. William Berkeley, A.M. (vice Dowding, deceased), P. Ballyhooly or Aghultie. (F.F.)

1785. The Protestant population was 60. 1805. Six Protestant families (Archp. Brod.)

1807. Mr. Berkeley lives near Ballyhooly, and has a curate.

Rev. Basil Orpin, at £50, for his living of Ahinagh, which is twenty-five miles distant. One church. No glebe-house in Ballyhooly. (Rep.)

William Berkeley was licensed by his father, Robert Berkeley, who was Vicar-General, to the curacy of Midleton, on 6th April, 1772. This assumption of power was, I suppose, distasteful to the Bishop (Agar), who, on 11th May, 1772, issued letters to "Johanni Harding, Registrario de annihilanda licentia praedicti William Berkeley," who, notwithstanding, appears to have acted as Curate of Midleton from 1772 to 1783. Rev. W. Berkeley was buried at Farrahy on 9th August, 1814.

1814. Oct. 11th. John Bennett, P. Ballyhooly. (D.R.) In 1819 he became Chancellor of Cloyne.

1817. Feb. 1. William Butler (vice Bennett, promoted), P. Ballyhooly. (D.R.)

1830. Protestant population of Ballyhooly, 68; and of Killathie, 13.

1837. Ballyhooly union, 6 miles long by 3½ broad, with cure, consisting of—(1) Ballyhooly rectory, 4 miles long by 2 broad; (2) Killathy vicarage, 6 miles long by 1½ broad. The union contains 10,333a. 2r. 25p. Gross population, 3,699. No curate employed. Tithe composition of Ballyhooly parish, £468. 34 acres of glebe in said parish, valued at £54 12s. 4d. 1½ acres of old glebe in said parish, £3. Composition for the vicarial tithes of Killathy parish, £150, subject to visitation fees, £1 16s. 3d.; diocesan schoolmaster, £1 2s; and to glebe rent, £54 12s. 4d. No glebe house. Incumbent resides occasionally within the benefice, in Ballyhooly village, and pays a sum of £16 a year for house rent, but usually he resides at Fermoy, distant two miles from the benefice, for

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want of a suitable residence within it, and pays the sum of £52 10s. for house rent in that parish. One church, situate in Ballyhooly parish, capable of accommodating 160 persons, built in 1774, at the cost of £553 16s. 11d. British. No charge on the union in 1832 on account of this church. Divine Service is celebrated once on Sundays. The Sacrament is administered four times in the year. The rectorial, consisting of one moiety of the tithes of Killathy parish, compounded for £150, are impropriate, and belong to Trinity College, Dublin. (Parl. Rep.)

1856. Sept. Francis Conner P. Ballyhooly. (D.R.)

1860. Church in good order. No glebe house. One acre of glebe set. Divine Service twice on all Sundays, and once on Christmas Day, and the usual feasts and fasts. Sacrament monthly; average of communicants, 10, at festivals 18. No school. Protestant population, 45. The rent charge of Ballyhooly (reduced in 1854 by the corn averages) is £277 1s. 2d., and the vicarial tithes of Killathy are £112 10s. Total rent charge is £389 1s. 2d. The value of the land is £2. Total value, £391 11s. 2d. per annum, without residence.

Cole adds (page 159):—Francis Connor was Preb. of Aghultie, in Cathedral of Cloyne. Canon Connor died unm. on the 17th of June, 1891, in his 69th year, and on his death the parish of Ballyhooly was united to Castletownroche (q.v.).

(Brady iii., p. 297.) Cloyne parishes in 1682. Rural Deanery of Castletown. 54. Aghultie, has a church. 55. Killathy.

(Same, p. 309.) Rent charges, 1853. Date of composition, 2 Sept., 1833. £468 Brit. Average price of corn, wheat £1 12s. o½d. per barrel. 1 Nov., 1830.

(Same, p. 314.) By the corn averages the rent charges of the following parishes have been reduced to the sums mentioned after their respective names, viz. :—Ballyhooly to £277 1s. 2d.

NOTE.—Brady gives details as to education, appointments and family history of the incumbents of Ballyhooly, C. of I. Parish, which have been omitted here.

The Rev. C. F. B. Tottenham, M.A., Rector of Castletownroche, has kindly sent me the following account of the church plate of Ballyhooly Church :—

1. A paten, 7⅜ inches in diameter and 1¼ inches high. Hall Mark. WR. Sterling. WR.

Inscription—"Deo Optimo
Maximo Parochiani
de Ballyhooly.
DDD."

(no name of donor, nor date).

2. Chalice, urn shaped, with base, cover, raised wreath of leaf design, festooned from springs of handles.

Inscription, around four sides of base—

"The gift of Charles Agar,
Bishop of Cloyne, to the
Parish Church of Ballyhooly, in
the year 1774, when this Church was built."

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(N.B.)—The present church was built recently by the present Earl of Listowel.

Hall Mark—Three hollows.

1. Indistinguishable.
2. Harp and Crown.
3. Lion.

The cover is 3 inches high. The cup is 6 inches high. Total height, 9 inches. The diameter of chalice is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width of base, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

(Lewis, 1837) under "Ballyhooly":—The church a small plain building without a tower, was erected about 60 years since, near the site of the old church, of which there are still some remains. There is no glebe house and only one acre of glebe.

The Protestant Church mentioned in Lewis has disappeared. The present church was consecrated Friday, 23rd December, 1881, having been erected at a cost of about £1,400, of which about £800 was given by the present Right Hon. the Earl of Listowel, K.P. It occupies the site and comprises part of the walls of the old church built in 1774.

It was designed by Mr. W. H. Hill, of Cork. Much of the material of Bridgetown Church (demolished) was used in the new building.

The field Book of 1838 gives:—Glebe of Ballyhooly—Belongs to the Rev. William Butler, who is the present Incumbent. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Ballyhooly Village.

In 1837 there were 533 inhabitants in the village. (Lewis.)

In 1893 the population was 149.[2] (Dagg.)

In 1905 it was 186, and there were four publichouses.

The village as it now stands was practically built by the late Earl of Listowel.[3]

The old stone bridge over the river Blackwater here was carried away by a flood about the sixties, due to the fact, I am informed, that no arches were built to the bridge on the right (south) bank. Consequently the pressure of water was so great at this point that it carried away the structure.

Ballyhooly House, in this village, was built by the late Countess of Listowel in 1871.

The Field Book of 1838 gives:—"This village is of large dimensions, containing a number of compact and neat houses, which are in good repair. It has a church, chapel, two National Schools, and Police Barracks, with a number of publichouses. There is neither fair nor market held in it." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) gives:—"The village is small, consisting of about 100 houses. There is a church and chapel, a good National School, and some of the young men have formed themselves into an admirable band, under the patronage of the Earl of Listowel and his excellent lady" (p. 117).

Ballyhooly has a post, money order, and telegraph office. Ballyhooly Railway Station (G. S. & W. Ry.) is a short distance N. of the village. It has six trains to and from Cork daily.

[2] Population, 1886, 197; 1908, 186.

[3] Mr. James Buckley informs me that about 1830 a poet named Geran lived at Ballyhooly.

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A butter market on Tuesdays during season, and a pig market every Monday.

Parliamentary Division, N.E. Cork.

Rural District Council, Fermoy.

Constabulary station in charge of a sergeant.

A Dispensary and a Registration Office.

Petty Sessions at Castletownroche.

National Schools. (Guy, under Ballyhooly, 1907.)

Ballyhooly Castle.

Sheet 34, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Parish of Ballyhooly. Barony of Fermoy.

It lies immediately south of Ballyhooly, on the left bank of the Blackwater.

Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—"This was a castle of the Roches, and it passed on their forfeiture to Sir Richard Aldworth." (I., 317.)

It now belongs (1908) to the Earl of Listowel, and is in good preservation, although on the 6-inch O.S. of 1841 it is shown as in ruins.

14 May, 1645. Captain John Hodder, writing to Sir Philip Persevall from Cork, informs him that—"The Irish are going up and down the country, taking of towns and castles. They are now abroad with four thousand horse and foot, with four battering pieces and two field pieces. They have already taken Caperquin, Michellstoune and *Ballahooly,* with divers other castles, &c., &c."

However, on 7 June, 1645, he writes again to Sir Philip Percivall, and tells him that "all the castles beyond the Blackwater are taken only *Ballyhooly.*" (Egmont MSS., i., pp. 254-257.)

In February, 1691, a party of soldiers, on the side of William III., who were quartered at Ballyhooly, went into the enemy's country and slew twenty-five rapparees. (Smith's *Cork,* ii., 124.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Ballyhooley Castle was formerly one of the principal fortresses of the Roches, and on its forfeiture was granted with the adjoining lands to Sir Richard Aldworth; it was taken in 1645 by Lord Castlehaven, who commanded the Royal forces in this district." (I., 138.)

Windele, writing circa 1847, states:—"Between the village (Ballyhooly) and the river stands the ancient castle of Ballyhooly, built by the Roches, the feudal proprietors of the surrounding districts in the Middle Ages, occupying a commanding situation above the flood; it is surrounded by the ruinous vestiges of walls and towers which formerly served as defences, and are now partially clothed with ivy, as if in pity of their decay." (*Journal,* 1897, p. 248.)

Windele further states:—"Ballyhooly, its castle boldly situated on a sloping height over the Blackwater, a large keep of Tudor age, the windows of that period; door defended above by projecting machicolation, and above that an embattled parapet, one arch, that of the ground floor, the outer court and round flanker standing; beside it to the east a large church, and Ballyhooly, a poor village." (*Journal* for 1897, p. 260.)

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) gives:—"Ballyhooly Castle forms a striking feature as we move up the river. It is commandingly situate on a lofty

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BALLYHOURA LODGE.
September, 1906.

SANDBROOK (GLASGANNIFF) HOUSE.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 1905.*)

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ledge of rocks, and the tall Norman towers fling their broad shadows across the water. Near it are the ivyclad remains of a chapel; probably this place of worship belonging to the castle, &c. (p. 116). This castle of Ballyhooly was one of the numerous castles of the Roches, and came by their forfeiture into the possession of Sir Richard Aldworth. It forms, with the neighbouring ruined church, a most interesting object when seen from the adjoining demesne of the Earl of Listowel" (p. 117).

The Field Book of 1838 records:—"This castle is in ruins, the walls of which are partly standing." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The following legend was related to me:—A young lady living at the castle returning from a ride, went out on the terrace which is situated between the castle and the river, on her way to meet her lover on a small island in the river, below the present bridge. She was never seen again. This spot in the river is now only a rock, and called after her to this day, "Moira's Island." Frequently in the night time cries are heard from the island, and no peasant will venture near it after nightfall.

Ballyhooly Castle was repaired by Lady Listowel, mother of the present Earl of Listowel. It has been lately inhabited by Mr. Kinnaird.

Over the entrance door, in excellent preservation, is a shoot, or machicoulis, through which the defenders could pour molten lead, &c., from above, on the heads of the enemy trying to force the doorway.

On the N.W. corner, flank defence, with loop-holes, is arranged for the west and north sides of the building. On the south (facing the river) side is a sunken court, the walls of which are loopholed, and on the north side are the ruins of outworks.

In one of the rooms, the third from the top, in a recess in the east wall, is a cut stone hollowed out, probably for a receptacle for "holy water."

A room is panelled with very old wainscoting taken from the old house at Renny.

All the repairs to the castle have been made to harmonise with the ancient work, and it is difficult to distinguish the old from the new.

The windows are the original ones, and the upper part of the staircase is formed of the old stone steps as they were first put in.

There are five rooms in the castle.

A flagstaff is erected on the top of the castle, from which Lord Listowel can fly his flag as Vice-Admiral of the Province of Munster.

The castle was evidently built for the purpose of defending the ford over the river Blackwater, towards which a boreen still runs on the west side of the building. The new bridge is below the ford.

Immediately to the east of the Castle are the ruins of the old church and its graveyard.

Ballyhoura.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. J. F. LYNCH.

Ballyhoura, from the Irish Bealach Abradh (Abhrat or Feabhradh), means Road of the Brow. Mr. Borlase (*The Dolmens of Ireland*, iii., 900) says:—"One common form of the cow legend is that associated with a road along which the mythic animal is fabled to have passed. Windele states that the

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portion of the old road from Cork by Ballyhoura, and near Kilcolman, was pointed out as the actual Boherbuee." The legend of the cows which are associated with old roads in Cork and elsewhere in Ireland is thus given by Lady Gregory in her *Gods and Fighting Men,* p. 103:—

"And at one time Manannan's cows came up out of the sea at Baile Cronin (Ballycroneen, near Ballycotton), three of them, a red, and a white, and a black; and the people that were there saw them standing on the strand for a while, as if thinking, and then they all walked up together, side by side, from the strand. And at that time there were no roads in Ireland, and there was great wonder on the people when they saw a good wide road ready before the three cows to walk on. And when they got about a mile from the sea they parted; the white cow went to the north-west towards Limerick, and the red cow went to the south-west and on round the coast of Ireland, and the black cow went to the north-east towards Lismore, and a road opened before each of them that is to be seen to this day."

According to Dinneen's *Irish Dictionary,* as mentioned in the article on Ballyhooley, an Irish name for the Milky Way is Bothar Bo Finne, or "Road of the White Cow." Old Teutonic terms for the Milky Way are Heerweg, or "army-way," and Kaupat or Kuhpfad, or "cow-path." Some years ago Mr. J. Grene Barry told me a curious tale which he had heard over thirty years previously from an old man concerning an army which was falsely led by the Buachaill Breige of Ludden along the Gleann na muice duibhe of Lough Gur. Sir John Rhys (*Hibbert Lectures,* p. 300) says that according to an old Welsh tale it was across the heavens that Gwydion chased the wicked woman, Blodeued, when he left the landmarks of the Milky Way to indicate the course of his march when he was engaged in the pursuit, and the Rev. Robert Owen, in *The Kymry,* p. 39, says that Gwyn ab Nudd, Idris, and Gwydion ab Don are classed by the Triads as the three astronomers of Britain, and that the Milky Way, termed Caer Gwydion, was regarded as the caer or burg of Gwydion. The Ballyhoura Hills are named from Ballyhoura. O'Donovan (*Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary,* p. 581) says that Bealach Abhradh is the name of that part of the ancient road from Kilmallock to Cork which passes through the mountains of Ceann Abhradh Sleibhe Caoin. O'Donovan further says that Ceann Abhradh (Feabhrath) is celebrated in the Irish Annals as a mountain by which the old road from Kilmallock to Cork passes, and is the mountain now called Suidhe Finn, which (according to Dr. Joyce) terminates the Ballyhoura range towards the north-east, three miles south of Kilfinane in Limerick. O'Donovan also says that Sliabh Caoin (or Cain) is the ancient name of Sliabh Riach, or Suidhe Finn mountain; but Sliabh Riach (according to Dr. Joyce) is the mountain of which the old name is Sliabh Claire, about three miles south of Knocklong, and Sliabh Caoin is the old name of the range of mountains, now named Ballyhoura, of which Ceann Abhradh, now Seefin, is a portion. O'Donovan says that there is a chasm in Ceann Abhradh (Seefin Mountain) called Bealach Leaghta, or "Road of Melting," in accordance with the legend given in the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick,* but Dr. Todd (Introduction to *Cogadh Gaedhel,* p. 137) says that the name is Belach Leachta, or "Road of the Monument," and this, according to some writers quoted by Todd, appears to have been regarded as the monument of Mahon, King of

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Munster, who was slain by Molloy, who, in turn, was slain by Brian Boru in the battle supposed to have been fought here, termed the battle of Belach Leachta. Various places, however, are assigned as the spot where Mahon was slain, and as the site of the battlefield of Bealach Leachta. This is due to the names Sliabh Caoin, Bealach Leachta, and Bealach Abhradh being connected with other places, as noted in the article on Cill na Martra published in this *Journal,* and in Cardinal Moran's article on Kilfarboy in his edition of *Archdall,* i., 85, et seq. We must distinguish between the two roads of the Ballyhoura mountains, the road named Bealach Abhradh, and the one named Bealach Leachta.

O'Donovan is of opinion that the chief church of St. Lachtain, and named from Bealach Abhradh or Abhrat, stood in the townland of Ballyhoura, and Mr. Walter Jones, late of Doneraile, who kindly made enquiry in the district for me, was informed that there was a holy well in the townland of Ballyhoura near the traditional site of a church, but that the names of the church and well were not, so far as Mr. Jones could discover, preserved in the district.

In the *Donegal Martyrology,* at the 17th March, occurs the following entry:—

"Lachtain, son of Torben, Abbot of Achad Ur, in Ossory, and of Bealach Feabhrath (Abhradh). A.D. 622."

Cardinal Moran remarks that neither Colgan nor O'Clery had attempted to identify Bealach Feabhrath. In Moran's *Archdall,* i., pp. 136, 137, the translation is given of a piece in the Leabhar Breac, and also found in the *Book of Lismore,* concerning the nine Saints of the race of Conaire, and in it there is reference to Lachtain of Achadh-ur in Aes Chinn Chaille, in Ossory, and from Bealach Abhrat in Sliabh Caoin. Lachtain is stated in this piece to be son of Torben, son of Nuachadh, and is connected with Ath nag Ceall, or "ford of the Churches," the old name of the ford across the Blackwater at Mallow. It appears to me that O'Donovan is correct in identifying the chief Bealach Feabhradh of St. Lachtain with the Ballyhoura of Sliabh Cain, now the Ballyhoura mountains; for whatever may be said in behalf of the Bealach Feabhradh of West Cork, the Sliabh Caoin of Fermoy was the chief mountain of that name in Munster, and must, I think, be the Sliabh Caoin mentioned in the piece dealing with the nine Saints of the race of Conaire.

Sliabh Cain means "beautiful mountain," and in *Silva Gadelica,* p. 524, is given the Dinnshenchas of Sliabh Cain and Ceann Febhrat ("head of the brow"), and also a reference to the pagan cemetery on Ceann Abhrat, or Seefin Mountain, connected with which are the names Lughaid Laighde, Dodera Mac Fermora, Eithne, Maer, and Mughain. Maer was the name of the mother of Eochaid Mac Luchta; and Eithne, daughter of Lughaid Mac Daire, was mother of Conaire Caemh and of Lughaidh Lagha. The Clann Dedad, or the Iberian race of Tara Luachra, are connected with the old cemetery.

In *Silva Gadelica,* p. 123, is given a description of Cenn Febhrat and other items. Portion of the description from the *Book of Lismore* is quoted by O'Donovan (*Supt. to O'Reilly's Dictionary,* p. 593). Three glens there were about the mountain, and betwixt them a lake, named Loch Bo; and the name of the mountain was Osmetal, the highest portion of Ceann Feabhrat. West of the lake was Cnoc na haeire, and Finninis was the

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easternmost hill's name; and the name of another hill to the west was Cnoc Maine. On the top of the highest portion was a mound named Suidhe; hence the present name Suidhe Finn, "Seat of Finn," the Finn being a modern addition. Particulars of the battle of Ceann Abhrat are given in *Silva Gadelica,* p. 347, et seq. The tale deals with the defeat of Lughaid Mac Con by Eoghan Mor, son of Oilioll Olom. Dodera Mac Fermora, the jester of Lughaid Mac Con, was slain by Eoghan Mor in mistake for Lughaid Mac Con. Lughaid Lagha of the Glen of Aherlow, and brother of Oilioll Olom, took part with Lughaid Mac Con, as did also Neimedh Mac Sruibchenn, King of the Ernean race, who was slain by the three Cairbres, sons of Conaire. O'Curry (*Lectures,* 187) has a reference to the account of this battle, which is found in the tale of the battle of Magh Mucramha.

In *Silva Gadelica,* p. 502, Odhran of Letir in Muscraighe Tire, and Medhran of Saighir, are traced to Nuada Neimnech of the land of Cenn Febhrath, which is interesting as showing a connection of the race of Conaire with the Ballyhoura district.

In the *Topography of Fermoy* it is stated that the border-land of one half side of that country is Rossach na Righ (Rossagh, near Doneraile), and Cathair Gobhann, and Cluas Droighe, and the Carcair (near Doneraile), and the burial place of this Tuath is Cill Colmain (Kilcoleman, near Doneraile), and its proper name is Hi Rossa, and its length is from the summit of Sliabh Cain to Abha Beag (Awbeg) et reliqua. In the *Topography* it is stated that the ancient burial place of the Kings of Munster was in Ross na Righ ("Wood of the Kings," now Rossagh), and that Lughaid Mac Con was at Ross (or Rossach) na righ till the time of the battle of Ceann Abhrat. The royal fort of Ross-na-righ was on the hill whereon now is the ruined church of Rossach, which was built within the fort.

Dr. Joyce, in his *Irish Names of Places,* says that there is a fine sepulchral monument in a mountain glen over Mount Russell, called Labba Iscur, or Oscur's Grave. Oscur was son of Oisin, son of Finn. Immediately under the brow of Seefin is the beautiful vale of Glenosheen, whose name Dr. Joyce says commemorates the great poet and warrior Oisin, the son of Finn, and he adds that in several of the neighbouring glens are rocks which are associated in the legends of the peasantry with the exploits of these ancient warriors. On the Ballyhoura hills are numbers of cairns and other objects of antiquarian interest, but these we have not examined.

Dr. O'Donovan (*Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary*) says that Bearna Dhearg is a celebrated gap in the mountain of Sliabh Caoin, lying on the borders of the counties of Limerick and Cork, and that the road from Kilmallock to Cork passes through this gap, which is well known to Irish historians as the place where Mahon, the brother of Brian Boru, was murdered by his Eugenian rivals in the year 976. The gap, according to O'Donovan, lies between the hills of Kilcruaig and Red Chair. According to Dr. Joyce the gap is located between the two hills of Knockea and Carrigeenamronety, and is now called in English, Red Chair, or Richchair. This is an incorrect form of the old Anglo-Irish name Redsherd, as we find it given in Dymmok's *Treatise of Ireland,* written about the year 1600, i.e., red gap, a translation of the Irish, Sheard being the West-English term for a gap. Dr. Joyce, in his *History of Ireland,* p. 204, says that

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there is doubt about the actual scene of the murder of Mahon, as three places are named in the old accounts of it; but that Bearna Dhearg, now Red Chair, is the most likely. Dr. Todd (*Introduction to Cogadh Gaedhel,* p. 138) says that there is some confusion in the account between the place where Mahon was murdered and the place where Molloy was slain. When Colonel Grove White and I were at Glanworth, about three years ago, a young man told us that he had discovered a very remarkable monument some distance west of Bearna Dhearg, which, he contended, was the grave of Mahon. One of the forts repaired by Brian Boru was Cenn Abhrat, named also Ceann Fabhradh (*Cogadh Gaedhel,* p. 140), and Ceann Feabhrat in O'Curry's *Lectures,* p. 395. The three Bruchnech of Cenn Abhrat are mentioned in Windisch's *Tain Bo Cualnge,* S. 855. The Bruchnech belonged to the Ferchutredach, whose business it was to slay Conchobar, if he was defeated, and to rescue Medb and Ailill if they were defeated.

Sheet 8, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, also Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Imprick. R. C. Parish, Ballyhay; C. of I. Parish, Buttevant.

The Ballyhoura Hills extend from the neighbourhood of the G. S. and W. Railway, on the west, to the road running from Ardpatrick to Kildorrery on the east (the Rep Gap). These hills were called the "mountains of Mole" by Spenser.

The Ballyhoura referred to in these "Notes" is that portion of the Ballyhoura Hills, which is situated on its southern slopes at its western extremity. It is there that the old road from Charleville to Cork passed over the mountain; and this road was used by soldiers of both sides during the Desmond and subsequent rebellions, and also in later times by the mail coach.

It was at Ballyhoura that the Earl of Desmond set up his standard of rebellion at the close of October, 1579.

In 1600 the President made arrangements with Dermond O'Connor to deliver four hostages to him in connection with a plot to apprehend James Fitz Thomas, Earl of Desmond. It was agreed that Dermond O'Connor should have an opportunity of seizing them, to disarm any suspicion of the plot. "Therefore that these (hostages) fower should make a journie from Kilmallocke towards Kinsale, where Captaine Poore his Companie were then in garrison; and the time of their going being made known to Dermond O'Connor, he should lye with some of his forces in the pace of Ballihowre to intercept passengers, where these foure should (as it were) by chance fall into his ambush, and so they did, where Dermond O'Connor, although for the reasons before mentioned, saved their lives, yet he could not restraine the furie of his men, that knew nothing of his purpose, but that they were stripped of their clothes and left almost naked." (*Pac. Hib.,* p. 50, A.D. 1633.)

During the rebellion in Munster, "the Lord General (Irish Forces) and all the rest put on a constant resolution of marching over the mountains into the county of Cork, at Ballyhoury, some six miles westward from the Red Sheard, from whence the Lord President and his forces were removed thither. And taking leave of Kilmallock, he brought his army to Balliha, right against Ballihawre, where he lay one night, and the next

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morning, being Wednesday, the 9th of February, 1641, he set forward with a purpose to lie that night at Buttevant, an ould towne belonginge to the Earle of Barrymore, in the barony of Orrery, where there was a great and ancient residency of abbots, friars and priests." (*Journal* for 1895, p. 537.) An account of this is also given on p. 292, *Journal* for 1896.

In February, 1641, Lord Broghill's troop was quartered at Ballyhoura, charge free. (Smith, vol. ii., p. 68.) Later in the year, Lord Mountgarrett, in command of the Irish, was on the Ballyhoura Hills. He marched his force to Buttevant, and thence to Mallow, where he joined General Barry in command of the army of Munster.

Still further back we have the legend by Mr. William Hackett of the achievements of the three sons of Toraliv McStairn. He relates how the three sons, after having killed the wild cat of Craig-na-Seanean, proceeded to go on a visit to their grandfather, who resided in the Island of Cove. The first night they rested at the Island of the Calf, now called Ennis, passing over the Ballyhoura Mountains, they arrived at the seat of their maternal ancestors, &c. (R.S.A.I., vol. ii., p. 89.)

Circa 1657. The townland of "Ballyhowry," in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, and in the parish of Rathgogan (Charleville), consisted of 85 acres 3r. 8p. The owner before the Rebellion of 1642 was Morris Gibbon. It was granted to Thomas Bowerman. (Book of Dist. & Sur., P.R.O., Ild.)

I am informed by the present representative of the Holmes family that the old estate of Ballyhoura was purchased by his ancestor from Laurence Parsons, of Birr, in 1666. Major Robert Holmes still owns property near Ballyhoura, called "Loughlea."

The family burial place of the Holmes family is Imprick Churchyard. By deed of 10 June, 1669, Laurence Parsons, of Parsonstown als. Birre, in consideration for £1,200, assigned to Thomas Holmes, then Sovereign of Kilmallock, the property known as the Shinanagh estate, comprising the lands of Imphrick, Ballynoe als. Ballydae als. Ballyea, Classyganniffe als. Claskyganiffe, Ballynaly als. Killynatly (? *Ballyoury*). (Note—Ballyhaury in abstract of title as representing one of lands, viz., Ballynally als. Ballyhaury), and Shynanagh, with some other lands not decipherable in the original deed now extant, said lands being in the Barony of Fermoy and Kilmore, in Co. Cork, and amounting to five ploughlands, with right to hold a fair at Ballyhoura.

The deed is endorsed with signatures of John Holmes, James Holmes, and Robert Holmes as witnesses of payment of the consideration money.

The Holmes pedigree will be found under "Shananagh."

In 1797, P. Holmes, of Ballyhoura, was Member of Parliament for Doneraile.

Thomas Holmes, of Ballyhoura, in 1801, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt. (Minute Book of Hunt.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Ballyhoura Townland—"This is a large townland, one-third of which is mountain, rest arable. It contains a portion of a demesne, a gentleman's seat, three Danish forts, a glen and watercourse, and a great number of small scattered houses, and a pound for cattle."

Ballyhoura Glasha—"Brook of Ballyhoura, the name of a watercourse." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

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Robert Atkins, Esq., of Fountainville, born 1704, is mentioned as of Ballynguerane, Clashgariffe, and Ballyhowra. (Pedigree of "Atkins of Firville," B.L.G., 1846.)

Christopher Crofts, of Ballyhoura, Co. Cork, b. 3 Nov., 1792, m. 1824, Alice, dau. of Richard Nason, Esq., of Bettyville, Co. Cork, and d. 17 Mar., 1861, having by her (who d. Jan., 1866) had issue—

I. Christopher, of Velvetstown. (See B.L.G.)

II. Richard Nason, J.P., b. 19 March, 1834, of Ballyhoura Lodge, m., 1868, Bess Nason, dau. of Rev. William H. Nason. Mr. Crofts d. 4 Mar., 1905, leaving issue—

1. Christopher Nason, b. 1877.
2. Richard Nason.
1. Alice.
2. Maud.

Ballyhoura Lodge, the residence of Richard Nason Crofts, was formerly a thatched cottage, the residence of his father, Christopher Crofts. In the year 1822, Mr. Christopher Crofts received information that his house was to be burned down by the Whiteboys. They succeeded in burning the out-offices and three colts, but were not able to set fire to the cottage, and rather than they should have another try he pulled it down and built the present residence.

The Field Book of 1840 states that in that year Mr. Crofts was residing at Ballyhoura Lodge. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

2 June, 1841, Robert Smithwick, of Suire Cottage, Co. Limerick, Esq., was married to Margaret Rice, of Ballyhoura Lodge, in parish of Imerick; also, 12 May, 1842, Nelson Kearney Cotter, M.D., Esq., of Buttevant, to Mary Nason, of Ballyhoura Lodge ,in parish of Imerick, spinster. (Doneraile Parish, C. of I. Register.)

The Ballyhoura Lodge portion of the Holmes property was bought by Mr. Christopher Crofts about 1851.

Presentments to the Grand Jury, July, 1701. We present that John Barry, als. Snavee, of Ballihoura (and others), are Torys in arms, and abroad on their keeping, and we desire your worships to represent it to the Government that they may be proclaimed according to the act. (Brady, vol. i., p. lvi.)

In the time of the Whiteboys, Ballyhoura was a hiding-place for deserters and bad characters, and to remedy this a company of infantry was stationed at Lisballyhea, a farm adjoining the lands of Ballyhoura.

In March, 1823, two cows of James Glover, of Doneraile, were houghed near Ballyhoura. (*Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier,* Brit. Mus.)

Mr. Brash states with regard to Buttevant Abbey, that most of the dressings and decorative parts of the original church were executed in red sandstone brought from the Ballyhoura mountains. (R.S.A.I., vol. ii., p. 89.)

During the trial of the prisoners at the Cork Assizes in 1829, in the "Doneraile Conspiracy Case," Mr. William Burke, of Ballyhoura, performed the unexampled feat of riding his mare from Ballyhoura to Derrynane Abbey (to engage the Liberator as counsel for the prisoners), and

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back again to Cork City in one day—Sunday. This brilliant ride saved the lives of all the prisoners and broke down the informer's story. Mr. William Burke died 7 April, 1876. He was buried in Shandrum graveyard. (Manannan Mac Lir.)

An account of this ride is given by O'Flanagan in his "Munster Circuit:—"A young farmer named Burke, a brother of one of the prisoners, resolved to ride to Derrynane, and request O'Connell to come off at once to Cork, so as to act for the defence on the ensuing Monday. He undertook to be at Derrynane early on next morning, and at five o'clock on that Saturday afternoon, mounted on a strong horse of powerful action and singular endurance, he started on his errand for life or death. On he sped, heedless of the coming night, the lonely road, the bleak winds, the pelting rain.

"A bright genial sun shone over the wild, rock-bound coast scenery of Derrynane, as O'Connell looked forth from his mountain home by the billowy sea on that October Sunday morning. He looked over the splintered peaks of his beloved Kerry mountains, and, after returning, heard the morning Mass in his private chapel in the house. He was sitting at breakfast, when he was told 'a man, who appeared to have come a long way, desired to see him.' O'Connell saw from his window that the man had arrived on horseback, and the steaming flanks, the drooping head, and chest flecked with foam, confirmed the servant's notion that the man had indeed come a long journey.

"The rider was at once admitted into the library. Addressing O'Connell, he said: 'I left Cork last evening at five o'clock, and I rode ninety miles to see you, Councillor. The friends of the prisoners yet untried for the Doneraile conspiracy sent me for you. If you don't undertake their defence, Doherty will hang them all. There's a hundred guineas for you, and if you come they'll be safe; if not, they'll all be hanged.'

"O'Connell was not proof against this compliment which expressed such confidence in his professional skill. Though half a century had sped since he was born, he was hale and vigorous. He accepted the retainer, and promised to start at once for Cork. Burke then expressed his wish to go with the good news, but O'Connell implored him, in compassion to his good horse, if not for himself, to take food and rest. In case that Burke might reach Cork before himself O'Connell wrote a short note to the prisoners' attorney, informing him, 'he would attend to defend the remaining prisoners, as fast as a horse could draw him"; and then, after a few hours' rest, elated at his success, William Burke commenced his return journey. Eager looks were cast on the road to Kerry from an early hour on that Monday morning. When Burke was descried the question, 'What news, William?' came from many a tongue. The response, 'O'Connell will be here in an hour,' elicited a shout that rang through the morning air, &c., &c."

The result of this trial was a verdict of "Not guilty."

The Doneraile Conspiracy appears to have been a plot entered into by the Whiteboys to assassinate Admiral Evans, Mr. George Bond Low, and Mr. Michael Creagh.

"Dr. Norcott, of Doneraile, with his daughter, were returning one night from a party at Old Town (Shanballymore), the residence of Admiral Evans, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock. Two persons fired

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at the carriage, wounding the coachman and footman on the box, and sending several balls through the carriage.

"Notice that Mr. Creagh's carriage would be attacked was given, and the firing at Dr. Norcott's in mistake for Mr. Creagh's, which it closely resembled, was sworn to."

The prisoners were eventually found "guilty," and sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was afterwards altered to "transportation for life," after O'Connell's defence of the other batch of prisoners, and their acquittal.

A long account of the trial, &c., is given by O'Flanagan. The Very Rev. Canon P. A. Sheehan, D.D., P.P. of Doneraile, treats of the Doneraile Conspiracy in his book entitled "Glenanaar" (pub. by Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1905). See also Thomas Sheahan's Articles of Cork Manufacture, Cork, 1833.

At the western end of the Ballyhoura Hills are three residences—(1) Ballyhoura Lodge; (2) Woodville, the residence of Mrs. Brasier-Creagh, which will be treated under Woodville; (3) Sandbrook.

Sandbrook (Glasganniff).

Glasganniff House lies about a quarter of a mile S.S.E. of Ballyhoura Lodge.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, Doneraile, informs me that his mother's uncle, Mr. John Sherlock, rented Sandbrook alias Sandybrook from the Holmes family about 1793. All the Holmes property at Ballyhoura was sold in the Landed Estates Court. Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh's grand-uncle, Mr. John Sherlock, left it to his youngest son, Henry Sherlock, who sold his interest in Sandbrook to Mr. Richard Nason Crofts for £500, and it is still held by the Crofts family.

Mr. Christopher Langley rented Sandbrook House and farm from Captain Henry Sherlock, who was in India in the year 1838, and lived here till the year 1852, when he went to reside at Kilpatrick.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Sandbrook House, Mr. Jl. Sherlock, in the townland of Loughlea." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

The house has ceased to be a gentleman's residence, having fallen into a bad state of repair.

"Sandbrook" is part of Loughlea, and is the portion of land in this neighbourhood still in the possession of the Holmes family, the Ballyhoura portion being all sold and Loughlea retained.

The Ballyhoura Mountains.

By Rev. J. F. Lynch.

Since I wrote the article on Ballyhoura I have read the "Ballads on Irish Chivalry," by the late Dr. R. D. Joyce, edited with annotations by his brother, Dr. P. W. Joyce, in which are numerous references to the Ballyhoura district. Loch Bo (lake of the cow), mentioned in the article on Ballyhoura, is identified by Dr. P. W. Joyce. He says that the little river flowing in the valley near and below Clonodfoy, was called the "Gairha," which means a wild shrubby place along a river. The bottom of the valley along which this sluggish stream now runs was in former times covered by a narrow shallow lake about two miles in length, called Loch Bo. When Dr. Joyce was a boy old Jack Dinan, of

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Glenosheen and of Raheenroe, in whose time considerable portions of the lake still remained, often spoke of Lough Bo, whose name was quite familiar to him.

The three glens about the mountain of Ceann Abhrat, or Seefin, named by Dr. Joyce, are Glenosheen at the north-east side of the mountain, Lyre-na-grena, "the glen of the sun," at the south-east side, and Lyrne-na-freaghaun, "the glen of the hurts or whortleberries," at the north-west side of the mountain.

In the "Agallamh na Senorach" it is stated that westward of Loch Bo is Cnoc na h-aeire, and Finninis is said to be the easternmost hill's name. Cnoc na h-aeire, which probably means hill of the satire or female satirist, appears to be the old name of Blackrock mountain, which towers over the right as you go from Ardpatrick to Glenosheen, under which is Easmore, or the "great waterfall." One of the glens of Blackrock, at the north-west side of the mountain, is named Glenagaddy, or "glen of the thief," whose Irish name was Gadaighe Dubh O'Dubhain, "the Black Robber O'Dwan." Dr. Joyce states that this thief is commemorated both in legends and place-names all over Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland. The Ballingaddys in Cork and Limerick were named from him, and in Dwyer's "Diocese of Killaloe" will be found a legend of this thief who corresponds to the master-thief of Teutonic tales.

Blackrock, according to Dr. Joyce, is from the Irish Dubh-Charraig an iolair, or "Black-rock of the eagle," as eagles had their nests down to a century ago on the perpendicular face of the cliff. Cnoc na h-aeire appears to be the oldest name of Blackrock. Raheenroe, or "the little red rath," was near Clonodfoy Castle. The grassy sharp-pointed eminence rising over Raheenroe and Clonodfoy, with a small gateway tower (Oliver's Folly) on it, built by Silver Oliver, is stated by Dr. Joyce to have been called Knockagarraunbaun, the "Hill of the White Horse." This hill appears to be Finninis, which means white island (Cf. Foynes, Co. Limerick), and was so called from its bright grassy appearance, just as Ardpatrick was named Finntulach from the grass which grew on it. In the avenue near Finninis is a sharp bend called "The Lady's Turn." Dr. Joyce says that he often heard the old people speak of it in connexion with a lady's ghost that haunted the spot, probably the White Ladye of the ballad.

The old name of Knock Finnil beside Lough Gur is Telach Finnine, or "hill of Finnin," from finn, white, or bright. I have often heard old people speak of the White Lady of Lough Gur, who is regarded as a Banshee. One of the cairns on the Nagles' Mountains is, according to Windele, called Suidheachan na mna finne, "the little seat of the White Lady." According to the Agallamh na Senorach, there was a suidhe or "seat" on the top of Cenn Abhrat, and hence the name Suidhe Finn, the seat having come to be regarded as a seat on which Finn rested when fatigued from the chase.

The hill of Seefinn is also called Osmetal in the "Agallamh na Senorach." This name means "mighty stag," and corresponds to the Dam Dilenn of several Irish tales. The Osmetal is stated to have been a notable rogue-stag called Liath na dtri mbenn, or "the grey one of the three antlers." The highest portion of the mountain of Os metal, or Ceann Abhrat, now Seefinn, is called Cnoc Maine, or hill of Maine. Maine or Maithne is a name which belongs to Irish mythology. In the ballad on "The Burning of Kilcolman" there is reference to Corrinmore, which, according to Dr. Joyce, is Corrinmore or Carron, a mountain rising over Charleville and Buttevant—one of the Ballyhoura range, visible from Kilcolman. On the summit of Corrinmore ("great cairn") there is a great circular cairn. This cairn has been identified by O'Donovan (Supt. to O'Reilly's Dictionary) as Carn Feradaigh, and he quotes from an old Irish document that the portion of Cormac Cas in Cliu Mail extended from the summit of the mountain Claire to the gap of Bearna tri gCarbad ("gap of the three chariots"), and from Carn Feradaigh and Ceann Abhrat directly northward to Fochair Maighe, now Bruree. Sliabh Claire, according to Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," is the old name of Slievereagh (Sliabh Riabhach or Riach), the dark-grey mountain three miles south of Knocklong, on the summit of which, according to the "Agallamh na Senorach," Oilioll Olom died. On this summit, the eastern termination of the hill, is a small ruined dolmen, and near it is a small stone circle, discovered during the recent Ordnance Survey by Mr. J. J. Mahony.

In the "Chronicum Scotorum," A.D. 627, we read that in "the battle of Carn Feradaigh, Failbhe Flann was the victor; Guaire Aidne fled; Conall, son of Maeldubh, King of Ui Maine, was slain; and Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalgaigh, and Conall, son of Maeldubh, son of Maelbresail, were slain also." Guaire Aidhne was the celebrated King of Connacht.

In the "Chronicum Scotorum," A.D. 708, we read: "The battle of Carn Feradaigh, in which fell Cormac, son of Maelmach, King of Munster," and in the same Chronicle, at A.D. 837, we read of "A Slaughter of Gentiles at Carn Feradaigh." In "Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh," p. 19, there is an account of the invasion of Munster by the Foreigners. Cork, Rosscarbery, Kenmare, and other places were plundered by them,

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"but the Irish of Middle Munster gave them battle, and their slaughter was completed at Ard Feradaigh," which is the same as Carn Feradaigh."

Dr. Todd says that O'Donovan suggests ("Four Mast.," A.D. 822) that Ard (or Carn) Feradaigh may have been the ancient name of Seefinn. W. M. Hennessy, in "Chronicum Scotorum," follows O'Brien in identifying Carn Feradaigh with the cairn on the hill of Knockaine. In Father Begley's "Diocese of Limerick," Carn Feradaigh is stated to be the same as Cahirnarry, which, however, is Cathair an aodhaire, or "fort of the Shepherd." I got the correct pronunciation of Cahirnarry from an old man some years ago.

Carn Feradaigh is the cairn on the Ballyhoura hills close to the old pass, and hence the reason why the battles were fought near this monument. In "Silva Gadelica," p. 543, we read: "Whence Carn Feradaigh? It was Feradach, son of Rochorb, son of Gollan, son of Conmael, son of Heber, that by Tighernmas mac Follach fell there. By which Tighernmas also Conmael fell in the battle of Aenach Macha; in the battle of Elle he slew Rochorb; lastly, Feradach (ut supra), whose tomb that cairn is; BB. 379a b. A.M. 3579: Conmael Mac Heber having ruled Ireland for thirty years, in the battle of Aenach Macha he fell by Tighernmas mac Follach. 3656. Seventy-seventh year of Tighernmas's reign. By him the following battles were won against the seed of Heber, besides others both of the Irish and of extern kindreds; the battle of Elle, in which Rochorb fell; that of Carn Feradaigh, etc."

Dr. Kuno Meyer, in the "Voyage of Bran," supplies an old Irish poem, in which there is mention of Tighernmas in connection with Crom Cruaich, and in the same work Mr. Alfred Nutt devotes some attention to him, as does also Sir John Rhys in his "Hibbert Lectures." There is also reference to Tighernmas in the poem of Gilla Coemain (Todd Lecture Series, vol. iii.), which the Rev. Dr. MacCarthy illustrates by a quotation from the "Book of Leinster."

There are several references to Glenanaar, or "Glen of Slaughter," near Seefin, in the "Ballads of Chivalry." Dr. Joyce says that the stream which flows through the glen is called Ounanaar, or "River of Slaughter." The name is stated to have reference to a great battle fought here between the Fenians and the Sons of Morna. One of those pseudo-prophecies mentioned in O'Curry's Lectures has reference to a battle to be fought beside Seefin. The Ounanaar is another name for the Ogeen river, which in the Fermoy Topography is named from the Carcair, or "prison," near Doneraile, and hence, perhaps, also the Carcer mountains of the Ballyhoura range.

The Ballyhoura (Houra) mountains and the Ounanaar are mentioned in the ballad of Sir Donall—

"Afar in the vales of green Houra my heart lingers all the day long,
'Mid the dance of the light-footed maidens, with the music of Ounanaar's song,
Where the steep hills uprise all empurpled with the bloom of the bright heather bells,
Looking down on their murmuring daughters, the blue streams of Houra's wild dells."

In the description of Cenn Abhrat (or Seefin) given in the "Agallamh na Senorach," the mountain is stated to have three tulachs, hills or mounds. Caeilte is reported as saying: "I remember that for dread of the Tuatha De Danann, nor crowd nor host had dared sit upon these three tulachs. Tulachs three I bear in mind, that feel not age nor fade away; over which the 'grey one of the three antlers' used to course from their one border to the other." Cenn Abhrat may consequently be regarded as one of the hills connected with the Tuatha De Danann, and was a Sidh, containing a fairy residence like Knockaine, or Slievenamonfinn, "the mountain of the white ladies."

In the "Agallamh na Senorach" there is mention of this fairy residence of Cenn Abhrat. "With a look that Caeilte threw around the mountain on his left hand he saw a fort, a fair town. He said: 'On my conscience we never knew a fort to exist yonder; let us then make over for the town.'" In the fort Caeilte finds two women, the wives of the chief of Fermoy's two sons, Lochan and Eoghan their names. Caeilte is said to have been accompanied by Bran, son of Derg, King of Munster. These are all fanciful names, and do not occur in the historical documents.

In the fort Caeilte perceived a huge mass of stone, beneath which Senach Mac Maeilchro, a confidential warrior of Finn, had placed all whatsoever wage he had received from Finn. From the two ladies Caeilte obtained the stone and treasure in return for securing to them the affection of their husbands, the princes of Fermoy, who were about to put them away. Thereupon Caeilte said, "O stone of Belach Atha, I . . . ." We see from this utterance of Caeilte that there was a pass beside Cenn Abhrat, named Belach Atha I, or "pass of the ford of Ae." We see also that there was a stream near the hill, and as the ford across the stream was named from Ae, it is highly probable that there was a leacht, or monument, near the ford, connected with Ae. The pass of Belach Leachta was close to Cenn Abhrat, and hence I consider that Belach Leachta and Belach Atha I are names for the same pass, and that the monument, from which the road was named, was connected with Ae.

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According to Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," i., 129, "the first battle between the Munstermen and the forces of Lewy was fought at Ath Truisden, a ford on the river Greece, near Mullaghmast, and the former retreated to the Barrow, where at another ford there was a second battle, in which a Munster chief, Ae, the foster-father of Ohy Finn Fohart, was slain; and from him the place was called Ath I, the ford of Ae, now correctly anglicised Athy" (in Co. Kildare). Particulars of Eochaid finn fuath n Airt (Ohy Finn Fohart) are given in "Silva Gadelica," p. 534.

It appears to me that the three antlers of the stag of Cenn Abhrat must be connected with the three tulachs of the same hill, which from this stag was named Osmetal, and we must also bear in mind the connection of the Bruchnech with Cenn Abhrat, given in the "Tain Bo Cualnge." Bruchnech, Bruachnech, Bruaighnech, or Bruchar as the name is variously written in the "Tain Bo Cualnge," is an extended form of Bruch or Bruach. O'Reilly has Bruachan, a fawn, which is a diminutive form of Bruach or Bru, which, according to O'Reilly, signifies a hind, a deer.

The stag of Cenn Abhrat, accordingly, is not a real, but a symbolical animal. In Ruskin's "Lectures on Art," p. 156, is an example of the use made of the stag as a symbol by Turner.

The Irish Maine,[1] or Maithne, from which a hill of Cenn Abhrat was named Cnoc Maine, is connected with the Latin mane and matuta, and this explanation is simpler than the one given by Sir John Rhys ("Hibbert Lectures," p. 366), who says: "This idea is reflected in a remarkable way in Irish mythology, as will be seen from the following details. When Christian missionaries made the Irish familiar with the Eastern week of seven days they taught them its Latin name, Septimana, and this word, treated by the Irish in their own way, became Sechtmain, genitive Sechtmaine—a word seemingly beginning with Secht, the Irish for Septem or Seven, and suggesting, therefore, the question, "Seven of what?" The answer was Secht Maini, seven persons bearing the name Maine or Mane. How they came to acquire the personal form will appear presently; but what the Maini were pictured to be in Irish mythology we learn from the fact that the single one in the story of Aitherne is termed "son of Durthacht."

Having thus identified Carn Feradaigh with the Cairn on Carron mountain of the Ballyhoura range, it will now be necessary to refer to Mullach Cae or Cnoc Cae. Carn Feradaigh is on the boundary between the counties of Cork and Limerick, where two ancient territorial districts meet, viz., Fera Muighe Feine (Fermoy) and Cliu Mail, so called from Mal, son of Ugaine Mor. Carn Feradaigh marked the most southern point of the territory of the Dal Cais, or race of Cormac Cas, son of Oilioll Olom. The monument of Cormac Cas was a chambered mound at Dun tri liag. On the top of the mound was the fort, which, according to Keating and "Cogadh Gaedhel Re Gallaibh," was repaired by Brian Boru. This may be learned from the legend of Dun tri liag given in the "Agallamh na Senorach ("Silva Gadelica," p. 129). The monument of Oilioll Olom is on the top of the mountain formerly called Sliabh Claire ("Silva Gadelica," p. 129, and Cormac's "Glossary"), but now named Slievereagh, or "grey mountain," from the dark grey appearance of the mountain, which is three miles south of Knocklong.

In "Cogadh Caedhel Re Gallaibh," p. 67, Brian Boru is reported as saying to his brother Mahon: "Neither would Lughaidh Menn, son of Aenghus Tirech, another of his ancestors, have ever done such a thing. The man who never yielded even the leveret of a hare to the tribe of Tlaman Tuathbil through contempt of the great battalions of Connacht, until he had gained seven battles over them in their retreat from Carn Feradaigh to Ath Lucait." Ath Lucait, now Lochid bridge, in Kilkeedy parish, Co. Clare, according to Dr. Todd, was a celebrated place, and was taken in this passage to be the northern limit of the Dal Cais, whose territory there was regarded as extending from Ath Lucait in the north to Carn Feradaigh in the south.

In "Cogadh Gaedhel," p. 87, we further read: "The Ui Cairpre, however, became alarmed at the increase of the sovereignty of the Dal Cais, because they were in occupation of the territory of the race of Cormac, to wit, Caille Cormaic, from Oclan to Luimnech, and from Cnamh-choill to Luachair."

In "Silva Gadelica," p. 375, we read: "Eventually Brian acquired the sovereignty of Connacht's province, while Fiachra took all from Carn Feradaigh to Magh Mucramha." Magh Mucramha, near Athenry, is the northern boundary of the territory. Brian and Fiachra were sons of Mongfhionn, who is stated to have poisoned her brother, Crimthann Mor. The cairn of Crimthann ("Silva Gadelica," pp. 126, 375) was on a hill at Cratloe, near Limerick City; it was destroyed about a hundred years ago, as the late Mr. James Frost informed me.

In O'Hanlon's "Life of St. Patrick," p. 704, we read that the King of the Ui Fidhgente named Lonan, son of Erc, provided a feast in honour of St. Patrick on a hill named Mullach Cae, or Cnoc Cae, which, in the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick,"

[1] "To sit on the sepulchres of the wife of Maine," was, according to the "Book of Rights," p. 21, one of the five prohibitions of the King of Connacht.

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is stated to be over against Carn Feradaigh. To this feast came Druids from Deise Beg, the district of Knockaine, who are variously termed artists, satirists, and buffoons ("Lismore Lives of Saints," p 162). Nessan connected with Mungret is also stated to have come to the feast with a cooked sheep, which he presented to St. Patrick. Canon O'Hanlon says, in a note, that Carn Feradaigh is supposed to be the ancient name of Seefin in the barony of Coshlea. This is O'Donovan's identification in the "Annals of the Four Masters," (A.M. 3656), which is different from the one he has given in the "Suppt. to O'Reilly's Dictionary." Forgetting his identification of Carn Feradaigh, and the statement that the hill of the feast was named Mullach Cae, he has the following note in the "Suppt. to O'Reilly's Dictionary":—"See 'Trip. Life of St. Patrick' for a notice of Lonan, chief of the Hy Figiente, who entertained St. Patrick on the summit of Cis. There is a place in the townland of Finnoo, parish of Kilmoylan, barony of Shanid, County of Limerick, called Ard na Cise, which may be this place." The word Cae means a feast, and Mullach is the summit of a hill. In Begley's "Diocese of Limerick," Knockea, near Cahirnarry hill, is stated to be from the Irish Cnoc Cae, but it, like the Knockea near the Red Gap of the Ballyhoura mountains, is derived from the Irish Cnoc Aedha, the hill of Aedh or Hugh.

Mullach Cae being described as over against Carn Feradaigh, must be very close to Carron Mountain. If Bearna d tri gCarbad be not the Red Gap, it must be a gap of the Ballyhoura mountains, and near Carron mountain. Perhaps it is the gap just beside Carron mountain, where all these battles mentioned were fought. O'Donovan ("Book of Rights," p. 20) says that Luchaid, or Lucait, from which is Ath Lucait, is now anglicised Lowhid, and is situated near the hamlet of Toberreendoney in the barony of Inchiquin, in the Co. Clare, and near the boundary of the barony of Kiltartan, in the Co. Galway. Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid Mac Ferghusa Ceirbheoil, describes the country of the Dal Cais as extending from Bearna tri Carbad to Bealach na Luchaide, and as this corresponds to the description of the territory as extending from Carn Feradaigh to Ath Lucait, it is most likely that Bearna tri Carbad is the name of the gap near Carn Feradaigh of the Ballyhoura mountains.

Ballykeating.

Sheets 26 & 27, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Glanworth.

Ballykeating is the Irish for "Keating's Town."

It is situated about three miles northwest of Glanworth.

In 1628, William Grove, of Cahirduggan Castle, bought the lands of Keatingstown, with other lands from Laurence Parsons, Esq.; Sir Rich. Clayton, Kt.; Rich. Fisher, Esq.; Laurence Clayton, Esq., and Gerald Lowther, who had bought them in 1625 from David Roche, Viscount Roche and Fermoy; Morris Roche, his son; Richard, Earl of Cork; Sir Edw. Fitzharris, and Cahir O'Callaghan, in every case with clause of redemption. (See Annesgrove.) Keatingstown consisted of 224a. 1r. 20p.

The Distribution and Survey Book, circa 1657, gives Keatingstown als. Bally Keating as the former property of Lord Roche, who forfeited it. It was granted to John Grove, i.e., Major Ion Grove, son of above-mentioned William Grove.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., of Wallstown Castle, writes:—"As far as I

[2] In Mesca Ulad ("Todd Lecture Series," vol. i.), p. 17, we read: "Cuchulaind proceeded unto Druim Collchailli ('hazel-wood ridge'), which is called Ani Cliach (now Knockaine). 'Say, my master Loeg, knowest thou in what territory we are?' 'I know not, indeed,' said Loeg. 'But I know,' said Cuchulaind; 'this to the south is Cenn Abhrat of Sliabh Cain. The mountains of Eblinni are these to the north-east. That bright linn which thou seest is the linn of Limerick. This is Druim Collchailli in which we are, which is called Ani Cliach ('Ani of Cliu'), in the territory of the Deise-bec. Before us, to the south, is the host, in Cliu Mail mic Ugaine, in the land of Curui, son of Daire, son of Dedad'" (Deda or Deta). Keating, in the particulars he gives of Fionntain, has mention of Seefin: "Across Sliabh gCua into Ceann Feabhrad of Sliabh Caoin," and he also refers to the mountain when giving the boundaries of the diocese of Limerick.

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can learn, Ballykeating was portion of the Grove property, and the Byrnes lived there as tenants. They must have resided there for a good many years, judging by their headstones, which appear in Glanworth graveyard. At first, it appears, they held at a low rent, but at the expiration of the lease the rent increased to such an extent that on the decline of prices after the Napoleonic wars, they had to resign their holdings at Ballykeating."

According to the Field Book of 1840, Ballykeating townland was the property of the Hon. General A. Annesley, held by a deed for ever, "all of which is of good quality and in a good state of cultivation. Houses and roads in good repair. Co. Cess, yearly £32 18s. 3d." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In 1893, Mr. John Charles Grove Annesley, second son of General the Hon. Arthur Annesley, lived here. (See Annesgrove and Pedigree of Grove Annesley.)

Mr. David O'Callaghan, the present occupier (1908) writes:—"A family named Roche would appear to have tenanted Ballykeating prior to 1840, but they are said to have been evicted about that time. They lived in a thatched house no longer existing, and the site of same was the present dwelling house in the farmyard occupied by the groom and stableman.

"They were succeeded in occupation by the late Mr. John C. Grove Annesley, who acquired same from his father, the Hon. General Annesley, under lease, for lives renewable for ever, which is dated 1st September, 1840, and this lease mentions that the lands were formerly in possession of Mary Roche, widow.

"The house and farmyard offices were built by the Annesley family, and the offices were intended presumably for house and farm. Very fine cut stone was used.

"The lands were acquired by purchase from the late Mr. Rich. Grove Annesley, of Annesgrove, by my family in 1895, and the entire house remodelled and converted into a dwelling house from stables and other offices which formed portion thereof. Portion of the dwelling-house in farmyard was also built since, and the out-offices internally altered and adapted altogether to stabling. Further out-offices have likewise been built.

"The present landlord is Mr. Richard Grove Annesley, of Annesgrove, grandson of the Hon. General Annesley. Negotiations are on foot for the sale of the entire Annesley property under the Land Purchase Act of 1903.

"Small races have been held in a large field, known as the "Race Course," situate on the north side of the farm, and abutting the public road on two sides. The last races were held there in 1893 or 1894, as I hae been informed.

"Ballykeating is in the heart of a fine hunting country, and the late Mr. Annesley at one time kept a pack of hounds here, known as the Funcheon Vales. There is a fox covert on the lands, and scarcely ever without an occupant.

"The River Funcheon passes by the lands, where there is exceptionally good fishing. The situation is convenient, being but a little over a mile from Glanworth Railway Station."

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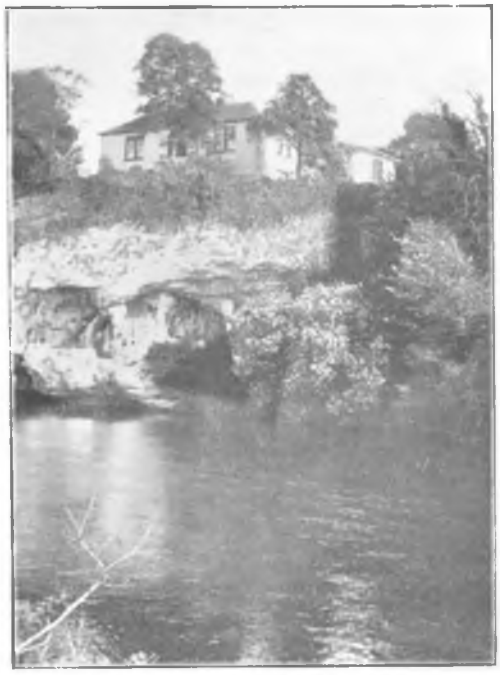
BALLYKEATING HOUSE.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, June, 1906.)



BALLYMACMOY HOUSE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1907.)

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Ballymac-Allen.

Sheet 35, 6 in. O.S. Sheet 176, 1 in. O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Killathy.

It lies about two miles (by road) S.E. of Ballyhooly village.

It is now the name of a townland of 214a. or. 10p. statute measure.

In 1881 pop. on T.L., 45. Val. £174 (Guy).

Ballymac-Allen is Irish for "MacCallin's town" (O'Donovan).

Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—"On this side of the river (right bank of Blackwater) is Ballymacallen, a good house and improvements of Mr. Graham" (i., 317).

The Rev. Nicholas Quaytrod, Chancellor of Cloyne, 1730-1742, married Susannah, daughter of Peter Carey, Esq., of Careysville, near Fermoy, and relict of James Graham, Esq., of Ballymacallen and Dromore, Co. Cork. (Brady ii., 116).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Ballymac Allen (Ballymac Cullen), the property of the Earl of Listowel, who holds it under a deed for ever. All is under a good state of cultivation. House and roads in middling repair. It pays Co. Cess, £16 8s. 11d. yearly (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.).

Farmers on townland, according to Guy (under Ballyhooly):—

1875.—Richard Lombard.

1886.—David Lombard, Patrick Lombard, Richard Lombard.

1908.—Richard Lombard.

A friend writing to me in 1908 states:—"There are only one or two farmers' houses on this townland of Ballymacallen, and no remains of a gentleman's mansion, nor could I hear of any mention of the family of Graham. Richard Lombard, a farmer, occupies a house quite close to the river Blackwater. It is an ordinary farmer's house, but I notice something like a small garden, with flowers, &c., attached to it, and, perhaps, it may stand on the site of an older and more pretentious dwelling. Ballymaclaurence is the name of an adjoining townland. A family named Grimes lived there. Patrick Roche lives where they resided. He occupies a new dwelling-house, but some of the out-offices were there in the time of the Grimes family. Perhaps these were the Grahams[1] called Grimes by the country people.

Three townlands lie together there. Ballymacallen, Ballymaclaurence, and Ballymacphilip, it is said, take their names from members of the Roche family. No doubt they had older Gaelic names. In some family division or conveyance, the son of Allen got one, the son of Laurence obtained another, and the son of Philip the third."

Ballymacmoy or Ballymacboy.

Sheet 34, 6 inch O.S. Sheet 176, 1 inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Monanimy.

There are 638a. or. 19p. in the townland. In 1881 the pop. was 69. Valuation, £696 5s. 0d. (Guy).

[1] Thomas Graham was one of the grantees in respect to Killathy Parish. (Dist. and Sur. Book, circa 1657.)

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It is situated on the right bank of the river Blackwater at Killavullen village.

Ballymacmoy means Ballymac Boy, "townland of the yellow boy."

Before the rebellion of 1641 "Ballym'boy" was owned by Pierce Nagle. It is recorded as consisting of 246 acres. He forfeited it in 1657 or thereabouts. It was granted to Capt. John Blennerhasset. (Sur. and Dist. Book, circa 1657, P.R.O., Irld.).

Smith describes it in 1749 as the estate of Mr. Bowen (vol. i., p. 315).

In 1777 John Hennessy was living here (T. S. R.).

In 1782, John Hennessy was a member of the Doneraile Rangers. (Order Book).

In 1796, John Hennessy was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry. (Order Book.)

In 1814, William Carey,[1] Esq., resided on a farm on the estate. (D. N. P.).

Died, on 18th January, 1830, William, only son of William Carey, of Ballymacmoy, Esq., and on 20th inst. his daughter Sarah. (*Southern Reporter* and *Cork Commercial Courier.*)

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes:—"Kealavollen village, which consists of several comfortable houses, is the property of James Hennessy, Esq., by whom its vicinity has been extensively planted, and whose mansion, Ballymackmoy House, stands on the summit of the rock before-mentioned, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding scenery, which is here of the most picturesque and diversified character. The air is very salubrious, and the river affords excellent salmon and trout fishing." (Under Killavullen).

O'Flanagan, writing in 1844, states:—"A strong stone bridge below Monanimy Castle leads to Killevullen, a pretty village on the Mallow road. At the south end of the bridge large limestone rocks descend from a great height into the water; some large caverns are observable in their sides. An excellent mansion is built on the summit, called the Rock or Ballymacmoy House. It has a spacious lawn in front, ornamented with trees and flower-gardens. This picturesque mansion is the property of James Hennessy, Esq., and during his residence in France was occupied by Mrs. O'Geran, who kept the grounds and flower-gardens models of taste and horticultural perfection" (p. 131).

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Ballymacmoy House in good repair, and is the residence of Mrs. Honoria O'Geran." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

It is now (1908) the residence of Mrs. Hennessy, who has taken out the Degree of M.D.

There is a handsome monument in the shape of a Celtic Cross in Monanimy Graveyard to mark the grave of the Hennessys. It was erected in memory of Walter and Christopher Hennessy.

I was informed locally that Cromwell planted his guns on the rising ground overlooking the old house of the Hennessys, and opened fire. According to family tradition, it was successfully defended by Colonel Hennessy. It was situated about a mile up the river on the site of the farmhouse of Mrs. Hennessy's tenant, Mr. Edmund Roche, where the old

[1] Mr. James Buckley writes:—"There is a mensal gravestone to the Carey family in Clenor churchyard. The family, in Ireland, was of Cromwellian origin."

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walls can be seen. The house was inhabited up to the marriage of James Hennessy in 1818 with Miss Burke. She did not like the site, and had the present house near Killavullen village built.

Mr. Edmund Roche informed me that he remembers his family living in the old Ballymacmoy house, in which he was born. It fell down one evening. It was roofed with Ballinamona slates, which were very heavy; they came from the Nagle Mountains close by. His family were in this house at the time of the accident.

The labourers were sitting at their dinner in the kitchen. The legs of the table were driven into the ground, but all fortunately escaped.

A goose and a pig were killed, while an old beggar-man, who happened to be at the door, received some injuries to his head.

The Colonel Hennessy spoken of is mentioned several times in "The Memoirs of Lord Castlehaven" as taking a prominent part in the then wars in Ireland.

The present Ballymacmoy House is situated on a rock overhanging the river Blackwater, immediately west of Killavullen Bridge. There is a fine demesne extending some distance between the river and the Mallow road. It is well timbered.

A winding flight of steps leads from the front of the house down the face of the cliff to a walk by the riverside, from which a fine view up and down the river is obtained.

An addition was made to the drawing-room by James Hennessy, who married Eliza Bourke.

The dining-room contains many family portraits; also coats-of-arms on shields of families with which the Hennessys are connected.

It is furnished in oak. The fireplace, with ingle-nook and quaint motto in old French, is particularly noticeable and interesting. The room overlooks the river.

HENNESSY OF BALLYMACMOY.

(B.L.G. 1846, with additions.)

LINEAGE.

The Hennessys are originally derived from a branch of the family of MacEnnis, Lords of Iveagh, Co. Kerry, and are in direct descent from Caher More, Sovereign of Ireland. In 1029, Angus O'Hennessy was Archdeacon of Drumcliff, Co. Sligo; in 1174, Conaing O'Hennessy was Abbot of Roscrea; in 1480, Nicholas O'Hennessy became Bishop of Waterford; and in 1634, Thomas O'Hennessy sat in the Irish Parliament. The original estate on which they resided, and which, with many others, they forfeited in 1641, was the castle and lands of Dunmahon.

George Hennessy, of Ballymacmoy, Esq., Co. Cork (son of James Hennessy, Esq., of Ballymacmoy, the representative of the ancient house of O'Hennessy, by Helen Nagle, his wife), m. Mary O'Phelan, of the Co. Tipperary, and by her had (with a dau. m. to Henry Goold, Esq., great-grandfather of Sir George Goold, of Old Court) two sons, viz., I. James, his heir; and II. Charles, of Brussels and Ostende, who m. Margaret O'Murphy, and had two sons, James, who m. Ellen Barrett, but d.s.p.; and Patrick Michael, who m. Miss Danout, of Brussels, and was father of Patrick Hennessy, of Brussels. The elder son and heir,

James Hennessy, Esq., of Ballymacmoy, m., in 1758, Catherine Barrett, lineally descended from Sir William Barrett, of Barrett's Castle, and by her, who d. in 1770, had two sons—

I. George, his heir.

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II. Richard, born at Ballymacmoy in the year 1720, went to Cognac, in France, in 1765. An officer in Dillon's Regiment of Clare, in the French service, who m., 1763, his cousin, Ellen, widow of James Hennessy, of Brussels, and dau. of James Barrett, Esq., by Margaret, his wife, sister of Garret Nagle, Esq., of Monanymy and Ballyduff, Co. Cork (descended from Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General to King James II.), and aunt to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, the ever-memorable orator and statesman. He d. 1800, and had, with a dau., Bridget, b. in 1767, who d. in France, a son,

James Hennessy, Esq., of Cognac, known by some as Jacques, b. 11 Oct., 1765, in Belgium, a few days before his parents sailed for Bordeaux, Member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of La Charente until the period of his decease; created a Peer of France, though an Irishman and never naturalised, about the year 1794. He m. Martha, dau. of Monsieur Martell, of Deputies for Libourne, and dying 22 April, 1843, left issue,

1. James, of La Billarderie (Cognac), by. 1795, m. Sophia, dau. of Baron de Marcuil, Ambassador from France to several Courts and a Peer of France. He d. 1845, having issue,

   a. Maurice, b. 1834, m. Jeanne Foussat (she was b. 1853, d. 1896). He d. 1905, and had issue,

      (1) James Richard, of La Billarderie (Cognac), Deputy for Cognac, elected September, 1906; b. 1867, m. 1893, Alice Hennessy (his cousin, b. 1874, d. 1901). He has issue,

         (a) Raymond, b. 1895.
         (b) Maurice Richard, b. 1896.
         (a) Irene, } twins.
         (b) Madeleine, b. 1894 }
         (c) Isabelle, b. 1898

      (2) Jean Patrick, of Chateau de St. Brice (an old historic place); b. 1873, m. 1901, Marguerite, dau. of Comte de Mun, Member Academie Francaise, and Deputy, and have issue,

         (a) Patrick, b. 1902.
         (b) Kilean, b. 1907
         (a) Jacqueline, b. 1904.

      (1) Marguerite, b. 1868, m. Comte Bruno de Boisgelin. She d. 1892, leaving issue, a dau., Jeanne.
      (2) Jacqueline, b. 1870, d.s.p. 1886.

   a. Sophia, m. Baron Tard Panvillier; issue, 3 sons and a dau.
   b. Alice, m. Vicomte de Brimont; issue, 3 sons and 3 daus.

2. Auguste Richard, b. 1800, m. 1832 Irene, dau. of Baron d'Anthis, of Burgundy, elected Deputé for the Charente Department, 1845 to 1868; then elected Senateur and created Knight of the Legion of Honour; was Colonel in the National Guards, Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Cobden Club, &c., &c. He d. 1879, having had issue,

   a. Richard, b. 1835, m. Martha Lucy Hennessy, his cousin, 1872, and d. 1885, Served during Siege of Paris, 1570, in Vol. Regt of Horse Guards, leaving issue,

      (1) Richard, b. 1876, m. 1902 Ethel Frederica, dau. of late Charles Selmes, Esq., of Playden, Sussex, and has issue,

         (a) Richard Francis Blennerhassett, b. 1907.
         (a) Aileen Frederica, b. 1903.
         (b) Sheilah Ierne, b. 1905.

         and has for residence Salcote Place, Rye, Sussex, and Chateau de Bagnolet, Cognac, France. He legally assumed rights as a British subject at the age of 21; received a Commission in the Militia in Ireland in 1895; entered the Army in 1898, in which he served as Lieutenant in the 2nd Gordon Highlanders during the South African War, 1899-1901, was wounded severely at the Battle of Elandslaagte, received medals, Queen's Medal bearing four clasps.

      (2) George Richard, b. 1877, m. 1898, Ethel Wynter, entered the 3rd Batt. Cheshire Regt. (Militia) in 1895. He has issue,

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(a) James Bryan, b. 1903.
(b) Frederick, b. 1906.
(a) Dorothy, b. 1899.
(b) Violet, b. 1901.

He has for residence, Compton Manor, Stockbridge, Hants, and he legally assumed the rights of a British subject at the age of 21; is a Major in the 3rd Batt. Cheshire Regt., and served in the South African War in 1901, Queen's Medal, three clasps.

(1) Henriette, b. 1873, m. 1892, Comte de la Falaise, and has issue one dau., two sons.
(2) Alice, b. 1874, m. 1893 her cousin, James Hennessy, and had issue. Died 1901.
(3) Lucy, b. 1880, m. 1901, R. Formez de St. Louvent, and has issue two daus., one deceased. She d. 1908.

b. Jacques Francis, b. 1841.
c. Raymond, b. 1842, d.s.p. 1884.
a. Marguerite, b. 1834, m. Comte de Damremont, Ambassador to the Court of Russia, &c. Had issue.
b. Henrietta, b. 1844, d.s.p. 1864.

3. Frederick, b. 1807, m. 1842, Julia, dau. of Frederick Perkins, Esq., of Chipstead Park, Co. Kent. He d. 1878, having had issue,
a. Armand, b. 1845, d.s.p. 1899.
b. Robert, b. 1846, d.s.p. Jan. 1908.
c. Gerard, b. 1859, d.s.p. 1880.
a. Martha Lucy, b. 1854, m., 1st, 1862, her cousin, Richard Hennessy, and, 2ndly, 4th Sept., 1888, Lord James Douglas, 4th son of the 7th Marquis of Queensberry, who d.s.p. 5 May, 1891.

4. George, } twins. Died young.
5. Ernest, }
6. Patrick.
1. Lucy, b. 1808, m. Gabriel Martell, of Cognac. She d.s.p. 1843.

III. James, m. Miss Nagle, and had issue,
1. George, of Cork, m. Miss Stackpole, and had, with a son James, who d. young, two daus., Mary, a nun, and Georgina, m. to John Coxon Esq., of Flesk Priory, Co. Kerry.
2. Athanasius, Col. E.I.C.S., Town-Major of Fort William, and Aide-de-Camp to Lord Minto, d. unm. 1830.
1. Eleanor, d. unm. 1831.

I. Mary, m. to John Shea, Esq., of the City of Cork, merchant.

II. Bridget, m. MacWalter Burke, of Curraghnabouly, Co. Tipperary.

III. Anne, d. unm.

IV. Elizabeth, m. to John Comerford, Esq.

The eldest son and heir,
George Hennessy, Esq., of Ballymacmoy, m. his cousin, Anastasia, dau. of John Comerford, Esq., of the city of Cork, the descendant of the very ancient family of Comerford, and by Bridget, his wife, second daughter of Michael Kearney, Esq., of the Co. of Tipperary, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Denis McCarthy, Esq., of Spring House, had issue,

I. John, his heir.

II. Christopher, who m. Mary, only dau. of Seton, Esq., of Santa Crux, and d. in the West Indies, s.p.

III. James, who d. in 1782, on board Capt. Lawson's ship.

I. Bridget, b. 1760, m. in 1780 to Patrick Lawson, Esq., of Banff, captain of the Lord Holland, East Indiaman, cousin-german to the late Earl of Fife, and had an only surviving child, George Hennessy Lawson, late captain in the Army, b. 14 Nov., 1792.

II. Catherine, b. in 1764, m. to Samuel Flanrey, Esq., of London, who d., leaving issue, George Hennessy Flanrey, E.I.C.S., d. in 1814; Anna, d. in 1803; Catherine, d. in 1843; and Harriet, d. in 1817.

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The eldest son and heir,

John Hennessy, Esq., of Ballymacmoy, b. in 1761, m. Margaret, dau. of Philip Barry, Esq., of Burton, and niece to John Barry, Esq., of Ballyvoneer, and by her had (with a dau., Catherine, who d. in infancy) two sons—

I. George, d. unm., aged 90.

II. James Hennessy, Esq., of Ballymacmoy, b. 1795, m. in 1818 Eliza, dau. of Mac-Walter Burke, Esq., of Curraghnabouly, Co. Tipperary, and had issue,

1. Walter, d. unm.

2. James, d. unm.

3. George, d. young.

4. Christopher, of Ballymacmoy, m. 1863 Mary, fifth dau. of Roger Keating Sheehy, Esq., of Liskennet, Co. Limerick, by his wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Carroll Naish, Esq., of Ballycullen House, Co. Limerick, and had issue an only son, James Walter, of Ballymacmoy, b. 1865, m. 1892 Hariette (now of Ballymacmoy), only dau. of Edward Bryan Sheehy, Esq., by his wife, Charlotte, 2nd dau. of Daniel Lombard, Esq., of Mount Mary, Co. Cork. He d. 1896 at Ballymacmoy, leaving issue,

1. Christopher James, of Ballymacmoy, b. 6 May, 1893.
1. Olive Mary Hope, b. 11 Sept., 1894.

1. Margaret Eliza, m. Timothy Mahony, Esq., of Blarney, Co. Cork, and has issue a son, F. W. Mahony, Esq., J.P., of St. Helen's, Blarney.

ARMS.—Gu, a boar, passant, ppr.
CREST.—An arm, embowed in armour, holding in the hand a battle-axe, all ppr.
MOTTO.—Vi vivo et armis.
SEAT.—Ballymacmoy, Killavullen, Co. Cork.

In 1907 the farmers on the townland were :—Denis Herlihy, Michael Lane, Edmond Roche (Guy).

Mr. James Buckley (Council Member, C. H. & A. S.) writes :—"Hennessy, of Ballymacmoy," is one of the few remaining Gaelic families of the South of Ireland that managed to weather the storms of confiscation that so mercilessly uprooted many an old stock from the days of Elizabeth to William III. The family possesses, perhaps, the most ancient lineage of any in the district embraced in your work.

Ballymacmurrough.

Sheet 31, 6-inch O.S. Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S. (not shown).

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

It lies about three miles S.E. of Kanturk, and is a townland of 399a. or. 28p. statute measure. In 1881 pop. 67. Valuation, £219 10s. 0d. (Guy).

Ballymacmurrough means townland of Mac Murrough (Mac Murchada) or Mac Murphy.

Murchadh probably means "Sea-warrior." For the Mac Murphys and O'Murphys see *Book of Rights*, pp. 208, 209 (J. F. Lynch).

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2248 (1826). Pardon to Thomas m'Owen M'Morrogho, of (?) Ballym'morcho, Owen m'Thomas, of same. 6 May, xv., 1573.

3201 (2297). Pardon to Tho. M'Owen, of (?) Balligm'murigho, yeoman. Fine, one cow. 12 Sept., xix., 1577.

4751 (3995). Pardon to Donogho m'Thomas M'Owen, of (?) Ballym'murighoe, Co. Cork. 16 July, xxvii., 1585.

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5903 (5983). Surrender by Conoghor O'Callaghan, alias O'Kallaghan, of Dromynyne, Co. Cork, gent., of a large amount of property, including 3 carucates in (?) Ballym'marrougho, Co. Cork. 2 Decr., xxxvii., 1594.

6465 (5265). Pardon to Teig O'Shea, of (?) Ballim'murroghu, 1600.

6539 (5258). Pardon to Farrell m'Teig McLaghlin, of Ballym'Morogh. 29 May, xviii., 1601.

William Grove bought Ballym'murragh from Owen M'Donough Callaghan in 1632 for £100, with a clause of redemption. It formed part of a grant to his son, Major Ion Grove, and is described as 1 plow. 213a. 3r. 8p. Date 1 Feb., 19, Chas. II. Enrolled 17 Jan., 1667. (P.R.O., Irld.). Also see "White of Kilbyrne," B.L.G., Irld, 1904 Ed.

Owen McDonough, of Ballymacmuragh, was one of the jurors impanelled at Cork, 14 May, 1613, upon the trial of Con McCahir for robbing Thomas Andrews. (Egmont MSS., i., 42.)

Thomas McOwen O'Callaghan, who left a son, Donogh of Ballymacmurragh, pardoned in 1585, with "O'Callaghan," was fourth son of Owen O'Callaghan of Dromore, in the O'Callaghan's country. (See pedigree, Cork *Journal* for 1897, p. 200.)

In 1814, Denis Connor, Esq., lived here. The post town was Kanturk (D.N.P.).

I am informed that William Nash, Esq., was living here on the boundary of Ballymacmurragh, in townland of Kilrush, about the Fifties. His brother lived at Lonesome Lodge, now called the Lodge, and the family owned considerable property. The occupier (1905) was Mrs. Patrick O'Callaghan, whose daughter-in-law, Mrs. John O'Callaghan (widow) now resides here.

The Field Book of 1840 states:—"This is a large townland, all arable; contains a Danish fort, a Trigonometrical Station, an enclosure, and several scattered dwellings. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

According to Guy, the farmers in occupation were as follows (under Kanturk):—

1875. William Breen, Maurice O'Keeffe.
1886. Manus O'Keeffe.
1902. M. O'Keeffe.
1907. John Gayer, Daniel Guere, M. O'Keeffe, Ds. Sullivan (under Cecilstown).

The representatives of the late James Gardiner, Esq., of Mallow, are the landlords of Ballymacmurragh.

Ballymagooly Village and Castle.

Sheet 33, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Parish of Rahan. Barony of Fermoy.

"Ballymagooly is written Baile Hi Mulghuala in the description of Magh Nale in Fermoy Topography (Cardinal Moran's edition of Archdall's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 131).

"The third Trian of them which I have not described, i.e., Magh Nale, with its sub-denominations, out of which are Hi Gormain; the Brugh and Flaithneim, out of which are Hi Ardghala; Tulach Finnleithid, out of which

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are Hi Cuilein; Magh Lis an Ibhair, out of which are Hi Donnagain; Baile Hi Mulghuala, out of which are Hi Macilghnala, and out of it also are Hi Macilmuala; Cil O'n Gerbhinnain, out of which are Hi n-Geibennain and Hi Cailte; Claemuir is the burial place of those two (families), and of On-Gormain; and Rathan is the burial place of all the other families of this Trian after them, and the Meic Finnen are the Comarbs of Rathan. The other family names are Hi Cranchi, Hi Conaill, Hi Conaic, Hi Brain Meic Coirtein, and O'Hardgala is the hereditary chief of this Tuath."

Hi Mulghuala may be for Hi Maeilghuala, and Hi Macilghnala may be also for Hi Maeilghuala. I have not met such a personal name as Mulghuala, but the name Maelghuala or Maolghuala occurs, for in *Chronicum Scotorum* and *Cogadh Gaedhel Re Gallaibh,* Maelguala, King of Munster, is stated to have been slain by the Norsemen in the year 859. Maol or Mael is anglicised Mul, and perhaps in transcription a mistake occurred, but, however this may be, Ballymagooly means townland of O'Mulghuala. Claenuir is now written Clenore, and is the name of a parish about 2½ miles south of Doneraile. Rathan is now written Rahan, and is name of a parish about 2½ miles east of Mallow. Cil O'n Gerbhinnain is doubtless for Cill O'n Geibhennain. Bran Mac Coirtein is an interesting name, and the name Bran Finn occurs in description of Tuaith O'Fiannaidh, of which Cill Cluaise, now Kilcloosa, near Doneraile, was the burial place, and as Kilbyrne and Kilbrin both mean Church of Bran, the name is still found in the district.—J. F. LYNCH.

It is situated about 2½ miles east of Mallow, which is the post town.

On the townland of Ballymagooly stands the house occupied by Mr. James Stopford Hunt, called "The Garrison" in 1878, but now (1904) called Ballymagooly House. He came here in 1880. The only sign of the old castle now visible is a small bit of the old wall.

In the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, page 19, 1894, is mentioned, William de Rupe of Ballymagooly in 1301.

Also on page 20. William de Rupe writes a letter to the Bishop of Cloyne from Ballymagooly, on the morrow of St. Patrick, 30th year (? 1301).

On page 45, 1905. William, son of David de Rupe, of Ballymagole, was Sheriff for Co. Cork, 1343-1344.

Fiants of Elizabeth, 6762 (5468). Pardon to Wm. O'Dunnyn, of Ballymagooly, Morris fitz Gerald Roche, of Ballymagooly, yeomen, John fitz Garrold Roche, of same, husb. (Feb. 1602).

James 1st granted (with other lands) to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy in Fermoy Barony, Co. Cork, on his surrender of them, the castle, town and lands of Ballimullgwoly, 2 ploughlands. He also had to impark part of the land with free park, warren and chace. 16th Decr., James I. (page 208-204, folio Patent Rolls, James I.).

Mr. Erskine West contributes the following:—

"Commission of Grace; Roll 6; 37 Chas. II. James Cotter, Esquire. Cotterburrogh alias Ballymcgooly and Fedanshedeene, 3 plowlands 1377a. 36p., 10s.; the mill on Ballygarrett, Rahankiltrahan Mines, Ballynegare and Gortnaskehy, 642a., with a mountain 486a. prof. 251a. unprof., 6s. 8d.; Knockbrack, 1 plowland 1721a., 3s. 4d.; Barony of Fermoy, County of Cork. Ballinspery Stantonstowne, 1 plowland 307a., 3s. 4d.; Barony of Barrymore, same county.

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BALLYMAGOOLY HOUSE.

BALLYMACPHILIP CASTLE.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1905.*)

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"The lands in the Barony of Fermoy erected into the Manor of Cotterborough alias Ballymcgooly, with power to hold courts, leet and baron, to appoint seneschals, and other officers, and keep a prison, with a jurisdiction in all actions for debt, covenant, trespass, &c., to the extent of £5; and also a power to empark 500a. for keeping deer, &c. Fine £80, in soccage for ever. Date, 19th January, 36 year. Inrolled 3rd Feb., 1684."

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, Ballymcgooly was the property of Theobald Roch, a minor, heir of Ulick Roch, deceased, an Irish Papist. He was attainted and property forfeited, containing 536a. 2r. 20p; mountain, 591a. 2r. 16p. Grantee, James Cotter.

In the Downe Survey a castle is shown at Ballymagooly. (P.R.O., Irld.).

The name of Ambrose Marnes (page 158, *Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal*, 1897), of Ballymagooly, 1674, appears in the *Index Testamentorum olim in Registro Corcagiae.*

John Norcott, Esq., lived here about 1719 (a member of the Norcott family of Springfield, near Buttevant).

Thomas Franks, born 1729, lived at Ballymagooly. He married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. John Day, and dying 1787, left issue. His second son was Sir John Franks, Q.C., Judge of the Supreme Court, Bengal. (See Franks of Carrig and Ballyscaddane, B.L.G., Irld., 1904.)

Smith states:—Opposite to Carrigoon, near Mallow, stood the Castle of Ballymagooly, an English garrison in those times, the relief of which occasioned the fight of Bottle Hill, between Cork and Mallow (i., 315).

In 1800 John Nash appears to have lived here. (Duhallow Hunt Minute Book.)

(B.L.G., p. 34, 1846, under "Atkins of Firville"):—Marcella Devereux (dau. of Margaret (Atkins) and Wm. Devereux) m., 1st, Michael Nash, Esq., of Carrigoon House, near Mallow, second brother of John Nash, Esq., of Ballymagooly and Cork, by whom she has issue.

I am informed that on a pane of glass in a bedroom at Ballymagooly House is written "Mary Nash, 1811," and on another pane "Amelia Nash."

In 1814, John Courtney, Esq., lived here. (D.N.P., 1814.)

Southern Reporter, March, 1823, states:—On Monday, the house of Quartermaster Ring, late North Cork Militia, at Ballymagooly, near Mallow, was attacked and the Whiteboys repulsed.

It appeared that the Whiteboys were led by a labourer named Jeremiah Bushe, who lived at Castle Kevin. Mr. Ring's servant was said to have been an accomplice. When the insurgents arrived at the house they endeavoured to enter by the front door, which was held against them for a short time by Miss Ring. At last they forced an entrance and attacked the family. Mr. Ring and his son defended themselves with bayonets, and after desperate fighting drove out their assailants, Bushe being killed and several wounded. In the meantime Miss Ring had ran upstairs and brought down two firearms and ammunition. These she handed to her father and brother, who were thus enabled to fire on the retreating Whiteboys. Mr. Ring, his son and daughter were all wounded.

A full account of this attack on Mr. Ring's house is given by Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., in Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal for 1909, page 1.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states:—Ballymagooly village, in the parish of Rahan. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the south bank

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of the Blackwater, and on the road from Mallow to Fermoy, consists chiefly of a range of small houses, stretching along the south side of the road, and between it and the Blackwater is Ballymagooly, the handsome seat of J. Courtney, Esq., commanding a fine view of the beautiful scenery on the banks of the river. It was the site of the ancient castle of that name, which was garrisoned by the English in 1691, and its relief in that year gave rise to the battle of Bottle Hill.

The parish Church, at a short distance from the village towards the river, with its churchyard surrounded with trees, is a pleasing object.

The parochial schoolhouse, a neat building, is situated towards the east end of the village.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives the following :—"A grant of a market and two fairs was made in the 36th of Chas. II., with a court of pie poudre for the manor of Cotterborough (Ballymagooly), but they are not now held. He also mentions that John Courtenay lived at Ballymagooly, and that the parochial school at Cotterborough, near Ballymagooly, is a neat building, comprising two large school-rooms, with apartments for the master and mistress, erected in 1823, under the auspices of the late vicar, at an expense of about £250, of which £100 was a grant from the Lord Lieutenant's fund; it is chiefly supported by subscription." (Under Rahan.)

O'Flanagan (pub. 1844) writes :—"Nearer to the river, and occupying the site of the English garrison, is Ballymagooly House, seat of John Courtenay, Esq., commanding an enchanting view of the river (Blackwater) and its exquisitely beautiful banks (p. 133).

According to Guy, in 1875, F. H. Power lived at Ballymagooly.

In 1881 the townland contained 187a. 1r. 37p. Val., £266 15s. 0d. Population, 27.

Rev. H. B. Swanzy, of Newry, Co. Down, contributes the following :—

Richard Chester, of Ballymagooly (which he called Chesterfield[1]) m., Jan., 1758, Helena, 4th dau. of Thomas Gibbings, of Gibbings Grove, Co. Cork, and d. (will dated 3 Aug., 1776, proved 14 Nov., 1778), having had, with two sons, Richard and Thomas, buried at St. Kevin's, Dublin, and a dau., Helena, a 3rd son,

John Chester (Canon), LL.B., B.A., Vicar of Ballyclogh, Co. Cork, m. Catherine Bastable (who d. March, 1838), and d. 30 April, 1849, aged 77, having had, with daus., of whom the eldest, Anna, d. 5 Feb., 1884, six sons—

I. Richard Chester (Rev.), B.A., Vicar of Killenemor, Treasurer of Cloyne, and Rector of Midleton, b. 7 Oct., 1811, m. 5 March, 1844, Anne, dau. of William Litchfield, and d. 6 Feb., 1883, having had by her who d. 5 Dec., 1899, with others,

1. John Thomas Gibbings, drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Lough Erne, 20 June, 1864, aged 15.
2. William Litchfield, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M.C., b. 17 Feb., 1851, m. 4 Oct., 1882, Fanny, dau. of Michael Greene, of Midleton.

1. Jane Letitia, d. 5 Dec., 1872.
2. Katharine Bastable, m. 16 Nov., 1871, Henry Falkner Allin, of Youghal, J.P., Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, and has issue,

II. Thomas Gibbings, b. 1812.

III. John Wight Seymour, b. 1816.

IV. Charles Robert, b. 1819.

[1] See will of Richard Chester, 1778, in P.R.O. Dub. He mentions "his freehold estate of Chesterfield, otherwise Ballymagooly (house and lands), which he held under Sir James L Cotter and Alexander Durdin." These gentlemen were probably trustees.

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BALLYMAGUE (SUMMER PARK).
(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1906.)

FREEMAN'S JUMP.
The spot where Mr. Freeman made his famous jump at Ballymague is shown by a X.
Photo by Colonel Grove White, Oct., 1908.

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V. William Bennett (Right Rev.), D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, 1884-93, b. 1820, m. Jane, dau. of Charles Meredyth, and d. Aug., 1893. His widow d. July, 1896.

VI. Arthur.

Mr. Erskine West gives :—

John Nash, of Rockfield or Ballyheen. (See p. 430 B.L.G. of I., 1904.)

1. His eld. son, John Nash, of Ballymagooly.

2. His second dau., Catherine, m. 1790 Robt. Courtenay, of B'Edmond.

3. Their son, George Courtenay, m. Caroline A. Smith-Barry.

4. Their dau. and eventual heir, Caroline Augusta, m. M. Longfield, of Castlemary.

5. Their son, Col. M. J. Courtenay Longfield, is the present owner of Ballymagooly, which Mr. J. S. Hunt[1] leases from him.

BATTLE OF BOTTLE HILL (*William and Mary*, 1691).

On the last of April, Captain Thornicroft and Lieutenant Hayes, with about one hundred foot of the Cork Garrison, being on their return from Ballymagooly, were attacked by Sir James Cotter, Major Slingsby and three hundred of the Irish.

The English had but just time to draw into an old decayed pound at Six-mile-water, where the ditch was scarce breast high, and in many places broken. However, their resolution supplied all other defects, so they endured several attacks for the space of three hours, and at last forced the enemy to retire, with the loss of sixty killed on the spot and as many wounded.

Captain Coppinger and two other captains were of the number slain, and Major Slingsby was carried prisoner to Cork, where he died of his wounds. The English lost only eight soldiers, two carmen and had five wounded. This engagement had the name of "The Fight of Bottle Hill." (Sir Richard Cox's Narrative MS.)

Ballymague (Summer Park).

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Parish of Caherduggan. Barony of Fermoy.

Ballymague is Irish for "Town of the Plain" (O'Donovan).

It lies near Cahirmee Fox Covert. Is now a townland, west of Clogheen, of 432a. 1r. 10p. In 1881 there were 22 people on the townland. Valuation £310 5s.0d.

Ballymague formed part of the large estates of David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, for which he obtained a Government title, 16 December, 1611. (P.R.O., Irld.)

In 1814, Sealy Freeman, Esq., lived here. The post town was Buttevant. (D.N.P.)

About 1865, the following appeared in the *Field* :—

"Running High Jump.—I have heard from undoubted authority that about the year 1826, Mr. Sealy Freeman, of Ballymague, near Buttevant, in the Co. Cork, jumped over a wall seven feet high, coped and dashed,

[1] See Danesfort for pedigree of "Hunt of Danesfort," and B.L.G., Irld., 1904.

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the ground even on both sides. I believe the late Lord Doneraile was one of the numerous witnesses of this feat.

"I may state Mr. Freeman was six foot five inches in height, but a clean made, well-proportioned man." (Green Wren, Fermoy.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Wallstown Castle, adds:—The wall (Freeman's jump) was near the entrance gate,[3] but it has fallen.

Amongst Kilbyrne Papers is an affidavit by John Freeman, Esq., of Ballymague, 17th December, 1832, relative to the malicious burning of his large farm house.

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—Ballymague, a large townland, all arable, contains two Danish forts, two pools, and a gentleman's house. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Extract from "Freeman Pedigree," Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1846:—William Freeman, of Ballymague, was the second son (by his second wife, Mildred, dau. of John Sealy, Esq., of Maugh, and widow of Samuel Wrixon, Esq., of Woodpark) of Robert Freeman, Esq., of Ballinguile, near Buttevant.

Robert's eldest dau. by his second wife was Ellen. She married Colonel Marlborough Parsons Sterling, of 36th Regt.

William of Ballymague married Miss Barry, and left issue.

Colonel Stirling became Governor-General of Pondicherry, East Indies, He left his estates to his wife, having no issue, and after her death, to his nephew-in-law, Stirling Freeman Glover, afterwards Lieut.-Colonel, 12th Foot. (Glover of Mount Glover. B.'s *L.G.*)

In a letter from Ensign John Grove White, 36th Regt. (and of Kilburne, Doneraile), from Arnee (about 15 miles south of Arcot, South India), 25th February, 1785, to his mother, he writes:—

"Should Billy Freeman come out here (I mean the Widow Freeman's son of Ballymague), write by him to me, as he is an Ensign in the 36th, and he will be certain of meeting me. His sister, Mrs. Stirling (wife of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 36th Regt.), with whom I am well acquainted, is an amiable woman. She is the only European woman I have ever been in company with since I left Bengal, from which, I suppose you will judge, that if I ever get home, I shall cut an uncouth figure amongst women."

(Gibson, pub. 1861.) "Edmund, the eldest son (of Spencer of Renny) married Anne, the daughter of John Freeman, of Ballymague, in this county" (i., 313).

I visited Summer Park in 1906, and was informed by Mrs. Parrott that the landlord was Colonel Harvey, Mr. William Becher, of Castle Hyde, being head landlord.

Colonel Harvey's sister married Tom Freeman, of Ballymague. She died leaving no children, and it was inherited by the Colonel.

Thomas Parrott, an Englishman, bought the interest from Tom Freeman about 1866. He died 22 Dec., 1904, and now his son has the farm. Mrs. Parrott lives with him. The house is a very old thatched house—one of the few of the pattern of houses built about 200 or 300 years ago in this neighbourhood. A large walled-in kitchen garden lies a short distance in front of the house.

[1] The gate in photo occupies the site of the old entrance gate to Ballymague.

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Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, adds:—Thomas Freeman, known as "Big Tom," died in my rooms in Mallow in the year 1875, having moved in from Rose Cottage to be near Dr. Phil Barry, who attended him. He was buried in the vault of the Freeman family in Kilbroney Church.

Extracts from Doneraile Parish Register:—

BAPTISMS.

Alicia, dau. to Mr. John Freeman, bap. 23 Mar., 175(?).
Eleanor, dau. to Mr. Jn. Freeman, bap. (1753 or 4).

MARRIAGE.

John Freeman and Elinor Langley, 28 Oct., 1749.

BAPTISMS.

Isabella, dau. to Joseph Freeman, Esq., Jan. 2, 1817.
Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph D. Freeman, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, bap. 24 July, 1819.
Robt., son to Joseph D. Freeman and Elizabeth, his wife, bap. 5 Sept., 1820.
Joseph, son to Jos. D. Freeman and Elizabeth, his wife, bap. 21 Decr., 1821.

Farmers on the townland are taken from Guy:—
1875. John Kelleher, Thomas Parrott (under Doneraile).
1886. The same.
1907. John Kelleher, Denis Neenan, and T. Parrott.
1908. John Kelleher is dead, and his widow farms his holding.

Ballynoe (Newtown).

Sheet 8, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Ballyhay.

It lies 3¼ miles south of Charleville.

This place should not be confused with Newtown in the parish of Shandrum, to the west of Charleville.

Ballynoe means "a new town."

Newtown, Ballyhay parish, contains 520a. 3r. 39p. Valuation, £525 15s. 0d, and in 1881 the population was 74 (Guy).

Newtown, the seat of — Knight, Esq., is shown on map, page 184, which was surveyed 1777 (T.S.R.).

In 1808, Mr. Knight lived at Newtown. (Sleater.)

In 1814, Oliver Dowling, Esq., lived at Ballynoe; the post town was Charleville. (D.N.P.)

I visited Newtown in September, 1907, and interviewed Mr. Laurence Brazil, who lives near the site of the Knight's house. He informed me that Major Knight was living at Newtown in 1722. He was appointed Mayor of Limerick, and left Newtown. His son then had the place, and was followed by Mr. Coppinger, Mr. Ledwich, Mr. Dowling, Mr. Weldon, and Mr. O'Connor.

The grandfather of Mr. Laurence Brazil was steward to Major Knight,

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and his grandson, Mr. L. Brazil, possesses the pewter dishes and plates that were bought for the wedding.

The new house at Newtown was built by Mr. Michael O'Connor on the foundation of the old house of the Knights. The old cellars are still existing. The old walls show that the former house was larger than the present one, and that it extended to the road. Most of the windows and doors of the present house came from the old one. Mr. John O'Connor now lives here.

KNIGHT, OF BALLYNOE, CO. CORK.

(From Lysaght family papers, amplified by Mr. Erskine West from documents in Public Record Office, Dublin, &c.)

Christopher Knight, of Ballynoe and Sorell, Co. Cork, gent., will dated 20 July, 1728, proved 20 Jan., 1728-9, m. Ellen (? M.L.B., Cork and Ross, 1693, Christopher Knight and Ellen Gibbs).[1] In his will he directed that he should be buried at Ballyhay, and named as executors his wife, Ellen, his eldest son, James, his brother(-in-law), Robert Holmes, and his son(-in-law), John Neil. He d. some time between 20 July and 24 Sept., 1728, having had issue,

I. James, of whom hereafter.

II. Henry, of Ballynlina,[2] who m. Elizabeth, dau. of ——; (she apparently m. 2ndly — Blackhall), and had issue,

1. Christopher (Henry), of Brickfield, Co. Limerick, &c., who m. Margaret, dau. of — Peppard of Cappagh, Co. Limerick, and died some time between 3 Sept., 1798, and 11 July, 1799 (will dated 1 Nov., 1792, with codicil dated 3 Sept., 1798, and proved 11 July, 1799). He had issue,
   a. Peppard, of Charleville, Co. Cork, Colonel in the Army, who m. in 1805 Harriett, dau. of Rev. George Warrington, Canon of St. Asaph, and d.s.p.
   b. Christopher, m. a dau. of Lacy, Co. Limerick, a 1st cousin of the celebrated Marshal, Count Lacy, the favourite of the Emperor Joseph II., and widow of — Creagh. He had issue, with two other daus.,
      (1) Catherine, m. Stephen, eldest son of Thomas Roche, of Limerick, by Helen, dau. of John Ankettle. (See Roche of Granagh, B.L.G.)
      (2) Eliza, m. William Roche, a solicitor in Dublin, brother to the above Stephen.
   c. William, an officer in the 17th Foot, killed in Holland in the second day's action.
   a. Elizabeth, m. 1789, John James Sullivan, b. 1765, brother of Major James Sullivan, of Chesterfield, and by him, who d. 1839 (see "Sullivan of Tullilease") had issue,
      (1) James, Lieut. 83rd Foot, d. 1821.
      (2) Peppard Knight, d.s.p.
      (1) Margaret, m. Edward Rae.
      (2) Susan, m. John Parker.
   b. Faithful, m. a Dr. Smith, of the Army.
   c. Susanna, m. April, 1810, Michael Bourke White, of White Ville, Co. Limerick.
   d. Ellen, m. a Captain Lee, and had issue.
      (1) Christopher.
      (2) A son, who was drowned.
      (1) Susan, m. Captain Pearson.
      These children were sent from India, where their father was on duty, to their uncle, Colonel Peppard Knight, and adopted by him.
2. James, living March, 1782.
3. John, living March, 1782.
1. Susanna, living March, 1782.
2. Ellen, living March 1782.

[1] Daniel Gibbs, of Derry, Co. Cork, in his will, dated 1719, proved 1724, mentions his brother-in-law, Christopher Knight, senior.

[2] Ballynlina, a townland near Kilfinane.

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III. Daniel, of Cork, in 1792, m. Elizabeth Swain.

IV. Christopher, d. unm., called in his will, dated 26 March, 1782, and proved 21 June, 1782, "Christopher Knight, the Elder, of Charleville, Co. Cork, gent."

I. Tamsine, m. 1733, William Sanders, of Charleville, and had issue. (See Sanders of Charleville Park. B.L.G., Irld.)

II. Amy, m. 1718 William Purcell, of Kanturk, who d. 1727-8. She d. 1758. They had issue,
1. Mary, d.s.p.

III. Mary, m. 1723 John Neill or O'Neill, and had issue.

James Knight, of Newtown, otherwise Ballynoe and Sorell, and other lands in the County Cork (stated to have been a first cousin of John, 1st Baron Lisle, from whom he had a lease dated 28 June, 1763, of 69a. 2r. 28p. of the lands of Brickfield,[3] Co. Limerick, for his own life and that of his eldest son, Christopher Knight), m. Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Gubbins, of Maidstown,[4] Co. Limerick, by his second wife, Catherine, eldest dau. of William Blakeney, of Mount Blakeney, Co. Limerick, and sister of General Sir William Blakeney, K.B., raised to the Peerage in 1756, as Baron Blakeney. (See Burke's "Extinct Peerage"), and by her had issue. He predeceased his brother Christopher.

I. Sir Christopher, of whom presently.

II. Joseph, an officer in the Army, who m., and was killed in America.

III. Rev. James, living March, 1782.

IV. Henry, a Colonel in the Army, m. Mary, dau. and heiress of Thomas Erskine, of Pittodrie, in Co. Aberdeen, by his wife, Anne, dau. of James, 15th Baron Forbes, and had issue by her,

1. Henry Knight-Erskine, of Pittodrie, Lieut 33rd Foot, served, heir to his mother on 14 June, 1803, and d. unm. in 1805.

2. William Howe Knight-Erskine, C.B., of Pittodrie, served in the Peninsula with the 27th Inniskillings, afterwards Colonel of the 45th Foot, succeeded his brother Henry, to whom he was served heir 18 May, 1808, m. in 1802, Grace, dau. of Capt. James Norman, E.I.C.S., by whom he had issue,

a. Henry Knight-Erskine, of Pittodrie, Capt. 33rd Foot, afterwards Colonel of the Aberdeen Militia (Gordon Highlanders), m. 11 June, 1850, Mary Anne, eldest dau. and co-heir of George Moir, of Denmoir, Co. Aberdeen, by his wife, Mary Agnew, dau. of Sir William Bruce, 7th Bart. of Stenhouse, Co. Stirling. Col. H. Knight-Erskine d. 16 Nov., 1870, leaving issue by his wife, who d. 8 March, 1896.

1. Henry William Knight-Erskine, of Pittodrie, b. 1858, formerly Capt. in Gordon Highlanders.

1. Mary Anne, m. 1877, Rev. Herbert Henry Flower, of Pittodrie house, Castle Esplanade, Edinburgh.

b. James Knight-Erskine, d.s.p.

3. Augustus Pitt Knight, d.s.p. in the East Indies, 12 Jan., 1805.

1. Mary Anne Knight, d. unm. at Leamington in 1862.

Colonel Henry Knight m. 2ndly, 2nd Sept., 1788, his cousin Alice, eldest dau. of Charles O'Neill, M.P. for Clonakilty, Barrister-at-Law, of Monkstown Castle, Co. Dublin, by his wife, Alice, eldest dau. of Francis Drew, of Drew's Court, and had further issue by her. He d. at Pittodrie, 1808.

I. Elizabeth, m. 1749, William Lysaght, of Clogheen and Fort William, near Doneraile, Co. Cork, and had issue. The lineal descendants of this marriage still possess Fort William, and the head of the family is Mr. William Lysaght, of Hazlewood, about a couple of miles west of Fort William, where his son, Henry, lives.

II. Mary, m. William Norcott, 3rd son of Hugh Norcott, of Springfield, Buttevant, Co. Cork; Marr. Setts. dated 6 and 7 Oct., 1765; and had issue.

Sir Christopher Knight, of Brickfield and Ballyvodane, Co. Limerick, and Ballynoe, alias Newtown, Co. Cork, Mayor of Limerick, High Sheriff of Co. Limerick in 1788, m. Dorcas, his 1st cousin, dau. of Launcelot Gubbins, of Maidstown, Co. Limerick, by Mabel,

[3] Brickfield is near Kilmallock.

[4] Maidstown Castle is between Kilmallock and Bruree.

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dau. of William Norcott, of Springfield. He d. about 1805 (will dated 4 Aug., 1801, proved 8 June, 1805), having had issue,

I. Launcelot, in the Army, d. unm.

I. Elizabeth, m. 1790, Robert Stevelly Sanders, Barrister-at-Law, who d. before 4 Aug., 1801, leaving issue 2 sons and 4 daus., all living in Aug., 1801.

1. Henry Sanders.
2. Christopher Sanders.
1. Barbara Sanders.
2. Eliza Sanders.

(Of these daus. one m. N. Sealy, Barrister-at-Law.)

3. Belinda Sanders, m. 22 Nov., 1821, Rev. Thomas Waggett, Rector of Rathclarin (2nd son of Thomas Waggett, Mayor of Cork, 1803, by his wife, Eliza, dau. of George Sealy, of Barleyfield, near Bandon), and had issue,
4. Dorcas Sanders.

II. Dorcas, m. before Aug., 1801, — Lalor.

III. Thomasine, m. before Aug., 1801, — Sayers.

IV. Mabella, m. Captain Edward Dale, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, of Tunstall, Co. Durham, and d.s.p. 1810.

27 Ap., 1810. Marriage at Springfield Church, Michael Bourke White, of Whiteville, Co. Limerick, Esq., to Miss Knight, dau. of late Christopher Knight, of Charleville, Esq., and sister of Lieut.-Colonel Knight, Major of 4th Garrison Battalion. ("General Advr. and Limerick Gazette.")

The above pedigree of "Knight of Ballynoe" was partly compiled by John (N.) Lysaght, 1846, and sent me by Mr. Sydney Royse Lysaght, of Banwell Castle, Banwell, Somerset, and has been added to by Mr. Erskine West.

NOTES *re* KNIGHT, OF CO. CORK, BY MR. ERSKINE WEST.

MSS. Depositions in T.C.D. Library, Vol. i., Cork, folio 253.

1642. William Knight, of the Parish of St. Mary Shandon, in Co. of City of Cork, a "Brittish Protestant," deposes he had a farm at Granbraher, in the aforesaid county, and estimates his losses at £44 6s. od.

Calendar of State Papers, Ireland.—"Adventurers' Lists."

1642, 9 May and 18 July. Three receipts from the Sheriff of Exeter for £10 in all, adventured by Christopher Knight, of Axminster, in Devon, Tailor.

P. 351. Lots drawn in N.W. Quarter of Barony of Pubblebrien, Co. Limerick, by Christopher Knight, John Lombard, &c., &c.

1654, Sept. 9th. Christopher Knight, the Elder, of Lyme-Regis, in Dorset, assigns his share in the Barony of Pubblebrien, of County of Limerick, to Nathaniel Manton, of London, Merchant.

(?) Lease dated 4th Nov., 1664, Laurence Parsons, of Birr, King's Co., Esq., to Christopher Knight, gent. (probably of the lands of Newtown, Ballynoe, or other lands in immediate neighbourhood.)

Extracts from Index of Prerogative Wills, Dublin.

Knight, Christopher, of Ballynoe, Co. Cork, gent., 1728.
" Christopher, of Charleville, Co. Cork, gent., 1782.
" Christopher Henry, of Brickfield, Co. Limerick, 1799.
" Sir Christopher, of Limerick City, Knight, 1802.

Ballynoe is at present the property of several owners, relatives of Mr. Robert Sanders, of Charleville Park, Waggetts and others, who inherited through the Knights.

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Ballyphilip and Castle.

Sheet 35, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Litter or Castlehyde.

Ballymacphilip is the Irish for "Mac Philip's Town." (O'Donovan.)

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

3046 (2574). Lease (under Commission, 6 Aug., xvii.) to James Roche, gent., son to the (Viscount Roche), of the lands of Balliphillipp, with other lands, all the possession of John oge fitz John Gibbons, attainted. To hold for 21 years, &c. 28 May, xix., 1577.

5291 (6535). Grant to Arthur Hyde, Esq., second son of William Hyde, of Hyde, in the parish of Denchworth, Berkshire, Esq., of the castle and lands of Carrig in edye alias Temple Iogan and several other lands, including Ballym'Phillipp, in all 11,766 English acres. 26 Jan., xxxi., A.D. 1588-9. (See Castle Hyde.)

5517 (6334). Grant to Edmund Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., called the White Knight, of the lands of Ballyphilip, with other lands, possessions of John oge fitz John Gibbon, White Knight, attainted, in Co. Cork. To hold in tail male, in capite by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee. 15 Dec., xxxiii., 1590.

According to the Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, the proprietor of Ballym'Philip was Hugh Hyde It contained 423 acres, and it appears to have been retained by him. (P.R.O., Irld.)

Smith (pub. 1750) states:—To the west of Cregg (Cregg Castle is three miles west of Fermoy, on the left or north bank of the Blackwater) is Ballyphilip, another of the Roche's castles. Here are large orchards, where a great quantity of cider is made, as there is at most places on this river; there being few soils where apples of various kinds thrive better than in this country. The soil is deep, being a light loamy earth, mixed with sand (i., 317).

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions:—"Near the border of Killathy parish are the ruins of the Castle of Bally-mac-Philip." (Under Litter.)

The Field Book of 1840 gives:—"Ballymacphilip Townland" is the property of Charles Joseph Chichester, Esq., who holds it under a deed for ever. The land is of a dry quality, and under a very poor state of cultivation. Houses and roads in middling repair. Co. Cess, half-year, £6 17s. 7d. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

I have received the following information concerning this castle:—

A considerable part of the castle remains (1905), though it is in a ruined condition.

It is on the road to Rathcormac, a field or two west of the road, and that is the old road that led from Lord Roche's country into Lord Barrymore's country.

In days long gone the Roches and Barries often intermarried and often fought. This old Castle of Ballymacphilip may have been the scene of some fighting between the followers of the baronial chiefs.

The farmer on whose land it stands is a Roche, for the name of the former lords of the soil is still very prevalent in Roche's country, as the old people still call the district.

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The castle stands in Edmond Roche's farmyard.

Before the present occupier's grandfather's time the house near the castle was occupied by John Nagle, who married a daughter of Colonel Bayley, of Convamore.

A water course directed from a small stream used to run close to the castle on the west side. It now takes its natural course in the valley about 200 yards to the west.

None of the orchards mentioned by Smith now exist, but the people in the neighbourhood know where they were situated.

The landlord is Nugent Chichester (Nagle), Esq., of Calverleigh Court, Tiverton, Devonshire, whose grandfather, Charles Chichester, of Calverleigh Court, married Mary Honoria, dau. of Robert ffrench, of Rahasane, Co. Galway, by his wife, dau. of Joseph Nagle, of Ballygriffin, Killavullen, Co. Cork. Mrs. ffrench's brother, Joseph Nagle, left his Irish property to Robt. ffrench, of Rahasane. He died 1831, and his Cork estates descended to Chas. Chichester and his wife, Mary Honoria.

The townland contains 333a. 2r. 24p.

The following farmers appear on this townland :—

1875. William Linehan.

1886. Same.

1892. William Brien, Maurice Connell, William Linehan.

1907. John Connell, William Connell, William Linehan (Guy, under Ballyhooly.)

Ballyrastin.

In Vallancey's Map, 97, Ballyrastin is shown as a townland immediately east of Castlemagner. (P.R.O., Irld.)

The name has disappeared from the locality.

Ballyrastin is, perhaps, the Irish for "townland of little Richard." Rev. J. F. Lynch points out that in Joyce's *Irish Names of Places,* ii., 170, Ballyristeen, near Bonmahon in Waterford, and Ballyrishteen, in Kerry, are explained "the town of Rishteen or little Richard."

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives :—"Ballyrastin (Parish of Kilbrin). It was formerly owned by Donnogh O'Callaghan, who forfeited it on rebellion. It contained 201 acres, and was granted to Captain Richard Burnel's children." (P.R.O., Irld.)

Smith (pub. 1750) states :—"Ballyrastin is a good house and improvement of the Wrixon family" (i., 285).

Ballyshara.

Sheet 18, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 165, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Doneraile.

Ballyshara is Irish for "O'Sherry's town" (O'Donovan).

It is situated in the townland of Skahanagh More.

It lies 3½ miles N.E. of Doneraile, which is the post town, and immediately N.W. of Donnybrook.

It was part of the Carker property. Mr. William Hill, agent to Lord Doneraile, sold it to Rev. Frank Stawell, of Kilbrack. It now belongs to

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BALLYSHARA.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, July, 1907.*)

BALLYTHOMAS
(*Photo by late Rev. Henry Swanzy, Castlemagner.*)

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Lord Riversdale, of the Alcock-Stawell family. (See Alcock-Stawell, Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

In 1801, Gethin Crone probably lived here. He was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry.

In 1814, Henry Evans, Esq., lived here. (D.N.P.) He was afterwards a Vice-Admiral. (See Carker.)

Ralph Westropp Evans lived here during the lifetime of his father, and until he became possessor of Carker.

In 1840, Edward Ffennell, Esq., lived here. (Field Book, Ord. Sur.)

In 1853, Charles Tuckey White, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, second son of James Grove White, Esq., of Kilbyrne, lived here. His second son, Charles Leonard Jackson White, was born here in that year. (Doneraile Parish C. of I. Register.)

In 1860, Major Craddock, now of Derrycallaghan, Roscrea, lived here. He is said to have spent a good deal of money in improving the house. A Mr. Hunt then occupied it.

(Doneraile Parish Registry). Marriage, 28th Nov., 1839. Henry Alcock Johnson, Esq., to Elizabeth Ffennell, both of Ballyshara in this parish.

Thomas Dwane, D.C. (1909) occupies the place.

Ballythomas.

Sheet 32, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Ballyclough.

Ballythomas means "townland of Thomas."

The townland contains 197a. 2r. 15p. statute measure. In 1881 the population was 38; P.L. valuation, £143 10s. 0d.

It lies about 1½ miles (by road) south of Ballyclough, which is the post town.

Abraham Webb, Esq., of Grange and Ballybeg, Buttevant, married Sarah, daughter of Wm. Crofts, and sister of Roger and Ralph Crofts, of Knockbarry, and aunt of Robert Crofts, Esq., of Ballythomas. Marriage licence, Cloyne, 14 Oct., 1700. Living 1728. (Extract from an old Crofts pedigree.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions R. Bullen, Esq., as residing at Ballythomas (under Ballyclogh).

George Purcell, J.P., of Glannanore, Castletownroche, Co. Cork, died 1830, leaving, with several other children, Susan, who married Robert Bullen, Esq., of Ballythomas House, Mallow, Co. Cork, and had issue. (Purcell, late of Glannanore, Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

There are several entries to the Bullen family in the C. of I. Register of Ballyclogh Parish, which can be seen at the Pub. Record Office, Dublin.

The Field Book of 1840 gives :—Ballythomas townland a middling size, all arable, contains a respectable dwelling and three plantings, a small Danish fort, and nothing else remarkable.

In 1860 it refers to Ballythomas House, inhabited by Robert Crofts Bullen. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Guy gives the occupiers as :—

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1876. T. W. Harrisson, M.D., Ballythomas House; also on townland, Patrick Feighney.

1886. Christopher Crofts, Ballythomas House, and Pat Feighney, who was still here in 1892.

1896. Christopher Crofts, Patrick Callaghan, Patrick Feighney, John O'Connor (cattle dealer and farmer).

1899. Christopher Crofts, Patrick Callaghan, Michael Fitzgerald, John O'Connor.

1904. Christopher Crofts, Patrick Callaghan, Michael Fitzgerald, and John O'Connor.

1909. Patrick Callaghan, Michael Fitzgerald, John O'Connor, Patrick O'Connor.

Christopher Crofts, late of Ballythomas, died at Kingston College, Mitchelstown, 6 July, 1908, aged 83. Buried at Buttevant.

Gibson (pub. 1861) gives:—To the north-west of Longueville is Ballythomas, belonging to the Bullens.

The Bullens came to this country and settled at Kinsale early in the 17th century. They are descended from Jeffrey Bullen of Salle, in the county of Norfolk, grandfather of Anne Bullen, second wife of Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth (ii., 477).

The Crofts family, late of Ballythomas, are a branch of the Streamhill (near Doneraile) and Velvetstown (near Buttevant) families.

William Crofts, of Velvetstown (second brother to Geo. Crofts, of Streamhill), b. 1726, d. 1784, had a sixth son, Richard, who was killed by "Whiteboys" at Killclousha, near Buttevant. This Richard had a second son, Carden Terry Crofts, who m. his cousin, Ruth Crofts. Their second son was Christopher Crofts, of Ballythomas, who m. Alice Walpole, and had issue:—

1. Carden Terry Crofts, m. Miss Davis, and lives in U.S.A.
2. Christopher Charles Walpole.
3. Richard Lucas.
4. Horace Walpole.

1. Ruth, died young.

Ballyviniter.

Sheet 25, 6-inch O.S.

It lies about 2½ miles north of Mallow.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

According to Guy the area of townlands and population in 1881 were:—

Ballyviniter Lower—400a. 2r. 6p.; pop., 51; val., £492 15s. 0d.

Ballyviniter Middle—464a. 3r. 14p.; pop., 61; val., £377 15s. 0d.

Ballyviniter Upper—547a. 2r. 31p.; pop., 45; val., £414 0s. 0d.

Ballyviniter means "Miniter's town." (O'Donovan.)

In 1611, Roger Wallen, gent., held in fee farm one house and 300 acres of Ballyfintery. In 1667 and 1668, Thomas Farley is recorded as having a farm at Ballyviniter. (*Journal*, pp. 11-24 of 1906.)

About 1689 Jonas Stawell, of Ballylought, moved to Ballyviniter.

In 1700 George Stawell was here. 1734. Jonas Stawell, of Ballyveniter, was a burgess of Kinsale (Council Book). George Stawell, b. 1740, was of Ballyviniter. George Stawell, of Ballyviniter, was a J.P. for Co. Cork, 7th Nov., 1768. (*Journal*, p. 107, 1897.)

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In 1796, John Galway, of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, appears to have lived here, and Edward Galway, of the same corps, resided here, too.

George Stawell, Esq., of Crobeg, who died 1879, was also of Ballyviniter. (See Crobeg.)

Dr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., writes:—

"The vills, nine in number, which formed the centres of population in the district, have next to be considered.

At the date of the Survey they lay, for the greater part, waste, and the decay and ruin wrought by the rebellion and its suppression in these once busy and flourishing places, are strikingly illustrated in the document, which speaks of them as depopulated and lying waste. Six out of the nine names can be clearly identified, and it is worthy of note that these all lie on the north of the Blackwater. The first-named, Ballinferryterre, can be no other than Ballyviniter, which, in the three divisions of Upper, Lower and Middle, lies north-east of Mallow, and extends to over 1,400 acres.

In the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1840, deposited in the Mountjoy Barracks, Phœnix Park, two ancient forms of this townland name, viz., Ballyfinetery and Ballynnymyntery, are supplied on the authority of an inquisition of James I., and the word is translated 'Miniter's town,' with the note in (I think) O'Donovan's handwriting, 'I know persons of this name.'

From the Index to the Fiants of Elizabeth this family would appear at the time to have been settled in Clare and Limerick, but some members of it may have been located in Ballyviniter. At all events, an extent of the Manor of Mallow, made in the year 1298 (now in the Public Record Office, London) reveals the fact that a Gilbert le Myneter held a carucate of land at Ballygorman, within the manor, and it seems not unlikely that this may have been the ancient name of what afterwards became Myneter's town, or Ballymyneter, being so called from the family who owned it; in the course of time, then, it passed into the form of Ballyviniter, by which denomination the lands are at present known." (*Journal* for 1893, p. 21.)

The Field Book of 1839 gives:—

BALLYVINITER LOWER.—Large townland, all arable, contains two Danish forts, is watered by three streams, and is crossed by two roads; there are a few habitations scattered through it.

BALLYVINITER MIDDLE.—A large townland, all arable, contains three orchards, a stream, is crossed by two roads, and has a few scattered buildings.

BALLYVINITER UPPER.—A large townland, all arable, except a piece of dense wood at its west side. It is traversed by three roads, and contains a small stream. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

There is a well-known fox covert here.

The farmers on these townlands according to Guy were:—

1875. Thomas Connolly, Thomas Kepple (Lower), James Madden, Cornelius Murphy, Philip Oliver, William Sullivan, Edmond Walsh, Robert Walsh, John Sheehan.

1886. James Cotter (Upper), John Kepple, Catherine Sheehan, James Sullivan, Thomas Connolly, James Madden, Edmond Walsh.

1892. Timothy Breen, Thomas Connolly, James Corcoran (Upper),

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Miss M. Kepple, Mrs. Madden, Denis O'Brien, Catherine Sheehan, James Sullivan, Edmond Walsh.

1908. John Breen, Mrs. Connolly, James Nunan, John Nunan, Michael J. Nunan, Michael O'Sullivan, Edmond Walsh, Edmond W. Walsh, Michael Sullivan.

Ballyvoher or Ballinvoher.

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Castletownroche.

It is situated on the left bank of the river Awbeg, and is now a townland. It is shown as such in 1841 on the 6-inch O.S. It is not given on the 1-inch O.S.

Ballinvoher is the Irish for "the town of the road." (O'Donovan.)

In 1881 the townland contained 637a. 2r. 6p.; pop., 94; val., £439 10s. (Guy.)

According to the Book of Sur. and Dist., circa 1657, Ballyheene and Ballinvogher were owned by Lord Roche, and contained 164 acres. He forfeited this property, and the grantee was John Hodder, and subsequently passed to Sir Richard Hull. (P.R.O., Irld.)

Smith (pub. 1750) writes:—It belonged to the Browns, whose ancestor, for a slight offence, was executed at Cork in King James's time, soon after the landing of that Prince, his greatest crime being his attachment to the Protestant cause.

This Mr. Brown joined Sir Thomas Southwell and other gentlemen, who, being unwilling to part with their horses and arms, as many of them were plundered of their stocks before, and justly suspecting that if their arms were gone, neither their lives or substance could be safe, assembled with their servants and resolved to march to Sligo to join the Lord Kingston for their common defence.

Mr. Brown happened, on the way (his own horse being galed) to make free with one belonging to Mr. Nagle, a near neighbour of his, but not liking the design, he went back to his own house and returned the horse. For this he was first brought before Judge Daly at Limerick, who, upon examination of the matter, dismissed him innocent of any crime that would bear an indictment. But he was taken up again for the same fact at Cork, and brought before Judge Nugent (soon after King James had landed at Kinsale), who seemed, at first, to be of the same opinion with Judge Daly; but after he had discoursed his Majesty, he proceeded vigorously against the gentleman, and procured him to be found guilty by a partial jury.

Every body looked on this only as an occasion sought for the King to show his clemency. Mrs. Brown, with five or six children, presented him a petition to save her husband's life, as the first act of grace on his coming into the kingdom, but he rejected her petition; and notwithstanding she reinforced it with all the interest she could make, the gentleman was hanged, drawn and quartered. (I. 314.)

NOTE.—This statement, with additional particulars, appears in vol. ii., p. 158.

Isabella, daughter of William Galwey (Delacour and Galwey, bankers, Mallow) married in 1796, Henry Brown, of Ballinvoher, Co. Cork, bar-

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BALLYWALTER HOUSE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1906.)

THE PRIEST'S TREE, BALLYWALTER.

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rister-at-law, and had issue. A grand-daughter of this Isabella is wife of the Chief Justice of Tasmania (? 1892). (*Journal* for 1893, p. 28.)

In 1814, James Raymond, Esq., lived here. (D.N.P.)

In 1844, a farmer named Lombard lived here.

The Field Book of 1839 gives :—

BALLANVOHER.—"Property of Captain Browne, by deed for ever; land dry and of a light quality; houses in middling repair." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

A pedigree of "Browne of Ballinvoher" is given in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1881. The family resided at Ballinvoher until about the early part of the 19th century. The family emigrated to Australia or Tasmania.

There are several entries to this family in the C. of I. Register of Castletownroche Parish, kept at Public Record Office, Dublin.

Ballinvoher, 2½ plowlands, formed part of a large grant of land from James I. to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, on his surrender of them to the King, 16 December, 9 James I. (Patent Rolls, James I.)

I am informed (1905) that James Blake, of Ballinvoher, lives in what was formerly the house of the Brownes of Ballinvoher, and Mr. Raymond lived in the same house many years ago.

A tenant on the Ballinvoher estate, whose kith and kin have been there for over 200 years, states that he heard, in his youth, that the present house (now occupied by James Blake) was the third dwelling-house built on the same site by the Brownes.

According to Guy, the following farmers and residents have lived here :—

1875. Patrick O'Brien.

1886. Michael Brien, Timothy Callaghan.

1892. James Blake, Michael Brin, Timothy Callaghan.

1907. James Blake, Michael Brin, Timothy Callaghan, Miss Cotter, Kate Fant, Cornelius O'Brien, James O'Brien, Owen Sweeney.

Ballywalter.

Sheet 26, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Wallstown.

Ballywalter means "Walter's town" (O'Donovan).

Ballywalter East contains 282a. 2r. 27p. In 1881 pop. was 51; val., £222 10s. 0d.

Ballywalter Demesne, 128a. 1r. 14p.; pop. in 1881 was 8; val., £173. (Guy.)

It is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the river Awbeg, about two miles north of Castletownroche, which is the post town.

It formed part of a large grant of land from James I. to David Lord Viscount Fermoy, on his surrender of the same to the King, 16th December, 9 James I. (Patent Rolls, James I., Record Office, Dublin.)

Thomas Welstead was one of the officers who signed the "Remonstrance or Resolution of the Protestant Army of Cork in 1649," declaring their intention to adhere to the cause of the Parliament under Cromwell. (v. Tracts, 1649, R.I.A.) Captain Welstead obtained a grant of large estates around Castlegregory. (v. Books of Distribution and Patent Grants in Dublin Record Office), which were confirmed by Act of Settlement.

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These estates he sold or exchanged with Anthony Shiercliffe or Shortcliffe, who is said to have been also an officer in the Cromwellian Army. (v. 1st vol., p. 302.)

The following entry appears in the Abstract of Grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation published by the Record Commission of 1821-25:—"Thomas Welstead and Mary, his wife, lands of Castle Gregory, Glounteneassig, Martromane, Ballygarrett, Tonakilla, Cuilteenbane, total 1,398 plantation acres; patent inrolled 15 July, 1679, to him and to his heirs for ever, saving rights of Frances Lacy, alias Hussey, widow (by decree of Court of Claims for restoring innocent Papists) to the lands of Castle Gregory, Martromane, and Glaunteneassig." Thomas Welstead, who is described as a soldier, also obtained a large grant of land in Co. Cork. The descendants of Shortcliffe, to whom he sold his Kerry estates, sold or bequeathed them to his brother-in-law, John Rowan, whose son or grandson sold to the grandfather of the Right Hon. Lord Ventry. (Hickson's *Old Kerry Records,* i. 302, ii. 39, 306.)

According to an original deed in possession of Mr. S. Q. Penrose-Welstead, of Ballywalter, it appears that Ballywalter and other lands were granted to Captain Thomas Welstead by Cromwell for his services in the Army. This grant was confirmed in 1667 by charter of Charles II.

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, records that Morris Lord Roch was the owner of Ballywalter, which contained 179a. 2r op. He forfeited it. The grantees were Thomas Welstead and 4 acres to Sir St. John Brodrick. (P.R.O., Irld.)

The present Ballywalter House was built in the year 1824 by Quayle Welstead, Esq., almost on the site of an older house. A small portion of ruins of the old house can be seen in the flower garden to east of present house.

In 1814, Mrs. Welsted was living at Ballywalter, and the post town was Castletownroche. (D.N..)

Mr. Richard Welsted (who d. 1896) had a herd of Shorthorns at Ballywalter which were world-famed.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Wallstown Castle, states:—There was a vestige of a church in Ballywalter, sub-denomination Ballyellis, not long since. Mr. Welsted told me he saw it. It was named Kilelly.

On the roadside, not far from the site of the ancient church, are two old sycamore trees. Indeed, one of them stands out well into the road, and is positively dangerous for driving. County Surveyors, from time to time, have ordered this tree to be cut down, but Mr. Welsted and his father would not allow it to be interfered with. I asked Mr. Welsted the reason, and he replied, "They were two trees that belonged to Father Harrington's garden." I asked who that priest was, and he told me he was "one who was protected by his ancestors in the Penal times," and so proud is he of this act of generosity on their part that on no consideration would he allow the trees to be touched,which forms this memento of Christian liberality (1895).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Ballywalter, the residence of R. Welsted, Esq" (under Wallstown).

The Field Book of 1840 informs us:—"Ballywalter House is the residence of Richard Welsted, Esq., and is in very good repair. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

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In the churchyard of Castletownroche Protestant Parish Church is a tomb to John Welsted, died 1808, aged 42, erected by his widow, Bridget. (Hawkes.)

There are some entries in Cork, Cloyne and Ross Marr. Lic. Bonds to Welsted family.

PENROSE-WELSTED OF BALLYWALTER.

(From B. L. G., Irld., 1904.)

LINEAGE (of Welsted). Thomas Welsted and Mary, his wife, obtained 1667, a grant of lands in Cos. Cork and Kerry, under the Act of Settlement, comprising therein the present family estates, in which he was s. by John Welsted, m. Mary Wilkinson, of Co. Limerick, and by her (who m. 2ly William Parker, and 3ly Bate French) had issue one son and one dau., Mary, m. John Sullivan. The son,

John Welsted, of Milbourne, Co. Cork, was possessed of the estates, 1709. He was b. 1684, m. Catherine, dau. of Capt. John Wakeham, by Catherine, his wife, dau. of Henry Pyne, and sister of Sir Richard Pyne, Chief Justice of Ireland, and had one son, John Welsted, of Ballywalter, m. 1st Miss Thornhill, dau. of Edward Thornhill, of Castle Kevin, Co. Cork, and had by her two daus. (the one m. Edward Norcott, and the other — Dease), and two sons,

I. Quayle, of whom presently.

II. William Welsted, m. his cousin, Miss Thornhill, and left issue, an only dau. Mr. Welsted m 2ly Mary, 2nd dau. of William Philpot, of Dromagh Castle, Co. Cork, and had an only son.

III. Nicholas Boyle, m Miss Whitestone, and had issue.

The eldest son,

Quayle Welsted, of Ballywalter, m. Barbara, dau. of George Foott, of Milford, by Julian, his wife, dau. of Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Dromskeley, Co. Cork, and had issue (besides three daus., Frances, m., 1782, Cornelius O'Callaghan; Harriet, m. David Murphy, of Co. Kerry; and Charlotte, d. unm.), an only son,

John Welsted, of Ballywalter, m., 11 Jan., 1791, Bridget, dau. of John Hawkes, of Sirmount, Co. Cork, and had issue :—I., Quayle, d. unm.; II., Richard, late of Ballywalter; I., Bridget, m. Devonsher Penrose; II., Barbara; III., Mary Anne; IV., Frances, m. Eyre Coote Croker; V., Sarah, m. Samuel Penrose, and 2ly Hugh Lawton, and had issue (see below).

The second son,

Richard Welsted, of Ballywalter, Co. Cork, J.P., b. 10 Dec., 1806, m., 28 May, 1835, Honoria Sarah, eldest dau. of George Sandes, of Dunowen, Co. Cork, d.s.p. Oct., 1896, and was succeeded by his nephew, Rev. Samuel Penrose-Welsted (see below).

ARMS—Arg. a chevron between three leopards' faces gu.
CREST—A hind trippant ppr.
MOTTO—Tutus prompto animo.
NOTE.—There are several entries in the C. of I. Castletownroche Parish Register to the Welsted family. The Register is kept at the Public Record Office, Dublin.

LINEAGE (of Penrose). The family of Penrose, of Penrose, in Cornwall, and Alverton, Whildrake, in Yorkshire, was descended, according to a pedigree in the British Museum, beginning about 1350, from Barnard Penrose, of Methela, in Cornwall, whose great-great-great-grandson, Richard Penrose, was Sheriff of Cornwall, 1525, and d. 1539, from whom descended Thomas Penrose, who signed the Visitation, 1620. The Penrose family came from England to Ireland at an early period; one branch settled in Waterford, the other in Co. Wicklow.

Richard Penrose, of Ballycane, Co. Wicklow, b. 1630, m. Anne, dau. of John Story, of Churchtown, Co. Dublin, and left issue a son,

William Penrose, of Waterford, b. 1676, m., 1701, Margaret, dau. of John Godfrey, of Waterford, and d. about 1746 (will dated 1745, proved 1746), leaving issue,

I. John, b. 1706; m., 12 August, 1732, the dau. of Edward Cooper, of Cooper's Hill (formerly Sragh), Queen's Co., by Ann, his wife, dau. of John Inglefield, of Dublin, and had issue :—1, Cooper, b 1736, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Denniss,

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of Cork, by Sarah, his wife, dau. of Thomas Newenham, of Maryborough, Co. Cork, and had issue, James, of Woodhill, Cork, m. 12 July, 1794, Louisa Pettitot, eldest dau. of Robert Uniacke-Fitz-Gerald, of Corkbeg and Lisquinlan, Co. Cork, M.P., and sister and heir of Lieut.-Col. Robert Uniacke-Fitzgerald, and d. 19 April, 1845, having by her (who d. 28 Oct., 1854) had issue (see Penrose of Wood Hill and Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage," Penrose-Fitzgerald, Bart); 2, William; 1, Anne, m. Richard Pike, of Cork.

II. Samuel, of whom presently.

III. Francis, b. 1710, m. Susanna, dau. of John Pim, and had issue:—1, John; 2, Thomas; 3, William, m. and had issue; 1, Mary, m. — Barcroft; 2, Elizabeth, m. — Cherry.

I. Elizabeth, m. Joseph Boyle, of Cork.

The second son,
Samuel Penrose, of John's Gate, Waterford, b. 1708, m. 1749, Anne, dau. of Thomas Beale, of Cork, and d. about 1765 (will dated 9 Jan., 1764, proved 10 May, 1765), leaving issue,

I. Samuel, of whom presently.

II. William, b. 1758, m. 1st Margaret, dau. of George Randall, of Barnhill, Co. Cork, and had issue:—1, Samuel, b. 1782, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Sparrow, of Oaklands, and d. 1811, having by her (who m. 2ly, 1814, Sir Richard Keane, Bart., of Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, and d. 1842, leaving an only son (see Penrose of Lehane); 2, George, b. 1785, d.s.p.; 3, John, b. 1787, d.s.p.; 1, Elizabeth, b. 1780, d. unm; 2, Anne, b. 1781, d. unm.; 3, Maria, b. 1783, m. — Jacob, and d.s.p.; 4, Margaret, b. 1788, d. unm. He m. 2ly Anne, dau. of Jacob Goff, of Horetown, Co. Wexford, and Elizabeth, his wife, and by her had issue:—4, William Henry, b. 1791, d. in infancy; 5, Jacob, of Adelphi, Waterford, and Seaville, Tramore, Co. Waterford, Capt. 33rd Regt., Waterford Light Infantry Militia, b. 1792, m. 1826, Sarah Anne, dau. of Robert Cooke, of Waterford, and had issue:—(1) Robert William Henry, of Riverview, Ferry-bank (see Penrose of Riverview); (2) Henry, b. 1830, d. unm. 1860; (3) Jacob, b. 1831, d. 1868; (1) Anne, d. 1881; (2) Maria, d. 1894. 6, Henry, b. 1794; d. unm. 1826.

I. Anne.

The elder son,
Samuel Penrose, b. 1754 m. 1775, Mary, dau. of George Randall, of Barnhill, Co. Cork, by Margaret, his wife, dau. of Abraham Devonsher, of Kilshanick, and d. 1812, leaving issue,

I. Samuel, of whom presently.

II. George Randall, b. 1777, m. about 1818, Margaret, dau. of Samuel Pim, of Waterford, and d. 1864, leaving, with other issue who died in infancy:—1, John Pim, b. 1822, m. 1853, dau. of — Robinson, and d.s.p. 1889; 2, Devonsher George, b. 1824, d. unm. 1870; 1, Margaret Maria.

III. Abraham Devonsher, m. Bridget, dau of John Welsted, of Ballywalter, Co. Cork, and had issue.

IV. William, m. the dau. of Alexander Percy, of Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim, and had issue.

I. Margaret, d. unm.

II. Elizabeth, m. William Hawkes

III. Anne.

IV. Sarah, m. Samuel Hawkes.

The eldest son,
Samuel Penrose, of Shandangan, Co. Cork, J.P., b. 24 June, 1776, m. June, 1799, Mary, youngest dau. of John Hawkes, of Sirmount, Co. Cork, and d. 3 March, 1869, leaving issue,

I. Samuel, of whom presently.

II. John, b. 1805, m. Hester, dau. of Thomas Gollock, of Elmglyn, and d.s.p.

I. Bridget, m. Massy Hutchinson Warren, and d. 9 Dec., 1858, leaving issue, two sons, John and Frederick, both dec.

II. Mary, d unm.

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SPRINGFORT HALL (BALTYDANIEL).
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, October, 1908.)

BANTEER VILLAGE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1908.)

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The elder son,

Samuel Penrose, b. 1804, m. 1827, Sarah, dau. of John Welsted, of Ballywalter, Co. Cork (see above), and had issue a son,

Samuel Penrose-Welsted (Rev.), of Shandangan & Ballywalter, Co. Cork, M.A., Oxon, Incumbent of Rincurran, Co. Cork, since 1890, b. 1829, m. 1857, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Davies O'Callaghan, of Nadrid, Co. Cork, J.P., and has issue,

I. Samuel Quayle, b. 1861, m. 1888, Eleanor Grace, dau. of Rev. Canon Thomas H. Fleming, of Ballinakill, Co. Galway. He lives at Ballywalter. He has issue,
1. Samuel Richard, b. 1889.
2. Reginald Hugh, b. 1891.

II. Harry Hugh, b. 1862, m. 1889, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of H. Lewis, and has a son, Claude Quayle Lewis.

III. Frank Philip, b. 1864, m. 14 May, 1891, Henrietta Mary, dau. of Very Rev. Philip Tibbs, D.D., Provost of Kilmacduagh, and Rector of Ballinasloe.

Seats—Shandangan and Ballywalter, Co. Cork.
Residence—The Cottage, Scilly, Kinsale, Co. Cork.
His eldest son, Samuel Quayle Penrose-Welsted, resides at Ballywalter.

(Smith, vol. ii. p. 249.) "In 1893 there was a heronry of four nests at Ballywalter."

When I was a boy I got eggs from this heronry (about 1870) and there were a good many more nests there at that time.

Baltydaniel or Springfort Hall.

Sheet 25, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch, O.S.

Parish of Cahirduggan, and Barony of Fermoy.

It lies 4½ miles north of Mallow, which is the post town (1909).

Baltydaniel is Irish for "Donnell's Towns" (O'Donovan). The derivation of Springfort is probably owing to the fact that the stream passing through the haggard at Springfort Hall rises in the moat of the large fort at Pencil Hill.

Baltydaniel consists of two large townlands, viz., Baltydaniel East, 645a 3r. 3p.; Baltydaniel West, 412a. 1r. 20p. According to Guy, in 1881, the population of former was 94, valuation £536 10s. 0d., and the latter, population, 92, valuation £628 15s. 0d.

The west townland is in the occupation of farmers, while the east one, as well as farms, contains three gentlemen's residences, viz., Pencil Hill, Elm Vale, and Springfort Hall. The first two will be recorded hereafter, and we now deal with Springfort Hall, which is mostly demesne land.

According to the Egmont MSS., Baltidonell or Baltydonell appears to have been in the possession of Sir Philip Perceval in 1640, and in that of Col. Clayton in 1652. Colonel Clayton married Judith, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Perceval in 1653-4.

On 1st April, 1840, Sir Philip Percivalle assigns his property to trustees, including Baltydonell (I., 114).

In a letter from Wm. Dobbins to John Percivale, dated 29 June, 1652, he writes: "Col. Clayton sticks £400 in money and the mortgage of Baltidonell, £700, and withall swears he never intended to ruin himself and her (Judith Perceval) so much as to marry unless he got his estate cleared, and so desired me to write to you, yet he says he knows that you are not now in condition to part with so much, and so with ifs and ands

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the business stands, but she is violent in it that you should promise something to keep the matter on foot. The Colonel goes into Cheshire next week. He seems to be very moderate and much obliged to you, and swears he might have £1,000 ready money with a wife, yet loves your sister above all the world." (I., 513).

6 Oct., 1653. Assignment to Randall Clayton of all Percivale's rights in the lands of Baltydonnell, Derryrawne, and Ballintlea, in the Barony of Fermoy, Co. Cork, held by virtue of a mortgage of £700, to be held by the said Randall Clayton for his sole use from the time of the consummation of his marriage with Judith Percivall, one of the daughters of Sir Philip Percivall, deceased. Signed by John Percivale. (I., 526.)

30 January, 1653 (4). Declaration that the deeds concerning Baltidonnell and other lands are deposited with Lord Kerry as a guarantee for the settlement by Col. Randall Clayton of the Short Castle in Moyallo (Mallow) the aforesaid lands of Baltidonnell, and the remainder of a lease of St. Dominic's Abbey, near Cork, upon his future wife, Judith Percivalle, by way of a jointure, &c., &c. (I., 535).

The *Book of Dist. and Surv.*, circa 1657, gives: "Baltidonnell (Cahirduggan Parish). Formerly belonged to Morris, Lord Roche, 561 acres. It was granted to Col. Randall Clayton. In 1641 the rent appears to have gone to Lawrence Clayton. (P. R. O., Irld.)

The Foott family appear to have lived here for some generations.

In 1777, —— Foote, Esq., lived here. (T. S. R., p. 183).

In 1796, Wade Foot, Jn., was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry; also George Footte.

The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore mentions: "In 1796, Major Croker, who had much arduous and active service with the 38th Regt., married Maria, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Croker Dillon, of Baltidaniel, Co. Cork" (*Journal* for 1904, p. 138).

1803, Mr. Foote resided here (Sleater).

In 1808, Thomas Foott, of Baltydaniel, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt. (Minute Book).

In 1814, James Foote, Esq., lived here, and the post town was Buttevant. It was then called Baltidaniel. (D.N.P.)

In *Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier*, 22 April, 1823, Thos. Wade Foot, of Springfort (father of James, who emigrated to Australia), is mentioned.

Lewis (pub. 1837) mentions J. Foote, Esq., of Springfort; also adds that "culm has been found in the lands of Baltindaniel, but is not worked at present." (Under Cahirduggan).

According to Kilbyrne papers, John D. A. Foott was residing at Springfort with his brother James, 28 March, 1851.

1867, Capt. Spencer Stewart lived at Springfort house. (M. D.)

Burke's Landed Gentry, 1904, under "Foott of Carrigacunna Castle," gives the following lineage:—George Foott, of Milford, co. Cork, living temp. William III., m. Deborah Wade, of Athy, co. Kildare, and had issue a 2nd son, Thomas, of Springfort, m. Miss Pedder, and had issue, with others, an eldest son George, of Springfort, d.s.p., and a dau. Ann, who inherited Springfort and married (circa 1782) her cousin, James Foott, of Carrigacunna, and had issue.

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Thomas Wade, of Baltidaniel m. Mary, dau. of Walter Atkins, of Atkinville, and had issue:

I. James, of Springfort, co. Cork, m. Sept., 1842, Henrietta Ann, dau. of Henry Lumsden, of Auchindrie, co. Aberdeen, and d. at Sydney, New South Wales, March, 1873, leaving issue:

(a) Thomas Wade, residing at Buntre, New South Wales; b. at Springfort 13 June, 1843; m. 1 Oct., 1874, Mary Hannay, eldest dau. of James Black, of Yynzala, South Brighton, Victoria, Australia, and d. 2 Feb., 1884, leaving issue: Cecil Henry, b. 16 Jan., 1876, and Arthur Patrick, b. 29 March, 1879.

(b) Henry Lumsden.
(a) Katherine Tower.
(b) Mary Elizabeth.
(c) Henrietta Ann.
(d) Roberta Margaret Rolleston.

There are many entries to the Foott family of Springfort Hall (Baltydaniel) in the Buttevant C. of I. Parish Register, which is kept at the Public Record Office, Dublin.

An Englishman named Mr. Wyatt bought Springfort Hall in the Landed Estates Court in 1854 for £4,500, and sold it about 1858 to Capt. Spencer Stewart for £7,000.

Captain Spencer Stewart, J.P., eldest son of Colonel the Hon. James Henry Keith Stewart, C.B., son of the seventh Earl of Galloway, bought the place. He was b. 24 June, 1820; m. 1846, Frances Olivia, 3rd dau. of Miles McSwiney, Esq. Capt. Stewart was in the 4th Foot and Rifle Brigade. He died at Springfort Hall 19 May, 1893, without issue.

In about 1880 the place was let to Mr. Samuel Bruce, of Comber, Co. Down, who. m. 1878, Louisa Julia, sister of Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bart. Mr. Bruce was Master of the Duhallow Foxhounds 1880-1881.

In July, 1895, Commander Hans Thomas Fell White, R.N., J.P., second son of Major H. T. F. White, of Kilbyrne, Doneraile (see that place), took Springfort Hall from Mrs. Stewart, widow of Capt. Stewart, on a long lease. He moved there from Bellevue, Mallow. He was from 1892 to 1899 Honorary Secretary of the Duhallow Hunt.[1]

Mrs. Stewart died in 1903 at Doneraile.

Springfort property now belongs to the Hallinan family.

Mrs. Stewart's niece, Mary Frances Farrell, married about April, 1877, John Hallinan, of Kilmallock. He was a relative of Mr. E. Hallinan, Avoncore, Midleton, who is his executor and trustee.

Capt. Stewart settled Springfort, after his death, on his wife for life, then on Miss Mary Frances Farrell for life (now dead); then on John Hallinan for his life. He died about 1902. His trustees now are the landlords, and his daughter, Maud, will eventually become the owner on attaining 26.

[1] He was presented with a handsome silver punch bowl by the members and followers of the Hunt, which bears the inscription :—"Presented to Commander Hans Thomas Fell White, Royal Navy, on his resigning the Honorary Secretaryship of the Duhallow Hunt, by members and others. 1899."

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The old Two-Pot House public house of coaching days was near here. It is supposed to have stood where Fountainville gate now is, on the coach road from Cork to the north.

Two-Pot House was a village of 70 or 80 houses, opposite the present forge.

Bannagh.

Sheet 23, six-inch Ordnance Survey; Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

It lies about 3½ miles south-east of Kanturk and 3 miles west of Cecilstown village (by road). Cecilstown is now the post town. In 1814 it was Kanturk

The townland contains 251a. 2r. 10p. In 1881 the population was 13. Valuation, £169 15s. 0d. (Guy).

Bannagh is the Irish for "hilly, peaky, abounding in conical hills or rocks" (O'Donovan). Rev. J. F. Lynch remarks: "The Irish form is beannach, an adjective derived from beann, a peak or pointed hill."

In 1814, Daniel Cahill, Esq., lived here. (D.N.P.)

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives: This is a pretty large townland, all arable, contains a Danish Fort and a gentleman's house. In 1839 the house was described as an old one with demesne attached, Daniel Cahill, Esq., occupant. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

1886, Guy gives Richard Hutch, a farmer, occupier (under Cecilstown). 1909, Denis O'Callaghan, who tells me the post town is again Kanturk (1909).

Bantyre or Banteer Village and Townland.

Sheet 31, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 176, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Clonmeen.

It lies four miles south of Kanturk. It is now (1909) a small village and post town.

Banteer is Irish for "lea land" (O'Donovan).

I am informed that in O'Rahilly's Poems, p. 78, we read:

"Pailis eadmhar treith-lag, toirseach,
'S an Bhain-tir 'nar ghnath sior-choisreach."
"Weak is Palice, envious and sorrowful,
And Banteer, where high festival was wont to reign."

This is taken from an elegy on the death of Domhnall O'Callaghan, of Mount Allen, in Co. Clare, who died in 1724.

Domhnall O'Callaghan was descended from Donogh O'Callaghan, of Clonmeen, Co. Cork, where he held 2,500 acres. He was "The O'Callaghan," and was transplanted to Clare, where he lived at Mount Allen, and died before 1690.

Banteer belonged to O'Callaghan of Clonmeen.

Fiants of Elizabeth, 3095 (2320). Pardon to Kahir oge O Kallaghane of Bantier. Fine, one cow. 7 Sept. xix. 1577.

Fiants of Elizabeth, 5903 (5983). Surrender by Conoghor O Kallaghan

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of Dromynyne, co. Cork, gent, of his estate, including 1 carucate in Bantyer. 2 Decr., xxxvii. 1594. (See Dromynyne).

Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., an eminent lawyer and M.P. for Fethard, temp. Queen Anne, son of Timothy O'Callaghan, Esq., of Bantyre, Co. Cork, was the ancestor of Viscount Lismore. (Burke's *Peerage*).

The O'Callaghans were formerly Princes of the Province of Munster, and were descended from Ceallachan Caisel, King of Munster, who died A.D. 954. See Genealogical Table in *The Battle of Magh Rath* (Lynch).

In Clonmeen Parish Church there is a handsome monument that Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, senior, of Bantyre, erected for himself, his wife and children, in 1735. Clonmeen church is about 1¼ miles north-east of Banteer.

Mr. Grady resided at Bantyre. (Sleater, 1806).

In 1808, Robert Swayne, of Bantyre, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt. (Minute Book).

In 1814, Hugh F. Swayne, Esq., lived at Bantyre. The post town was then Kanturk. (D.N.P.)

There is a "Sheela-na-gig" at a well near Banteer,[1] 12 miles west of Mallow. Copied from a sketch by the late C. F. Du Noyer in the Library, Royal Irish Academy. The figure is erect, with uplifted hands, and extends below the knees. It measures 1 foot 10½ inches in height, and the upper wider portion of the slab it is carried on is one foot wide. (R.S.A. *Journal* for 1894, p. 392).

Under the account of "The Chieftains of Pobul-i-Callaghan, Co. Cork," by Mr. H. W. Gillman, Vice-President, the third son of Teige Roe O'Callaghan and Ellen MacCarthy, his wife, is mentioned: "The third son, Cahir, though at first living with the chief at Dromaneen Castle, was a mere fighting man, and the sire of fighting men of the Banteer and Kilpadder branches." (*Journal* for 1897, p. 212).

The townland contains 1020a. 3r. 37p. In 1881 population was 294, and valuation £1,096 5s. 0d. (Guy).

The *Book of Dist. and Sur.*, circa 1657, states that the former proprietor was Donnogh O'Callaghan, who forfeited it on rebellion, the grantee being Sir Peter Courthorpe. It contained at that time 738a. 3r. 08p. (P.R.O., Irld.)

Teige MacConnoghor O'Callaghan (third son of Connoghor McDermond O'Callaghan, lord of Pobul-i-Callaghan, &c.) settled on the lands of East Banteer and Inchidaley, where he died, 31 May, 1624. Inq. P. M. (*Journal* for 1897, pedigree facing p. 200).

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives: Banteer townland is the property of Lord Lismore. Banteer village on east side, Loughgrey Fort and Loughgrey House are in it. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In reporting on this village in 1840 the *Field Book* gives: "A small village with three public houses and two smithies in it, about three miles south of Kanturk, on cross-roads leading to Mallow and Millstreet, to Cork and Kanturk. It takes its name from the townland in which it

[1] I cannot trace a "Sheela-na-gig" near Banteer. Could it be the one at Castlemagner Holy Well? It lies about six miles N.E. of Banteer (by road). See photograph of "Sheela-na-gig" under Castlemagner, which is similar to description given in "Journal" of R.S.A.

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is situated. There is a neat R. C. chapel in it, capable of containing about 800 persons." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In 1909. Banteer village possesses a post, money order and telegraph office; the railway station is a short distance west of the village, five trains running to and from Cork daily. A sergeant is in command of the detachment Royal Irish Constabulary. There is a national school. Petty sessions district of Kanturk. There are three public houses, including O'Callaghan's hotel. There are 314 inhabitants in the village.

Bathview.

Sheet 33, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.; but it is not shown on one-inch O. S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

It is situated about half-mile to the north of the town of Mallow.

Marianne, third child of William Wrixon, Esq., of Cecilstown, Co. Cork, by Mary, his wife, dau. of John Townsend Becher, Esq., of Annisgrove, and sister and heir of Henry Becher, Esq., of Creagh, both in Co. Cork, married Thomas Harris, Esq., of Bathview, Mallow, and had issue. Marianne Wrixon's brother, Sir William Wrixon-Becher, Bart., of Ballygiblin was b. 1780.

Thomas Harris, Esq., J.P., Bathview, Mallow, was a subscriber to Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary,* pub. 1837.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds: "The Very Rev. Stephen Canon Wigmore, P.P., V.F., lives here. The Convent of Mercy and schools are situated here" (1904).

Barrett's Castle or Castlemore.

Sheet 42, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Barretts. Parish of Mourne Abbey.

The Castle lies about four miles south of Mallow, and can be seen from the railway (G. S. & W. R.). The townland of Castle Barrett contains 122a. 2r. 30p. statute measure. Valuation in 1881, £85. (Guy).

Anno 4 Henrie 6. The Barretts by indenture covenanted to be obedient to the Earl of Desmond. (*Council Book of Munster,* Harl. MSS. 697, p. 166).

5183 (4214). Livery to Katherine, daughter and heir of James Barrett, late of Ballincollo, Co. Cork, gent, of his lands in Cloghm'ullig, Cwilroe, Great Island, Cwilvridogy, Minyfluigh, Garryvaghe, Carrigknavine, Arolaman, Ardrome, and Inyskarry, Cwrrylieghe, and Carrigfowky, Cwilgoyn, and Cwilnehahy, Farrynywolo, Girtinaghitoe, Ballyaly, Girtycullenain, Ballyenisy, and Monivanissir, Kallybeggy, and Knocksallighane, Knockanthynedory, the Hwany, a water mill there, Lyssynyallisy, Knocknybwrdownnaghe, Corryvallimore, Magellin, Ballinvordownybege, Cwillnetwbberrid, Cwilvane, and other hamlets adjoining, Castlenyhinshy, and Castlemore. Fine, £5 16s. 2d. 21 May, xxx. 1588.

In 1600, William Barrett, of Ballincolly, submitted to the Queen's mercy, having been concerned in Desmond's rebellion. This act would

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CASTLEMORE BARRETT.
(*Photo by late Rev. Henry Swanzy.*)

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naturally and easily explain O'Neill's denunciation of him. In 1665 William Barrett, of Castlemore, was created a baronet.

6539 (5258). Pardon to Dermot m'Teig I Corkeran, of Castellmore. Teig m'Wm. I Feaghie, of Castlemore. 29 May, xliii. A.D. 1601.

6558 (5261). Pardon to Donell m'Shane M'Keghane, of Castlemore, 1601.

6571 (5273). Pardon to Derm. O Murroghoe, of Castlemore. 1601.

Sir Richard Cox, writing in circa 1685, gives: "Barretts, a small barony, stretches itself all the length between the parts of Muskerry, did belong to, and takes name from, the antient familie of Barrett; in it are Castlemore, the seat of the familye, neare which was a large religious howse for knights hospitallers, founded by Alex. de Sancta Helena in the tyme of K. John, now commonly called Mourne Abbey (35)." (R.S.A.I., 1902, p. 361).

John Creagh, of Kilowen, Co. Cork, b. 1667; m. 1695, Elinor, dau. of Col. John Barrett, of Castlemore, and had issue. (B. L. G., 1904, "Creagh of Ballyandrew").

The forfeited estates of Colonel John Barrett, in Barony of Barretts, were exposed for sale at Chichester House, Dublin, 20 Oct., 1702, to the best bidder. (Forfeited Estates of the late King James put up for sale).

The *Field Book* of 1840 states: "Castle Barrett, a building of the twelfth century, now in ruins, built by the Knights Templars of Mourne Abbey for the purpose of defending the abbey. In 1661 it was given to William Barrett, Esq., who was created Baronet in 1665, June 4th. The castle giving title to the Barony of Barretts. It sustained a severe shock in 1645 by Lord Broghill, at the head of 1,200 men. In 1690 it was reduced to its present condition by the forces of William III. About 21 feet of its tower is yet standing." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Lewis, pub. 1837, states: "On the summit of a ridge on the opposite side of the Clydagh, which here separates the baronies of Muskerry and Barretts, is Castlemore, an ancient ruined structure of gloomy appearance, with a tower attached; it was built by the Barretts, and long continued the chief residence of the head of that family." (Under Mourne Abbey).

According to local tradition, an underground passage is believed to run from Barretts Castle in the direction of Mourne Abbey.

Windele writes in 1847: "Castlemore Barrett, four miles from Mallow, a boldly situated castle commanding a high elevation above the Clyda. It consists of an oblong structure connected with a lofty tower. At the south side stood a three-quarter round tower, which gave a handsome finish to the structure. This was pulled down in 1835 by a brute of the name of Hynes, who, having been all his life engaged in some sordid occupation in Cork, retiring from business in that year, unluckily pitched in Ballinamona, and wanting building materials in the neighbourhood of abundant quarries, amidst the curses of the peasantry, pulled this down." (*Journal* for 1897, p. 252).

The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., states: "To the west of Mourne Abbey, and well in view of the railway line, are the ruins of Castlemore, popularly known as Barrett's Castle. This structure is referred to in Smith's *History of Cork*. He says: 'The small barony of Barretts runs through Muskerry. It takes its name from the ancient English family called Barrett, of whom it is said that O'Neill, Earl of

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Tyrone, in 1600, when marching by Castlemore, near Mallow, on his progress to Kinsale to assist the Spaniards, asked who lived in that castle, and being told one Barrett, who was a good Catholic, and his family possessed of that estate over four hundred years, O'Neill swore in Irish, "No matter; I hate the English churl as if he came but yesterday."' Smith also says: 'The family (i.e., the Barretts) owned Ballincolly, four miles from Cork.'" (*Journal* for 1900, p. 213.)

About 1874 Dr. Foott was accidentally killed by the fall of a portion of this ruin while in the act of trying to take a chimney-piece from one of the old rooms.

THE BARRETTS OF CASTLEMORE, CO. CORK.

(By a Member of the Family.)

"This family name, spelled Baret or Barret, is to be seen in two lists (the Roll of Battle Abbey and another) of the original French conquerors of England under the Duke of Normandy, and, after the descendants of these subjugators of the Anglo-Saxons effected settlement further west at the expense of the Gaels of Erin, a district was acquired yet known as the Barony of Barrets, in the County of Cork, and containing 26,280 acres." (O'Callaghan's *Irish Brigades in the Service of France,* page 172).

The family spread largely in England, and there are it seems at present in that country fourteen families of that name as Barretts or Barratts with different coats of arms, and of these it would seem that Barrett of Eltham, in Essex, is the senior in point of time. His crest is the hydra with seven heads. The crest of the Barretts of Castlemore is a human heart with large wings, and the legend is "In Rectitudine Deus Nos Sustinebit."

The first of the Barretts of Castlemore is understood to have come to Ireland as a colonel of horse with "Strongbow" about the end of the twelfth century, and in the following century (map, Walpole's *Kingdom of Ireland,* page 29) his descendants appear to have been settled in a district in the County of Cork not very different from that which as the Barony of Barretts has ever since borne their name. This district extended in a lengthy tract from near Mallow on the north to beyond Ballincollig on the south, and a castle was built near the northern and another near the southern end of this territory. The one on the north, in the parish of Mourne Abbey, was the earliest erected, and was called "Coshlaunmoore," that is, "the Great Castle," anglicised into "Castlemore." And at the southern end of the territory, on a high limestone "copje," and at a much later date, was erected a castle called Ballincollig, that is, "the place of the wild boar,"anglicised occasionally into "Ballincolly," but as there is no letter "y" in the Irish alphabet, no Irish name can properly end in that way.

The castle of Ballincollig is in the parish of Carrigrohane, but some four or five miles to the west of it, and cut off from the locality by the, at that time, impassable swamp of Aherla. And situated in the parish of Moviddy was a castle called also "Coshlun-moore," belonging to the MacCarthys of Blarney, and, as in the case of the former castle of the same name, anglicised into "Castlemore"; but this latter was not at any time the property of the Barretts or in any way connected with their history.

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The walls of Castlemore, Mourne Abbey, are standing at the present day, but from the manner in which they are built and the decayed condition of the building, it would seem that the castle was erected at a very remote date, and that it must have ceased at a comparatively early period to be occupied as a residence. The castle of Ballincollig, as already stated is of much more recent construction than the other, but the family seem to have "dated" from Castlemore during a considerable portion of the seventeenth century. It is probable that they resided at Ballincollig or in Cork or in Mallow during the greater part of that time. It is understood that there were some matrimonial alliance between the Barretts and the MacCarthys, Lords of Muskerry, and there may have been many dealings about land between them; but what the nature of such dealings was, if any such took place, I am not able to say.

The first member of the family of whom mention is made in the history of this country is (John) Barrett, who resided at Castlemore when O'Neill was on his march to the siege of Kinsale, and the anecdote relative to whom need not be given here.

From Lodge's *Peerage* and Burke's *Landed Gentry,* and from the records of the Members of Parliament for Cork, in the seventeenth century, it appears that John Barrett was succeeded by Andrew Barrett, who was knighted in 1639, and was M.P. for Cork City in that year, and that Sir Andrew Barrett was succeeded by William Barrett, who was made a Baronet in 1665.

Sir William Barrett was succeeded by John Barrett, who does not appear to have come in for the title, but who, as Col. John Barrett, is the most renowned and the best known member of the family. He represented Mallow in King James's Parliament of 1689, and he raised a regiment of 400 men for him. He was Governor of Waterford for the same king, and he fought at Cork and at Limerick for him, and on the surrender of the latter city he emigrated to France and took service under Louis XIV. as Colonel of the "Gardes du Roi Jacques," and was killed at Landen in 1693. He was specially excluded from the benefits of the Treaty of Limerick, and his lands were all taken from him under the Parliamentary confiscations of that time.

The particulars of Col. Barrett's[1] Regiment are given in D'Alton's *King James's Army List,* and one of the Captains was named John Barrett, and one of the Ensigns was named Edmond Barrett, and the Quarter-Master was named Edmond Barrett also. There is no record, so far as I know, to show the relationship of Col. John Barrett to those officers, but there can be hardly any doubt that he was the father of John, the Captain, and of Edmond, the Ensign, and the near relative of Edmond, the Quarter-Masters. There is a record (*Journal Cork Archæological Society,* February, 1895, page 74) that he had at that time a daughter named Elinor grown up to woman's estate and "married to John Creagh, Esq., of Killowen, by which marriage, it seems, she became ancestress of the Creaghs of Doneraile." It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that he had sons grown up to "man's estate" at the same time. There is no record, so far as I have been able to ascertain, of John, the Captain,

[1] Re Colonel John Barrett, see "Irish Brigade," p. 171, et seq.

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of Edmond, the Ensign, or of Edmond, the Quarter-Master.[2] But it is probable that John accompanied his father to France, and settled and married in that country. There is near Bordeaux a family named Barrett in high social position, and I could gather that they have a tradition that through John, the Captain, they are descended from the Colonel of the "Gardes du Roi Jacques," who lost his life at the assault on Landen, and at which battle William received the severest defeat of his life. But be that as it may, John, the Captain, has disappeared from the family.

An Edmond Barrett, however, some ten or twelve years after the confiscation comes to the front as tenant under the Hollow Sword Blades Company to an extensive tract of land about a place called Toames (Tomes), to the south of an immense and almost impassable morass called Gearagh, about two miles south of Macroom; and it is morally certain that this Edmond Barrett was the same that had been Ensign in the regiment of Colonel John Barrett of Castlemore. The Penal Laws against the Catholic clergy were very severe in the eighteenth century, and as registries of marriages would be evidence of the presence of the clergy who had performed the ceremonies, such registries were frequently omitted, and hence there are few such records to be had, and Catholic genealogies are in many cases dependent on tradition and on probabilities. Edmond Barrett was succeeded by another Edmond Barrett, who, it seems, became grey early in life, and who, from this circumstance, was known as Edmond leigh. He married Anne Power, and had children—(1) John (1745-1821), (2) Anne, (3) Edward[3] (cir. 1750-1843), (4) Richard (cir. 1753-1820). John married twice—(1) Honoria O'Callaghan, (2) Katherine Pyne. By his first marriage he had two sons: (a) Edward,[4] (b) John, and four daughters; and by his second he had none. Edward married Mary Anne Barry, and had one son, John Edward, and one daughter. John Edward married Catherine O'Sullivan, but had no children. He died in 1895, and his property passed to his sister, who had married and obtained another name, and his branch of the family—the direct line—became extinct.

John (b) married Maria O'Donovan, a daughter of Richard O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, and a sister of the late Timothy O'Donovan, of the same place, who was for nearly fifty years one of the best known and most esteemed magistrates and grand jurors of the County of Cork. John Barrett had children,[5] three sons and one daughter. His eldest son is living, but has never married. His daughter and his second son have passed away, sine prole; but his third son has been married twice, and has children, one son and three daughters. And in the next generation this boy will be the only male representative of the Barretts of Castlemore.

[2] In the early portion of the seventeenth century the Barretts seem to have spread along the valley of the Blackwater eastward and southward, and in the time of Elizabeth they seem to have been pretty numerous about Youghal.

[3] Edward Barrett (circa 1750-1843) was married twice, and had children, but those of both marriages emigrated to America. Richard Barrett (circa 1753-1820) never married. The collateral branches of the family, therefore, have disappeared.

[4] Edward Barrett, the elder, Edward Barrett (son of John), and John Barrett (son of John) were members of the Muskerry Cavalry. (Day's History of that Corps.)

[5] The two surviving sons of John Barrett and Maria O'Donovan are landowners in this county, and are Justices of the Peace.

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BEARFOREST.
(Photo by Mr. K. B. Williams, Mallow, 1909.)

BELLEVUE.
(Photo by Mr. K. B. Williams, Mallow.)

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Bearforest.

Sheet 33, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

It lies about a mile south of Mallow, and is on the townland of Bearforest Lower.

According to a Chancery Bill, Jephson v. Cotter and others, 28 April, 1777, it appears that in 1711 certain premises known as the "Sign of the Bear," with a malt house, previously occupied by Anthony Callaghan, were leased to Richard Beare, from whose family Bearforest derived its name. Another messuage in the town is mentioned, described as lying between Beare's holding and the little bridge on the causeway leading to the Blackwater bridge. (Dr. H. F. Berry's "English Settlement in Mallow," *Journal* for 1906, p. 25).

Robert De la Cour was a member of the Duhallow Hunt in 1800. (Minute Book, Duhallow Hunt).

Robert De la Cour, of Bearforest, was senior partner of De la Cour's Bank, Mallow, which existed from about 1800 to 1835. It was the last of its kind in Ireland. (*Journal,* ii. 2nd Series.)

Townsend (pub. 1815) states: "Many elegant seats have lately raised their heads; of these, the principal are Mr. De la Cour's and Mr. Hare's, situated on the banks of the Blackwater, so placed as to command a view of it."

Mr. De la Cour's is a most complete and elegant house, coated with a cement imitating hewn stone, which it rivals in beauty, and is reputed almost to equal in durability. It was built in the years 1807 and 1808. The architect, Richard Morrison, Esq., to whose taste and judgment it does much credit. The style is Doric, the proportion well kept, and the different parts arranged with a perfect regard to symmetry and convenience. On the top is a cistern supplied from a spring above the level of the house. By means of this the water is communicated through all parts for useful and necessary purposes. (I., 478).

The following account is taken from an old book[1] on Ireland. An engraving of Bearforest accompanies the account and bears the date of publication, 1st August, 1821.

BEARFOREST, CORK, the seat of Robert De la Cour, Esq.

The house was built in the years 1807 and 1808, upon a plan of Richard Morrison, Esq., and was executed under his special directions and frequent superintendence. In the higher and grand walks of his profession, especially as a Gothic architect, Mr. Morrison's talents had long been acknowledged. In this instance, it was his avowed object to exhibit (in his native country) such a specimen of his taste and talents as a villa elegant with a convenience and extent of accommodation suitable to the architect, that he might confidentially commit his character with the undertaking, and refer to it as conclusive evidence of his capacity for designing and executing a residence that should combine simplicity and purpose of a large family, or of affluent fortune, while it retained the

[1] Perhaps Neale's "Views of Great Britain and Ireland."

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modest character becoming the habitation of an unostentatious private gentleman; and there is not perhaps an instance in the records of architecture where the object has been more completely attained.

Bear Forest is a residence suited to the peaceful retirement and enjoyment of any rank or fortune. There is a wing attached to the house, which is so well contrived and so judiciously planned as to be nearly imperceptible on the exterior; and there is a yard connected with this wing, in which are necessary accommodations, arranged in the most compact order.

It is entered by a circular portico, built of a fine limestone, with which that country abounds. The columns and pilasters are of the Doric order. On the entablature over the entrance is an appropriate motto from Horace: "Est ubi depellat somnos minus invida cura."

The hall, of which the portico in fact forms a part, is correctly proportioned and ornamented with stucco. The floor is of Portland stone, the appearance is light and elegant; the dimensions 16 ft. by 21, 16 ft. high, with four columns of the Ionic order, two on each side the entrance to each of the rooms on both sides of the hall. The principal staircase, of Portland stone, is geometrical, of easy ascent, occupying a small space, and well lighted by a dome of cast metal. It has been greatly admired for its chaste and elegant appearance. It rises from a rear hall, which leads to the drawing and dinner rooms. The bedroom storey is singularly compact and convenient, affording five excellent bedrooms, with two dressing-rooms. The entrances into these rooms are ornamented with chaste stucco work, which gives the whole a very light and attractive effect. The basement storey is, probably, for its extent, not inferior to any that could be named. It is all vaulted, and floored with the best description of flagstone.

There is a plentiful supply of water from a pure spring on elevated ground contiguous to the house, which has been judiciously taken advantage of, and supplies by pipes the baths, &c., without trouble or interruption, and affords the comfort and convenience of having abundance of that necessary article at all times of the best quality. The exterior of the house is coated with Roman cement, in imitation of limestone, impenetrable to the weather, and durable; the appearance is far preferable to any other covering yet known.

The demesne of Bear Forest contains 70 statute acres. Mr. De la Cour holds a farm from the Honourable Richard Hare, of the like excellent part of the lands of Ballyellis, which adjoins the demesne, and is a convenient and very beautiful addition to it. The whole is well planted, and with much taste. The grounds undulate in a diversified and handsome landscape. The views from the house are picturesque, and rich both in foliage and verdure; and those from some of the upper grounds command an extended reach of that highly improved country on each side of the Blackwater, with the additional advantage of including some beautiful views of that river. The fields are well divided; the land has been cultivated in the best style of modern improvements in farming, and bears ample testimony of an unsparing application of the farmer's best helpmate, manure.

There are residence in that neighbourhood on much grander scales, with more extensive prospects, and placed more conspicuously to the view

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of the surrounding country, but it will be difficult to find one more happily suited to the correct taste and enjoyments of private life than Bear Forest.

The De la Cour family originally came from Normandy. The fortune of the family is treated by Gabriel Ogilvy in his *Les Conquérants de l'Angleterre en* 1066. Also see Harleian MSS. 4567, 4568., Brit. Mus.; Additional MSS. No. 18038, Brit. Mus.; Smiles's work on the *Huguenots in Great Britain and Irelaňd,* and other works.

Pedigree of De La Cour.

Taken from Burke's *Landed Gentry,* 1886 (De la Cour of Sunny Hill), with additions.

Lineage. The first of the family who emigrated on account of religion was an Officer who settled in the neighbourhood of Portarlington, whence his descendants afterwards removed to the County Cork. The motto of the branch of the family who settled in Ireland, "Au ciel de la cour," was adopted on their leaving France, intimating that they had left a high position at Court for the sake of the religion which they professed.

John Delacour, Esq., living at Ballinroe, Co. Cork, 1654, had, by Elizabeth, his wife,

I. John, b. at Ballinroe, Co. Cork, 1654, educated at Charleville, in that county, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, 4 July, 1672.

II. George.

III. James, of Ballyknockane, in the parish of Carrigaline, Co. Cork, of which town and lands, containing 84a. or. 32p., he obtained a grant dated 5 Oct., 1685, for a fine of £5, and an annual quit rent of £1 5s. 2½d. He d.s.p.

IV. Robert, of whom hereafter.

I. Elizabeth, m. 1680 Francis Strange.

Robert Delacour, Esq., the 4th son, was one of the Protestants of Cork who fled to England on the arrival of James 2nd in Ireland. He m. 1680, Ellen, dau. of Philip Cross, Esq., and d. 1691-92, leaving a son,

John Delacour, Esq., of Cork, b. 1683; educated at Rosscarbery, entered Trinity College, Dublin, 17 Feb., 1700. In his will, dated 20 Nov., 1738, and proved in Dublin, 17 July, 1741, he mentions the following issue:—

I. James[1] (Rev.), LL.D., his eldest son, b. 1710, at Killowen, near Blarney, Co. Cork; entered Trinity College, Dublin, 29 Jan., 1728, Curate of Ballinaboy; d. unm. 1755.

II. Robert, of whom hereafter.

I. Ellen, m. Patrick Morris, Esq.

II. Anne.[2]

III. Mary, m. 1742, Rev. Charles Bunworth, Vicar of Bregoge (near Buttevant, J.G.W.), Co. Cork.

IV. Elizabeth, m. 1743, Henry Martin, Esq.

Robert Delacour, Esq., of Cork, the 2nd son, m. 1st (Lic. 7 Sept., 1764), Dorcas, dau. of William Norcott, of Springfield, Buttevant, Co. Cork, and had issue,

I. Robert William, his successor.

II. Charles, Captain in the Army.

I. Anne Jane Margaret, m. 1789, William Beamish, Esq., of Beaumont, Co. Cork.

He m. again, and by his 2nd wife had issue,

[1] (Smith gives.) James Delacour, M.A., was born at a place called Killowen, in this county, not far from Blarney. He has produced several works of genius, both in prose and verse, particularly "The Progress of Beauty," and another poem called "The Prospect of Poetry," which last has been several times printed, and is admired by the lovers of the muses. (ii. 302.) Also see Brady i. 17.

[2] ? 1758, Jan. 24, Michael McCarthy m. Ann De la Cour (Christ Ch., Cork).

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III. Jackson Walsh, Treasurer, Co. Cork,[3] m. 8 May, 1788, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Newenham, Esq., and had a son, Newenham Robert, m. 29 Aug., 1823, Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Pratt, Prebendary of Desertmore, Co. Cork (see Burke's "Family Records"). Newenham Robert Delacour d. 14 April, 1874; his widow d. 12 Oct., 1879.

II. Mary, m. Rev. William King, Rector of Mallow.

Mr. Delacour made his will 9 July, 1793, which was proved 21 Dec., 1797. His eldest son,

ROBERT WILLIAM DELACOUR, Esq., of Beare Forest, Mallow, Co. Cork, High Sheriff, 1803, m. 1788, Mary, dau. of Rev. Henry Baggs, Rector of Glanworth, Co. Cork, by Mary his wife, sister of Sir Brodrick Chinnery, 1st bart., of Flintfield, and by her (who d. 1846) had issue (Mr. R. Delacour d. 1846),

I. Robert, of Fairy Hill, Co. Cork, m. 19 Oct., 1813, at Rahan Ch., Georgina, dau. of William Wrixon, Esq., of Ballygiblin, Co. Cork, and sister of Sir William Wrixon Becher, 1st bart., of Ballygiblin; d.s.p. 1 Feb., 1878 (she d. 10 Sept., 1867, and bur. at Rahan).

II. James, of Sunny Hill, of whom hereafter.

III. Hugh (bap. 19 Jan., 1806, at Mallow), m. 16 Feb., 1833, at Doneraile, Catherine, 2nd dau. of late George Stawell, Esq., of Crobeg, Co. Cork, and d. 1873.

I. Mary (bap. 2 July, 1795, at Mallow), m. 8 Sept., 1814, at Rahan Ch., Capt. William Henry Herrick, R.N., of Shippool, and d. 2 July, 1854, leaving issue. (See B.L.G.I., 1904, Herrick of Shippool.

JAMES DELACOUR, Esq., of Sunny Hill, near Mallow, b. 26 April, 1798, Treasurer of Co. Cork since 1818; m. Sept., 1820, Henrietta Georgina, dau. and co-heiress of James Lombard, Esq., of Lombardstown, Mallow, Co. Cork, Major N. Cork Militia, killed in Rebellion of 1798, by Anne his wife, dau. of Henry Becher, Esq., of Creagh, same co., and by her (who d. 31 July, 1844, and bur. at Rahan) had issue,

I. Robert William (Rev.), b. 4 April, 1822, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, late Rector of Killowen, Co. Cork (see Brady, p. 159, vol. i.); m. 18 Dec., 1860, Elizabeth Adelaide, dau. of Frederick Hamilton Hyde, Esq., of Hollywood, Co. Kerry, and has issue, at his death, 30 March, 1888,

a. Robert William, B.L., b. 3 Dec., 1861; m. 7 July, 1883, Frances Dorothy, dau. of Robt. Hedges Eyre White, Esq., of Glengarriffe Castle, Co. Cork, and d. 20 April, 1897, having had issue,

1. James Lombard, b. 10 Sept., 1885.
2. Robert William, b. 23 August, 1891.
3. Herbert Hyde, b. 29 July, 1892.

1. Annie Lombard Becher.
2. Noel Adelaide, b. 25 Dec., 1895.

b. James Lombard Becher, b. 21 April, 1863, m. 9 Oct., 1893, Annie, dau. of Lieut.-Colonel James, 78th Regt., and has—
Francis Robert Sarsfield, b. 22 Sept., 1894.

a. Annie Florence Becher Lombard, died unm. 28 Aug., 1908.

I. Anne Becher, buried at Rahan, 4 March, 1844.

II. Mary Elizabeth Helena, m. 1858, Dominick Ronayne Patrick Sarsfield, Esq., of Doughcloyne, D.L., Co. Cork, and had issue by him, who died 1892. (See B. L. G. Ir. for 1904.)

Smith gives: "There is a chalybeate water a mile south of Mallow, at a place called Bearforest, which also strikes with galls of a deep purple colour. It has been drank with success in scorbutic cases and complaints of the stomach." (II., 216).

In 1814, Robert de la Cour, Esq., lived here. (*Directory of Noted Places, Ireland,* 1814).

1824. Robt. De la Cour, Esq., was living here. (P.D.)

[3] Had a dau. Elizabeth, bap. Christ Ch., Cork, 15 Dec., 1806.

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Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary,* p. 341 (Mallow), pub. 1837, mentions Bearforest, lately the residence of — De la Cour, Esq.

1839. Colonel Gardiner occupied this place. (*Field Book,* Ord. Sur.)

On p. 305, *Handbook for Ireland,* pub. 1849, —— Bainbridge, Esq., lived at Bearforest.

1867. John F. A. Shiel, Esq., resided at Bearforest. Augustus Shiel, of Bearforest, was J.P. for Co. Cork 1867.

In 1893, Bearforest was the property and residence of Charles Purdon Coote, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Co. Cork, Gentleman Usher to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; b. 8 Aug., 1847; m. 22 June, 1871, Harriette Louisa, fourth dau. of Robert Perceval Maxwell, Esq., D.L., of Groomsport, Co. Down, and Moore Hill, Co. Waterford, and has issue. He died 20 Sept., 1893. His widow now resides at Bearforest (1909).

For pedigree, &c., see Burke's *Peerage,* Coote, Bart., and these Notes on "Ballyclough."

Mr. Seward occupied Upper Bearforest House in 1839, on the townland of Upper Bearforest. (*Field Book,* Ord. Sur.)

I am informed it is now (1909) occupied by Mr. Geoffrey Plowman.

Beechmount.

Sheet 33, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Mallow.

Townland of Lodge.

It lies about two miles north-west of Mallow, which is the post town.

In 1824, Richard Harris Purcell, Esq., resided here. (P.D.)

1839. Mr. Robinson occupied this place. (*Field Book,* Ord. Sur.)

The late William Lysaght lived here. He was first cousin to Mr. Wm. Lysaght, of Hazlewood, Mallow. He died in Limerick.

In June, 1895, his son, Mr. Daniel C. Lysaght, married Helen Agnes, third daughter of Captain Charles Stafford Jones, of Canynge Road, Clifton, at St. Paul's Church, Clifton.

This property belongs to Dr. W. K. Verling, Oxclose, Newmarket, Co. Cork, whose father purchased it about 1870. It consists of 210 acres.

Mrs. M. Lynch (farmer) resides there (1909).

Bellevue or Hermitage.

Sheet 33, six-inch Ordnance Survey; Sheet 175, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, and Parish of Mallow.

It lies directly south of Mallow and close to the right bank of the river Blackwater.

It was built about 1852 by Mr. Yelverton Dawson, father of Mr. Dawson, the present owner. It is a very well-built residence.

Several tenants have resided here, amongst whom may be mentioned:

1867. James Kindrick. (M.D., p. 282).

Mr. Bruce, who lived at Bellevue for several years, afterwards removed to Springfort Hall, and was for a short time Master of the Duhallow Foxhounds. He m. 1878, Louisa Julia, third daughter of Sir George Conway Colthurst, Bart., of Blarney Castle.

Captain Ludlow Payne resided here for a couple of years.

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Lieut.-Colonel O'Sullivan, late 91st Highlanders, lived here for a short time.

Commander Hans Thomas Fell White, R.N. (see Kilbyrne), lived at Bellevue from January, 1890, to June, 1895, when he moved to Springfort Hall (between Mallow and Buttevant).

He was followed by Colonel William Galwey, late Royal Engineers.

In 1907, Mr. W. Loraine Bell took the place.

Betsborough or Besborough or Fern Hill.

Sheet 32, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Kilshannig.

In the townland of Dromahane.

It lies about three miles south-west of Mallow.

Smith (pub. 1750) states that Cornelius Townshend, Esq., lived at Betsborough, in the parish of Kilshanick. (I., 286).

In 1799, Capt. Porter, of Besborough, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt (Minute Book Duhallow Hunt). He was buried at Kilshannig graveyard 2 July, 1817.

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives Bettesborough as the residence of —Magner, Esq.

On 8 July, 1838, William Kelso Foster, Esq., of Betsboro', was buried in Kilshannig churchyard.

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives: "Besborough, now called Fern Hill by the present occupier, is a good dwelling-house, the residence of Dr. Townsend. There is some ornamental ground surrounding the house." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Dr. Richard Townsend, eldest son of Thomas Townsend, of The Retreat, Mallow, lived here from 1839 to 1843, when he died.

Dr. Townsend married, 1829 (as her first husband), Mary Catherine, second daughter of Adam Newman, of Dromore (Newberry Manor), and had issue:—

1. Thomas, d. in America from a bite of a tarantula.
2. Adam Newman, killed by a blow of a stone at Bandon school.
3. Richard Newman, m. Catherine H. Maunsell. He d. 1 March, 1877.
4. Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald, m. Gertrude Elizabeth Townsend, and has issue.

1. Frances Dorothea, d. in infancy.
2. Kate, d. in childhood.

The Rev. Philip Townsend, vicar of Kilcorney, resided here after he left Gurtmore Cottage (q.v.), and after Dr. Townsend's death. He was well-known in the neighbourhood of Mallow, and was a first cousin of the late Adam Newman, of Dromore, and of Dr. E. R. Townsend, a well-known physician of Morrisson's Quay, Cork. He died Oct., 1853, aged 73, and was buried at Castlemagner. (See Brady, ii., 253).

Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O., Litt.D., in his article on the "Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry," writes: "Dromahane, 'ridge of the oak slits or laths.'" (O'Donovan explains these as used by sieve makers). This is one of the ancient denominations, which appears in the Down Survey Map. In it is a fine old residence named Betsborough, where from 1733

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BETSBOROUGH, OR FERN HILL.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, May, 1909.*)

BETTYVILLE.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, May, 1909.*)

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to 1750 dwelt the family of Cornelius Townsend, Esq. In O'Donovan's time the name had been changed to Fern Hill by some member of that family who continued to reside there up to a recent date.

In the east of the townland is a fort planted with fir trees.

Smith, in speaking of Kilshanning in his *History of Cork* published in 1750, notices that some of the Danish entrenchments in the neighbourhood of Dromahane were planted with fir in clumps, which considerably adorned the country. Betsborough is considered a subdenomination of Dromahane." (*Journal* for 1905, p. 62).

In 1766 the following Protestants were living at Betsborough—John Russell, Henry Heggert (*Journal* for 1905, p. 62).

In Mrs. Ann Seward's will (a Miss White, of Kilbyrne), 1828, her late husband, Matthew Seward, is described as of Bessborough, Co. Cork. Lease, 14 March, 1798, between John Grove Seward, of Betsborough, Co. Cork, and Denis Buckley (a Nursetown Lease, near Mallow). (Kilbyrne Papers).

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., adds: "It was at Betsborough, Dromahane, the famous United Irishman, Thomas Russell, was born. He was the right-hand man of Wolfe Tone. His speech from the dock is a memorable one."

In the Reference Room of the Cork Free Library there is an engraving of Russell's capture. Underneath is written "Thomas Russell, born at Bessborough, Co. Cork, 21 November, 1767. He was appointed Librarian of the Belfast Library in 1794. Subsequently commanded the United Irishmen in Co. Down. Arrested 1796, liberated and landed on the Continent 1802. Returned to Ireland in disguise, was re-arrested, and executed 1803." His father was an officer in the English army, and fought against the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy (see p. 25, *The Mysteries of Ireland*). Thomas was the youngest of three sons. He left Ireland at the age of fifteen, and embarked as a volunteer for India, and served five years in the army there with his brother Ambrose, and then returned home. In 1791 he joined the 64th Regiment at Belfast as an officer, but before he left Dublin he took the oath and became a member of the United Irishmen. He only served a short time in the 64th Regiment. He sold his commission, and in 1796 was in chief command of the United Irishmen of Co. Down, and until his death took an active part in their cause. His biography is given in a book entitled *The Mysteries of Ireland*, page 25. (Nassau Massey, bookseller, Cork).

Extract from Kilshannig (C. of I.) Parish Register and Records:—

BAPTISM.

1767. December 20th. Thomas, son of Lieut. John Russel and . . . his wife, of Bettsborough. Privately baptised.

In 1837 Mr. William Mayne was residing at Betsborough.

Mr. Chute subsequently, and afterwards Mr. Corry.

I visited this place in May, 1909. I was informed by Mr. Peter Sheehan, the present farmer, who lives in a farmhouse a field to the west, that the last occupier of Fern Hill House was a Mr. B. Correy, who was in residence about 1880.

The house is now in a bad state of repair.

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Bettyville.

Sheet 23, six-inch Ordnance Survey; Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Duhallow. Parish of Castlemagner.

It lies two miles east of Kanturk, which is the post town.

In 1881 it contained 302a. 2r. 21p.; pop. 36; val. £217 5s. od. (Guy).

I am informed the house was built by Charles Bastable.

Charles Bastable, of Bettyville, was made a J.P. for Co. Cork 11 April, 1799. (*Journal* for 1897, p. 112).

Charles Bastable, Esq., lived at Bettyville in 1814. The post town was Kanturk. (D.N.P.)

Charles Bastable, Esq., was living at Bettiville in 1824. (P.D.)

The last Charles Bastable who lived at Bettyville was married to Miss Swain, of Banteer House.

Lewis (pub. 1837): "Bettyville was the seat of J. Terry, Esq." (under Castlemagner). James Terry, of Bettyville, is also shown in *Finny's Cork Almanac* for 1841.

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives: "A middling-sized townland, containing a small demesne, a gentleman's seat, and two small Danish forts. Letitia Therry residing there." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Mr. William Carver, who has a farm on the townland and lives in Bettyville House, informs me that the present landlord is Mr. Low of Kilshane, Tipperary. It had been owned previously by Mr. Frank Wise of Cork, who had purchased the property from the O'Callaghans of Caherduggan, near Midleton, Co. Cork, who were the owners when Mr. William Carver's people took the place in 1854. The Westropp family had some interest in it in Mr. J. Terry's time. Mr. Carver tells me that the townland is also known by the name of Rossacanew.

Guy mentions Michael Dillane as being also a farmer on the townland of Bettyville (1909).

Blossomfort.

Sheet 24, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 175, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Ballyclough.

Blossomfort is a large townland of 508a. 3r. 5p. In 1881 had pop. 71; val. £304 10s. od. (Guy).

It lies a mile south of Ballyclough village, which is the post town.

Smith (pub. 1750) states: "To the east of Loghort is Blossomfort, all good houses and improvements of the Wrixons."[1] (I., 285).

In 1778, — Wrixon, Esq., lived here. (Page 182, T.S.R.)

In 1800, Henry Wrixon, of Blossomfort, was a member of the Duhallow Hunt (Duhallow Hunt Minute Book).

In 1806, Mr. Newman lived here. (Sleater).

In 1814, William Bullen, Esq., lived here; the post town was Mallow at that time. (D.N.P.)

I am informed by Mr. James O'Connell, of Blossomfort House, that

[1] The original Wrixon house no longer exists. Sir John Becher recollects it in a derelict state. The house where Mr. O'Connell lives was built by Mr. Harry Wrixon, son of John Wrixon (called Long Jack) within living memory. It was sold by him to Mr. Richard Longfield.

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BLOSSOMFORT.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, Sept., 1908.*)

BOWEN'S COURT, CIRCA, 1865.
(*Photo by Major Hans T. F. White.*)

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there was another big house on the townland, which was at the time of its existence known as Blossomfort House. It was on the farm now (1909) occupied by Mrs. McCarthy. It may have been in this house Mr. Bullen lived, as there is no local knowledge of his having occupied the present Blossomfort House.

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "Near the village is Blossomfort, the neat residence of J. Smith, Esq." (Under Ballyclogh).

The late Richard Longfield, Esq., purchased a portion of the lands of Blossomfort, on which there is a neat residence, in which the late Richard Smith resided. Mr. Smith was killed by a fall from his horse in July, 1877. In 1886, Mrs. Smith was living here.

In 1893, Mr. Sherrard Ronayne occupied Blossomfort House. (Guy).

In 1909 Mr. James O'Connell lived in Blossomfort House. (Guy).

Mr. James O'Connell, who came to Blossomfort House in 1898, still resides there.

He informed me that Mr. Charles Haines lived at Blossomfort about the fifties of nineteenth century.

Mr. Harry Wrixon, senior, resided at Blossomfort about the sixties. His son, Harry Wrixon, died there. The father then sold the fee-simple to Mr. Richard Longfield, of Longueville.

Mr. Richard Smyth, who was living at Assolas and was agent to Mr. Richard Longfield, went to live at Blossomfort. He was father to Captain Richard Smyth, of Clydaville.

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives: "A large townland, all arable and void of ornament. It contains three Danish forts and a Trigonometrical Station. Inhabited by J. S. Haines, Esq."

According to Guy, the following farmers were on the townland:—

1876. David Fitzgerald, Robert Fitzgerald. (10 Sept., 1908, at Chicago, Patrick D., seventh son of late Robert Fitzgerald, of Blossomfort, died, and was buried at Mount Olivet).

1886. Robert Fitzgerald, Joseph McCarthy.

1896. John Farmer, William Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. McCarthy, Patrick Sexton.

1909. James Shine, William Fitzgerald, D.C., and Mrs. J. McCarthy.

Mr. James Cagney held about 26 acres of Blossomfort townland, which was auctioned 14 Oct., 1907.

Mr. James O'Connell also told me that Blossomfort House was burnt down about 1900. The four walls stood. It had been built about one hundred years before. It was rebuilt soon after the fire.

In Ballyclough C. of I. Parish Register (Pub. Rec. Off., Dub.) are entries of the following families who lived at Blossomfort:—

Farmer Family.

1834. Family of John and Elizabeth Smith.

1850. Family of Charles and Helen Haines.

1870-75. Family of Richard and Frances Smith.

1893-94. Family of Sherrard P. and Frances Ronayne.

Several entries of the Wrixon family.

1848. Marriage of F. Abrahall, Manager Provincial Bank, Mallow, to Catherine, dau. of Thomas Haines, of Blossomfort.

The burial place of Wrixon family is in Ballyclogh churchyard. (See "Notes" on Ballyclogh C. of I. Parish, i., 141, and Wrixon Pedigree, i., 187).

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Bowenscourt (Farahy).

Sheet 18, six-inch Ordnance Survey; Sheet 165, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Fermoy. Parish of Farahy.

It is situated 1½ miles west of the village of Kildorrery, which is the post town.

Farahy means "a District or Parish" (O'Donovan).

Bowen's Court and demesne are situated on the Farahy townland, which contains 1,127a. 1r. 37p.

King James I. granted to David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy (on his surrender of his property to the Crown), amongst other lands, Farrihie, 8 ploughlands, viz., the castle, town and lands of Farrihie, 2 ploughlands; Ballensmeter, 2 ploughlands; the Garren, 1 ploughland; Carrigarruff, 1 ploughland; Ballyshonick (a townland immediately north of Bowen's Court) and Kippagh, 2 ploughlands. (Patent Rolls, James I., dated 16 Dec., 1611.)

20 Car. II. (1662), Dec. 10th.—Letters Patent under the Act of Settlement granting to John Bowen "600 acres profitable land, plantation measure, 55 acres unprofitable, in the eight ploughlands of Pharihy and Ballensmisty, on the south-west side of the River Pharihy; 56 acres 3 roods and 27 perches profitable land in Monegabane, the south-east part; and in Garrandolan 92 acres profitable land, plantation measure, all lying and being in the Barony of Fermoy, and County of Corke." To hold unto the sd. John Bowen, his heirs and assigns, for ever, to the only use, benefit and behoof of him, the sd. J. B., his heirs and assigns, for ever," subject to the yearly rent, payable to the Crown, of £11 7s. 5½d., late Irish currency.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of Bowen's Court, still owns the whole townland of Farahy, with the exception of the Glebe lands.

The name "Bowen's Court"[1] was first given by the present owner's great-great-grandfather, H. C. Bowen, to the present house, which was finished in the year 1776.

The old house of Farahy (which stood immediately at the back of the present house) was inhabited by the Colonel, Henry Bowen, who appears to have died there, and by his son John, in whose favour the grant of 1662 was made.

The Castle of Farahy appears to have been on the opposite side of the river (now the property of Mr. Grehan) where there is a farmhouse still locally known as Farahy Castle.

Smith (pub. 1750) gives: "Three miles north-west of Glanworth is Pharahy, where there is a decent new-built church and steeple, an English Protestant school, with an acre of land set apart by virtue of the statute for the education of poor children in the Protestant religion; a glebe and a parsonage house, prettily situated on a rivulet, belonging to the Deans of Cloyne, who, as such, are incumbents of this parish; near it is a good house and improvement of Mr. Bowen. The country adjacent is open, dry and healthy, with good sheep walks, and is fit for sporting; excellent quarries of limestone show themselves everywhere." (I., 318).

[1] It is a reminiscence of "Court House," the old family residence in Gower, near Swansea.

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"There is a heronry here." (II., 249).

In 1777, Cole Bowen, Esq., lived here. (T.S.R.).[2]

In 1782, Henry Cole Bowen was a Lieut.-Colonel in the Mitchelstown Light Dragoons.

In 1796, Henry Cole Bowen, Esq., was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry.

Mr. Walter A. Jones, in his "Notes on Doneraile and Vicinity," writes: "A sort of togher or causeway, called the 'Black Ditch,' runs from Bowen's Court along the foot of the mountains of Streamhill and Ballyhoura to Ballyvonare."

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of Bowen's Court, informs me that the Clyduff, or Black Ditch, is locally reputed to run from the Shannon to the sea near Youghal. Its traditional origin is ascribed to the earth cast up by one bull to protect himself against the attacks of another, but it was clearly an old tribal boundary, and forms the division between several modern parishes and townlands. The bulls were probably rival chieftains with predatory proclivities.

The following account of an attack on Bowen's Court is taken partly from a pamphlet, *Chronicles of S. S. Colman and of the St. Colmans, Farahy,* by Rev. Courtenay Moore, M.A., and partly as related to me by a member of the Bowen family:—

In the year 1798, while a servant of the Rev. Martin Armstrong, curate of Farahy, was one evening visiting at some house in the village of Farahy he heard it rumoured that an attack had been planned and would be made that same night on Bowen's Court, the residence of Henry Cole Bowen, Esq.

When he returned to the Glebe, he told his master the report. It might, indeed, be an idle tale, but as the times were lawless ones, and as the circumstances were suspicious, Mr. Armstrong resolved to put the family at Bowen's Court on their guard. Late though it was, he set off for the house, and avoiding the road and avenue[3] where he was in danger of being intercepted, he arrived at the house, having passed through the churchyard and hastily crossed the lawn. He threw some gravel against Mr. Bowen's window, and having thereby attracted his attention, requested to be admitted. Having informed Mr. Cole Bowen of what he had heard, immediate preparations were made to resist an attack. On going round the house, Mr. Bowen came across a maid servant signalling to the rebels with a lighted candle from a window in the "long room," at the top of the house; he shot the candle out of her hand.

About two o'clock in the morning the attack was made. At that hour

[2] This Henry Cole Bowen (1st of that name) was a prominent member of the "Loyal Protestant Society of Moyallo" (Mallow), the original Minute Book of which is still in the possession of the family.

[3] The avenue that now leads from Farahy Bridge to Bowen's Court had not then been opened, and the attacking party were, therefore, obliged to go round by the main entrance, about half a mile further west on the Doneraile road. Mr. Armstrong, who was "on the look out," saw a party of men riding past the Glebe. He ran at once across the churchyard and through the fields and orchard that lay between it and Bowen's Court.

Mr. H. C. Bowen, the then owner, slept in the "East Room" at side of house nearest the churchyard, and furthest from the avenue by which the invaders were approaching.

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a numerous band, headed by a "strong" farmer on horseback, arrived at the house, and thundering at the door, demanded admission.

Having been warned off in vain, shots were exchanged on both sides. The leader fell mortally wounded, and was carried off the field; and in the morning one of the band was found dead in the fork of a pear tree, close to the south-east corner of the house. This tree bore a bullet mark for a long time afterwards. Only its stump now (1905) remains. On the fall of their leader they gave up the attack and retired.

Canon Courtenay Moore goes on to say, that some years afterwards further particulars were learned concerning this man. The writer of an account of this attack in the *Cork Constitution* of August 25th, 1863, states: "I remember many years ago an old man living near the Blackwater, some miles from Farahy. He was very lame, and kept secret for a long time the cause of his lameness. In latter years he acknowledged that he was one of the party who attacked Bowen's Court, and a ball struck his knee, laming him for life. He said they were unprepared for any defence on the part of the family, and so sure were they of plundering the house, they had come provided with two very large sacks for carrying off plate and other valuables; but when their captain was shot they lost courage and decamped as soon as possible. They carried off the corpse in one of the sacks, and on reaching Rockmills entered the churchyard, dug a grave, and buried their leader in his bag.

"The old man, who did not seem to mourn very bitterly for the captain, used always, however, to appear much grieved for the afflicting circumstance that in their haste they forgot to take off an elegant pair of top boots with which the body was adorned, and in which he considered it 'a murder' to bury him.

"This 'Last of the Mohicans' is long since dead, though the attack in which he took part is still occasionally related as a piece of family history."

The tomb of Mr. Armstrong in Farahy graveyard is still in good preservation. It has a plain table monument, which bears the following inscription, the composition of the late Rev. William Dunn, Rector of Charleville: "Hic jacet Reverendus Martinus Armstrong, circiter triginta annos hujus Parochiae Vicarius. Qui miti ingenio fide et probitate omnes sibi devinxerat cum quibus ulla consuetudo erat, Charus vixit, defletus obiit, 3d Die Mensis Januarii Ætatis Anno 62do Domini 1717mo."

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives: "Bowen's Court is pleasantly situated on a rising ground. It is in good repair, and the residence of Henry Cole Bowen, Esq." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

BOWEN OF BOWEN'S COURT.

(From Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland," 1904, with additions.)

LINEAGE This family is lineally descended from Harry Bowen, of Court House, in Ilston, Co. Glamorgan (2nd son of Theodore Bowen ap. Harry Bowen, of Court House, to Macnarch, Lord of Brecknock, 14th in descent from Caradoc Vraichvras), who d. in 1582, leaving, with other issue, a son,

HENRY BOWEN, of Llanellan, Co. Glamorgan, m. to Margaret, dau. of H. Holland, Rector of Cheriton. His son,

HENRY BOWEN, a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, was the first of the family who settled in Ireland. He m. 1st Anne, dau. and heir of Henry Mansell, by whom he had, with other issue,

John, who s. him.

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He m. 2ly Katherine, dau. of William Price, of Gellihir, and d. at Farrihy, Co. Cork, 1658 (his will is dated 18 Dec., 1658, and proved 10 Feb., 1658-59), and was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN BOWEN, of Farrihy, m. 1660, Mary, dau. and heir of John Nicholls, of Kilbolane, Co. Cork, Capt. in the Army, and had issue, three sons and two daus. He d. in the year 1718, and was s. by his eldest son,

John Bowen, of Kilbolane, m. 1691, 1st Deborah, dau. of Arthur Hyde, of Castle Hyde, Co. Cork, by whom he had no issue. He m. 2ly, 1695, Catherine, dau. of Richard Stephens, of Newcastle, Co. Limerick, and d. 1720, having by her had (with two daus.),

1. Henry, of Kilbolane.

2. John, of Carrigadrohid, Co. Cork, m. 1724, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. D. Chidley Coote, and had issue,

John, of Carrigadrohid Castle, and Oak Grove, m. 1st Katherine, dau. of Bindon Scott, of Cahircon, Co. Clare, and d. 1803, leaving issue,

a. Katherine, m. James Barry.

b. Jane, m. 1777, John Colthurst, of Dripsey Castle, and had issue.

c. Margaret, m. 18 Dec., 1787, Robert Warren Gumbleton, of Fort William Park, Co. Waterford, and Glanatore, Co. Cork, and had issue.

He m. 2ly 1797, Anne, dau. of Benjamin White, of Bridepark, Co. Cork, and d. 1824, leaving by her (who was bur. 15 Oct., 1850) had—

a. John, of Carrigadrohid and Oak Grove, b. 15 Jan., 1798; m. 3 June, 1819, Mary, dau. and heir of William Honner, of Roundhill, Co. Cork, and d. 9 May, 1870, having by her (who was bur. 12 March, 1862) had issue,

(1) John, of Oak Grove, b. 27 May, 1824; m. 1st, by licence dated 20 May, 1847, Mary Isabella Beamish, dau. of Major Adderley Beamish-Bernard, of Palace Ann and Kilcoleman House, Co. Cork. She d.s.p March, 1765. He m. 2ly, Dora Anne, dau. of Abraham Cross, of Cork, and d.s.p. 24 May, 1873.

(2) William Honner, b. 16 July, 1827; d. unm. 17 July, 1864.

(3) Edward Riggs White, b. 10 Aug., 1835; d. unm. Aug, 1873.

(4) Robert Walter Travers, of Oak Grove, and Dripsey Castle, Co. Cork, b. 16 Mar., 1840, assumed by Royal Licence, 1882, the additional surname and arms of Colthurst; m. 15 Aug., 1878, Georgina de Bellasis, dau. of Alfred Greer, of Dripsey House, by Peggy his wife, dau. of John Colthurst, of Dripsey Castle, and d. 16 Nov., 1856, leaving issue,

(1) Wilhelmina Maria, d. unm. 15 Nov., 1890.

(2) Anne White, d. unm. 17 April, 1889.

(3) Eliza Travers, of Coolalta, Co. Cork.

(4) Catherine Jane, d. an infant.

(5) Mary, d. an infant.

(6) Frances Mary, m. James Gartside, and has issue.

(7) Mary Sarah, d. unm. 9 April, 1869.

(8) Helena Jane Travers, m. 8 Aug., 1867, William Boyle Moore, of Borleigh, Co. Cork.

3. Stephens.

The eldest son,

HENRY BOWEN, of Kilbolane, Co. Cork, m. 1716, Jane, only child and heir of Robert Cole, of Ballymackey, Co. Tipperary. He d. 1723, and by her had issue, a dau., Margaret Bowen, and a son,

HENRY COLE BOWEN, of Bowen's Court, m. 1760, his cousin, Margaret, dau. of Ralph Warter Wilson, and d. March, 1788, having had by her (who d. 1802) eight sons and six daus.,

1. HENRY COLE, of Bowen's Court.

2. John, m. Martha Randall, and d.s.p.

3. Ralph, m. 1706, Mary, dau. of Edmund Doherty, of Mount Bruis, Co. Tipperary, and dying 29 March, 1818, had issue,

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a. Henry, m. Anne Jane, dau. of Hampden Ely, and had,
(1) Ralph, d.s.p.
(2) Hampden Cole, d. unm., 1859, aged 33.
(3) Henry.
(1) Anne, m. Francis B. Cole Metge, of Sion, Co. Meath.
(2) Mary Cole.

b. Edmond, m. Miss Lysaght, and had a son, Edmond.

c. Charles.

a. Jane.

b. Mary, m. Ven. Archdeacon Pryce Peacock.

c. Elizabeth, m. Col. H. E. F. B. Sidley.

4. Robert, m. 1 Feb., 1806, Elizabeth, dau. of William Galwey, and d. 10 May, 1827, aged 58, having by her (who d. 1861) had issue,

a. Henry Cole, of whom presently.

b. Robert Cole, barrister-at-law, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Mason, of Cooline, Co. Limerick.

c. Edward, bap. 30 Oct., 1817, d.s.p.

a. Elizabeth, bap. 15 Oct, 1824, m. Matthew Braddell.

5. Nicholls, bap. 13 Oct., 1773, at Farahy; m. Brianna, dau. of Robert Travers, and had issue,

a. Henry.

b. Robert.

c. Nicholls.

d. John.

a. Brianna.

b. Mary.

c. Catherine.

6. William, d. unm.

7. Stephens, bap. 13 Oct., 1773, at Farahy; m., and had two sons,

a. Henry.

b. Stephens.

8. Edward, d.s.p.

1. Jane, bap. 29 July, 1764; m. Rev. William Berkley.

2. Thomasine, m. 9 Dec., 1757, at Mallow, Hon. George Jocelyn. She d. 15 Oct., 1818, aged 56 years. Monument to her memory in St. Peter's Church, Dublin. (M.D.I. iii. 69.)

3. Catherine, m. John Wight.

4. Margaret, m. 1798, 1st William Perry, and 2ly — Maunsell.

5. Henrietta, bap. 17 Oct., 1774 at Farahy; m. John Metge, M.P., of Athlumney.

6. Isabella, m. Capt. Edward Sheffield Cassan, 7th Jan., 1830, at St. George's Church, Limerick (late 18th Royal Irish Regt.).

The eldest son, HENRY COLE BOWEN, of Bowen's Court, m. 1789, Catherine, dau. of Henry Prittie (afterwards Lord Dunalley), and d.s.p. at Bath, bur. 13 Feb., 1837, aged 75, at Farahy, when he was s. by his nephew.

HENRY COLE BOWEN, of Bowen's Court, J.P., b. 28 Jan., 1808; m. 7 March, 1829, Eliza Wade (d. 18 May, 1868), dau. of St. John Galwey, M.D., of Mallow, and d. 15 Sept., 1841, having had issue,

1. Robert St. John Cole, late of Bowen's Court.

2. Henry St. John Cole, b. 29 Mar., 1838, Capt. R.A., d. 27 Sept., 1874.

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1. Sarah Cole, bap. Mallow; m. 8 Feb., 1859, Rev. Brabazon T. Disney,[4] M.A.
2. Anne Cole.
3. Henrietta Cole, m. 15 Sept., 1863, her cousin, Arthur Gethin Creagh, and has issue. (See Ballyandrew I. iii. of these Notes.)

The elder son,

ROBERT ST. JOHN COLE BOWEN of Bowen's Court, J.P., Cos. Cork and Tipperary, High Sheriff for the latter county 1865, Capt. 87th South Cork Light Infantry, M.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin; b. 13 Aug., 1830; bap. Mallow; m. 1st, 3 Dec., 1860, Elizabeth Jane, 2nd dau. of Charles Clarke, D.L., of Graiguenoe Park, Co. Tipperary, and by her (who d. 20 Aug., 1881) had issue,

1. HENRY CHARLES COLE BOWEN, now of Bowen's Court,[5] b. 21 Jan., 1862; m. 10 April, 1890, Florence Isabella, 3rd dau. of the late Henry FitzGeorge Colley, of Mount Temple, Co. Dublin. (See Burke's "Peerage," Harberton V.), and has issue,

   Elizabeth Dorothea Cole, b. 7 June, 1899.
2. Robert Cole, b. 9 April, 1863; Capt. Essex Regt.;[6] d. 3 Aug., 1894.
3. Charles Otway Cole, b. 30 Aug., 1867; D.S.O.; Major R.E.; served in South African War, 1899-1901 (despatches twice, D.S.O.); (Junior United Service Club).
4. Edward Neville Cole, b. 28 June, 1870, and d. 1870.
5. St. John Cole, b. 20 Sept., 1872.[7]
6. Arthur Marshal Cole, b. 3 Dec., 1873; d. 17 Jan., 1874
7. Mervyn William Cole, b. 3 March, 1875.[8]
8. William Walter Travers Cole, b. 24 Feb., and d. 29 May, 1877.
1. Sarah Frances Cole.
2. Eliza Mary Harriet Cole, d. 27 Oct., 1865.
3. Anne Marcella Cole.
4. Mary Elizabeth Cole.
5. Elizabeth Constance Cole.

He m. 2ly, Nov., 1882, Georgina Constance Antoinette (who d.s.p. 8 July, 1886), 4th dau. of Charles Carden Mansergh, of Clifford, Co. Cork, and d. 28 July, 1888, when he was s. by his eldest son.

SEAT.—Bowen's Court (near Kildorrery), Co. Cork.

Notices under this name (Bowen) appear several times in Marr. Lic. Bonds of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, and in Vicars' *Index to Prerog. Wills of Ireland.*

[4] Rector of Farahy, 1865-71, and subsequently of Monkstown, Dio Cork, who d. 1902.

[5] Educated at St. Columba's College and Trinity Coll., Dublin. Scholar T.C.D., 1881, B.A. 1883, M.A. 1887; called to the Irish Bar (through the King's Inns and Middle Temple, London), Easter Term, 1887 (Munster Circuit, 1889); Examiner of Title, Irish Land Commission, 1904-'07.

[6] Gordon Relief Expedition, 1885; Adjutant 3rd (Militia) Battalion, 1893; died at Warley Barracks, Essex.

[7] Resident Magistrate, Orange River Colony, m. 1903, Winifred, dau. of Edward Rosslein, of Winburg, O.R.C., and has issue—(a) Robt. Edward Cole, b. 1904; and (b) Henry Cole, b. 1907.

[8] Civil Engineer, Ceylon Government Railways, m. at Colombo, March, 1901, Mary Florence, dau. of John Wild, of Rhyl, Co. Flint.

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Bregoge Parish and Castle.

Sheet 16, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Bregoge.

Bregoge is Irish, for Breag in Irish means "a lie," and breagan, "deceptive." (Gibson).

Joyce (*Irish Names,* vol. ii., p. 436) says that Bregoge is a diminutive of breug, and signifies "little liar or deceiver," and is termed "False Bregoge" by Spenser.

In 1881 the area of parish was 1,332a. 3r. op.; houses 21; pop. 122; families, 20—R.C. 117, Prots. 5.; val. £981 5s. od.

The townland[1] contained 701a. 1r. 39p.; pop. 78; val. £536 15s. od. (Guy).

It is situated one mile N.N.W. of Buttevant. Buttevant is the post town.

Fiants of Elizabeth.—3095 (2320). Pardon to Edm. Barry of Bregogue, co. Cork, 7th Sept. xix. 1577.

4826 (4110). Pardon to Eady Barry of Bregoge, 10th March xxviii. 1586.

(*Journal,* p. 63, 1897). Timothy Callaghan, Breagoge, was a J.P. for Co. Cork; commission dated 1 March, 1730.

The Egmont MSS. give the following information relative to Bregogue:

Sir Philip Perceval in 1630 had a claim on Bregogue, but had fears concerning the title, on account of the pretensions of the Barry family. (I., 64).

In 1637, Bregoge is included in the lands for which Sir Philip Perceval compounded. (I., 95).

In 1643, the Barrys and others carried off corn from Bregoge. (I., 193).

Same year, about December, Mr. Lombard kept possession of Mr. Dampier's house at Bregoge. (I., 195).

John Lombard was tenant to Sir Philip for Bregoge, but about Sept., 1843 he set Sir Philip at defiance and kept the land as his right. (I., 206).

In 1644, Sir Philip is still having trouble regarding the place. (I., 231).

In the defence of his conduct (circa 1645) as Commissary, &c., Sir Philip mentions having maintained Bregoge Castle and others during the war. (I., 276).

In 1651, Col. John Hodder informs John Perceval that Bregoge Castle has been burnt by the Irish. (I., 500).

In 1654, Col. Randall Clayton, writing to John Perceval, mentions Dampier as a tenant for Bregoge. I., 262).

1814. Robert Rogers, Esq., lived here. It was then spelt Bragouge, and the post town was Buttevant. (D.N.P.)

In 1896, Mr. Michael Rogers lived here, a gentleman farmer, a fine old sportsman, well known with the Duhallow foxhounds on his grey mare. The family have lived here for a long period. He purchased his farm from the Earl of Egmont under the Ashbourne Act.

There are several entries to the Roger family of Bregoge up to about 1825 in the Buttevant C. of I. Parish Register.

In 1899, Miss K. H. Rogers was occupying Bregogue House.

[1] Petty's Census of 1659 gives:—Parish of Temple Bridge, Townland of Bragoge. Tituladoe—William Davenport, Anne Roberts, 4 English, 11 Irish.

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BREGOGE HOUSE.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, October, 1907.)

BRIDGETOWN PRIORY, N.W. SIDE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, June, 1905.)

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Lewis (pub. 1837) gives: "Bregogue, a parish, in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore, 1 mile N.N.W. from Buttevant, containing 450 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from Buttevant to Liscarrol, is not known in civil matters as a parish, having for all such purposes merged into that of Buttevant. It comprises 1,314 statute acres as applotted under the Tithe Act, which are of good quality, and mostly under tillage, producing ample crops. There is an abundant supply of limestone for manure and for other uses. The gentlemen's seats are Dunbarry, the residence of T. Heffernan, Esq.; Currymount, of J. O'Leary, Esq.; and Bregogue Castle, of J. Rogers."

The *Field Book* of 1840 states: "The antiquities of the parish are nine Danish forts and the east gable end of Bregogue House, which is part of an old castle. J. Rogers, Esq., lives there." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Wallstown Castle, adds: "The stream Bregogue referred to by Spenser is believed to be that which flows by Rossagh, joining the Awbeg at Oldcourt. In summer it passes through a subterraneous passage, hence Spenser's reference to its rushing to the embrace of the Mulla by a secret passage."

In the *Journal* for 1894 Dr. P. W. Joyce has contributed an interesting article on the "River Bregoge" (p. 126).

Miss K. H. Rogers, the present owner (1909) of Bregogue House, informs me that her grandfather lived in Bregogue Castle, and also her father until the age of ten years. Her grandfather got part of it taken down, and the stones were used to build the present house. All the beautiful cut stones are now covered with mortar.

The lawn in front of the house was the old courtyard, the surface is only a foot and a half in depth.

1909. Bregoge House is let to Mr. R. L. Harte Barry, of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Buttevant.

Farmers on the townland are:—John Coleman, P. Hegarty, John Hutch, James Mackesy, J. Magner, James J. Nagle, Miss Kate Rogers, and Denis Stack. (Guy).

Bregoge Parish (R.C.).

Brady gives: "1291. Capella de Bregog VImr. unde decia VIIIs." Tax. P. Nic. (II., 58).

Sir John Jephson, Kt., in 1612 was granted the rectory and tithes of Bregoge. (Cal. Pat. Rolls, Jas. I., 241).

In *Ecclesiastical Taxation* of 1302, Bregoge is termed Bregog, and the church is valued at 6 marks.

Dr. Joyce says that the little river Bregoge is celebrated by Spenser in his "Colin Clout's Come Home Again," that he calls it "False Bregoge," and accounts for the name in one of the most beautiful pastorals in the English language. (Rev. J. F. Lynch).

An Abstract of the State of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne humbly laid before the Lords' Committees appointed to enquire into the state of Popery in this Kingdom, Nov. 6th, 1731:—"Parish of Bregogue, Kilbrowney, and Cahirdougane, no Masshouse; the people of these parishes who are of the Popish religion resort to the Masshouse of Buttevant. No particular Popish Priest, the same Priest of Buttevant officiating here. No Convent of Fryars or Nuns. No Popish schools." (*Journal* for 1893, p. 50).

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Lewis (pub. 1837): "In the R.C. division it forms part of the union or district of Buttevant. There are some remains of the old castle incorporated into the dwelling house of Mr. Rogers; also of the ancient church in the burial ground." (Under Bregoge).

BREGOGE PARISH (C. OF I.).

The living (Buttevant) is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Cloyne, episcopally united, at a period prior to any existing record, to the vicarage of Bregogue and Kilbroney, and to the perpetual curacy of Cahirduggan, together forming the union of Buttevant and Cahirduggan, formerly called the union of Bregogue, in the patronage of the Bishop. (R.S.A., 1852, p. 85).

Brady gives the Roll of Incumbents, &c., as follows:—

1591. "R. de Bregoge Prior Bothon. Vicar, Willmus Richardi Prendergaste, laicus."

1591. July 31. Bregoge vicarage vacant, "per resignationem."

1615. Antonius Kingsmell.

E. de Bregoige spectat ad Ballybeg. Valet, 5 li. per an.

Johes Jephson, miles, impropriator. Valet, 20s. per an.

On 15th Sept., 1642, Anthony Kingsmill, clk., late of Moyallo, depones to loss of £91 4s. debts, partly due from "Walle, of Walestowne, gent, who was lately in rebellion, and for this same hath had his castle of Walestown demolished, and was himself there taken prisoner." He also depones to loss of ecclesiastical means to amount of £100 during two years last past. (MS. T.C.D., F. 2. 15).

1661 to 1663. Vicaria vacat, E. de Bregoge spectat ad Ballybeg.

In 1668 Jephson appears as firmarius. (V.B.)

1668. Vicariam tent Mayne per sequestrationem. (V.B. D.R.)

1669. Samuel Alford.

1671. Thomas Wilcox.

1682. Matthew Jones.

1684. Jonathan Falkner, A.M.

1693. Thomas Ellis, A.B.

1694. May 24. The sequestration of Cahirduggan and Ballybeg is to be continued to Thomas Ellis, A.B., in order to supply a curate, &c. (D.R.)

1694. Vicaria de Bregoge, val. 4 pounds. Nulla ecclesia, sed cura animarum una cum Doneraile curat' commissa est. Johes Jephson olim impropriator, nunc vendit Carolo Newman, Rector impropriator de Cahirdowgan Johes Jephson armiger olim, nunc vendit George Crofts armigero. Nulla ecclia. Rect. imp. de Dunneraile (Ecclia bene reparata). R. imp Sonagh (nulla ecclia) p'ticula Ballygregine (nulla ecclia). Rossdoik et Rossagh spectant' ad Buttevant (nulla ecclia) Johes Jephson armiger olim impropriator nunc Ed' Denny ut fertur. R. et v. de Bothon, als. Templebroody, als. Buttevant (ecclia de Templebroody in ruinam lapsa) Ballybeg spect' ad Buttevant Johes Jephson armiger olim impropriator nunc vendit Carolo Newman. (Palliser.)

1698. On a chalice now (1863) in use in Buttevant church is this legend:—"This, with the cover, was given to ye Parish Church of Buttevant by ye Viscountess Lanesborough, wife to Denny Muschamp, esq., 1698, February." The chalice and cover are silver-gilt, and weigh about 20 oz. The same lady endowed a school at Buttevant with £20 per an.,

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a house, and half an acre of land. But this bequest ceased in 1818, when the interest of her heirs in the lands on which this annuity was charged expired.

1705. Kerry Fitzmaurice.

1728. John Murdoch, A.M.

1740. Charles Bunworth, A.M. (See annexed legend of Banshee.)

1757. The parish register begins.

1762. Value of Buttevant, &c., £90. (A. Hayman).

1773. Henry Newman, A.M.

1774. Bregoge, vic. in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, value £20 per annum. Church in ruins. Pat. the Bp. Proxy, 4s. Taxed in the King's books, £2 ster. Incumb., Henry Newman, A.B. The rect. is impropriate. Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, Impropriatrix. Proxy, 4s. (Hingston).

1785. Protestant population of Bregoge, 3. (Bennett MSS.)

1794. John Lombard.

1799. Thomas Stanistreet.

1805. James Hamilton.

1805. There were twenty Protestant families in Buttevant union. (Archb. Brod.) In 1809, the value of Kilbrowney and Bregoge was certified to the Board of First Fruits as £65 each. (D.R.)

1820. January 26. Bregoge, Kilbrowney, and Cahirduggan were united to Buttevant.

1826. Buttevant church was consecrated. (D.R.)

1829. Thomas Walker, A.M.

1830. Protestant population of Bregoge, 11; of Kilbrowney, 0; of Bothon, 209; of Cahirduggan, 61. Total Protestant population of Union, 281.

1831. James Laurence Cotter.

1850. John Lowell Robinson, A.M.

The incumbent of Buttevant is also chaplain to the garrison, and receives an annual sum for his services to the soldiers.

Cole continues:—

1861. May 25. John Pickering Phair, A.B., V. Bregoge and Kilbrowney, and P.C. Bothon and Cahirduggan.

This union was made in 1820.

Phair resigned these parishes in 1877, and they were made part of the union of Buttevant (q.v.) (p. 161).

Brady and Cole give the family history of some of the clergymen.

(Lewis, pub. 1837): "It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and is part of the union of Buttevant and Cahirduggan, formerly called the union of Bregogue; the rectory is impropriate in C. S. Oliver, Esq. The tithes amount to £150, payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar." (Under Bregoge).

("Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland," 1825, by Crofton Croker.)

The Rev. Charles Bunworth was Rector of Buttevant, in the County Cork, about the middle of the last century. He was a man of unaffected piety, and of sound learning, pure in heart and benevolent in intention. By the rich he was respected, and by the poor beloved; nor did a difference of creed prevent their looking up to "the minister" (so was Mr. Bunworth called by them) in matters of difficulty and in seasons

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of distress, confident of receiving from him the advice and assistance that a father would afford to his children. He was the friend and the benefactor of the surrounding country; to him, from the neighbouring town of Newmarket, came both Curran and Yelverton for advice and instruction previous to their entrance at Dublin College. Young, indigent, and inexperienced, these afterwards eminent men received from him, in addition to the advice they sought, pecuniary aid; and the brilliant career which was theirs justified the discrimination of the giver.

But what extended the fame of Mr. Bunworth far beyond the limits of the parishes adjacent to his own, was his performance on the Irish harp, and his hospitable entertainment of the poor harpers who travelled from house to house about the country. Grateful to their patron, these itinerant minstrels sang his praises to the tingling accompaniment of their harps, invoking in return for his bounty abundant blessings on his white head, and celebrating in their rude verses the blooming charms of his daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. It was all these poor fellows could do; but who can doubt that their gratitude was sincere, when, at the time of Mr. Bunworth's death, no less than fifteen harps were deposited on the loft of his granary, bequeathed to him by the last members of a race which has now ceased to exist. Trifling, no doubt, in intrinsic value were these relics, yet there is something in gifts of the heart which merits preservation; and it is to be regretted that, when he died, these harps were broken up one after the other, and used as firewood by an ignorant follower of the family, who, on their removal to Cork for a temporary change of scene, was left in charge of the house.

The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Bunworth may be doubted by some; but there are still living credible witnesses who declare their authenticity, and who can be produced to attest most, if not all of the following particulars.

About a week previous to his dissolution, and early in the evening, a noise was heard at the hall door resembling the shearing of sheep; but at the time no particular attention was paid to it. It was near eleven o'clock the same night, when Kavanagh, the herdsman, returned from Mallow, whither he had been sent in the afternoon for some medicine, and was observed by Miss Bunworth, to whom he delivered the parcel, to be much agitated. At this time, it must be observed, her father was by no means considered in danger.

"What is the matter, Kavanagh?" asked Miss Bunworth; but the poor fellow, with a bewildered look, only uttered, "The master, Miss—the master—he is going from us," and, overcome with real grief, he burst into a flood of tears.

Miss Bunworth, who was a woman of strong nerves, inquired if anything he had learned in Mallow induced him to suppose that her father was worse.

"No, Miss," said Kavanagh; "it was not in Mallow——"

"Kavanagh," said Miss Bunworth, with that stateliness of manner for which she is said to have been remarkable, "I fear you have been drinking, which I must say I did not expect at such a time as the present, when it was your duty to have kept yourself sober. I thought you might have been trusted. What should we have done if you had broken the medicine bottle, or lost it, for the doctor said it was of the greatest consequence that your master should take it to-night. But I shall speak to you in the morning, when you are in a fitter state to understand what I say."

Kavanagh looked up with a stupidity of aspect which did not serve to remove the impression of his being drunk, as his eyes appeared heavy and dull after the flood of tears, but his voice was not that of an intoxicated person.

"Miss," said he, "as I hope to receive mercy hereafter, neither bit nor sup has passed my lips since I left this house; but the master——"

"Speak softly," said Miss Bunworth, "he sleeps, and is going on well as we could expect."

"Praise be to God for that, anyway," replied Kavanagh; "but, oh! Miss, he is going from us surely; we will lose him—the master—we will lose him, we will lose him!" and he wrung his hands together.

"What is it you mean, Kavanagh?" asked Miss Bunworth.

"Is it mean?" said Kavanagh; "the Banshee has come for him, Miss; and 'tis not I alone that have heard her."

"'Tis an idle superstition," said Miss Bunworth.

"May be so," replied Kavanagh, as if the words "idle superstition" only sounded upon his ear without reaching his mind. "May be so," he continued, "but as I came through the glen of Ballybeg she was along with me, keening and screeching and clapping her hands by my side every step of the way, with her long white hair falling all about her shoulders, and I could hear her repeat the master's name every now and then as plain as ever I heard it. When I came to the old abbey she parted from me there and turned into the pigeon-field next the berrin ground, and folding her cloak about her, down she sat under the tree that was struck by the lightning, and began keening so bitterly that it went through one's heart to hear it."

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THE FOUNDER'S TOMB, BRIDGETOWN PRIORY.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, June, 1905).

CLOISTERS, BRIDGETOWN PRIORY.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1907.)

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"Kavanagh," said Miss Bunworth, who had, however, listened attentively to this remarkable relation, "my father is, I believe, better, and I hope will himself soon be up and able to convince you that all this is but your own fancy; nevertheless, I charge you not to mention what you have told me, for there is no occasion to frighten your fellow-servants with the story."

Mr. Bunworth gradually declined, but nothing particular occurred until the night previous to his death; that night both his daughters, exhausted from continued attendance and watching, were prevailed upon to seek some repose, and an elderly lady, a near relation and friend of the family, remained by the bedside of their father. The old gentleman then lay in the parlour, where he had been in the morning removed at his own request, fancying the change would afford him relief, and the head of his bed was placed close to the window. In a room adjoining sat some male friends, and as usual on like occasions of illness, in the kitchen many of the followers of the family had assembled.

The night was serene and moonlight—the sick man slept—and nothing broke the stillness of their melancholy watch, when the little party in the room adjoining the parlour, the door of which stood open, was suddenly roused by a sound at the window near the bed. A rose tree grew outside the window, so close as to touch the glass; this was forced aside with some noise, and a low moaning was heard, accompanied by clapping of hands, as if of a female in deep affliction.

It seemed as if the sound proceeded from a person holding her mouth close to the window. The lady who sat by the bedside of Mr. Bunworth went into the adjoining room, and in the tone of alarm inquired of the gentlemen there if they had heard the Banshee. Sceptical of supernatural appearances, two of them rose hastily and went out to discover the cause of these sounds, which they also had distinctly heard. They walked all round the house, examining every spot of ground, particularly near the window from whence the voice had proceeded, but their search was in vain—they could perceive nothing, and an unbroken stillness reigned without. Yet hoping to dispel the mystery, they continued their search anxiously along the road, from the straightness of which and the lightness of the night they were enabled to see some distance around them, but all was silent and deserted, and they returned surprised and disappointed. How much more then were they astonished at learning that the whole time of their absence those who remained within the house had heard the moaning and clapping of hands even louder and more distinct than before they had gone out; and no sooner was the door of the room closed on them than they again heard the same mournful sounds. Every succeeding hour the sick man became worse, and when the first glimpse of the morning appeared, Mr. Bunworth expired.

The character of Mr. Bunworth, and the particulars related of him, accord with the truth. See Ryan's "Worthies of Ireland," vol. i. p. 228, where it is stated that the harp made for him by Kelly, and which bears an inscription to that effect, is still preserved in his family. This interesting relic is in the possession of his granddaughter, Miss Dillon, of Blackrock, near Cork, to whom the musical talent of her ancestor seems also to have descended. The anecdote of the legacies bequeathed by the poor bards to Mr. Bunworth may bring the lines of Ireland's national poet into the reader's mind.

" When the light of my song is o'er,
Then take my harp to your ancient hall;
Hang it up at that friendly door
Where weary travellers love to call.
Then if some bard, who roams forsaken,
Revive its soft note in passing along,
Oh! let one thought of its master waken
Your warmest smile for the child of song."

Bridgetown Parish (Ballindrohid or Villa Pontis).

Sheet 34, six-inch Ordnance Survey, Sheet 176, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Fermoy.

It lies about one miles south of Castletownroche.

Ballindroghed is Irish for "town of the bridge."

Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, under "Roche, Viscount Roche, of Fermoy": "Maurice Roche, Viscount Roche and Fermoy, who sat in the Parliament held by Thomas, Earl of Sussex, 12 January, 1559, had a grant, dated

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18 October, 1577, from Queen Elizabeth for 30 years of all the lands in Ballindrehed, alias Ballindre, in Roche, and county."

About 1642 the Irish dispossessed Elizabeth Maguire, widow, of farms at Bridgetown. (*Journal* for 1906, p. 19).

The *Book of Dist. and Sur.*, circa 1657, states: "Bridgetown, 859a. 2r. 20p. Former owner, Lord Roch. Granted to John Hodder. It passed subsequently to William Hodder. (P.R.O. Irld.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) states: "Parish of Bridgetown contained 970 inhabitants. It derives its name from a bridge that formerly existed here, which is said to have been destroyed by Cromwell. It contained 3,022 statute acres, and was valued at £2,071 per annum. About one-third of the land is coarse mountain pasture, forming part of the range called the Nagles' mountains, on the south side of the river; the land under tillage is good. The only seat is Clifford, the residence of T. Lloyd, Esq., pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Blackwater." (I., 224).

The *Field Book* of 1840 gives: "The proprietors of this parish are as follows:—Lady Midleton, Colonel Hodder, and Hill Roberts, Esq., who hold it under a deed for ever." (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

In 1881 the area was 3,239a. 2r. 30p.; houses, 80; pop. 472; families, 76—R.C. 456, Prots. 16; val. £1,966. (Guy).

I am told that "at Fermoy bridge," as stated by Ware, would appear to mislead us to-day, for by Fermoy bridge we understand the bridge that spans the Blackwater in the town of that name. The whole Barony of Fermoy was Lord Roche's territory, and hence Ballinadrohid, the town or townland of the bridge, was known to old writers to be so called because it was near a bridge, not in the town of Fermoy that we know, but in the barony of that name.

The present town of Fermoy is not in the Barony of Fermoy. It is in the Barony of Condons and Clangibbons; but all the country from within a mile or two of Mallow beyond the present town of Fermoy was known as Fear-muigh, or Fermoy, before even the Normans came and established baronies.

In the *Book of Rights* (Ceabhair na g-ceart), translated and edited by John O'Donovan (Dublin, Printed for the Celtic Society, 1847), the district is mentioned at page 83 as Muige Fian, Magh Fian; and the eminent Irish scholar Dr. O'Donovan writes thus in a note at foot of the page: "Magh Fian, i.e., Feara Mhuighe, now Fermoy, in the county of Cork. After the establishment of surnames, the Chief of this territory took the name of O'Dubhagain (O'Dugan), from Dubhagan, the descendant of the druid Mogh Ruith, who was of the same race as O'Conchubhair Ciarraidhe (O'Connor Kerry). Of the race of this druid, who was a native of Dairbhre, now the Island of Valentia, in Kerry, was Cuanna Mac Cailchine, chief of Feara Mhiughe, in the seventh century, who was as celebrated for hospitality and munificence in Munster as Guaire Aidhue was in Connacht; and of his race also were the Saints Mochuille and Molaga, to whom several churches in Munster have been dedicated."

In a preceding note, at p. 78, O'Donovan writes: "Before the English invasion, O'Caoinch and O'Dubhagain possessed the regions now called Fermoy, Condons and Clangibbons, but the boundary between them (O'Keeffe and O'Dugan) could not now be determined; all we know is that O'Dubhagain was between O'Caoinch and the Mi Fidhgheinte, and

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consequently to the North of them. After the English invasion, the country of Feare Muighe Feine was granted to Fleming, from whom it passed by marriage to the Roches, and it is now usually called Croich Roisteoch, or Roche's Country."

I am told that quite near the principal entrance to Castle Hyde demesne there is still standing an inscribed stone that marks the line of boundary between the Barony of Fermoy and the Barony of Condons and Clangibbons. It is on the main road from Fermoy to Mallow. Similar stones are rare in Ireland.

In the parish of Castletownroche there is one family of the name of Duggan. O'Keeffes are numerous all over the ancient territory, especially in Glanworth and Castletownroche parishes. Roches are also very numerous.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes: "Mr. Bartholomew Dunlea, farmer, lives in a comfortable house near the Abbey. A new house has been erected recently in the townland by Mr. William Madden."

William Hodder, of Bridgetown, Co. Cork, b. 1659, m. 1679 Jane, dau. of Major Ion Grove, of Ballyhimock (now Annesgrove), and d. 1686, leaving two daus. (See Moore-Hodder, of Hoddersfield, and White, of Kilbyrne, B.L.G., Irld., 1904).

Hodder Roberts, of Bridgetown, b. 1693, s. to the Bridgetown estates; m. 1718, Jane, dau. of Isaac Watkins, of Old Court, Doneraile, by Eliza, his wife, and had issue:

1. Randal, of Bridgetown, m. 1739 Mary, dau. of John Kift, and left an only child and heir,

Catherine, who m. Richard Martin,[1] of Clifford, Castletownroche, and had an only child and heir, Mary Martin, who m. John Southcote Mansergh, whose descendants possessed the Bridgetown estates. (See Roberts, of Kilmoney Abbey, B.L.G.I. for 1904).

23 April, 1907, at St. Paul's Church, Portman Square, P. St. G. Mansergh, of Grenane, Co. Tipp., m. Ethel M. O., only dau. of late Major C. S. Mansergh, 40th Regt., of Bridgetown.

Several entries to above-mentioned families are in the C. of I. Parish Register of Castletownroche, kept at P. R. O., Dublin.

Bridgetown, Ballindrohid or Villa Pontis Priory and R.C. Parish.

Ware's *Antiquities of Ireland* (pub. 1705): "Priory of S. Mary, in Ballindroghed. Founded and endowed by Alexander Fitz-Hugh, in the reign of King John, as appears by the Charter of Foundation. He supply'd it with Canons from the Abbey of S. Thomas in Dublin" (p. 10).

(In *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*). "Cork, A.D. 1285. The Prior of Bridgetown fined for trespass . . 20s."

Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood sent me the following: "1440, 6 Ides of April. Pope Eugenius IV. confirms the grant (by Maurice Lord Roche, of

[1] From Castletownroche, C. of I. Par. Register:—Marriage—7 Jan., 1773, Mr. Richard Martin, Attorney, of Cork, to Miss Catherine Roberts, of Bridgetown. Burial—Michael Green, of Bridgetown, aged 83, 24 July, 1884.

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Fermoy) to the Abbey of St. Mary, Bridgetown, of the Rectory of the par. ch. of St. Lachtain of Ballyhea, vacant by the resignation of John Walshe."

(*Journal R.S.A.I.*, p. 22, 1894): "In a catalogue (Calendar of the Patent Rolls) of those assigned to receive assessments of the clergy, 49 Edward III. (circa 1376), occurs the name of Richard Caveton, prior of Villa Pontis (Bridgetown), 'persona de Moyall.'"

(Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 57, 1786): "On the river Blackwater, in the Barony of Fermoy, Alexander, the son of Hugh, founded a priory here in the reign of King John, which he endowed and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and supplied it with regular canons from the priory of Newtown, in the County of Meath, and the Abbey of St. Thomas, in Dublin." (*Monast. Angl.*, vol. ii., p. 1045). King Edward I. granted a confirmation of the endowment made by Alexander (id). The family of Roche contributed largely to the possessions of this priory.

In the year 1375, King Edward III. directed his writ to the Bishops and Commons to elect chosen persons, who were immediately to repair to England, there to treat, consult, and agree with his Majesty and Council, as well touching the government of this kingdom, as for the aid and support of the war his Majesty was then engaged in. Thomas, the prior of Bridgetown, was one of the persons appointed on this important business. (Ayloff's *Calendar of Ancient Charters*, p. 452).

Fiants of Henry VIII.

406 (18). Lease to Robert Browne, soldier, of the site of the monastery of Ballyandreyhett, county Cork, lands, Ballyandreyhett, and the grange of Cayledowle, rectories of Rahan, Carycklem Lo Heyler, Temple Rowan, Castleton, Ballaghaha, Ballynanlanaghe and Chaple Robyn, county Cork. To hold for twenty one years, at a rent of 40s. English. 4 February xxxv. (1544).

462 (148). Grant to William Walsche, late prior of Ballyndrohyd, county Cork, of a pension of £6 13s. 4d. 11 July xxxvii. (1545). (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, p. 117, art. 21).

Fiants of Elizabeth.

2245 (1807). Pardon to James fitz Thomas Roche, of Ballyndrohyd, chaplain, Eustace fitz Thomas Roche, yeoman, 6 May xv. (1573).

1107 (905). Lease, under commission, 8 Oct. vii. (1765), to William Bassnett, and Richard Hunt, gentlemen, of the site of the monastery of Ballyndrohide, alias Ballyndrete, county Cork, in Lord Roche's country, lands of Ballyndrohide, rectories of Ballyndrohide, Temple Robyn, in the island called Barrie Moore's great Island, and Castleton, co. Cork. To hold for 21 years, at a rent of £12 16s. 8d. stirling, and maintaining one English horseman in the monastery. Not to alien without license under the great seal, nor levy coyn. 29 July, ix. (1567).

3020 (6003). Surrender by Roger Pope of Graungegorman, gent, of the site and possessions of the priory of Ballyndrohide, co. Cork, held under lease No. 1107. See No. 3028. Dated 5 May xix. (1577). (Cal. Pat. Rolls, vol. ii., p. 1).

3028 (2568). Lease (under commission 6 Aug. xvii.) to Roger Pope, of Grangegorman, gent, of the site of the priory of Ballindrohide, alias

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Ballindrete, co. Cork, in Lord Roche's country, the lands of Ballindrohide and the rectories of Ballindrohide, Temple-Robin, in Barrie Moore's great island, and Castleton, co. Cork. To hold for 21 years. Rent, £12 16s. 8d. sterling. Maintaining one English horseman. Provided that he shall not alien to any except they be of English nation both by father and mother, and shall not charge coyne or livery. Fine, £10 Irish. See 3124. 11 May xix. (1577).

3124 (2567). Lease (under Queen's letter, 22 May xix.) to Sir David Roche, Knt., Lord Roche, of the site of the abbey of Ballindrohide, alias Ballendrete, co. Cork, and possessions as in No. 3028. To hold for 30 years from the determination of No. 1107, at the same rent and conditions. Fine, £12 16s. 8d. English money. 18 Oct. xix. (1577).

5911 (4845). Lease (under Queen's letter, 30 June xxxv.) to Lodovick Briskett, Esq., of the site and possessions of the abbey of Ballendroghed, alias Ballendrett, as in 3028 (recites 3028). To hold for 50 years from the end of existing interests. He shall not charge coyne or livery. He shall enroll the lease in the Auditor-General's Office within 4 months. 13 Decr. xxxvii. (1594). (This lease also includes grants of land to Lodovick Briskett, Esq., in Dublin, cos. Mayo, Longford, Dublin, and Kildare).

Extract from R. Bagwell's *Ireland Under the Tudors* : "William Walsh, Prior of Ballindrohed, had a pension from Henry VIII. of £6 8s. 4d. till he should receive a benefice of greater value when the Priory was dissolved." (I., 317).

Rev. J. F. Lynch adds : "Patent and Close Rolls, 30 Elizabeth. The Queen to the Lord Deputy and the Lord Chancellor, directing a fee-farm to be granted to the Lord Roch, Viscount of Fermoy, of Downemaghell and Johnstowne, parcel of the late dissolved abbey of Fermoy, in the County of Cork, and a discharge of £200, which was in arrear, and due to her Majesty for rent of the abbeys of Bridgetown, Fermoy, and Glanor, in the County of Cork, in consideration 'of Lord Roch and his ancestors having heretofore on all occasions of service, especially in the late rebellion, showed themselves very loyal and serviceable to the Crown, &c.'"

Smith (pub. 1750) writes : "A letter from the Lords of the Council of England to the Lord Deputy Chichester directs that as the Lord Roche had petitioned His Majesty that the Abbey of Bridgetown, and the poor house of the preaching friars at Glanworth, with the lands belonging to them, were once in his family, that the same be restored to the petitioner, David Lord Roche, and that they be granted to him in fee-farm." (Ex. Biblioth., Lambeth xx. fol. 10). (I., 314).

Lower down the Blackwater is Bridgetown, in Irish "Ballindroghed," where are the ruins of an abbey of Regular Canons of St. Augustine, founded by Alexander Fitz-Hugh Roche, in the reign of King Edward II., ann. 1314 (vid. the Foundation Charter, at large, in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii, page 1045). Some say the monks were of the Congregation of St. Victor. Opposite the great altar is a ruined tomb, which belonged to the founder. In a side chapel is a large one, with this inscription : "Theobald Roche, A.D. 1635."

This abbey was most pleasantly situated at the very confluence of the Awbeg and Blackwater, which rivers glide through a deep rocky glen, opposite to the building. Here was formerly a bridge over both rivers. (I., 316).

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Croker (pub. 1824) states: "On the low ground between the conflux of these rivers (Awbeg and Blackwater) are the venerable remains of Bridgetown Abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded by the Roche family who at various periods added considerably to its endowments.

"In 1375, Thomas, the Prior of Bridgetown, was selected to proceed to England, in compliance with a writ of Edward II., directing that chosen persons should be sent from Ireland to advise on the government of that Kingdom, and other important matters. This circumstance and the demolition of a bridge by Cromwell, from whence its name was derived, are the only historical facts recorded of Bridgetown Abbey. It contains few monuments of importance, except one on the south side of a large chapel near the site of the altar. It is a Gothic arch, of light and elegant proportions, within a considerable and heavy projection. The extreme wildness of construction in this arch is remarkable, the termination of one side being square and massive, the other slight and sharp. Irregularity seems to have been the designer's chief object, and yet an uniformity of effect is preserved.

"About the middle of the corner moulding, on the altar side, a head in high relief is most unaccountably placed, without anything similar to correspond as a balance, and an inverted armorial shield, charged with one fish (the present Roche arms are three) is deeply marked in outline on the front of this monument, supposed to be that of the founder, Alexander Fitz Hugh Roche, but no vestige of an inscription can be discovered.

"In a small chapel parallel to and adjoining the greater one, there is another tomb belonging to the same family, simply inscribed "A.D. 1634. Theobald Roch." And in both chapels numerous architectural fragments and gravestones lie scattered on the ground. Amongst these fragments some grotesque corbels and pieces of highly-wrought tracery were to be seen. On many of the old gravestones was sculptured a cross, enriched in various ways by means of incised circles and fleurs-de-lis; several were without lettering, but on such as had a legend it generally ran along the border. I observed one in the great chapel covered with a Latin inscription in the Roman character, but so oddly confused that I was totally unable to decipher it, although every letter and many words could be distinctly made out, some of the words mingled with the ornamented cross, attached to which were two busts in bas-relief of the rudest workmanship. Of these uncouth works I have copied the most striking, together with a few architectural remains which I observed lying on the ground."

(Here follow ten sketches of the architectural fragments.)

"The cloisters and refectory may be traced without difficulty; the former is now a naked square court, used as a ball-alley by the neighbouring peasantry" (p. 130).

Lewis (pub. 1837, sub Bridgetown): "A priory of canons of the Congregation of St. Victor was founded here in the reign of King John by Alexander Fitz Hugh Roche, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was liberally endowed by the founder, and supplied with monks from the priory of Newtown, in the County of Meath, and from the abbey of St. Thomas, near Dublin. Edward I. confirmed the original endowment, which was greatly augmented by the Roche family; and in 1375, when Edw. III. issued his writ to the Bishops and Commons to elect persons to assist him and his Council in the government of the Kingdom, and in the

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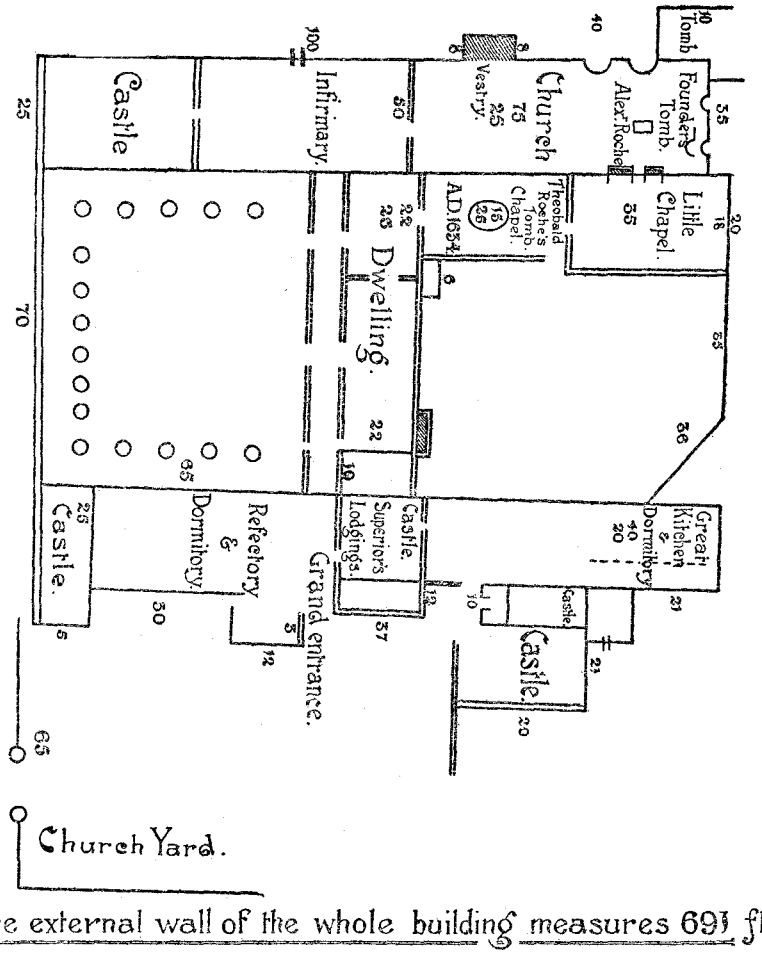
prosecution of the war in which he was then engaged, Thomas, the prior of this house, was one of those deputed for that purpose. The extensive remains of the abbey are pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Awbeg and Blackwater, here flowing through a rocky glen. They consist

Ground Plan of Bridgetown Abbey, by Rev. M. Horgan.



The external wall of the whole building measures 691 ft.

principally of parts of the church, and the refectory and cloisters may still be traced. On the south side of a chapel, near the site of the altar, under an arch of irregular construction, is a monument, supposed to be that of the founder, from an inverted armorial shield charged with one fish, but without any inscription; the present arms of the Roche family are three fishes. In a small chapel adjoining is a tomb inscribed "Theobald Roche,"

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with the date 1634, and in both chapels are several ancient and curiously sculptured gravestones." (I., 224).

A Windele MS. gives: "Bridgetown Abbey (which belonged to the Augustinians), about a mile above Renny, is finely situated at the confluence of the Awnmore, or Blackwater, and the Awbeg, about a mile below Castletownroche, and nearly three miles from Killavullin and Monanimy. The ruins are low, covered with ivy, and afford no picture. The chapel, contrary to all others I have seen, stands at the north side of the monastery, and consists of a mere choir; it had no steeple, its oriel is small, having two lights. Tombs of the Roches covered with flowery crosses fill the building; one with a canopied niche in the south wall has a sheet with 'Roche' thereon. The chapel was lit from its north wall by several small windows. To the south is the monastery, in the centre is a large cloister, the eastern arcade of which, low and narrow, is still standing. The architecture of this is of the period of the Roses, and is very unadorned, the castellated portions speak of a necessity for defence. Between the cloisters (whose verandah must have been of timber) and the convent ran a long arched entrance, now partly broken and so encumbered with ruin as to be scarcely passable. This formed the great entrance, and led into the chapel by the south wall. A poor old creature, derelict of the world of friends or relations, has for the last two years (1834) taken up her residence amidst these ruins, like a second Blake as at Mucross. She has chosen for her abode a vault once devoted to the dead, and her sole companions are two cats; the people around, pitying her desolation and wretchedness, supply her with food. I can conceive nothing more fearful to a superstitious mind than this solitary abode in the gloom of midnight, amongst ruin and death. The most stoical and free from ghost-believing must, even with the influence left by early impressions, feel this a situation not without its vague terrors, however unreasonable. How much more so must it be to a hapless recluse like this poor woman, unenlightened, ignorant and credulous as the most uninformed of the peasantry around, and believing in all the horrors of the ghostly doctrine current amongst them, satisfied that every grave pours forth its dead, that every breeze bears their voice, and that thick shades are moving around her. The mind which, with this belief, could choose and endure such a situation must be one of extraordinary power and courage. Cromwell destroyed the bridge leading to the abbey, which gave it its name.

"Maurice Lord Roche, refusing to compound with the usurper Cromwell, abandoned a fine estate in 1652 and entered the Spanish service. When Charles II. was at Brussels, Lord Fermoy, being a Colonel of a Regiment, assigned to the King almost all his pay, reserving for himself and family a mere trifle. This generosity nearly ruined him, and he was obliged to sell his commission to pay his debts. After the Restoration he came to London with his wife and six children, and the King, though pressed by the Duke of Ormonde and Lord Clanricarde, so far from restoring him to his honours and estates, refused to hear of him. His descendants abandoned their country, and sought and obtained distinction in foreign countries. The Roches were barons of parliament in the time of Edward II." (*Journal* for 1897, p. 262).

Journal R.S.A.I. states: "Richard Caulfield, Esq., presented the following to the Society—A gutta-percha cast and drawings, the size of original,

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of the obverse and reverse of a silver pectoral cross, found at Bridgetown Abbey, County Cork, and at present in his cabinet. The cross had been gilt, and was ornamented with four carbuncles, one in each arm, and in the centre a garnet cut in the shape of parallelogram. The stones were of a fine colour, although they had never been polished. It was not unlikely that, from the place of its discovery, this cross belonged to some of the early ecclesiastics of Bridgetown Abbey, its workmanship being apparently of the twelfth or thirteenth century" (1854, p. 130).

It has been pointed out to me that Smith must be wrong in saying that the Priory was founded in the reign of King Edward II. Everybody else seems to say that it was founded in the thirteenth century, whilst Edward II. began to reign in 1327.

Ware states that it was founded in the reign of King John. This king died 1216. It would appear to have been founded at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Smith states: "Some say the monks were of the Congregation of St. Victor."

One authority for that statement is Harris's Ware, vide *Antiquities of Ireland,* chap. xxxviii., vol. i., page 270.

Can. St. Victor. Co. Cork.

Place and Title of Dedication—Fermoy Bridge, at Ballindroghed. P. of B.V.M.

Founders—Alexander Fitz Hugh Roche.

Time—13th cent.

De Burgo in the *Appendix Monastica* to his *Hibernia Dominicana* sets down Bridgetown amongst the Canons Regular of Saint Augustine in the Province of Munster. Here are his words, p. 732: "Ballindroughed, apud Pontem Fermoranium, in eodem agro, Prioratus B. Mariæ Virginis, fundatus ab Alexandro (filio Hugonis) de Rupe, vulgo Roche, Progenitore Vicecomitum de Fermoy, Sæculo XIII." It may be translated: "Ballindroughed, at Fermoy Bridge, in the same district (or county), a Priory of the B. Virgin Mary, was founded by Alexander (Fitz Hugh) de Rupe, commonly called Roche, ancestor of the Viscounts Fermoy, in the 13th century."

The relics of this Priory are in danger of falling to pieces. Time and neglect have done great injury to the venerable ruins. During the past year a very pretty jointed arch of cut stone fell to the ground in the old monastic church. It was close to the tomb of the founder, and a drawing of the little archway, as well as of the tomb, may be seen in O'Flanagan's *The Blackwater in Munster,* at page 126.

Adjoining the Roche's tomb, between it and the eastern gable of the church, there is a rectangular monument, with a handsome ornamental inscription carved on its upper slab. No mention appears to have been made of this monument by those who write about Bridgetown, though they all mention the canopied tomb of the founder.

Nothing in the whole place has escaped injury or defilement so well as the slab with the incised ornament.

All the walls in Bridgetown are in imminent danger of falling, so overladen are they with thick ivy. If they come down, then Bridgetown Priory will be only a memory.

The old Priory has been decaying ever since the dissolution of the

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monasteries, temp. Henry VIII., when William Walsh, the last prior, was dismissed with a pension.

A stout ash tree grows from the very centre of the north wall of the church.

I.H.S.
Thomas Gorman erectd. this stone in memory of his
Daughter Mary, deceasd. 2, 1794, aged 24 years.
Here lyeth the Body of William Haynes, who departed
this life December the 15th, 1782, aged 18 years.
—(M.D.I. for 1904, 17)

See p. 73, *Journal R.S.A.I.* for 1905, for a description of the neglected state of ruins of Bridgetown Priory.

The Parish of Bridgetown (R.C.) has been united to Castletownroche ever since the time of the Penal Laws.

BRIDGETOWN (VILLAE PONTIS).
(Translated from Pipe Roll of Cloyne.)

This indenture, made in the Priory of the Blessed Mary of Bridgetown (Villae Pontis) in Fermoy, in the Diocese of Clone, between the Venerable Father and lord in Christ lord Gerald, by the grace of God and favour of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Clone, on the one part, and the noble man, Maurice de Rupe (Roche), dominus of Fermoy, on the other part, on the 17th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord 1403, bears witness, that the aforesaid Maurice, of his own spontaneous will, offered himself and is bound to be faithful, helping, supporting, and defending from this hour forth the aforesaid Bishop, holy mother church, the whole body of the clergy, and the tenants of the said Bishop anywhere in Fermoy; moreover he will not impose, nor cause to be imposed, bonys, cuydghis, nor any other illicit burdens on the said Bishop, clergy, or other ecclesiastics, or on their tenants, or on their ecclesiastical possessions, in any way whatever, nor will he exact any illicit burdens from the same, or any one of them, and especially of the Priory of Bridgetown and Ville of Clenore; nor will he, by himself or his adherents, enforce the aforesaid exactions, or permit them in any way to the best of his power, to wit, he will allow the aforesaid Bishop, holy mother Church and the clergy, the said Bishops, tenants, and particularly the Prior and Convent of the aforesaid Priory, to enjoy peacefully, as freely as they first enjoyed and were secured in, their liberty and their privileges of all kinds granted to them according to canon laws and royal statutes. And should it happen that the same Maurice should infringe or in any way contravene the foregoing, which Heaven forbid, he further also agreed to double the sum of £40 for which Maurice Beket made himself responsible in regard of making compensation to the said Bishop for transgressions perpetrated, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Witnesses—Brother John Lange, Prior of the Priory of St. Thomas the Martyr, near Bothon (Buttevant), John Meyle, Archdeacon; master Robert Roche, Canon of Clone; also John, son of William de Rupe, Alexander de Rupe, William Dutton, notary, and many others.

The Bishop used the private seal of Brother Bartholomew, Prior of Bridgetown, as his own was "not at hand."

BRIDGETOWN PARISH OR VILLA PONTIS (C. OF I.).

Brady gives Roll of Incumbents, &c., &c., as follows:—

1591. "E. Ville Pontis. Prior Pontis—particula de Legane locus vastus."

1615. George Bradford is curate of Bridgetown. "Rect. imp. Dominus Roch et Daniel O'Brien, miles, sunt firmarii. Vicaria vacat. et usurpatur. Ecclesia et cancella ruinantur. Curatus, George Bradford."

1619. John Bynns.

1634. E. Ville Pontis Dnus. Roche, Rector. Valet 25 li. per annum. Vicaria vacat per lapsum temporis et Dno. nro. Regi devoluta. Val. 25 li. per an. Epus confert. (R.V. 1634).

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1661 to 1835. Bridgetown vicarage was held with Castletown, q.v.

1835. John Maginn.

1836. Michael Henry Becher.

1837. Bridgetown, a rectory and vicarage, with cure, 4 Eng. miles long by 2 broad, containing 3,015a. Gross population, 970. The occasional duties of this benefice are discharged by the incumbent of an adjoining parish, at a stipend of £4 per annum. Tithe composition, £185, subject to visitation fees, 5s. No glebe house. Incumbent is non-resident, he resides in the parish of Kilshannig, six miles from this benefice. No church. The benefice is a rectory. (Parl. Rep.)

1847. John Smith.

1858. Samuel Barker Green Young, A.B. In 1860 he resigned and took a second collation on 17th September, 1860, to R. V. Bridgetown and Kilcummer, now episcopally united.

1860. No church; no glebe; no glebe house. Divine service is performed once on Sundays and on usual holidays in a licensed place of worship. No children. No school. Protestant population, 14. Rentcharge £138 15s. per annum. Mr. Young is now (1863) also R. Kilcummer. Val., £99 15s. Total income, £238 10s.

Cole continues:—

1860. Young resigned, and on 17th September was re-appointed R. V. Bridgetown, with Kilcummer (q.v.), which was now united to it.

1864. John Wright Hopkins.

1869. John Lee. Lee became R. Mourneabbey in 1873, whereupon the parish of Bridgetown (with Kilcummer previously united) was joined to Castletownroche (q.v.) (p. 161).

The Parochial Records of Bridgetown and Kilcummer (one vol., Baptisms, 1853 to 1871) are in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

The Communion Plate (about to be sent away) in charge of the Rector of Castletownroche consists of a paten, plain pattern, well plated, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide and 3 inches high, with inscription, "Bridgetown Church. 1845"; also a chalice, plain; matches paten, with same inscription; at top 4 inches wide, at bottom $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.

I am informed the Rev. S. B. G. Young when a curate collected money to build a church at Bridgetown. It was erected close to the west side of the Priory. After a short life it was unroofed, and hardly a vestige of it now remains. To the immediate south of site of church I saw, in 1908, a broken up tombstone to memory of Richard Cecil, infant son of Major Hodder Roberts, and Jane, his wife. Born 22 February, 1872; died 1 April, 1872.

Smith (pub. 1750) gives: "Coole was one of the ancient prebendaries of Cloyne, and is described as follows:—Preb. of Coole. The rect. of Castletown and Vic. of the same; the rect. and vic. of Monanimy; the rect. and vic. of Kilcummer, alias Kilcrumer; the rect. and vic. of Bridgetown; the vic. of Wallstown, and the particle of Ballygregin, all united together under the name of the parish of Castletown. Church in repair. Patron, the bishop. The preb. taxed in the King's books £1; the vic. of Wallstown, £6; Castletown, £6." (I., 49).

By a Return of 1673 appears: "The rectory of Bridgetoune, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the impropriator the Lord Roch; Mr. John Norcott, incumbent." (I., 127).

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Lewis (pub. 1837) records: "Prior to the year 1835, the parish formed part of the Union of Castletownroche, from which it was then separated and made a distinct benefice; it is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £180." (Under Bridgetown).

Bridgetown House, Castletownroche.

Sheet 34, six-inch Ordnance Survey, and Sheet 176, one-inch O. S.

It was situated a short distance west of the ruins of Bridgetown Abbey, but does not exist now.

Smith (pub. 1750) states: "Adjacent to the Abbey (Bridgetown) is a good house, inhabited by Mr. Roberts." (I., 317).

In 1814, the Rev. Thomas Hoare lived here. (D.N.P.) He was probably Thomas, in Holy Orders, b. 20 April, 1779, third son of Sir Edward Hoare, 2nd Bart., of Annabella, M.P., for Carlow, Capt. of Dragoons. The Rev. Thomas m. Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Henry Jesse Lloyd, Esq., of Castle Iney, Co. Tipperary, and had issue. (See Hoare, Bart., of Annabella, Co. Cork, Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage.*)

Townsend (pub. 1815) states: "Bridgetown, the seat of John Mansergh, Esq., but now occupied by Rev. Thomas Hoare, curate of the parish of Castletownroche." (I., 479).

John Southcote Mansergh, of Bridgetown, was made a J.P. for Co. Cork, 12th March, 1796. (*Journal,* 1897, p. 111).

In 1867, Mr. J. Clancy, a respectable farmer, lived in a cottage on the townland of Bridgetown, quite near the site of Bridgetown House; even his cottage has been evacuated, and has partially disappeared, for his successor, Mr. William Madden, has built a new house on this farm.

Broghill Castle and Townland.

Sheet 2, 6-inch O.S.; and Sheet 164, 1-inch O.S.

It lies about one mile north-west of Charleville. It is not shown on the 1-inch O.S.

Broghill may, perhaps, be derived from bru or bruach, "border or brink of a stream or glen," and coill, "a wood."

Broghill North contains 579a 2r. 14p. In 1881 pop. was 51, val. £573 10s. 0d.

Broghill South contains 195a. 2r. 20p. In 1881 pop. was 29, val. £221 10s. 0d.

James Earl of Desmond, the usurper of his title (who died 1462) assigned to Maurice FitzGerald, son of 6th Earl of Desmond, the manors of Moyallow (Mallow), Kilcolman and Broghill. (Desmond Pedigree in Sainthill's *Countess of Desmond.*)

2274 (1839). Pardon to Redmond M'Geralt, of Brohall, gent.; William fitz James, of same, gent.; Gerald fitz James, of same, gent.; Maurice fitz James, of same; John m'Gerod m'James, of same; Teig O'Fiecha, of

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BROGHILL CASTLE.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1909.)

BURNFORT HOUSE.
(Photo by Colonel Grove White, Sept., 1907.)

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same co., footman; Donald O'Fiecha, of same, footman. 10 May xv., 1573.

2758 (5802). A Commission was appointed to survey under the Statute 11 Eliz., sess. 3, ch. 9, the boundaries of the counties in Munster, &c., including the town of Broughill, &c. 2 April xviii., 1576.

2781 (2400). Pardon to Redmund Fitz Gerald, of Broell, Co. Cork, gent., Gilleduff; McCrutten, of same, husbandman; Maurice O'Hone, of same, chaplain; John m'Donyll Y. Cruttan, of same, husbandman. Provided that within six months they appear before Commissioners in their county, and give security to keep the peace and answer at Sessions when called upon. "At the ernest suit of Sir John of Desmond, Kt. 5 May, xviii., 1576."

4611 (3934). Pardon to Redmund McGeralt, of Brohill, gent. Security as above. The pardon not to extend to any in prison, or under bail to appear at Sessions; nor to include intrusions into Crown lands or debts to the Crown. And not pardoning any offence committed during the government of the present Deputy (Sir John Perrott). 10 Feb. xxvii., 1585.

6186 (6555). Grant to Hugh Cuffe, Esq., of the castle, town and lands of Brohill, &c., &c., "with appurtences," containing in the whole 4 ploughlands in Co.'s. Cork and Limerick, in the Queen's hands by the attainder of Gerat, late Earl of Desmond, of Redmond McGeratt, or of any other. To hold for ever in fee farm, by fealty in common socage. Rent, £12 English. Grantee to erect houses for 14 families, one for himself, one for a freeholder of 120 acres, 2 for farmers of 100 acres, and 6 others for copyholders of 50 acres. Other provisions usual to the grants in Munster.

Recites that Cuffe was an undertaker and patentee, but had at the queen's request surrendered 12¼ ploughlands, which were granted to Ellen Fitz Edmond, heir to Thomas ny Skartie, and had also been deprived of 1¼ ploughlands granted to him without sufficient title. 28 Nov. xl., 1597. (Cal. P.R., p. 497.)

6464 (5205). Pardon to Edm. m'William bane of Brohill, yeoman. He had to appear before a Court of Justice within three months, find security, &c., &c. 26 Jan. xliii., 1601.

6479 (5272). Pardon to Morris fitz Redmund Gerrald, of Brohyll, gent.; to Edm. Donogh I. Estine, of Brohall, usual security, &c., &c. 18 March xliii., 1601.

6487 (5220). Pardon to Morris fitz Redmund, of Brohill, gent.; Ea m'Donogh Ihustin, of same; usual provisions. 30 March xliii., 1601. (Cal. P.R., p. 591.)

6505 (5226). Pardon to Wm. m'Dermot O'Sannaghan, of Brohill, yeoman; Donell McRorie Undoun, Moriertagh O'Skanlan, and Morish m'Donell I. Cahill, of same, husbandman; usual provisions. 6 May xviii., 1601. (Cal. P.R., p. 576.)

6511 (5212). Pardon to Edm. fitz Tho. fitz Edm. Gerrald, of the Brohill; John m'Gerrott m'James Gerald, of Brohill; usual provisions, xliii. 1601.

Rev. Urbanus Vigors reports:—In 1642 that Lord Inchiquin and Captain Gipson gave a great overthrow to the Rebels near the town of Broghill and the mountain's foot. (Brady ii. 346.)

Circa 1659. Petty, under the "Parish of Ballyhay," states that there

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were 2 English and 64 Irish residing on the townland of Broghill. (R.I.A. Lib.)

About 1685 Sir Rich. Cox described Broghill as "a pretty village which gives the title of Baron to the Earls of Orrery. (R.S.A.I. *Journal* for 1902, p 356.)

Smith states :—Broghill, which gives title of Baron to the Right Hon. the Earl of Orrery, is a castle and manor that formerly belonged to the Fitz-Geralds. It stands a little to the west of Charleville.

The following is an extract of the King's letter for creating Roger Boyle, Esq., Baron of Broghill, from the original in Lismore Castle :—Having taken into our gracious consideration the many eminent virtues and abilities of our right well-beloved cousin, Richard, Earl of Cork, and his singular good deserving and will in planting these remote parts of our dominions with several colonies, in settling true religion, and introducing civility and government there, where he found barbarism and superstition, and in the erecting of several churches, castles, towns, and other buildings at his own charges, for the perpetual security of these countries, and our good subjects inhabiting them, as also in zealously pursuing all good courses tending to the advancement of our most important services there, and understanding that he hath many younger sons, whom he breeds in true religion and virtuous discipline, thereby making them worthy and profitable members of the State, &c., we do, by these our letters, confer upon his third son, Roger Boyle, the honour, dignity, style, and title of a baron of our Kingdom, and constitute and ordain him Lord Boyle, Baron Broghill, in that our realm, &c. Dated at Westminster, the 30th of Nov., anno 3 Carol. prim.

On Feb. 5th, 1661, Lord Broghill was made Lord President of the province of Munster, and in October, 1660, was declared one of the three Lords Justics for the government of Ireland (i. 288). Several particulars relating to the actions of this nobleman in Ireland will be found in the second volume of Smith's *History of Cork*.

This nobleman, who made so considerable a figure in the camp, the court, and the literary world, had distinguished commands in Ireland prior to and under the rule of Cromwell, and acquired considerable renown in reducing the Irish to submit to the government of the Commonwealth.

Contributing eventually, however, after Cromwell's death, to the restoration of the monarchy, his lordship was created, 5 Sept., 1660, Earl of Orrery, and in the same year constituted by patent (5 Sept.) lord president of Munster for life. He died 16th Oct., 1679, and was succeeded by his elder son (by Margaret, 3rd dau. of Theophilus, 2nd Earl of Suffolk). (Burke's *Peerage,* Earl of Cork and Orrery.)

Lewis, under "Charleville," gives an account of this nobleman, and so does Gibson in his *History of Cork*.

Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes :—"Scarcely a stone of this castle rests on another, nothing but the foundations can be seen and a few of the old ornamental trees. It was situated about one mile N.W. of Charleville, on Mr. Sanders' property, the tenant being Mrs. Cowhey.

Sir Nicholas Purdon, of Ballyclogh, M.P. for Baltimore, 1661, married Ellis, daughter of Henry Stephens, of Broghill, Co. Cork (*vide* i. 130 of these Notes).

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Broghill Castle.

The correct Irish name of Charleville is "Rath-Cogan," or "Cogan's rath." Milo De Cogan had his grant of land there, and after him it was named Rath Cogan. In the Elizabethan Fiants it is written "Rathcogan," or "Rathcoggin," and sometimes "Coggan's rath." In course of time Rathcogan became corrupted into "the heathenish name of Rathgoggan," as an Earl of Cork wrote. This nobleman rebuilt the town after being burnt down in the Civil War, and re-named it Charlesville, in compliment to Charles II. After a little time the letter "s" was dropped, and it remains Charleville ever since.

The ruins of Broghal Castle—sometimes called "Cregane Castle"—lie about a mile north of the town.

The eminent antiquary, Dr. Reeves, Lord Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, was born at Moatville House here, his father then acting as land agent to the then Earl of Cork. Mr. Henry C. Ball has been living there some years, and is now (1905) there. It is a handsome quaint old house.

The Irish poet, John Claragh McDonnell is buried within the old ruined church of Ballysally. A small rectangular slab stands at the head of the grave, and bears a Latin inscription.

There are three (branch) banks here, a successful classical and Intermediate School conducted by the Christian Brothers, and male and female National Schools. The monthly cattle fairs are some of the largest in the Province of Munster.

Mananaan Mac Lir.

Near Gortskagh (to the west of Charleville), Lord Broghill is believed to have fought a duel with an officer in the Army. Two little mounds still exist where, it is said, they stood.

When Charles I. was King, Boyle wrote with satisfaction that he had succeeded in getting the King's pardon "for my good friend and tenant, Mr. Robert Mead, of Broghill." (D. Townshend's *Great Earl of Cork*, p. 77.)

Lease of the Lands of Broghill.

Mr. Robert M. D. Sanders, J.P., of Charleville Park, adds:—

Charles, Earl of Orrery, about the year 1704, leased the lands of Broghill for the lives renewable for ever to John Honohan, whose widow, Elizabeth Honohan, was granted a confirmation of the estate so leased by the Earl of Orrery under deed dated 25th July, 1717. The Honohan family apparently lived in Broghill Castle in those days, and John Honohan and his widow were probably agents to the Earl of Orrery. There is a vault in the Ballysally churchyard belonging to the family of Honohan.

Lease of the lands of Broghill, together with the adjoining Townland of Curraghmadera now known as Foxhall.

Henry Honohan, 4th son of this John Honohan, succeeded to the lands upon the death of his three elder brothers, and died without issue; his estate and interest descended to John Honohan, his nephew, who also died without issue; and John Corker, grandson of the first John Honohan succeeded. He left three daughters, and the estate passed to Thomas Oliver, who was residing on the Island of Antigua. About the year 1781 this Thomas Oliver succeeded in establishing his right under decree of the

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House of Lords. He assigned one share of the estate to Sir Christopher Knight, who had a residence on the Limerick portion of the property—Foxhall House. (See Knight, Ballynoe.)

Subsequently Sir Christopher Knight re-assigned his share to the Olivers, and their estate descended to daughters of Thomas Oliver. One married a Mr. Rogers and another a Mr. Anderson.

About the year 1790 the lands were leased in perpetuity to Christopher Sanders, and remained in the possession of the Sanders family until recently sold to tenants under the Land Purchase Acts by Mr. Robert Massey Dawson Sanders. The farm upon which the Castle stood is occupied by Mr. John Cowhy, who is now fee simple owner under the Land Purchase Act.

Guy's Directory gives the following farmers as farming on this townland :—

1876—Michael Bennett, Broghill South; John Cleary, Broghill N.; Johanna Mannix, do.; Maurice Moloney, do.; John Murphy, do.; Jeremiah O'Connor, do. (Under Charleville.)

1886—Michael Bennett, Broghill S.; Mrs. Cleary, Broghill N.; Daniel Corkerry, Johanna Mannix, do.; Maurice Moloney, do.

1909—Michael Bennett, Broghill S.; Patrick Burke, Broghill N.; D. Corkerry, do.; Catherine Culhane, do.; Johanna Mannix, do.; Maurice Moloney, do.; John B. Noonan, do.

Brownsgrove.

Sheet 34, 6-inch O.S., and Sheet 176, 1-inch O.S., gives the position of Castletownroche. Probably called after the Browns of Ballinvoher.

In 1814 James Raymond, Esq., lived here. The post town was Castletownroche (D.N.P.).

This place is now (1909) altogether unknown. The family of "Brown" lived for generations at Ballinvoher (see that place), near Castletownroche.

According to local tradition, Mr. Raymond lived at Ballinvoher House, and possibly it was once called "Brownsgrove."

Burnfort and Vicinity.

Sheet 42, 6-inch O.S.; Sheet 175, 1-inch O.S.

Barony of Barretts. Parish of Mourne Abbey.

There is a townland and a demesne of the name of Burnfort, and a few houses near the latter, which consist of a R. C. Church, a sub-post office, a National School, a publichouse, &c.

Burnfort lies about 6½ miles south of Mallow.

The townland of Burnfort contains 539a 1r. 22p. In 1881 the pop. was 25, val. £505 0s. 0d. (Guy.)

Burnfort Park.

Lies immediately west of Burnfort village, and is in the townland.

The Field Book of 1840 gives Burnfort as the property of Richard Harris Purcell, Esq. (Ord. Sur. Off., Dub.)

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I visited this place in Sept., 1907, and was informed that Mr. Richard H. Purcell built the house over 20 years ago. He died here. He was succeeded in occupation of the house by his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton. Afterwards Mr. Michael Nolan came to Burnfort. He was followed by Mr. James Anderson, who bought Mr. Nolan's interest in the place in 1897, and has since bought it out under the Land Purchase Act of 1903.

The landlords, I am informed, were Colonel William Gregg, late commanding a battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment (see i. 79 of these Notes) and the Misses Atkins.

Mr. Patrick O'Regan, in his *History of Mourne Abbey,* states:—"In 1898, the Rev. T. C. Buckley, desiring to build a Curate's house at Burnfort, obtained a grant free of rent for ever of a most desirable site from the landlords, Mrs. Hardy, the Misses Atkins, and Col. Gregg (see Ardprior); and when the foundation was prepared Colonel Gregg came forward, laid the foundation stone, and placed gold and silver on it, amidst the gratitude and enthusiasm of the assembled people" (p. 29, pub. 1901).

About 1½ miles S.W. of Burnfort is the townland of Ballyhilloge, on the old mail-coach road from Cork to Mallow. It is the property of Sampson Stawell, Esq., of Crobeg, near Doneraile; and was farmed for many years by his father, the late George Stawell, Esq., of Crobeg.

There is a local tradition that a box containing gold coins dropped off one of the mail coaches, and was found by a man residing in the vicinity, who buried it at Ballyhilloge.

There was a large wood here, which was cut down about 1900.

Immediately west of Burnfort is Ballyknockane, the property of the Ware family. Members of that family lived here for many years. The house is now occupied by Mr. Richard Love.

The Police Barracks at Ballyknockane was attacked by the Fenians in 1867, led by the late J. F. X. O'Brien.

The *Cork Examiner,* 29th May, 1905, gives a sketch of his life. He died 28th May, 1905, and at the time of his death was M.P. for the City of Cork. From this paper I take the following:—J. F. X. O'Brien was commander in 1867 of the Rebel forces in Cork City. His experience was dearly bought in the American Civil War, where he served as surgeon, with the rank of captain in the Louisiana Regiment. He was also in Nicaragua with Walker's Expedition.

With reference to his connection with the Fenian movement of 1867, Prayer Hill, behind the Cork City Gaol, was the rendezvous of the Cork Fenian contingent, and here on the memorable 5th of March, in the depth of night, between one thousand five hundred and two thousand armed men, with guns, rifles, pikes, and revolvers, assembled under command of Colonel J. F. X. O'Brien, who had serving under him the famous Captain Mackey of the raids, and another Colonel O'Brien. Marching out towards Blarney in perfect order, the party made a detour to the Rathduff Station on the G.S. & W. Railway, where they tore up the rails, cut the telegraph wires, and levelled several of the telegraph posts, and destroyed a bridge near Rathduff, with the object of cutting off communication between Cork and the country lying northward. The party then marched to Ballyknockane in broad daylight, where they found a number of policemen in charge of a Head Constable barricaded within the barrack. The surrender of the barrack in the name of the Irish Republic was asked for by

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Colonel O'Brien and peremptorily refused by the police. The Fenian contingent opened fire, and the police responded with a volley. The occupants of the barracks subsequently surrendered after the lower part of the building had been set on fire.

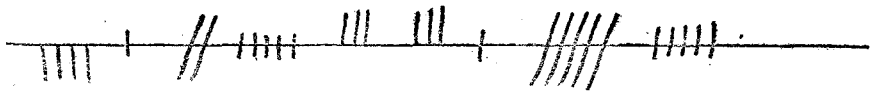
The Rebels marched off, and halted at a place called Bottle Hill,[1] where a number of their unarmed comrades were already assembled. Meanwhile information of the whereabouts of the insurgents reached the authorities, and an overpowering force of military were sent off to intercept them. The military advanced in skirmishing order, and owing to numerical strength overpowered O'Brien's force. The leaders, O'Brien and Mackey, escaped on that occasion, but O'Brien was afterwards captured by a flying column of troops near the village of Hospital, Co. Limerick. He was tried for high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. The sentence was, however, commuted to penal servitude for life, and he was released after undergoing some years of imprisonment.

Another account of this attack on Ballyknockane Police Barrack is given in *The Fenian Movement,* page 54, pub. John Ouseley, Ltd., London, 1908-9.

The Lost Ogham.

Brash writes before 1876:—"Burnfort. This inscribed stone was taken out of the crypt of Rath-an-Totain, or Burnfort. The rath is situated on a townland of the same name, six miles from Mallow and fourteen from Cork; the locality will be found on Sheet No. 42 of the Ordnance Survey. It was deposited in the Museum of the Royal Cork Institution by Mr. John D. Croker (of Quartertown Park, Mallow), May 18th, 1835. Strange to say, this stone has disappeared from the collection in the above-named Museum. Dr. Caulfield, the present curator (he died at Cork in February, 1887), informs me that since he took office, fourteen years ago, it had not been in the collection. It is singular that a stone of its size and weight should have disappeared in so unaccountable a manner. I have made every inquiry after it without success. I am, therefore, unable to verify the inscription from my own actual observation. (Note—The Editor, George M. Atkinson, adds: 'I well recollect, when inquiring with my late friend about this stone, Mr. Brash expressed his opinion that when the Athenaeum (now the Opera House) was being built by the side of the Royal Cork Institution in 1853, some of the workmen had appropriated this stone, and in all probability it was then used up in the foundation of that building.') Fortunately it (i.e., the inscription) has been preserved by various hands, all of whom agree as to the number and values of the characters on the stone.

On May 1st, 1849, the late John Windele, of Cork, read a paper before the Kilkenny Archæological Society on this inscription, exhibiting at the same time a drawing of the stone and a rubbing of the characters, which are but nine in number, on an angle of the same, as follows:—



[1] In "Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland," pub. 1825, is given on p. 85, "A Legend of Bottle Hill."

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ISLAND STONE CIRCLE (OR CROMLECH) NEAR BURNFORT.
(On Mr. Timothy Dorgan's Farm.)
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 6th Aug.*, 1907.)

BURNFORT GALLAUN.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept.*, 1907.)

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The monument is represented on pl. iv., fig. 1 (in Brash's *Ogham Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhill in the British Islands*) from Mr. Windele's drawing; it was of the hard, compact clay slate of the district, a material on which the great majority of these memorials are engraved.

The first attempt at rendering this inscription was made by the late Rev. Matthew Horgan, and I consider successfully; he read it, "Sagi Dari," i.e., the "Priest Daire." Mr. Windele published an account of this monument in the "Trans. Kil. Arch Soc," v., 1849, p. 143, in which he gives the above rendering, and remarks on it:—"The word Sagi is the root of Sagart, a priest; perhaps also of the Latin Sagax, and cognate with the Hebrew Sagad, to adore, and the Scandinavian Saga; while the name Dari, or Daire, is common in Irish history and literature." The present Lord Bishop of Limerick, then Professor Graves, objected to Mr. Horgan's reading, and contended that it exhibited a proper name, "Sagittari," and that a French bishop of that name lived in the sixth century.

A most interesting controversy between Mr. Windele and Dr. Graves was the result, in a series of papers read before the above-named Society, to be found in the first vol. of that Journal, to which I would refer my readers, who cannot fail to observe that Mr. Windele has successfully established the soundness of Mr. Horgan's reading. In his papers Mr. Windele has shown by the strongest evidence what indeed is well known to Irish scholars, namely, that two "t's" have the force of "d." Daire, or, as it is pronounced, Darry, is a name which frequently occurs in Irish history and legend, from the celebrated Curoi Mac Daire, King of West Munster in the commencement of the first century, downwards. This name has also been found on a sepulchral stele at St. Nicholas, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, a district once under the dominion of the Gaedhil, the legend on which reads: "Tunc Cetace Uxsor Daari Hic Jacit" ("Archæologia Cambrensis," v., 1850, p. 49, Gaulish form Dorus, Orel. 3211). A corroborative proof of the correctness of the above rendering subsequently came to light in Mr. Goodman's discovery of the remarkable and valuable inscription at Cahernagat, County Kerry, and which runs as follows:—"Togittacc Maqe Sagarettos."

Other forms of the prefix, as Safi, Safei, Sah, will be found in the legends from Ballycrovane, Dunbel, and Killeen Cormac. The Burnfort example, in common with all those hitherto found in Rath-caves, was in fine condition, and bore no sacred emblem. A drawing of this stone, with a notice by Mr. Oldham, will be found in the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," v. ii., p. 516. The neighbourhood of Burnfort abounds in Raths, some of them of great size, and on the adjoining townland of Greenhill is a noble Ogham inscribed pillar stone, near 9 ft. above ground (xii., in Brash, p. 118, plate iv.)"

Mr. Windele, on p. 311 "Trans. Kil. Arch. Soc.," v., 1849, writes:—"The Burnfort inscription affords a striking evidence of these difficulties by the variety and discordance of the attempts made to decipher it. I have now before me six of these experiments. First, that of the Rev. Mr. Horgan: "Sagi Dari, i.e., the Sage Darius." Secondly, Sir William Betham: "Saget Tare, i.e., the arrow of evil." Thirdly, Edmond Mahony, an Irish scribe, who reads it by a scale called the "Ogham Cinn air iomal," viz., "Lica Dima, i.e., the monument of Fima" (see Colgan's A. SS., 145). Fourthly, Mr. Denis O'Flyn: "Sa gad ta righ, i.e., in this bed or hollow lies the king." Fifthly, Dr. Wood, author of the "Inquiry into the Origin of the Primitive Inhabitants of Ireland": "Sagitta ri, i.e., the king's arrow," the first word being Latin, the second Irish. Sixthly, Dr. Graves: "Saggittari, i.e., the grave of Sagittarius," whose namesake lived in France, or, as I would suggest, is one of the Corporation of the Zodiac. Seriously speaking, my "candour" will not permit me to say that my objections to the Doctor's reading has been in the slightest degree shaken by his criticisms."

Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., writing in his "Studies of Irish Epigraphy," pub. 1907, on the Burnfort Ogham stone, and referring to Brash, p. 118; Ferguson, p. 87; Windele and Graves, "Kil. Arch. Soc. Journal," 1849, pp. 305-319; Oldham, "Proc. R.I.A.," ii., p. 516, states:—"This stone was long housed in the Museum of the Royal Cork Institution, whence it was brought from a rath-cave. Though of considerable size (5 feet long, 1 foot 3 inches broad, 7 inches thick, according to the Note in the "R.I.A. Proceedings" quoted above), it was mysteriously spirited away from the Institution, and what has become of it is only a matter for conjecture. In 1849 it was the subject of a sharp discussion between antiquaries of opposite views, the seemingly Latin purport of its inscription making it a fitting text on which to hang a controversy on the age of Ogham writing. Those interested will find the discussion in the "Kilkenny Journal" for 1849. This was fortunate in view of the subsequent disappearance of the stone; for it was well scrutinised, and as those concerned were agreed on a reading, we need not doubt that it was as they gave it—that is to say, "Sagittari," a name which we cannot now question is directly connected with the Latin "sagittarius," "an archer."

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Dr. Graves unearthed a French Bishop of the sixth century bearing this name.

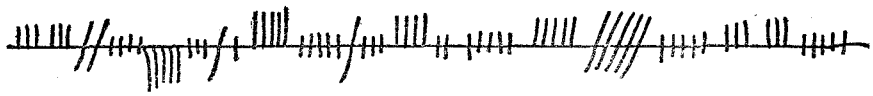
Shortly after the controversy, a gentleman interested in the subject published, inter alia, the following statement :—"It is no matter of surprise that an Irish Ogham should bring forth a Latin word, for I have a Runic Ogham that must be read in Greek, and I have seen one in the Arabic language" ! (p. 102, Part iii.).

Sir Samuel Ferguson, writing on this Ogham, p. 87, states :—"Sagittari—Sagittarius is a known Latinization of proper names signifying bowman or archer. Fearbogha, the Irish name, having the same meaning, will probably be regarded as concealed under this classical disguise."

Ogham, Greenhill, No. 1.[1]

On the townland of Greenhill stands an Ogham. It lies 1,400 yards N.N.W. of Burnfort House, and is on the farm of Mr. John Jones. Mr. James Buckley and I inspected it on 6th of August, 1907, and found it 8½ feet in height, 2 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 5 in. in girth near the base. It tapers upwards. The inscription (as shown on the photograph) is on the south angle, commencing 1 ft. 4 in. from the ground and running to within 9 inches of the top. About two-thirds of the inscription is legible, the rest rather worn. A few modern strokes have been made. The stone is situated in a commanding position overlooking a wide extent of country. It is given as No. 1 Ogham stone in Mr. James Buckley's article on the two existing Oghams at Greenhill in the "Journal" for 1907, p. 116.

Brash gives a drawing (Plate xii.) of this Ogham, and describes it as follows (before 1876) :—"This inscribed stone stands on an eminence in an open field on the townland of Greenhill, and parish of Mourne Abbey. The locality will be found on Ord. Sh. No. 42. It was originally made known to the public by Mr. Windele, who heard of its existence through a poor man named McDonald, one of his "Ogham Scouts." That gentleman made a copy of it in June, 1852, which is in my possession; it is not exactly correct—in truth, it requires a very close and careful examination, as the inscription is injured by weather-wear. I visited it on many occasions, and found it to be a fine pyramidal monolith, 8 ft. 6 in. in height above ground, 2 ft. 4 in. wide at the base, tapering nearly to a point, and of variable thickness, the material being, as usual, the hard clay-slate of the district, covered with various-coloured lichen, and having an aspect of venerable antiquity. The inscription is on one angle of the stone, commencing at 18 in. from the ground, and running close to the top. The characters must have originally been broadly and deeply cut, as with all the weather-wear of ages, rubbing of cattle, &c., they are still quite legible, with a few exceptions.



T T G E NUMAQ I MU C O I Q R I T T I

This legend I would propose to render as follows :—"DGENU MAQI MUCOI QRITTI," "Genu the son of the Swineheard Curitt." The double "t," which at the

[1] Windele writes in 1852 : "Placus or Greenhill Ogham. The Ogham stone stands in the angle of a field, about 3 fields to the N.E. of a stream which crosses the old Mallow road, under a gully bridge below Burnfort Chapel. The situation is a rising ground, and the stone is easily seen from the road. The stone is a fine brownstone pillar. Length above ground, 7 ft. 9 ins.; breadth, 2 ft. 3 ins; thickness, 1 ft. About one-third of the height from the ground are five of those unintelligible scores, not dependent on the angle, which seem as though they were trial cuttings by a graver; they are mis-shapen, and apparently more recent than Ogham scorings.

A man named Walsh, a steward of Mr. Purcell's, of Burnfort, informs me that in the fort at that place, where the "Sage Daire Stone," now at the Institution, was obtained, there were other stones also marked, but the rain coming upon me rather unexpectedly, prevented me on this occasion going to examine them. He also mentioned an inscribed stone near the house in a potato garden. To this I sent McDonell, who reported that the letters were modern, as "D," &c.

Placus is the property of two old Cork ladies, the Misses Gwyn. The tenant's name is Daniel Creedon." (Windele MSS. 12, i. 10, p. 421, R.I.A.) On p. 424 a drawing of this Ogham is given by Windele.

The Book of Dist. and Sur., circa 1657, gives : Placus, 398 acres granted to the Hollow Blades Company. It was previously the property of Sir Andrew Barrett, a Protestant, and was in Mourne Parish.

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GREENHILL OGHAM STONE, NO. I, NEAR BURNFORT.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept. 1907.)

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commencement of many words has the power of "d," appears to have been placed here in order to give a certain force to the pronunciation. This name, though an uncommon one, is to be found in our early annals; thus at A.D. 578 we find: "The assassination of Aedh, son of Geno" (Ann. Ult.). Again from the same, at A.D. 587, we have: "The death of the grandsons of Geno." Gaulish forms, Ginia, Grut, 839 5, Gnaea, Orel, 960, Etruscan, Genicia, Lanzi, v. ii. p. 427. It has also been found as a potter's mark on red Samian ware, in the form of Geniu (Cel. Rom. Sax., p. 468).

It has been suggested to me that the word Mucoi following Maqi might read "the son of, the son of, &c."; but if we examine the inscriptions in which this word appears, we will find a marked distinction in its use; when such a formula is intended it reads, Maqi, Maqi, as in the Deelish, Ballintaggart and Whitefield legends. The orthography of Mucoi is carefully preserved in every case of its use which appears to be twofold—first, as a proper name, as in the inscriptions from Roovesmore, Aghaliskey, Ballinrannig, Laharan, Kilgravane; and, secondly, as a profession, as in those from Gurranes, Aghacarrible, Drumlohan, Windgap, and the present example. O'Brien's Dict. gives us "Muicidhe, a swineherd; O'Reilly's Dict., "Mucaidhe, s.m. a swine-heard." Names derived from animals were usual among the Gaedhil, as Mac Turc, Mac Sionach, Mac Tire, Mac Cue, and Mac Con. Here we have the son of the boar, fox, wolf and dog, which are no more terms of reproach than are such names as hogg, bull, steer, ram and lamb in English.

Neither should the term swine-herd be considered a term of reproach or opprobrium—in truth, it was probably quite the contrary among the old Gaedhil, as a considerable source of their wealth was derived from that domestic animal, of which they appear to have had enormous herds. This will be evident on an examination of the tributes paid by the provincial chiefs to their kings, as set forth in the Book of Rights. Thus the King of Cashel was entitled to the following from his tributaries:—

"Ten hundred cows and ten hundred hogs from the Muscraidhe.
"Ten hundred cows and ten hundred hogs from the Ciarraidhe Luachra.
"Two thousand hogs and a thousand cows from the Deise." (Book of Rights, p. 43.)

It is curious that the heaviest boar tributes were payable from the above districts, which are in the counties of Kerry, Cork and Waterford, and in the very localities where this name occurs so frequently on monuments. We have every reason to believe that in these remote times Mucaidhe was a term of equal distinction with Bo-aireach, which is thus defined by O'Reilly:—"Aireac, aireach (i.e., gradh flatha), a degree of nobility, is often put in old law books for oirdhearc, noble, illustrious, privileged or wealthy. Thus the man rich in cattle was called Bo-aireach, from Bo and aireach" (O'R. Dict.) If, then, Bo-aireach was a term of social distinction denoting a man wealthy in cows, there is no reason to doubt that Mucaidhe was equally used to denote one wealthy in hogs. This term was also applied to the king's officers who had charge of the herds of these animals; thus the B. of R., p. 29 n, records that Durdru was Mucaidh to the king of Ele, and Cularan, Mucaidh to the king of Muscraidhe. We must remember that the care of cattle in primitive times was an honourable employment, and names derived from such occupations are not considered derogatory; thus we have our Shepherds, Herdsmans, Horsemans, Bullmans, &c. That I am correct in taking this view is evident from the following extracts; the first is taken from the well-known Ossianic tale of the Imtheachtna-Tromdhaimhe, i.e., the Proceedings of the Great Bardic Institution, as translated and edited by the late Professor Connellan for the Ossianic Society:—"Marvan, the swineherd, said one day in Glen-a-Scail, 'It is long since I proposed going to be avenged of the great Bardic Association for the (loss) of the white boar.' Now Marvan's position was this: He was a saint, a prophet, and a poet, and he was a man who kept a prime house for general hospitality in Glen-a-Scail. He was brother to Guaire, and it was he that relieved Guaire from all his difficulties; it was he that originally aided him in obtaining the sovereignty of Connaught; also, every wrong deed that Guaire committed, it was Marvan that redressed or atoned it; he was, moreover, a zealous servant to God." ("Transactions Ossianic Society, vol. v. p. 89.) His name is given in the original MS as Marbhan Mucaidhe.

Again, we find a similar name, Mac-an-Bhainbh, i.e., the son of the Young Boar, as a family or tribe name. In the Tribes and Customs of Hy. Fiachrach, the lands and possession of each tribe and family are set forth; among them we find, "The tuath (territory) of Magh na bethighe extends from Callainn to Uluidh Caolainn, that is the seven ballys (townlands) of Lughortan, the estate of Mac-an-Bhainbh" (p. 153).

This statement is repeated in the metrical version as follows:—

"Mac an Bhainbh of scarlet hazels,
Obtained the terrestrial fairy palace,
The sweet district of Magh na beithighe,
The most vigorous chief I mention." (Ibid. p. 191.)

Mucoi constantly occurs as a proper name in our indices; one of St. Patrick's earliest

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converts, and most favoured disciple, was Mochui, Mochoi, or Mochoe, as the name is variously given, and who was subsequently Bishop of Nendrum. No less than nineteen persons of this name are recorded in the Mart. Don. Gaulish forms, Stein 2057, Mocdo 1810, Moco-onis, Orel. 4901.

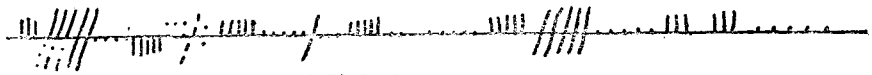
That the boar was held in great estimation in Ireland, if not actually reverenced, we have strong indications in traditions, and in the folk-lore of the peasantry, and yet stronger evidence in the fact that it enters largely into the topographical nomenclature of our island. Thus an ancient name of Ireland was Muc-inis, or Boar Island; there is a Muc-inis in Lough Derg, on the Shannon, also a Muc-inis on the coast of Clare, and Inish Muck off the shore of Island Magee, county of Antrim, as well as a district on the banks of the river Brick, in Kerry, of the same name. And as for Rath-na-mucs, Cool-na-mucs, Bally-na-mucs, Kil-na-mucs, and other topographical designations into which this word enters, they are exceedingly numerous. I would also remark that those into which words Torc, Liath, Chollan, Cro, and Banbh enter, all refer to this animal.

One of our early kings is called "Olmucadha," or " of the great swine." An ancient Scottish family held for generations the title of Lairds of Muc, from a well-known island of that name, Mucinis, on the west coast of Scotland, forming a portion of their patrimony. The prominence thus given to this animal in our topographical nomenclature and legendary tales suggests the idea that the boar may have been identified with that system of animal worship which we have some reason for believing once existed in this country.

The name Curitti is an interesting one, being found also on the stones from Ballyneanig, Ballinrannig, and Ballyvooney; without the prefix we have it on very many others, in the forms of Ritti, Ritte, Rettos. Gaulish forms, Rita, "Revue Arch," viii. 433; Rittius, Stein, 354; Reti. Orel, 427.

Dionysius Halicarnassensis speaks of the Curetes as a tribe who drove the Pelasgi out of the plains of Thessaly (B. I. 17). The Curatti were a tribe of southern Italy in the infancy of the Roman Republic, and are famous in the classic legend for their combat with the Horatti. Curiatus became a family name among the Romans, as we find by many ancient inscriptions. Curiatus, Orel. 4995. The townland and Rath of Burnfort, where the Sagittari inscription was discovered, adjoins Greenhill. I could find no tradition among the peasantry respecting this stone" (p. 137).

Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister, in his "Studies in Irish Epigraphy," refers to Brash, p. 137, and Ferguson, p. 88, and writes on the Greenhill Ogham stone: "This monument is a pillar stone, 8 feet 1 inch high, 1 foot 10 inches broad, and 1 foot thick at the bottom, tapering to the top. The inscription is worn, but can all be made out with certainty.



T R E NUMA Q I MUC O I Q R I T T I

There are two names in Ogham of the form Tren. The first, as here, makes its genitive in "u," like some other names. The second belongs to the commoner declension in "i." This we find, among other examples, on Ballyknock V. The one becomes "Trian," genitive "Treno"; the other "Tren," genitive "Trein." There is a similar doublet, the more remarkable as in this case the two names refer to one man, on the Cilgerran bilingual, in Pembroke; there we have "Trenagussu maqi Maqi Treni" in Ogham, corresponding to "Trenegussi Fili Macutreni" in Latin. As for "Qritti," it has already been found at Ballyneanig; the remark inadvertently made under that heading in Part I., p. 51, that the name is there unique, must, of course, be expunged (Part iii. p. 103)."

Sir Samuel Ferguson, in his "Ogham Inscriptions," &c., pub. 1887, states:—"The other monument stands at Greenhill. The initial characters have been found difficult to decipher (Brash, "Og. Mon.," 137). By aid of a cast of this part of the inscription kindly made for me by the Rev. Thomas Olden, Ballyclough, I am satisfied that the initial characters are "Tr," and see no reason to doubt that the entire legend reads:—'Trenu' or 'Treni maqi mucoi qritti.'"

Sir John Rhys, D.Litt., who visited the No. 1 Ogham at Greenhill in 1883, reads it: "Treno maqui mucoi Quiritti." (R.S.A.I. *Journal* for 1908, p. 204.)

Greenhill Ogham Stone No. 2.

On 6th August, 1907, I went with Mr. James Buckley to Greenhill, near Burnfort, to see the Ogham stone, which stands on the farm of Mr. John Jones, and which we have called Greenhill No. 1. While we were examining

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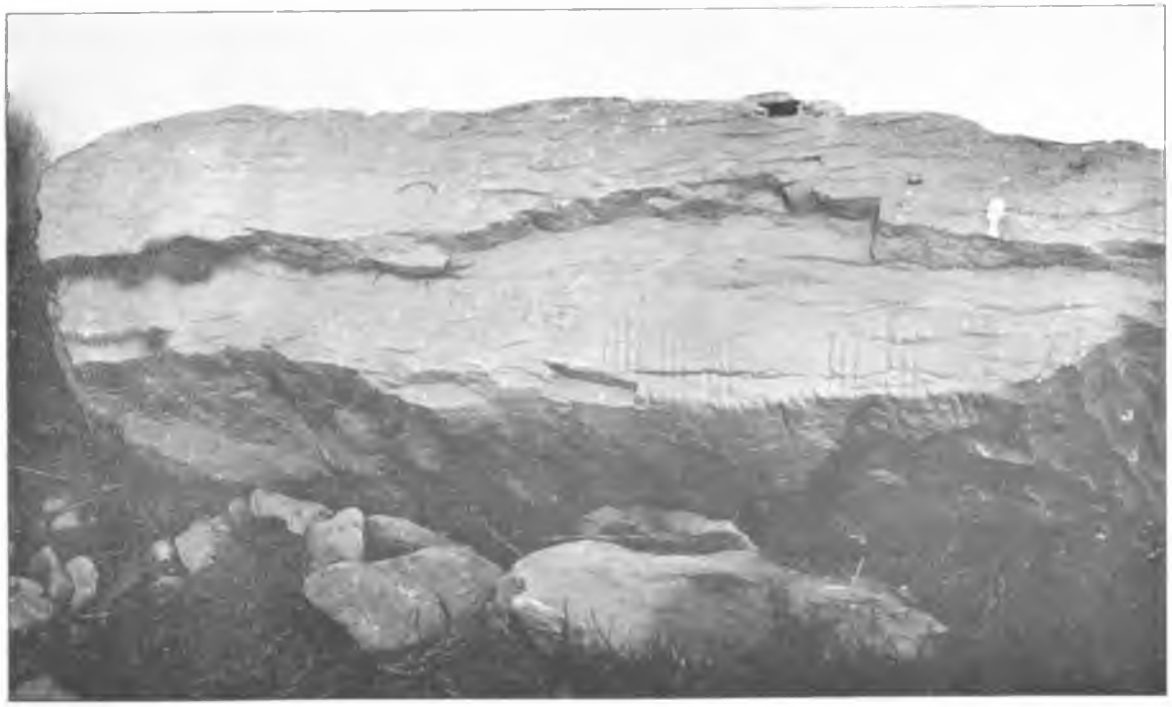

GREENHILL OGHAM STONE, NO. II., *NEAR* BURNFORT.
(Discovered 6th Aug., 1907. by Col. Grove White and Mr. James Buckley.)

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MONEE EAST GALLAUN.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1907.)

ISLAND CROMLECH, NEAR BURNFORT
(On Mr. Healy's Farm.)
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 6th Aug., 1907.)

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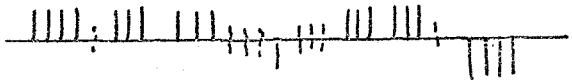
this stone, we were informed of a larger stone that lay in a dyke about 40 yards to the north-east on Mr. Timothy O'Regan's farm. On examining it, we found it had very clear Ogham marks on the under side. It measured 7 feet in length, and the sides are from 18 to 20 inches in width. With the help of Mr. Michael Jones, son of the farmer, who owns Greenhill Ogham stone No. 1, and one of his workmen, we turned it over after a long struggle, and I was able to take a photograph of the Ogham writing (see illustration).

Mr. James Buckley wrote an article on our find, which appeared in the "Cork Historical and Archæological Journal" for 1907, p. 116.

Sir John Rhys, D.Litt., who was much interested in this stone, contributed an article on it in the "Journal of the R.S.A.I.," 1908, p. 201. He makes out the writing to be "Cattubuttas."



C A T T U B U T T A S

Mr. James Buckley reads an "A" after "S." The top of the stone is broken off at this point, and there was evidently more writing. He states that a person of the name of "Cathbhadh," connected with the South of Ireland, is mentioned in the "Book of Lecan."

Sir John Rhys states we have a trace of the name in Cathbudh, as the name of a bishop who died in A.D. 554 or thereabouts.

The late Mr. Hennessy (see footnote 2, p. 202 in Sir John Rhys' article) wrote: "Cinel-Cathbotha (or Cinel-Carthbaid) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, first King of the Scotch Dalriards."

In the same field as the newly discovered Ogham stone, and about 200 yards to the south, in a gap, is a quantity of broken stones, some of which have some traces of Ogham marks. These are of the same kind of stone as the new Ogham, viz., greenstone, and show signs of having been broken up in modern times. According to local belief, Ogham stones are buried in the vicinity of Greenhill.

Monee East Gallaun.[2]

About two miles NNE. of Greenhill is a gallaun which is standing immediately north of Monee Cross Roads. It is shown on the 6-inch O. S., sheet 42. It is on Mr. Thomas Curtin's farm (see illustration).

Island Cromlech.[3]

About a mile north-east of Burnfort village there is a ruined cromlech on Mr. Healy's farm on Island townland. This is not shown on the 6-inch

[2] Windele writes in 1853: "Monee, probably 'Magh Naoi,' mentioned in the 'Leabhar na Gceart' as one of the Royal Seats of the Kings of Munster. The Rath or Rath a torteain, a very large Rath in an excellent state of preservation, on the borders of the present Monee. This fort may have been the Royal lios or residence, 'Magh Naoi.'" (Windele MSS. 12, i. 10, p. 334, R.I.A.)

[3] Windele also writes in 1853: "There are a number of dallons in the townland of Island, at the other side of Island Bridge, and also two stone circles, one of which measures 30 feet in diameter; the other is about 300 yards to the west of this. The entrance to the first stone circle is on the west side." (MSS. 12, i. 10, p. 334, R.I.A.)

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O. S. map. A large flat limestone lies on the ground, and is 12ft. 3in. long by 3ft. 9in. broad. There are three standing stones, the tallest of which is 7ft. 3in. in height. The flat stone lies immediately south of and touching the two smaller standing stones (see illustration), which were evidently the supports on one side, while the flat stone was probably the covering one.

Island Stone Circle (or Cromlech).

About 250 yards south-west of Island Cromlech, a "stone circle" is shown on sheet 42 of the 6-inch O. S. It is on the farm of Timothy Dorgan. There are four lines of standing stones running east and west. At the west end there are still showing three tall stones, and a large tumbled-down flat stone reclining against one of those at the east end.

The lines terminate in a half-circle, and another large flat stone lies half buried at this end. There is another similar stone leaning against the fourth line of stones at south side. Mr. James Buckley thinks these remains are the ruins of a cromlech (see illustration).

These remains are 23½ feet long by 11ft. 4in. broad. There are five stones in each line. The highest stone is 4ft. 3in. It is on the west side. Mr. Timothy Dorgan told me that 42 paces south-west of this ruin, in the same field, there was another cromlech, taken down about 1877. It was about 8 feet square. The stones were very brittle, and showed signs of having been burnt. The earth around was black, showing charcoal remains.

Burnfort Gallaun.

Three hundred and fifty yards south of Burnfort R. C. Church is a gallaun. It stands on the east side of the road, and close to it. It is on Burnfort townland. It is 6 feet high, 3ft. 5in. by 1ft. 9in. greatest width (see illustration).

Lissard Gallaun No. 1.

About 1,050 yards south-west of Burnfort gallaun another gallaun is shown on sheet 42 O. S. As a matter of fact, there are two standing stones, the taller is 6ft. 3in. high. and the smaller 3ft. They may have been the supports of a cromlech (see illustration). I have called these Lissard Gallaun No. 1, to distinguish them from another gallaun on same townland. They are on Mrs. Mary Walsh's farm, Lissard townland.

Lissard Stone Circle.

About 400 yards north of "Lissard Gallaun No. 1" the O. S., Sheet 42, shows a "stone circle" on Lissard townland. It is situated 200 yards west of the G. S. and W. Ry. It can be seen from the train.

There are eight stones still standing, counting one in the centre of the circle; a ninth stone lying. The stone circle is 66 feet in circumference. It is on Mrs. M. Walsh's farm (see illustration).

Windele, writing in 1847, states: "At Burnfort, six and a half miles from Mallow, visible from the high road, on a heathy clump above the stream Aha-na-Lienta, appears a small circle[4] of several stones, the diameter

[4] Lissard Stone Circle.

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LISSARD GALLAUN, NO. I., NEAR BURNFORT.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, 6th Aug., 1907.)

LISSARD STONE CIRCLE NEAR BURNFORT.
(Photo by Col. Grove White, Sept., 1907.)

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LISSARD GALLAUN, NO. II., NEAR BURNFORT.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 5th Aug., 1907.*)

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small. Burnfort has already given us an Ogham stone. The hillock on which it stands is called 'Duneen,' and the monument called 'Reim-na-Geeha,' i.e., the Troop or Band of the Winds, probably a Temple of the Winds. (Reim na Gaoithe means course of the wind.—Lynch).

LISSARD GALLAUN NO. 2.[5]

In the second field to the south-west of Lissard Stone Circle, and about 300 yards distant, is a flat standing gallaun, which is not shown in the 6-inch O. S. map. It is 4ft. 9in. high, 6ft. 6in. wide, and from 3 inches to 12 inches thick (see illustration).

Burton Manor and Burton Park.

Sheet 16, six-inch O. S., and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. Parish of Churchtown.

Burton Park is situated immediately east of Churchtown, which is the post town. It forms a small portion of the original Manor of Burton, and contains 156a. 2r. 12p. In 1881, pop. 10. Val., £163 15s. 0d. (Guy's).

Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, writing in 1687, mentions: "Burton Hall, alias Churchtown, a small market towne, near which is a large, noble park, and in it a stately new house belonging to Sir Edward Percevall, Baronet. ("Journal" for 1902, p. 177).

It was burnt in 1690 by the troops of King James II. under the command of the Duke of Berwick, who also burned Charleville. In 1637 Charles I. issued patents granting fairs and markets to the town of Burton.

Members sent to the Irish Parliament by the constituencies of the County of Cork:—

1661, June 2nd, Sir John Perceval, bart, of Burton, vice Tynte, deceased.
1703, Aug. 28th, Sir John Perceval, bart., of Burton.
1713, Oct. 31st, Sir John Perceval, bart., of Burton.
(Gibson, ii., 269-270).

The following items occur in the Egmont MSS.:—

In 1637 the property of Sir Philip Perceval in the neighbourhood of Churchtown were "erected into one entire manor, and called the Manor of Burton, with a court leete and a court in the nature of a court baron, etc." (i., 95-96).

It was called Burton after the Manor of Burton in Co. Somerset, which Sir Philip appears to have purchased about 1636 (i., 84).

Burton Manor, Co. Cork, was once the estate of James FitzNicholas Barry, and consisted of the Manor of Annagh, and castle, town and lands of Annagh, Rochestowne, Culliogh, Coolmore, &c. (i., 97).

In 1670 a house was contracted for at Burton. Length outside, 76 feet; breadth, 57 feet; height, 30 feet. Outside walls 3½ feet thick, the middle wall 7 feet thick for first storey and 3 feet for the outward walls

[5] This was mentioned, I think, in 1837, by Windele in his MSS 12, i. 11, p. 67, R.I.A.

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of second storey, and same for middle wall, and must rise higher than outer walls 6 feet. In this wall there must be placed 12 chimneys, viz., four in the hall storey, four in dining room storey, 4 in garret, to rise by shafts of brick 7 feet above top of roof, the shafts standing from each other 10 inches (ii. 22). It appears to have been finished in 1676 (ii. 47). Sir Philip was buried in Burton (?Churchtown) Church September, 1680. His funeral cost about £700 (ii., 100).

Sir Robert Southwell, who managed the affairs of Sir John Perceval, Bart., writing a narrative of events between 1556 to 1693, states that Burton House was plundered at noonday by rapparees, and scarce any of the goods saved. After that King James's forces were beaten at the Boyne, and the seat of war was removed to Munster, and consequently Burton House, with about 50 substantial houses and small habitations of tenants, as also the villages of Kanturk and Churchtown, were laid in ashes; much of the woods on the estate were destroyed, and a great quantity of sound oak timber destroyed (ii., 187).

Burton House and all the tenements being destroyed by fire, no care was taken of anything till long after the reduction of Limerick on 3 Oct., 1691, and no tenants could be got to inhabit the country until May, 1692 (ii., 188).

Smith (pub. 1750) gives: "Burton, near Churchtown, was formerly a noble seat of the Perceval family, burned down in the late wars by the same party of King James's forces who burned Charleville. The plantations and improvements are very beautiful and extensive. Here are large orchards and a noble park. The walls of the house still remain, which show it to have been a large elegant building mostly of hewn stone.

From Burton to the new parish church there is a handsome avenue, well planted. This place gives the title of Baron to its owner, the Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont. The manor of Burton is very large. All the land within it, as well as the royalties, belong to the same nobleman. It would be tedious to enumerate the smaller districts which depend upon and were incorporated into a kind of honour by Charles I. in favour of Sir Philip Perceval in the year 1637, with privileges of court-baron, court-leet, free-warren, and all other pre-eminences and royalties under the manor of Burton, which likewise comprehends the castle and manor of Annagh. This patent also grants fairs and markets to the town of Burton.

The soil in this neighbourhood is exceedingly good, being a light loamy earth, considerably deep, over a limestone bottom.

Sir Philip Perceval was one of the most eminent subjects of his time. He had a vast estate both in England and Ireland, in which last Kingdom he had 78 knights' fees, containing 99,000 statute acres of land. He was a Privy Councillor to King Charles I., registrar of the court of wards, and held several other employments in this kingdom at the same time.

When the Irish Rebellion broke out, he fortified and defended five of his castles for several years, and suffered in the destruction of his woods, houses, castles, and loss of his rents, in six years' time, £60,000.

The Parliament of England appointed him commissary-general of the army, with an allowance of £1,200 per annum, and also made him providore-general of the horse, in which post he expended £18,000, which the family were never repaid.

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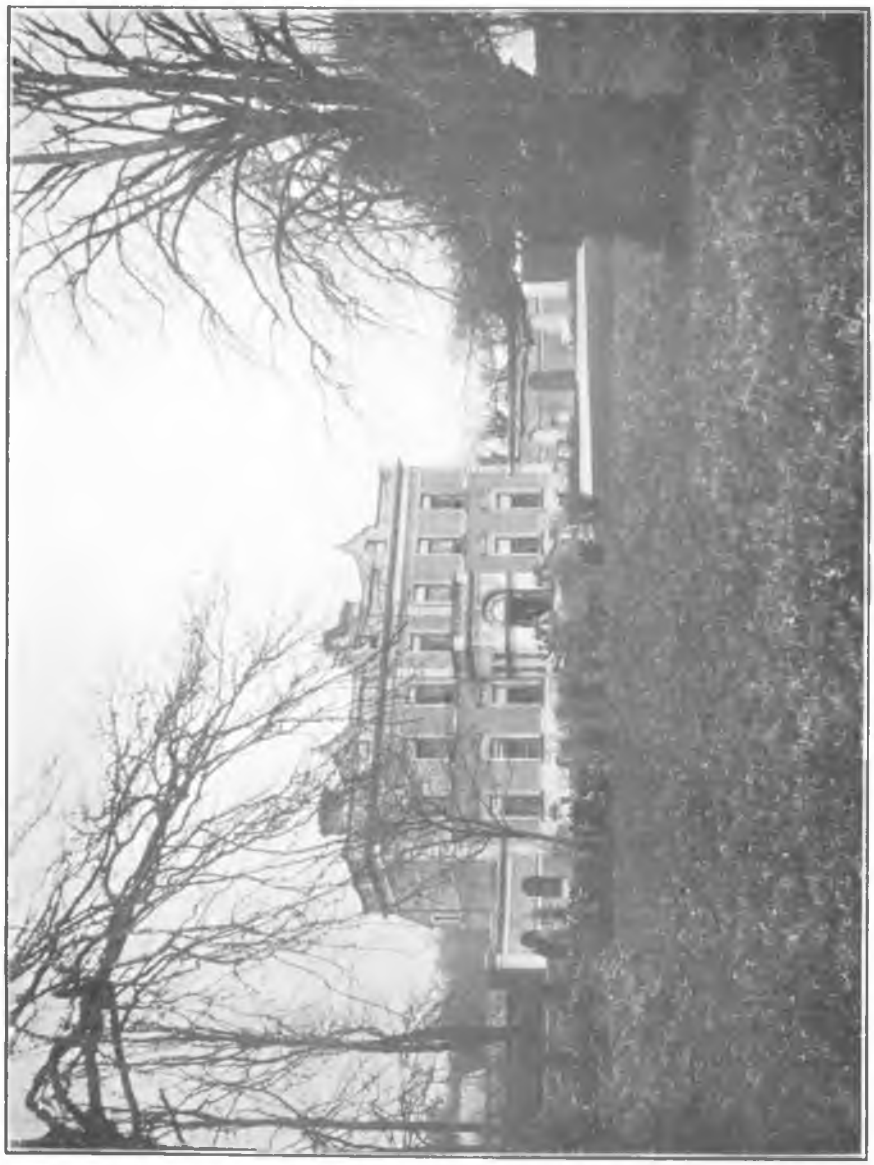

BURTON PARK.

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In 1643 he was ordered to attend the treaty with the Irish at Kilkenny, and signed the cessation with them.

In 1644 he was summoned by the King to attend as a commissioner at the treaty of Oxford. He was there offered a peerage to promote the measures of the court, which he refused, and was obliged to fly from the King's quarters to the Parliament, upon which the King confiscated his estate in England. Being a member of the famous Long Parliament, he opposed the independent faction and the army to the utmost of his power, and thereby drew down many inveterate accusations from them, against which he defended himself with wonderful abilities and proof of his innocence. But Cromwell and the army growing stronger, and attempting to make themselves masters of the Parliament, Mr. Holles, Sir Philip Stapleton, and many of the leading members were impeached by the army, and fled, at which juncture Sir Philip Perceval had the resolution to stay, and was chairman of those committees appointed by the Parliament to raise forces, and conduct the defence of the city and Parliament against the army.

But the city being terrified, and the army coming up to London, he was obliged to fly, and conceal himself in the country for some time, till new accusations were framed against him, upon which he resolutely returned to take his trial the week after.

At this juncture he was, by the Province of Ulster, appointed a commissioner to manage their affairs with the Parliament of England. He was, at the same time, secretly concerned in the design to bring the English army over from Ireland, who had, by an unanimous address, put their interests under his direction. But the danger he was in, and the virulence of his enemies, so affected him, that he fell ill of a fever upon his spirits, and died the 10th of November, 1647, in the forty-fourth year of his age. He was so respected by his very enemies, that he was buried at the expense of the English Parliament, in the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields, London, and over him was placed the following inscription, written by R. Maxwell, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, which monument, on the rebuilding of that church, has been, within a few years, entirely destroyed: "Epitaphium clarissimi viri Phillippi Pearceavelli, equitis aurati Hyberniae, qui obiit bonis omnibus desideratissimus 10 die Novembris, anno dom. 1647.

'Fortunam expertus jacet Phillipus utramque,
Dotibus ac genere notilitatus eques:
Qui nisi (sed quis non multis) peccasset in uno
Quod vitio vertat vix habet invidia.'

(The reader will observe this epitaph to be false Latin and bad metre, but we give it as we find it).

Which has been translated thus:—

'Philip here lies, at length subdu'd by fate,
By birth illustrious, and by fortune great;
Capricious chance long taught him to explore,
By turns, her fickle fondness and her power.
Could the remembrance of his virtues sleep,
Envy herself at the sad loss would weep.'"—(I., 290).

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At the Cork Summer Assizes of 1863 a famous trial took place—Sir Lionel Darell v. Earl of Egmont.

It appears that Henry, 5th Earl of Egmont, who died 23 December, 1841, left his Irish estates, which formed nearly all his available property, to his solicitor, Sir Edward Tierney, thus disinheriting his cousin and heir, Lord Arden. Some years afterwards Sir Edward died, and was succeeded in the estate by his son-in-law, Sir Lionel Darell, an English baronet.

John, the 6th Earl, commenced an action to break the will of Earl Henry and recover the estate from Sir Lionel Darell.

The trial was never finished. After it had proceeded four days, the case was settled. The Earl of Egmont got the estate, and Sir Lionel Darell £125,000 and his costs. A few years later the Earl of Egmont sold his estates to his tenants under the Ashbourne Act. (From "Famous Irish Trials," by His Honor Judge Adams, "Irish Packet," 2 April, 1904).

In 1777 Burton House was in ruins (T.S.R.).

In 1814 the Revd. Matthew Purcell was living there, the post town being Buttevant (D.N.P.).

Lewis (pub. 1837) states that one of the principal seats is Burton House, originally built by Sir Philip Perceval, destroyed in the war of 1641, rebuilt by the late Earl of Egmont, and now the residence of the Rev. Matthew Purcell.

The court for the manor of Burton, which includes several parishes, is held once in three weeks, in which debts not exceeding 40s., late currency, are recoverable. (Under Churchtown).

The Purcells of Burton own land at Ballybawn, Knuckshrabane and Doneraile, also Graigue (Graig) House and mountain near Doneraile, besides lands in the Counties Kerry and Limerick.

Pedigree of "PURCELL of Burton Park," from "Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland," 1904 (with a few additions).

LINEAGE.

John Purcell, of Pulleen, Co. Cork, of the family of Purcell, Barons of Loughmoe, m. and had (with other issue),

I. John, of Pulleen, Co. Cork.

II. Richard, of whose descendants we treat.

III. James, ancestor of Purcell of Altamira.

The 2nd son,

Richard Purcell, of Kilbrin, Knockballymore, Rathnagardbeg, and Gortnaconroe, all in Co. Cork, m. Barbara, youngest dau. of Richard Atkins, of Currykerry West (now Fountainville), Co. Cork, and had issue, with three daus., two sons,

I. John, of Templemary, Co. Cork, whose male line is extinct.

II. Thomas, of Gortnaconroe, of whom presently.

The 2nd son,

Thomas Purcell, of Gortnaconroe, Co. Cork, m. 1st a dau. of John Webb, of Cork, and by her had issue,

I. John, his heir.

I. Mary, m. 1764, John Atkins, of Straw Hill, Co. Cork.

He married 2ndly a dau. of Fitzgerald, of Co. Kerry, and had issue by her,

II. Richard, m. Avice, dau. of William Twiss, and had issue,

(a) Richard, m. Barbara, dau. of Robert Crofts, 6th son of William Crofts, of Velvetstown, Co. Cork, and had issue

(b) Avice, m. Bartholomew Purdon.

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SIR JOHN PURCELL OF HIGHFORT,
"The Knight of the Knife."

(*Kindly lent to Col. Grove White by Mrs. Purcell, Burton Park, Buttevant.*)

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The son and successor,

Sir John Purcell,[1] of Highfort, Co. Cork, knighted for the gallant defence he made when attacked by a gang of robbers, m. Gertrude, dau. of Matthew Franks, of Moorestown, Co. Limerick, and d. about 1830 at Burton, had three sons,

I. Mathew, of whom presently.

II. John, of Ramaher, Co. Cork.

III. Richard, M.D.

The eldest son,

Rev. Mathew Purcell, of Burton, Rector of Churchtown and Dungourney, m. 17 July, 1800, Eliza (who d. 1848), dau. of William Leader, of Mount Leader (by Margaret his wife, dau. of Warham St. Leger, of Hayward Hill), and had issue,

I. John, his heir.

I. Matilda, d. unm.

II. Eliza, m. 25 Jan., 1830, George Crofts, of Walshestown, Co. Cork, 2nd brother of Rev. Freeman Wills Crofts, of Churchtown.

III. Henrietta, m. 1836, Edward Labarte, Jn., of Clonmell (Churchtown Par. Reg).

IV. Margaret, m. 1st, 1832, William Purcell, of Altamira, and 2ndly, 1838, Richard Harris Purcell, and had issue of both marriages.

V. Emily, m. Rev. Francis Sandes Bradshaw, of Tipperary. She d. 1850.

VI. Louisa, m. 1848, John Powell Longfield, of Waterloo, Co. Cork.

VII. Octavia, m. Richard Gibbings, of Gibbings Grove.

VIII. Georgiana, m. 1834, William Gumbleton, of Curryglass House, Co. Cork.

Rev. Matthew Purcell, d. 1845, and was s. by his son,

John Purcell, of Burton House, D.L., b. 1801; m. 14 May, 1850, Anna Moore, dau. of M. K. Dempsey, of Kildare, and had issue by her (who d. 1872),

Mathew John, of whom presently;

Elizabeth Mary, d. unm. 1867.

Mr. Purcell d. 5 Jan., 1853, and was s. by his son,

Matthew John Purcell,[2] of Burton Park, Co. Cork, J.P. Co.'s Dublin and Cork, b. 30 Nov., 1852; m. 29 Aug., 1882, Anne Marie, youngest dau. of Peter Paul Daly, of Daly's Grove, Co. Galway, by Anne his wife, dau. of Hubert Thomas Dolphin, of Turoe, Co. Galway, and had issue,

I. John Mathew Charles, b. 11 and d. 25 Sept., 1883.

II. Raymond John, of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1903, 60th Rifles, b. 13 May, 1885, now of Burton Park.

III. Charles Francis, b. 23 April, 1891.

I. Annie Louisa.

II. Margaret Mary

III. Elizabeth Mary.

IV. Louisa Caroline.

V. Matilda Josephine, d. in infancy.

VI. Angela Mary, d. Jan, 1904.

Mr. Matthew John Purcell died at Killiney, Co. Dublin, 21 Dec., 1904.

[1] The oil portrait from which the accompanying photograph was taken is in the collection of Lord Decies. It is believed to have come from his great grandfather, the Primate of Ireland, or from his grandfather.

The portrait shows Sir John holding the knife with which he defended himself. The knife is now in possession of Mr. Raymond John Purcell, 60th Rifles, and of Burton Park.

[2] He restored the present house at Burton Park.

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ARMS: Or, a saltire between four boars' heads couped sa. Some branches of the family bear: Barry wavy of six arg. and gu, on a bend sa. three boars' heads of the first.

CREST: a hand couped above the wrist erect holding a sword ppr. pommelled and hilted or, pierced through the jaw of a boar's head, also couped sa. vulned and distilling drops of blood, the sleeve az, turned up arg.

SEAT: Burton Park, Churchtown, Buttevant, Co. Cork.

Buttevant Parish and Town (Killenemallagh).

Sheet 17, 6-inch Ordnance Survey; and Sheet 164, one-inch O. S.

Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.

Mulla or Mullagh signifies, according to "Llhuyd," the top or summit, as Mullach na Sliabh, the top of the mountains.

Dr. Joyce says that the Awbeg was never called Mulla except by Spenser, and that at the year 1251 the Four Masters, in recording the foundation of the monastery, call it Cill na mullach, which O'Sullivan, in his "History of the Irish Catholics," translates ecclesia tumulorum, the church of the hillocks or summits.—(Rev. J. F. Lynch.)

FIANTS OF ELIZABETH.

2248 (1808). Pardon to Owen ballagh of Buttyvant, yeoman. 6 May, 1573.

2249 (1827). Pardon to Moriertagh mantaghe, of Buttevant, yeoman; William m'James Butler, of same. May, 1573.

2260 (1854). Pardon to Teig m'Cahir I Callaghane, of Buttevant. 6 May, 1573.

2380 (1978). Lease under commission 15 Jan xv., to George Bowchier, esq., one of her Majesty's captains, of Killenemallagh (Buttevant), with other lands. 28 April xvi. (See Ballybeg).

2941 (2348). Pardon to James Lombarde, of Buttevante, gentleman. 21 Nov., 1576.

3079 (2305). Pardon to David Barry, of Buttevant, co. Cork, esq. Fine, one cow. 5 Sept., 1577.

3287 (6121). Pardon to Nicholas Walshe, John Bayes, and Christopher Arthor, for alienation to them by James Barrie, knt., viscount of Buttevante, alias viscount Barriemore, of some baronies and manors, etc. And licence to the said James viscount Barrie, to alien to the same, the barony or hundred of Oryrry, and the manors and lands of Buttevant, Liscarroll, and elsewhere in co. Cork. 6 May, 1578.

3554 (2969). Pardon to David Barry, of Buttevant, esq. Fine 20s. At the suit of the lord Barry. 6 June, 1579.

3974 (5732). Pardon to David Barry, of Buttevant, co. Cork, esq. 24 August, 1582.

4262 (6359). Lease (under Queen's letter, 9 Feb. xxv.) to Stephen Water, of Corke, gent, of several lands, including Killemallaghe, alias Buttevaunte. To hold for 40 years, from the termination of No. 2380. Rent, £81 10s. Maintaining two English horsemen. Provided that he shall not alien without licence, nor let to any not of English nation, and shall not levy coyne, livery, or other unlawful impositions, nor suffer any others

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to do so, whereby her Majesty's lands might by custom become chargeable hereafter. (29 Nov., 1583). ("Auditor-General's Patent Book," vol. 16, p. 44).

4814 (4056). Pardon to James fitz Wm. Lombard, of Buttevant, gent. The pardon not to extend to any in prison, or under bail to appear at Sessions, nor to include intrusions into crown lands or debts to the crown. Excluding also any who have received pardon, or have committed any offence worthy of death, in the time of the present deputy (Perrot). 29 January, 1585-6.

4826 (4110). Pardon to James Lombarde, of Buttevant, gent, provisions as in No. 4814; exempted from all but the proviso of security. 10 March, 1585-6.

6485 (5269). Pardon to David gancagh m'Shane Leagh, of Buttevant. 28 March, 1601.

6539 (5258). Pardon to David O'Gihen, of Buttivant, Gohyrrey O'Daly, of same. 29 May, 1601.

6566 (5262). Pardon to Dermod buy m'Teig M'Owen, of Butvante, labourer. 7 Aug., 1601.

Petty's Census, circa 1659, gives: "Parish of Temple Bridge. Place—Buttevant. Tituladoe is Anne, Muscham's Esq., widow. 19 English, 255 Irish. In Buttevant is Major Purdon's Troope, Edward Dowty, 14 English." (R.I.A.)

Smith (pub. 1750) gives: "Buttevant, called in the ecclesiastical books 'Bothon,' by the Irish and Spenser 'Kilnemullagh,' was formerly an ancient corporation, being once governed by a mayor and aldermen, but by the wars gone to decay; and it is said to have suffered greatly in the last plague of Ireland. There are still to be seen the remains of a wall that surrounded the town; and they also show the traces of an outer wall which enclosed the other, and took up a considerable circuit of ground.

"Mr. Robert Boyle, by his last will, bequeathed nine ploughlands and a half of Buttevant, and the moiety of the lands called Buttevant and Rice's Lands, which were several years before mortgaged to his father and to him for the sum of £2,000 sterling, and after his father's decease, leased by him, under certain covenants and conditions, for thirty-one years, unto Lieutenant-Colonel Agmondesham Muschamp, for the sum of six score pounds per annum, and then in lease to Denny Muschamp, esquire, and all his estates and title in Rathonge, and £4 chief rent issuing out of the lands of Thurmore and Ballytramly, by the name of Five Castles, all lying in the county of Cork, to Richard Earl of Burlington, his brother, the Honourable Henry Boyle of Castlemartyr, and Sir Robert Southwell of Kinsale, and their heirs for ever. And first, after the said lands are sold, and all debts, funeral expenses, and other legacies are paid, he bequeaths to the poor of the parish of Stalbridge, in England, and of the parish of Fermoy in the county of Cork, and other parishes in this kingdom, where his lands do lie, the sum of £300 sterling; also the sum of £200 sterling to the most distressed persons who have been frighted out of Ireland, and were resident in England, with other legacies, to be paid out of sale of said lands. The one-half of the purchase money he bequeaths, by a codicil annexed to his will, to be shared among the younger children of the Lord Clifford, son and heir apparent to the said brother."

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"This whole town formerly seems to have been an assemblage of churches and religious houses, which, being dissolved, consequently went with them to ruin, so that these lines of Mr. Pope may be now justly applied to this place:—

> " The levell'd town with weeds lies cover'd o'er,
> The hollow winds through naked temples roar,
> Round broken columns clasping ivy twin'd,
> O'er heaps of ruin stalk'd the stately hind;
> The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
> And savage howlings fill the sacred choirs."
>
> "Windsor Forest."

"This town belongs to the Earl of Barrymore, and the new turnpike road from Cork to Limerick runs through it.

"Anno 18 Henry III., Sept. 26, 1234. Rex dedit domino David de Barry, mercatum apud Buttevant singulis septimanis die sabbati & unam feriam singulis annis per 8 dies, viz., in vigil & die sanctae Luciae & sex dieb. sequent.—Rot. Canc." (I., 292).

Report by Henry Smith of the State of Munster:—

"Oct. 11, 1598. He (the Lord President) left a strong garrison in Kilmallock, and marched towards Mayallo, the traitor's camp being but three miles from them as they marched. After he came thither, the rebels had burned Buttevant, a town of the Lord Barrie's, and were within a mile of him, but, he leaving the foot companies behind, for all the swiftness of his horsemen could not overtake them, they took to the woods and bogs and ran away. (II. 165).

"Marbles. The best Irish "reds" in the market at present time are procured in this county. Amongst other places, they are found near Buttevant." (II., 284).

Crofton Croker (pub. 1824) writes: "Buttevant, called by Borlase 'an old nest of abbots, priests, and friars,' though formerly a town of importance and opulence, is now a poor place. It was walled, and governed by a corporation, and traces of its consequence may still be seen in the solid old walls and ruins scattered amongst the mean houses of which it is at present composed.

"Nearly a mile to the north-east of Buttevant is a considerable mound or tumulus, probably about twenty feet in height, called Knockaneabouhilla (or the Boys' Hills), and about the breadth of a field from it is a smaller one, called Knockanea Collihine (or the Girls' Hill), nearly half of which has been cut down to make way for a new road." (113).

Lewis (pub. 1837) writes: "Buttevant, a post town and parish (formerly an incorporated market town), etc., 22 miles (N. by W.) from Cork, and 121¾ (S.W.) from Dublin, containing 5,535 inhabitants, of which number 1,536 are in the town. This parish, which is situated on the river Awbeg and on the road from Mallow to Charleville, was anciently called Bothon, and is said to have derived its present name from the exclamation 'Boutez en avant,' 'push forward,' used by David de Barry, its proprietor, to animate his men in a contest with the McCarthys, which was subsequently adopted as the family motto of the Earls of Barrymore, who derived their title of Viscount from this place. It appears to have attained considerable importance at an early period after the first invasion, from the notices of it which occur in ancient records still existing.

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"On the 26th of September, 1234, a grant was made by Hen. III. to David de Barry of a market on Sunday, and a fair on the vigil and day of St. Luke the Evangelist and for six following days. In the 11th of Edw. II. (1317) a grant of release of £150 required of the commonalty of the town of 'Botavant' by the Exchequer, to be applied to enclosing it with walls, was made at the request of John Fitz-David de Barry, to whom the town belonged, and who was required to see that the money was duly employed in the same. In the 49th of Edw. III. another grant, dated Aug., 1375, was made to the 'Provost and Commonalty of Botavaunt,' ratifying a former grant of part of the 'waste' of the town, with the north gate and customs there. During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the town suffered considerable devastation, and in 1568 the castle was taken by Lord Deputy Sydney.

"In 1641 the Irish army of the south assembled here under the command of Lord Mountgarret, and proceeded to Mallow, and early in the year 1643 Lord Inchiquin assembled his forces here, consisting of 4,000 foot and 400 horse.

"The manor of Buttevant continued in the possession of the Barrymore family, and was sold by Richard, the last Earl, to the late John Anderson, Esq., of Fermoy; it was purchased in 1831 by Lord Doneraile. The town is situated on the western bank of the river Awbeg, over which are two bridges, one on the old and the other on the modern road from Cork to Limerick; it consists principally of one main street extending along the mail coach road, and in 1831 contained 204 houses. Immediately adjoining on the north-west are the barracks, an extensive range of buildings, occupying a spacious enclosed area of nearly 23 statute acres, divided into two quadrangles by the central range, in which is an archway surmounted by a cupola and affording communication between them.

"The market has been long discontinued, but fairs are held on March 27th, July 20th, October 14th, and November 20th, chiefly for cattle. The market house is situated on the west side of an open square at the southern extremity of the town, the upper part is used as the court-house. A constabulary force is stationed here; a seneschal's court for the manor of Buttevant is occasionally held, in which debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable, and petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. Including Lisgriffin, the parish comprises 7,543 statute acres; the land is of very good quality and principally under tillage; there is neither woodland nor waste, and but a small quantity of bog. Limestone abounds, and there is one quarry near the town of very superior quality, of a light grey colour and very fine grain, from which the stone for building the new Roman Catholic chapel has been taken." (Under Buttevant).

Gibson states that remains of the town wall were to be seen in Doctor Smith's time.

(R.S.A.I. for 1852:) "Tumuli. A little to the north of Buttevant, beyond

[1]Windele writing on this Tumulus (Knockaneabouhilly), circa 1850, states: "The height of the Tumulus is 15 or 18 feet. The circumference 63 paces. Ground farmed by a man named Croker. There is a Bohurbuee here. It is the old road from Cork by Ballyboua. This means "the road of the cow." The mystic cow. There are many such Bohurs: one in the City of Limerick, one near Kanturk, another in Fermoy. Here was a carman's stage in old time, whose travellers frequently were murdered. A

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the turnpike, the old road between Charleville and Buttevant strikes off in an easterly direction, crossing the Awbeg by a bridge partly ancient and partly modern, the arches at one side being pointed and the masonry of antique character and apparently coeval with the neighbouring monastery. At a late period it was considerably widened; but arches of the modern portion are semicircular, which has an odd effect. A short distance from the bridge, on the height, in a field by the roadside, is " 'Knockane-na-m'buachaillidhe,' that is, 'the mound or hillock of the boys,' an ancient conical earthen tumulus, about fifteen feet high and sixty feet in diameter. A deep excavation has been made in the west side of it, as we were informed, by gold seekers. A similar tumulus, and of corresponding dimensions, stands a short distance from the above, called 'Knockane-na-g-caillinidhe,' or 'the mound of the girls,' nearly half of which has been cut away in making a new road. These were, in all probability, memorial tumuli, erected to commemorate some bloody conflict and the fall of two chiefs or heroes" (p. 272).

The "Field Book" of 1839 refers to it as "Boyhill," a name of a small mound in townland of Lackaroo. (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

"Local Antiquities of Buttevant," by Richard R. Brash, gives: "Buttevant, a post and market town in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, and county of Cork, is situated in a beautiful and fertile country at the foot of the Ballyhowra mountains, and on the banks of the Awbeg (little river). These mountains are celebrated by the quaint and inimitable Spenser as 'the mountains of Mole,' and the river under the name of 'Mulla,' a poeticising of 'Mullagh,' one of the higher elevations of the chain, Mullagh signifying the height or summit.

"The ancient name of Buttevant was Kilnamullagh, the derivation of which is obvious, being the 'Kil' or church near the height; it is so styled in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' A.D. 1251, and Spenser thus alludes to it:—

" Mulla, the daughter of old Mole so hight,
The Nimph, which of that water course hath charge,
That, springing out of Mole, doth run downe right
To Buttevant, where, spreading forth at large,
It giveth name unto the ancient Cittie,
Which Kilnemullah cleped is of old."

In many ancient documents it is called 'Bothon,' from whence some derive Buttevant. An ancient black letter inscription in the Franciscan abbey styles it 'Bothonia.' That fanciful and enthusiastic antiquary, Vallancey, deduces the etymology of Buttevant from the Indo-Scythian (Collect, vol. vi., p. 156). He derives it from 'Buite-fane,' the 'face of temple of Buite or Budh'; but the more probable derivation of the name is given by Smith, in his 'History of Cork,' from the exclamation 'Boutez en avant,' said to have been used by David de Barry, in an encounter with the McCarthys, and which was adopted by the Barrymore family as their motto, who derived a title from this place. 32nd of Edward III., the King grants to Robert Tanner, of Botavaunt, the custody of one messuage, 103 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow, in Reathclare (which were of Elie, son of

pool to the rere was called the 'Murderer's Hole.' The house was much resorted by Connaught men in the wool trade, who became commonly victims." (Windele MSS. 12, t. 10, p. 169, R.I.A.).

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MOUND OF THE BOYS, NEAR BUTTEVANT.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, Oct., 1909.*)

BUTTEVANT CHURCH AND BUTTEVANT CASTLE,
1895.

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Matthew, deceased, which were held by Edmund of Hereford, and Elie de David Fitz David Barry, lately under age, and in the custody of the King, by military service), in the hands of the King 'rone min' etat.'

"In 1461 Murrough O'Brien rebelled and overran Munster, ruining many castles and walled towns, among which Buttevant suffered severely; during the sanguinary Wars of the Roses the town was fearfully devastated, and in 1568 the castle was taken and occupied by the Lord Deputy Sidney. Buttevant, though now almost dwindled to a village, was, as we have seen, formerly a walled and corporate town; and, from its present remains, must have been of considerable importance; it was a manor of the Barrys, and one of their most favourite seats. They ruled here in almost regal splendour, and certainly with royal power. Here they founded religious houses, and here was the last resting place of many a chief of that once powerful house" (p. 83).

Thomas Johnson Westropp, Esq., M.A., Fellow R.S.A.I., gives the following history of the name "Buttevant": "Old derivations 'die hard,' and among those stereotyped by Lewis and other writers and recently revived in newspaper archæology is that which accounts for the name Buttevant, as derived from the motto and war cry of the Barrys. 'Boutez en avant.' The town is called 'Botavant' in 1317 in the grant of Edward II. for walling the place, and 'Botavaunt' in a similar grant of Edward III. in 1375. Lewis says its older name was Bothon, but, as Dr. Joyce notes, the Four Masters call it Kilnamullagh in 1251, and by this name Spenser has immortalised it in the 'Faerie Queene.'

"To any student of military archæology the name is pregnant with meaning; and in castles of the twelfth and later centuries it was used for an outwork, or even subsidiary castle, 'pushed in advance' of the main building. So Froude understood the name; so it was at the Chateau Gaillard, the 'fair daughter' of the lion-hearted Richard; 'in addition, a fort was built on the banks of the Seine, and took the name of Boutavant.' The north-eastern bastion of Dublin was 'Buttevantes' Tower' in 1585 for the same reason. 'From Issoldes towre to an olde towre called Buttevantes is 106 foote' (eastward), thence to Bisses Tower was 188 feet, and thence to Dame's Gate 108 feet. In the following year we find a 'Butavant' or outwork at Corfe Castle, so we see that for four centuries, from the Seine to the Awbeg, the name prevailed, and in nearly every case in the sense of outwork or outpost." (R.S.A.I. for 1901, p. 87).

Extract from Sloane MS., No. 1008, fol. 98 et seq:—"The Lord President taking leave of Kilmallock, he brought his army to Balliha, right against Ballihawre, where he lay one night, and the next morning being Wednesday, the 9th of February, 1641, he set forward with a purpose to lie that night at Buttevant, 'an ould towne belonginge to the Earl of Barrymore,' in the Barony of Orrery, where there was a great and ancient residency of abbots, friars and priests." ("Journal" for 1895, p. 537).

"N. Walshe, J. Bayes, and Ch. Arthur were trustees in the grant of the manor of Lislee by James Viscount Buttevant to his son William, the 14th of June, 1568, and seem to have been trustees in settlements by which the Viscount gave Buttevant to his second son, David, and gave Timoleague to his third son, William, called in a fiant of A.D. 1582, William Barry, alias Barry Roe, of Timolegg." ("Journal" for 1900, p. 130.

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"On the death of David FitzJames, Viscount Buttevant, on the 10 April, 1617, he was succeeded by his grandson, David FitzDavid Viscount Buttevant, who was twelve years and one month old at the death of his grandfather. On 14 April, 1611, his wardship was granted to John Chichester; on 18 February, 1612, to Edmond Fitzjohn Barry, of Ballyspillan, and Gregory Lombard, of Buttevant, etc." (p. 201).

Reminiscences of a Soldier, by Colonel W. K. Stuart, C.B., late 86th Regt. :—

"I now (1828) proceeded to join the Depot at Buttevant, in the county of Cork. . . . On the day I completed my 17th birthday I performed a pedestrian feat that, for a boy of my age, was certainly a good one. . . . The Depots of the 74th and 68th were stationed with us, and it was agreed that a youngster of each regiment should be picked out to run in heavy 'marching order' from the barrack gate at Buttevant to the inn door at Mallow, a distance of more than six Irish miles. Poor George Witham, 68th; Greenwood, 74th; Theobald, 86th, were the chosen ones. At the last moment Theobald funked and would not start, and for the honour of the Corps, I volunteered to take his place, although everyone laughed at a boy of my age carrying such a weight. The knapsacks were weighed and inspected before starting by the late Sir M. Creagh, 86th; Colonel Crabbe, 74th; and Major Gledstones, 68th.

"George Witham being a noted pedestrian, and twenty-three years of age, was the favourite at any odds; Greenwood, a tall lad of nineteen, was the next; but it was any odds against poor little me, although in my own mind I was determined to do or die. I had, certainly, the sympathy of nearly all, and when passing through the town the countrymen would have carried me if they could. I must have been very strong, for I did not care for the weight, but made all the running, and managed to get nearly a quarter of a mile ahead. Crowds kept with me, encouraging me to persevere, and I was followed by three mounted officers. When within two miles of Mallow I began to feel rather exhausted, which a countryman observing, he rushed up to me with a glass of whiskey and absolutely poured it down my throat. It certainly gave me new strength, and although closely pressed by Greenwood, I succeeded in being the first to gain the inn door of Mallow, but fell senseless before it, beating Greenwood by about twenty yards and the favourite by nearly a mile. The time by watch was one hour and ten minutes. When it is remembered that six Irish miles and a little over is very nearly, if not quite, eight English, and that we carried nearly sixty pounds dead weight, the performance is not to be sneezed at. I was taken up, put into a hot bath, well rubbed down, and so soon recovered that after a good dinner we marched back to Buttevant that evening. About twelve o'clock the same night, being sound asleep, I was awoke by the bugles blowing and drums beating, and not knowing what to make of it, was about getting out of bed when a Sergeant of my Company came in and informed me that the Depot was to march to Doneraile about four miles off, but that I was not required to go.

"The eccentric movement of our Major created the devil to pay in the country. The neighbouring gentry, disturbed from their slumbers by the beating of drums and blowing of bugles, naturally imagined that the country had risen, and the consternation was fearful. Reports were

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sent up to Dublin, and I suppose our commanding officer got it pretty warm from the 'authorities,' as he never attempted the same 'divarsion' again, as Paddy says; but an unfortunate officer of the 28th Regt., who shortly imitated him and alarmed the country people, was tried by a general court martial, and narrowly escaped losing his commission. . .

"An order having arrived to send a draft to the West Indies, I volunteered for it, and took farewell of my kind friends the N——tts (Norcotts) of Springfield, whose hospitable board was ever open to the military, and whom I had known when a boy at Buttevant; and also that pattern of a parish priest, Father B——, who used to be the soul of our mess, and a tip-topper at three card loo. I then marched to Cork, and from thence proceeded to Liverpool, en route to Barbadoes."

Some improvements have been made to Buttevant of late years, in the way of good shops. A new head post, money order and telegraph office was opened at the north end of the town about 1904. Extensive additions have been made in connection with the barracks, and new married quarters have been erected on the south side of the road from the town to the railway station. Several shops and dwelling houses are being built on the road from the town to the barracks. There is the Munster and Leinster Bank, and a branch of the National Bank. Petty sessions are held every second and fourth Thursdays in the month. Rural District Council, Mallow. Electoral Divisions, Buttevant, Churchtown, Kilmaclenine and Templemary.

Fairs are held in the Main Street periodically.

An infantry battalion is quartered in Buttevant, with outlying detachments at different places.

There is a national school, and also one at the Convent under the Sisters of Mercy.

There are five trains to and seven from Cork daily.

The population of Buttevant village in 1905 (exclusive of the military) was 935. There were then two hotels and 33 public-houses.

In the "Dictionary of National Biography" it is stated that Mr. Anderson gave the ground to the Government on which Buttevant Barracks is built, rent free.

Buttevant Waterworks.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Stream Hill, Doneraile, writes: "On the 10th May, 1907, a scheme was undertaken to supply the town of Buttevant with water by gravitation from a spring in Glannabregoge (the glen of the Bregoge river)—see O.S. 8, Cork, second edition, 1905—in the Stream Hill mountains.

"The catchment area consisted of about 1000 acres lying between 'Caroline' and Carron mountain, in the Ballyhoura range, and between the 1000 feet and 600 feet O.D. contour line.

"The spring, which was never known to run dry, is augmented by a provision for taking the water into an intake tank from the Bregoge river in case of necessity or a very dry season, when the spring water might not be sufficient. This intake tank is rectangular, 12 feet by 8 feet by 5 feet, and is provided with fine mesh copper gauze wire movable screens on oak frame fixed across the centre for filtration purposes. From this tank, 7¼ miles of 5 inch heavy cast pipes convey the water to a reservoir, 40 feet diameter and 13 feet 5 inches deep, built on a height near an

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ancient mound on the townland of Lackaroe. Commanding the town at an altitude of 391 O.D., this reservoir is constructed to hold three days' supply for a population of 2,000 people. From the reservoir there are about two miles of pipes, varying from 7 inches to 3 inches diameter, laid all round the town and up to the Military Barracks gate (the larger pipes are laid from the reservoir to the Barracks), on to which the military have made their own connections. All the pipes and plant in connection with these works were specially cast for them, and have B.W.W. 1907 cast on each socket. The pipes have all turned and bored joints, which were painted with sal-ammoniac and oxide of iron, and then the spigot of each pipe driven home into the socket of the preceding one. The entire works were undertaken by the Mallow Rural District Council, at a cost of £6,500, on the recommendation and assistance of Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Stream Hill, a District Councillor for the Stream Hill division, who also gave all the land and water, water rights and ways, without compensation, for the use of the people of Buttevant, his native town.

The Mallow Rural District Council and Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh entered into an agreement with the War Office by which the latter bound themselves to take a certain quantity of water for the use of the Barracks, for which they pay £220 a year for 30 years.

"By this arrangement the ratepayers of the district are only at the outlay of the interest on capital for the term, and will have a very valuable asset afterwards, plus the incalculable benefit of a splendid water supply in the meantime. The Engineer for the undertaking was Mr. Henry A. Cutler, Mem. Inst. C.E., of Belfast, late Engineer to the Cork Corporation; and the contractor was Mr. Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, of Kanturk. The contract was signed on the 10th May, 1908, and the water was turned on on the 17th March, 1909."

"Steeplechasing before 1820." The first account of any race over a country when natural fences were jumped dates from 1752. An old MS. in the possession of the family of O'Briens of Dromoland records a match decided in that year. The opponents were Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Edmund Blake, the course being from the church of Buttevant to the spire of St. Leger Church, a distance of four miles and a half over a stiff country. ("Baily's Magazine," May, 1892, p. 331).

Buttevant Bridge.

Windele, writing circa 1850, states: "The old bridge over the Awbeg river at Buttevant is a curiosity. Many years ago it was widened, but not much. It now presents two different faces. The arches at the south side are pointed, those on the north side, being the more modern additions, are round. The original breadth was about one-third of the present." (Windele MSS. 12. I. 10, p. 169, R.I.A.).

Buttevant Parish (R.C.).

The following translation is taken from "The Pipe Roll of Cloyne" (Rich. Caulfield's Edition, 1859):—

"Thirteen persons, who being sworn at Buttevant on Monday before the

[2] Doneraile Church.

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Feast of All Saints, in the year of our Lord 1341, say that all Lakyn (Lackeen?) is held of the Bishop of Cloyne, by service of 30s. yearly, and that Omolykannysh holds a third part of said tenement by service of 18s." (p. 18).

"1774, August. Died at Buttevant, the Rev. Francis Donovan, P.P. of that parish."—*Hibernian Magazine.* (*Journal* for 1898, p. 221.)

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"In the R.C. divisions the parish forms the head of a union or district, which comprises also the parishes of Ballybeg, Bregogue, and Kilbroney, and contains the chapels of Buttevant and Lisgriffin, both in this parish. The new chapel at Buttevant, commenced in 1831, is now nearly completed; the estimated expense was £3,000, of which £600 was granted on loan by the Board of Public Works, and the remainder raised by subscription through the unwearied exertion of the Rev. C. Buckley, P.P., towards which Lord Doneraile contributed £30, and also presented the site. It is a very handsome structure of hewn limestone, in the later English style, consisting of a nave and transept, between which, on each side, rises a square embattled tower crowned with richly crocketed pinnacles; the walls are strengthened with buttresses at the angles and between the windows of the nave, terminating in crocketed pinnacles above an embattled parapet carried round the building; and the gables of the transept are surmounted by Maltese crosses, beneath which, on each side, is a cinquefoiled niche resting on a projecting corbel. The nave is lighted by a range of three windows of two lights ornamented in cinqefoil, with a quarter-foiled circle in the crown of the arch, and the transept is lighted at each end by a noble window of five lights, 26 feet high, and elaborately enriched with tracery. The tower on the east side was a detached watch-tower belonging to the abbey, erected by one of the Earls of Desmond for the protection of the brethren in times of violence, and incorporated with the present building.

A parochial house will be built near it for the priest's residence, and part of the old chapel has been converted into a National School, in which are 240 boys and 30 girls." (Under Buttevant.)

An abstract of the state of Popery in Diocese of Cloyne, humbly laid before the Lords' Committees appointed to inquire into the state of Popery in this Kingdom, Nov. 6th, 1731 :—

"Parish of Buttevant. One old Masshouse; one Popish priest; Convents of Fryars or Nuns; a thatched house within the precincts of the Old Abbey, wherein one or two of the old Fryars have dwelt some time past, one of these lately dead. No Popish school. (*Journal*, 1893, p. 51.)

A list of Popish Parish Priests as they were registered at the General Sessions of the Peace held for the County of Cork, 11th day of July, 1704, etc. Redmond Barry, 60 years of age, P.P. of Buttevant and Killbrony. Received Popish Orders in 1670, at Barrus in France, from Egidius le Blan, Bishop of Barrus. His sureties are Timothy Sullivan, of Churchtown, £50, and Dennis Callaghan, of Lismealcoming, £50." (*Journal* for 1900, p. 56.)

In 1910 the Parish Priest is the Very Rev. D. Canon Burdon, and the Curates, Rev. Walter O'Brien, who has done excellent work in the cause of temperance, and the Rev. John Fouhy.

Tablets in Buttevant church to clergymen and others are as undermentioned :—

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Rev. Venerable Laurence Mahony, P.P. of Shandrum, d. 5 Nov., 1864, aged 107.

Erected by Mathew and Bridget Nagle, of Liskelly, in memory of deceased friends.

Rev. David Walsh, President of St. Colman's College, d. 9 Oct., 1867, aged 36, in 12th year of ministry.

Rev. David O'Leary, P.P., of Churchtown and Liscarroll, d. 25 Mar., 1859, aged 64, in 40th year of ministry.

Erected by Mrs. Hanora Buckley of Jordanstown, in memory of deceased husband and children.

Very Rev. Cornelius Canon Buckley, P.P., of Buttevant. For more than half a century he laboured for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock, by whose generous aid he was enabled to build this church. To perpetuate his memory, the high altar has been erected by some devoted friends; d. 4 Mar., 1875, aged 77.

Erected by Rev. Cornelius Buckley, C.C., to memory of his uncle, Rev. John Buckley, C.C.; d. at Castletownsend, 28 April, 1836.

Rev. Thomas Sheahan, P.P., Diocese of Boston, U.S.A., d. 8 Sept., 1868, aged 48.

Erected by Mrs. Margaret Tracey, of Rathclare, in memory of her parents and her sister, Mary Walsh.

Another tablet to her brothers, John Joseph, Robert Francis and Patrick Walsh.

Rev. David Relhian, d. in parish of Ballynamona, 10 Mar., 1869, aged 32, in 5th year of ministry.

Erected by Denis and Nora Nunan, of Drinagh, to memory of deceased friends.

A tablet erected by friends and members to commemorate establishment of League of the Cross in Parish, May, 1885.

A stone in tower of church bears this inscription:—"Dom. Anno 1831."

Buttevant Parish (C. of I.).

List of Incumbents.

Brady records:—"1615. Anthony Kingsmill (V. Bregoge, q.v.) is curate of Bothon.

"Butivaunt R. impropriata—Johes Jepson, miles, est firmarius—Vicaria vacat et usurpatur per firmarium Rectoriae—Ecclesia repata, cancella ruinata. Curatus, Anthonius Kingsmill."

In 1620, Sir John Jephson disputes the right of Bynns to the vicarage of Buttevant, to which he had been presented by the Crown by lapse.

E. de Bothon: Prior Bothon Rector. Val. 50s. per an. Johes Jepson, miles, Impropriator. Vic. ibm usurpatur per rectorem.

In 1634, August 10, John Bynns obtains a second patent to V. Cahirdowgan and Bothon, als. Butivant, with clause of union to Wallstown and Corkbeg.

1661. E. de Bothon: Prior Rec., et usurpatur Vic. Jephson firmarius. Nullus Curatus. Ballybeg spectat ad Buttevant.

1665. Mr. Alford, Curatus. He was P. Brigowne. From 1665 to 1740 the successions to the curacy of Bothon are very irregularly noticed in the Visitation Books and Diocesan Records; yet I think during that

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period, as wēll as from 1740 to the present time, it was always held with the V. Bregoge, p.v. (ii. 56).

In 1682 there was a church at Bothon (iii., 293).

1774. Bothon, otherwise Buttevant, otherwise Kilnamullagh, a perpetual curacy in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, value £13 6s. 8d. Church in repair. Pat. the Bp. Curate, Henry Newman, A.B. The rect. is impropriate. Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, Impropriatress. Proxy 15s. The rect. is worth £300 per annum. (Hingston.)

1805. There were about twenty Protestant families in Buttevant Union (Archb. Brod.)

1820, January 26. Bregoge, Kilbrowney, and Cahirduggan were united to Buttevant.

1826. Buttevant Church was consecrated (D.R.). The church is capable of accommodating 220 persons. Rebuilt in 1826 by means of a loan of £1,476 18s. 5½d British, granted by the late Board of First Fruits, of which loan there remained £1,063 7s. 4½d. chargeable on the union in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £59 1s. 7d.

1830. Protestant population of Bothon, 209.

1831. The tithes of Buttevant, Ballybeg and Cahirduggan Parishes are wholly impropriate. Those of the two former compounded for £962 10s, belong to — Oliver, Esq., the Impropriator, and are leased to Mr. Robert Weldon.

1837. Buttevant Union 9 English miles long by 8 broad.

In 1836 the Deanery of Bothon was as follows:—Buttevant, Bregoge, Kilbrowny, Cahirduggan, Kilbólane, Knocktemple, Charleville, Ballyhay, Subulter, Liscarroll, Kilbrin, Clonmeen, Roskeen, Lackeen, Castlemagner, Shandrum, Aglishdrinagh, Ardskeagh, Tullilease, Cooline, Kilmaclenin, Ballyclogh, Dromodwney, Newmarket, Kilroe, Kilcorkeran, Kilbrogan, Bruhenny (III. 293).

The rent charge for Buttevant, 1853, is shown in Brady iii. 309."

Cole adds: "The union comprises the parishes of Buttevant, Bruheny (or Churchtown), Bregoge, Kilbrowney, and Cahirduggan.

On the resignation of Matthew Tierney, A.M., R. Bruheny in 1872, that parish (called otherwise Ballintemple, or Churchtown) was united to Buttevant.

John Pickering Phair, A.B., V. Bregoge and Kilbrowney, and P.C. Bothon and Cahirduggan, resigned in 1877, whereupon those parishes were united to Buttevant.

1877. William Henry Cotter, LL.D., who had been curate of the parish from 1874, was appointed R. Buttevant, vice Phair.

The church population of the union is about 120, exclusive of Church of England troops in Buttevant Barracks, which have averaged 450 for the last twenty years.

Besides the Parish Church of Buttevant, there is a Garrison Chapel, capable of accommodating 450 people.

The church, which was built about 1817, has been re-floored with ornamental tiling, and re-seated in 1897.

The union is under diocesan scheme. The assessment is £134, and stipend of Rector £250, exclusive of military chaplaincy.

Among the parochial organisations are Society of Church Workers, Army Temperance Association, &c.

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A Glebe House was built in 1894, having one acre of land—charges on same amounting to £32 10s. yearly."

Rev. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., rector, adds:—"A Lectern was presented conjointly by Miss Norcott of Springfield and Rev. Dr. Cotter, the Rector, in 1885. A carved oak Pulpit by W. R. Oliver, Esq., in 1897. A brass Altar Rails by Mrs. Browne of Springfield, and the church was re-seated in red pine by Mr. J. T. Sikes, Esq., of Elmvale, near Two Pot House."

In Buttevant Church there is a gallery, which was built about the forties of the 19th century. Owing to some serious misunderstandings between the Rev. H. Somerville, Rector of Doneraile, and some of his parishioners, it was decided by Viscount Doneraile, the Rev. F. W. Crofts, of Clogheen, and James Grove White, Esq., of Kilburn (Kilbyrne), who were also parishioners of Buttevant, through being in the Parish of Cahirduggan, to build, at their own expense, a gallery in Buttevant Church, with three pews and a private staircase. This was duly carried out.

The first pew at the head of the staircase was occupied by Lord Doneraile, the next one became the Kilbyrne pew, and the end one that of the Rev. F. W. Crofts.

This branch of the Crofts family having left the parish, their pew has been allotted by the Churchwardens to Colonel James Grove White, of Kilbyrne. His brother, Commander Hans Thomas Fell White, R.N., occupies the centre one, and Lord Doneraile's pew falls by inheritance to the Right Hon. Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, K.P., C.M.G., and the Lady Castletown (daughter of Viscount Doneraile), his wife.

There are fireplaces in the Doneraile and present Kilbyrne pews.

An account of the quarrel between the Rector of Doneraile and his parishioners is contained in a pamphlet issued in 1850 by the Rev. H. Somerville, called the "Donerailencia."

The following account of Buttevant Parish was contributed by the Rector, the Rev. W. Cotter, M.A., LL.D. :—

"In the chancel of the Parish Church there is a stained glass window with three lights; the style of it is mainly geometrical, but in the middle light there is a full-length likeness of the apostle S. John, after whom the church is named. He is represented with a chalice in his left hand, and the right hand uplifted as if in the act of administering. There is a halo round his head, conveying the idea to most people that the picture is meant for our Lord. The window was erected about thirty years ago by general subscription at the suggestion of the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, since deceased. It is without softness or mellowness in its tone, the colours are decided and glaring, bright red, blue, and green predominating. It is not a memorial window, but was simply intended for the improvement and embellishment of the church.

There are four mural tablets, one on the north side of the chancel and two on the south. The northern one is a handsome slab of grey marble—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Walker, Vicar of this parish, who died the 5th January, 1831, aged 33 years. This tablet was erected by the parishioners to record their united testimony of his worth as a faithful and zealous pastor, a kind and valued friend, and an able advocate and distinguished preacher of the truth as it is in Jesus. Blessed is that servant whom his Lord at his coming shall find thus watching."

The southern tablets, one a square of white marble with a border of

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black marble round it, was, I understand, erected to the memory of some distant relative of the present Lord Wolseley, and bears this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of John Hood Wolseley, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of Admiral William Wolseley, of Rostrevor, Co. Down, died the 13th June, 1827, and whose body lies interred in the adjoining cemetery. This monument was erected by an attached friend."

The other (lately added) is a large brass, with an ornamental border. On the top are the following amorial bearings:—

Arms. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg. on a chevron gu. between three roses of the last barbed vert seeded gold a cross patée or (White): 2nd and 3rd, erm. on a chevron engrailed gu. three escallops arg. (Grove).

Crest. An arm in armour embowed holding in the hand a dagger all ppr., the arm charged with a cross patée or.

Motto—Nourissez l'espérance.

"To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Ion Grove White, Captain 16th Bengal Lancers, and Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, of Kilbyrne, in this Parish, who died at Kursiang, Himalayas, March 26th, 1900, aged 30. Erected by members of his family."

A marblet tablet—"To the glory of God, in loving memory of H. Devereux Spratt, B.L., Lieut. 23rd Imperial Yeomanry, killed in action in Boer War, 3rd June, 1902. For the Empire. Erected by his sister and brothers."

Church Plate.

The church plate of the united parishes of Buttevant and Churchtown is of an interesting character.

That belonging to Buttevant Parish consists merely of a chalice and cover, the latter serving as a paten. The chalice and paten are just two hundred years old; the cup is of chaste silver, and (relatively to the number of sittings and size of the church) is a most capacious one. Round the middle of the cup is a belt of embossed ornamentation of floral pattern; above it, near the rim, is the inscription: "This with the cover given to ye Parish Church of Buttivant by ye Viscountess Lanesbrough, wife to Denny Mischamp, Esqr., Feb., 1698."

The Holy Communion plate of Churchtown consists of a cup, paten, and flagon. They are perfectly plain silver, the chalice stands high on its stem, it would contain about the same amount as an ordinary breakfast cup. There is written on it the following inscription in Latin, but without any date: "Ex dono viri honorabilis Johannis Percivall Equitis auratj, in usum Ecclesiae Parochialis de Bromheny" (i.e., Churchtown).

The paten is a plain smooth plate, with broad eaves, without an inscription.

The flagon stands a little higher than the cup, straight-sided, flat-topped, and broad-based, and without spout. It has the same dedication as the chalice. In the year 1848 the house of the Vicar of Buttevant was entered by burglars, and the chalice first described was stolen; a considerable reward was offered by the Vicar to anyone who would furnish evidence that would lead to the conviction of the perpetrator and the recovery of the church plate. After some months had elapsed, one of the accomplices in the outrage came forward and gave the necessary informa-

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tion, and the chalice, paten and other valuable silver articles were found some miles away from the scene of the robbery, buried three or four feet in the ground.

The cup was not much damaged, and was immediately repaired; and this sacred vessel has ever since been used at Holy Communion in the parish church, bearing, indeed, many scratches and slight indentations—marks of its chequered history, but still free from any serious defect. It stands quaint and unique in its chasteness and antiqueness.

The following inscription is on the two Collection Plates in Buttevant Church: "Presented to Buttevant Church by Christopher Crofts, Esq., June, 1848."

These plates are of silver, but bear no hall mark.

Smith (pub. 1750) states:—"Bothon, alias Buttevant or Kilnamullagh. A perpetual curacy. Church in repair. The rect. is improp. Rich. Newan, Esq., empropriator." 1663.

(Same, vol. i., p. 293.) "Somewhat more to the east of the Castle stands the church, which is a modern structure; but the ancient remains of two churches, one dedicated to St. Bridget and the other to the Virgin Mary, are still visible, both having stood in the same churchyard, which is very uncommon. There are also the ruins of a chapel-of-ease at Spitle Bridge, one mile east of Buttevant. The whole town formerly seems to have been an assemblage of churches and religious houses, which, being dissolved, consequently went with them to ruin" (i. 50).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a finely proportioned spire; it is situated near the river and within the castle demesne, and was built in 1826 near the site of the ancient church, of which there are still some remains, and on the site of another of more recent date. The late Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1,600 for its erection. A handsome mural monument has been erected to the Rev. T. Walker, late minister of the parish. There is neither glebe house nor glebe.

A parochial school, in which are 40 boys and 30 girls, is kept in a house rented by the Rev. Dr. Cotter and Col. Hill, and is supported by subscription, aided by an annual donation of £10 each from Lords Doneraile and Arden. There are also six private schools, in which are about 340 children." (Under Buttevant.)

Under "Buttevant Churchyard," Lord Walter FitzGerald gives the following:—"A Protestant church of cut limestone stands at the southern extremity of the town of Buttevant, on or close to the site of a former one, and is dedicated to St. John. One big solid block of mason work is all that remains of the former building. The present handsome church, according to Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* was built in 1826. This burial ground appears to be used by Protestants alone, the Catholics burying in the Franciscan Abbey burial ground in the town.

The old Irish name of Buttevant was "Kil-na-mullach" (i.e., "the church of the hills"), probably so called from the present churchyard, though, with one exception (described further on), no tombstone is dated earlier than 1700. The memorials of the dead are all either box-tombs, flat slabs, or headstones; one of the former at the eastern end of the burial

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THE UPPER PORTION OF AN EARLY 16TH CENTURY SLAB IN C. OF I. CHURCHYARD, BUTTEVANT.

(*From a rubbing taken by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, August, 1904.*)

[This Block kindly lent by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, Hon. Sec. Assoc. Pres. of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland.]

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ground is to the memory of a former rector, the Rev. Charles Bunworth, and the inscription on it, which is now very hard to decipher, runs as follows:—"Here lies the body of the Revd. Charles Bunworth, who departed this life the 14th day of Sept., 1772. Aged 68 years."

All the remaining inscriptions are copied from tombstones to the east and north-east of the burial ground, and are the oldest now visible; several of them are cut on sandstone slabs, which are much weather-worn, and consequently the inscriptions are very difficult to decipher.

Lord Walter FitzGerald proceeds to describe the kind of tomb with the inscription in full. The following is a brief extract of each:—

William Rogers, died 1st August, 1762, aged 61 years. Charles Atkins, late of Fountainville, died 22 March, 1762, aged 52 years; also Hannah Atkins, his grandmother, died 26 August, 1762, aged 80 years; also Michael Devereux, died 8 Sept., 1762, aged 82 years; Robert Atkins, died 17 May, 1783, aged 80 years. Thomas Harris, of Harris Grove (Farrancotter—J.G.W.), died 28 March, 1766, aged 63. Wm. Leycester, died 27 Jany., 1745, aged 60; his son, Thomas Leycester, died 7 Jany., 1757, aged 24. Sarah Grigg, died 24 June, 1757, aged 52. Abraham Webb, died 21 May, 1719, aged 44, and his two sons, Roger and George Webb. The Burial Place of Stawell Webb, Esq., and his family. Bet Pedder, died 23 March, 1768, aged 66. William Harris, died 23 June, 17—, aged 49; also several of his children here. Francis Swayne, Esq., died 16 Novr., 1788, aged 28. Erected by his sister, Ann Swayne. Mary Waggett, wife to Christopher Waggett, died 9 7ber, 1713, aged 39. Thomas Rogers, son of James Rogers, died 29 August, 1738, aged 27. John Shewcrofts, died 1720; several of his children and grandchildren are interred here. John Watkins, died 1700; also to his wife, children and grandchildren. Isabella Hederenton, wife of Richard Winne, died 30 Oct., 1712.

The exceptionally early slab mentioned at the commencement of these notes is the upper portion of a narrow slab (broader at the upper end than lower down), which I discovered barely above ground at the head of a grave near the Bunworth box-tomb; noticing that it bore an inscription in "black-letter" in very low relief, I got the sexton, Denis Regan, to raise it to the surface, took a rubbing of it, and, with the permission of the Rector (Dr. Cotter) had the slab moved for safety to the porch of the church (7th August, 1904).

This portion of the slab is 3 feet in length; in breadth 23 inches, narrowing to 18 inches, and in thickness 5 inches. An ornamental wheel-like-headed cross is lightly cut down the centre, and round the edge is the fragment of an inscription, beginning:—

HIC JACET (or jacent) GERALDUS
FILIUS PHILIPII . . . . . .

and finishing, as far as can be deciphered:

ET P(RO)GE(N)IE A DO M QUGE VIII.

Probably the missing portion of the slab was the longer of the two; it unfortunately contained the surname, which cannot even be guessed at, as the only letter left by the break resembles the f in "filius."

Father Carrigan, to whom I sent the illustration made from the rubbing, suggested the "et progenie" portion of the inscription.

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The latter probably ran, when translated, something in this fashion:—"Here lies (or lie) Gerald son of Philip (. . . & surname . . . of . . ., and his wife . . who caused this stone to be erected for them and their) posterity in the year of our Lord 1508." (M.D.L. for 1905, p. 233.)

Joan (dau. of William Apsley, of Limerick), the first wife of the "Great Earl of Cork," died at Mallow, 14 Dec., 1599, and was buried in Buttevant Church. (*Journal* for 1892, p. 88).

Windele records that Buttevant steeple fell in 1819. (*Journal* for 1897, p. 375.)

In 1615, according to the "Liber Regalis Visitationis," etc., "virtute commissionis Regis Jacobi, 22 Junii, 1615"—Decanatus de Bothon comprised:—Bothon, Clancore, Rathgogan, Ballyhay, Ardskeagh, Cooliney, Shandrum, Kilbolane, Tullilease, Aglishdrinagh, Kilbrowny, Imprick, Kilmaclenin, Dromdowny, Ballyclough, Castlemagner, Subulter, Rogeri Calvi, Kilbrin, Liscarroll, Lackeen, Bruheny, Bregoge, Knocktemple, Kilmabo et Scrulane, Kilcorcorane, Clonfert, Clonmeen and Roskeen, Kilcorney, Kilbrogan, Morneabbey, Kilshannig, Grenagh, Garrycloyne, Whitechurch, Mattehy, Inniscarra, Macroom, Donoghmore, Aghabulloge, Clondrohid, Ahinagh, Ballyvourney, Kilnamartery, Kilcoleman. (And in 1633 Carrigrohanebeg).

The Columbarium, Ballybeg Abbey.

Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, when selling their Ballybeg property to their tenants under the Land Purchase Act of 1903, arranged to have this "Columbarium" vested in the estate, with a margin of three feet preserved round it.

This most interesting antiquity will thus be safeguarded.

Unfortunately the Abbey is not on the property. It is a great pity it is not repaired and kept as a national monument.

An account of this Columbarium by R. R. Brash is given on page 121, vol. i., of these notes.

Buttevant Priory or Abbey.

The ruins of the Abbey are situated in the town of Buttevant in the grounds of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Patron Saint of Buttevant is St. Bridget. (Brady.)

1291. "Ecca de Boctanaund XVmr. unde decia XXs" [Tax. P. Nic.]. (Brady.)

In Ecclesiastical Taxation of 1302 the Church of Buttevant is valued at 15 marks.

Rev. J. F. Lynch writes:—"According to Lewis ("Top. Dict. of Ireland"), the Patricles is the name of a parish in the diocese of Limerick, about five miles south of Kilmallock, and derives its name from particles or parts of several religious foundations of which it was formed; these are the townlands of Down Gadmond, Down Innish, Chapel Martel, and Ineycahal, which prior to the Reformation, belonged respectively to the abbeys of Buttevant, Kilmallock, Manister-Nenagh, and Adare, to which they were given at a very early period by the family of O'Kelly, or O'Hely. Lewis also states that on the summit of the high grounds of Chapel Martel is a circular enclosure, having the appearance of a military station,

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BUTTEVANT ABBEY
From left bank of River Awbeg.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, May, 1909.*)

LOMBARD'S CASTLE, BUTTEVANT.
(*Photo by Col. Grove White, 30 April,* 1907.)

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within which, it is said, that a converted Dane founded a chapel, and afterwards gave it, with the adjoining lands, to the abbey of Buttevant. In the particulars given of Buttevant Abbey by Archdall ("Monasticon Hibernicum") there is no mention of a grant of Down Gadmond to the Abbey of Buttevant by the family of O'Kelly or O'Hely, nor is there any reference to the grant of the lands of Chapel Martel to the same abbey by the converted Dane. The old name of Buttevant is Kilnamullagh, and in the "Annals of the Four Masters" we read: "A.D. 1251. A monastery was erected at Kilnamullagh, in the diocese of Cork, by the Barry; and it was afterwards selected as the burying place of the Barrys." Hence I suppose we may dismiss the tale of the gift of land by the converted Dane as not worthy of any credit. The name Martel or Mairtel has, however, an old connection with this district. In the extremely interesting Topography of the Two Fermoys contained in the "Book of Lismore," it is stated that the line of demarcation between the two districts of Fermoy was the course of Glaise Muilinn Mairteil in Sliabh Cain, and Loch Luinge on the Machaire, or "Plain," and Gleann na nDibergach on Moin Mor. This passage will be found in the original Irish in Preface to "Lismore Lives of Saints," p. xxxvi., by Dr. Whitley Stokes, and an English translation is given in Cardinal Moran's edition of Archdall's "Mon. Hib.," i. 128. Glaise Muilinn Mairteil is rendered stream of Martel's (or Mortar) mill, by Cardinal Moran, but Mairtel or Martel is a proper name, as in Cork place-name Ballymartle. Sliabh Cain, the beautiful or bright mountain, is the Irish name for the Ballyhoura hills. The stream of Martel's mill is supposed by Cardinal Moran to be the stream which flows through the glen of Leaba Molaga into the river Fuinshion, north-west of Marshalstown, or to be the Sheep river to the west of the above-mentioned stream, and this is the more likely supposition."

Extract from the "Pipe Roll of Cloyne," Caulfield's Edition, 1859. Ware states that the Roll was begun in 1364.

"Robert, son of Adam Roche, did homage and fealty to his Lordship in the Priory of Buttevant on the Friday immediately preceding the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the year of King Edward III., after the conquest XL., for sundry lands and tenements, which see claims to hold of the Church of St. Colman of Cloyne, at the Manor of Donaghmore, the part called Ballytayg and Farnanchmer, which Ballytayg he acknowledged that he holds of his Lordship, by service of two marks yearly, Farnanchmer by services of 24s. yearly, and a common court suit of Donaghmor (now Donoughmore), and this service he acknowledged and did on the day and in the place aforesaid."

(Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 58, 1786). In the barony of Orrery and Kilmore was an ancient corporation governed by a mayor and alderman, but is now gone to decay. David Oge Barry, Lord Buttevant, founded a monastery here in A.D. 1290, for conventual Franciscans, and dedicated it to St. Thomas the martyr. (King, p. 136. War. mon. Lodge, vol. i. p. 196.)

But this foundation must have been earlier than the time here set down, for we find that William Barry, in the year 1273, granted the whole church of Cathirdufgan to the priory of Buttevant. (King, p. 136.) Some are of opinion that this house owed its origin to one of the family of

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Prendergast, but the monument of the Barrys being in the centre of the choir, confirms to them the honour of this foundation. (Wadding, vol. 5, p. 10.)

A.D. 1306. David was prior. (King, p. 315.)

1311. John FitzRichard was prior (id. 136).

1318. Thomas was prior (id. p. 137).

1330. William Ketche was warden (id. p. 316).

1342. John FitzRichard, the prior, was indicted with some of his brethren for assaulting John Reynolds in the city of Dublin, and imprisoning the said Reynolds, the Sheriff was ordered to take FitzRichard into custody to answer the said offence; in the same term Reynolds sued the said prior for a debt of 100 shillings, for which he was also attached (id. p. 136).

About the middle of the last century the following inscription was visible on an ancient stone in the wall of the chapter house:—Philippe de le Chapelle gist ici Dieu de s'aime ay m cy. (War. MSS, vol. 34, p. 159.)

The walls of the choir and nave, with several other buildings, including the steeple, which is a high square tower erected on a fine Gothic arch, are yet entire; to the south is the chapel of the Virgin Mary, which, with the monastery, forms a picturesque ruin. On the north side of the monastery stands a ruined tower called Cullin, said to have been erected by one of the Earls of Desmond, who retired thither." (Smith, vol. i., p. 320-321.)

"There were some fine paintings in fresco on the walls of this monastery, and a few of their remains are still visible." (O'Halloran Int., p. 119.)

"This house was repaired by the Roman Catholics in the year 1604." (Cox, vol. 2, p. 10.)

The Antiquities and History of Ireland by the Right Hon. Sir James Ware, Knt., pub. 1705, gives:—

Friery of Butavant.

"This house of Minorits was founded by David Barry, Lord of the Place, under Edward I., and he was there buried in the midst of the Choir. The town was heretofore called Kilnemallagh" (page 101).

Nunnery.

Near the monastery stands another ruin which is said to have been a nunnery, under the invocation of St. Owen or St. John the Baptist (Smith, vol. i., p. 321), but we can find no account whatsoever either of its foundation or order.

Fiants of Elizabeth.

3278 (2648). Lease (under commission, 6 Aug., XVII.) to Sir James Barry, knt., visc. Buttevante, of the site of the house of friars Augustines of Killenemallaghe alias Botevante, Co. Cork, with appurtenances. To hold for 21 years. Rent 36s. 8d. 3 May XX., 1570.

4262 (6359). The Rectory of Killemallaghe alias Buttevant was leased (under Queen's letter, 9 Feby., XXV.) to Stephen Water, of Cork, gent., with other rectories and Ballybeg Abbey. 29 Nov. XXVI., 1583.

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5539 (4555). Lease (under Queen's letter, 4 July XXX.) to John Bealinge, gent., of the site of the Augustin friary of Killnemallaghe alias Buttivante, with appurtenances, Co. Cork, and other lands. To hold for 40 years. 3 March, XXXIII., 1591.

Patent Rolls of Chancery in Ireland of King James I., edited by John Caillard Erck, LL.D., pub. 1846:—The Rectory of Killemallagh alias Buttevant, was demised to Daniel Norton, of Tyesteede, in Co. Southampton, knt., 14 Febr., in third year, pursuant to Privy Council of 27 April, 1604, with several other rectories, &c. To hold for 30 years. (p. 232.)

An entry relating to the Poet Edmund Spenser is given in Exchequer Records Office, Dublin:—"7 mo. Februar., 1597. Mr. Spencer, by Mr. Cheffe Barron's dirrecc'on under his hand, hathe day ffor payment of the arreradgis of rent due uppon the Abbey of Buttevant, untill the beginning of Easter terme next, ffor that at this present, by reason of trouble in the way, he durst not bring doune anie monny." (*Journal* for 1908, p. 40.)

The Calendar Patent Rolls I., Jac. i., Part i., in Lib. R.I.A., gives:—

Pardon for an alienation, made without licence by Sir Daniel Norton to Sir John Jephson and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, of the Rectory of Killenallaghe, otherwise Buttevant. 11 June 5th (lix. 21).

Grant to Francis Gofton, Esq., one of the auditors of the imprests in England, of the site, &c., of the late friary of Augustines of Killenemallagh, otherwise Buttevant, with garden and churchyard, containing ½ a., 1½ a. of arable, and a water-mill there. 31 Jan. 6th, A.D. 1608 (lxxv. 56, p. 128).

Grant to Sir John Jephson, Knt., Privy Councillor, the rectory of Buttevant, otherwise Killmallagh. 21 April 8th, A.D. 1610 (xii. 12, p. 168).

In 1603 the monastery of Buttevant was repaired. (*Journal* for 1908, p. 165.)

By the Book of Arrears of Fee Farm Rents, A.D. 1656, it appears that Peregrine Spenser was seized of the abbey of Buttevant and half plough-thereto belonging, and after his death descended to Hugolin Spenser of Rinny, his eldest son and heir, who was dispossessed by Cromwell. Peregrine Spenser was in 1656, though then deceased, charged with the fee farm rent of £1 7s. 6d. for the late house of "ye fryers of Killnemalagh, alias Buttevant." (*Journal* for 1908, p. 41).

Sir Richard Cox states that Buttevant Abbey was repaired as a place of worship in 1604, between which date and the year 1625 the greater number of tombs and inscriptions now existing in the interior were put up.

Smith (pub. 1750) states:—Buttevant. In this place are the remains of a sumptuous ruin of the ancient abbey of the Friars Minors, founded by David de Barry, in the reign of King Edward I., who lies buried therein; he was lord justice of Ireland, and his tomb still remains in the choir, opposite the great altar. The walls of the choir, with the nave of the church and several other buildings remain entire; also the steeple, which is a high square tower, erected on a fine Gothic arch. To the south is St. Mary's Chapel, in which are several tombs of the ancient Irish families, viz.:—The Barrys, the Magners, FitzGeralds, Prendergasts, O'Callaghans, Donegans, Meads, Dowlings, and Healys. In this chapel are the remains of an altar and two others in the nave of the church on each side of the choir, in which are other tombs of the Barrys, Nagles, Lombards, and Supples; also one of a later date, of Mr. Richard Morgan, who died October 15, 1748, in the 107th year of his age. This man lived above

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seventy years at Castle Pooky, near Doneraile. He had been Clerk of the Crown and Peace for this county in King James's time, never ate salt with his meat, and died with no other complaint than the mere effect of old age. Besides the above-mentioned tombs, there are others of the Coghlans, MacAuliffs, and O'Kiefs. About twelve years ago, as they were making a grave, the body of a woman was discovered who had been buried here twenty years before, quite whole and entire; she died of the smallpox. The skin appeared hard, dry and very stiff, of a dark brown colour; she was interred in a dry vault, between two lime walls, through which the wind and air had a free passage, which probably contributed to parch up the body and keep it so long from corruption.

On the north-west side of the abbey stands a ruined tower, said to have been erected by an Earl of Desmond, who retired here; they call it Cullin. On each hand of the west entrance of the abbey are two hugh piles of skulls, which, some say, were brought hither after the battle of Knockninoss, which was fought but five miles from hence. Near this abbey stands a part of another ruin, said to have been a nunnery, dedicated to St. Owen, or, according to others, St. John the Baptist (i. 292).

Croker, in his MSS., illustrates his notes on Buttevant Abbey with a drawing in sepia of the east window from the interior, and the remains of a fresco painting in the abbey. In this is a ladder of seven rungs, two of which are obliterated, and portion of a circular rayed ornament like a nimbus in red and gold, also part of a winged object in pale blue. These frescoes were copied by him "11 April, 1814," and from inquiries I have recently made they have long since disappeared.

Buttevant, called by Borlase "an old nest of abbots, priests and friars."

The signature of Frater Boetius Eganus, Guard. Buttevant, appears in the acts agreed upon at the assembly at Kilkenny on the 10, 11 and 13 May, 1642. Boetius Egan, the Bishop of Ross, was hanged upon Carrigadrohid by Lord Broghill, 1650. The tomb of the founder is now only marked by some dissevered pieces of hewn stone, which indicate a square inclosure. About 1813 it was opened to inter a gentleman named Barry, and a man who went down with the coffin described the interior as lined with the figures of different saints, the name engraven under each, and having at the upper end a tablet, on which was a long inscription.

The tower of the abbey fell about 1818. (Smith i. 323.)

Richard Sainthill, in "Gentleman's Magazine," December, 1831, gives some additional information concerning the epitaphs in this abbey, viz. :—

> "Nicholas Jaco. Lombard, et Eliza Barry
> ej's uxor, me fieri fecerunt 1° Marcij, 1619."
>
> "Redmond's Barry cu matre et conjuge struxit
> Hunc Tumulum Patri quem Dea Parca Tulit—
> Redmundus Johannis Barry de Lisgriffin
> et Kathelin Barry uxor ej', me fieri fecerut, 1612."

Croker continues—Another to "Redmond Barry et Kathelina Barry, uxor. 1612. The Predecessrs of ye family was Phil. and Wm. Barry Oge, Nephews to Robt. Fz Stepn in a direct line to Jas. Barry of Carrigleigh. Died 13 March, 1751 : aged 49 years." A tomb to Nich. Jaco. Lombard, 1619.

Both the above tombs are in the nave.

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In the chapel—"Garet Barry de Kilmichil, et Philip Johannis Bary"; and "Hic jacet Eugenig O'Dulin et Kathelina Dod, Hoc fece 1615."

The most ancient of the inscriptions remaining, all of which are in raised letters, is low down in the wall of the nave. It is quite perfect, but my time only allowed me to decipher of it two lines (old English letters):—

Hic jac't Joh'es O'Dulyng . . . arpent . . .
. . . . . progenit . . . . .

In the Virgin's chapel, a south transept, are a variety of memorials of past times and persons. In a niche is a part of the rude representation of the crucifixion.

The arms of one of the Knights of Kerry (FitzGerald, the Black Knight), on a shield ermine, a cross saltire; crest, a knight on horseback with an upraised sword, below the shield a bird chained.

On an altar tomb:—

"Hic jacet Johannes Garet Barry de Kilmihel
et uxor ej's, et phil (filius) Johanis Bary et
Elis Lombard hoc fecerunt a'o 1603."

Near the abbey is a lofty square tower, which, after centuries of uselessness, is now incorporated into a Roman Catholic Chapel that promises to be a very durable building. Possibly it may form the belfry (i. 323).

Richard R. Brash tells us:—

"In the centre of the principal street (of Buttevant), at the east side, stand the ruins of the Franciscan friary, the west front of which faces the street; it is erected close to the river, and its builders skilfully took advantage of the natural peculiarities of the site (the ground shelving suddenly to the river), and constructed a portion of the friary church on crypts, a rare peculiarity in this country, which shall be adverted to hereafter.

"The date of the foundation of this house has been variously stated: Ware places it indefinitely in the 13th century by David de Barry; Smith says in the reign of Edward I. by David de Barry, which would be somewhere between 1272 and 1279; MacGeoghan states it to have been founded in 1290 by the Barrys or Prendergasts, which plainly evidences that he had no certain authority on the subject.

"Under the date A.D. 1251 the 'Annals of the Four Masters' say that 'a monastery was erected at Kilnamullagh, in the diocese of Cork, by The Barry; and it was afterwards selected as the burial place of the Barrys.' This I take to be the true and authentic statement of its foundation. These statements of Ware and Smith are corroborated by the following notice preserved by Archdall ('Monasticon Hib.'): 'A.D. 1273, William de Barry granted the whole of the church of Cathirduggan to the prior of Buttevant.' The date here ascribed perfectly agrees with the architectural features of the original portions of the building which at present remain, and which, indeed, would be a complete puzzle to the architectural antiquary, were it possible to establish a later date for its erection. It would certainly appear that a very short period of time must have elapsed between the erection of this house and the neighbouring abbey of Ballybeg. Indeed, I have no doubt that the same mind planned and directed the execution of both. They were built in the same style, Early English, the lancet windows are exactly of the same form and propor-

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tion, and the sculptured foliage of the caps and moulded bases of the banded shafts of the couplet window in the west end of Ballybeg Abbey are identical with similar details in the Friary of Buttevant; and as it is a settled point that Ballybeg Abbey was erected 1237, by Philip de Barry, the statement of the Four Masters respecting the foundation of this house in 1251, only fourteen years after, is fully borne out by the silent but conclusive evidence which the present remains of both buildings present. Be it also remembered that the above assigned date was the period at which one of the most potent and influential chiefs of that family held sway, David de Barry, who enlarged the revenues of Ballybeg, and who, in 1267, was made lord justice of Ireland, who, according to Dr. Meredith Hanmer, performed signal services to the English crown, and who is emphatically styled by the Four Masters, The Barry. The portions which now remain of this once extensive foundation consist of the friary church, and a tower to the north, which is now incorporated with the new Roman Catholic chapel.

"The friary church consists of a nave and chancel, with formerly a central tower, a south transept, and a small chantry at the east side of the transept; the cloisters and domestic buildings were on the north side, no traces of which are now visible, the area being used as a burying ground.

"The cloisters must have been remarkably well finished.

"It is to be remarked that the same arrangements, as regards plan, are observable in nearly all the remains of Franciscan houses in Ireland. The nave and chancel, the central tower, the south transept, the conventual buildings to the north, form invariably the general plan of these buildings, as at Kilcrea, in the county of Cork; Adare, in the county of Limerick; Dromahaire, in Leitrim; Rosserick, in Mayo; Sligo Abbey, Sligo; and Kilconnell Abbey, county Galway.

"At Rosserick the transept is connected with the nave by a single pointed arch, as at Buttevant; at Dromahaire they are connected by two arches resting on a central pillar; at Kilcrea and Sligo there is a small aisle at the south side of the nave, having arches resting on piers, and opening also into the transept; and at Kilconnell there is an aisle both to nave and transept,connected with both arches and clustered piers.

"I would here remark that the varieties of plan and arrangement adopted by the various monastic orders in the country, and the styles of architecture and modes of decoration, as well as the choice of sites peculiar to each, are interesting subjects for investigation.

"The walls of this edifice are built of rubble lime-stone masonry, the quoins, dressings of doors and windows, and the ornamental portions are generally of dressed limestone, with which this part of the country abounds; but it would appear that most of the dressings and decorative parts of the original church were executed in red sandstone brought from the Ballyhoura mountains.

"The whole of the interior is encumbered with graves and tombstones; until lately the ruins of the tower, which fell in 1819, blocked up the centre. The nave is 74 feet 4 inches in length, by 24 feet 7 inches in breadth; the tower occupied nearly the breadth of the church, and was 18 feet from out to out of walls; the other way, that is, from east to west; the chancel is 57 feet 6 inches in length. The entire length of the church

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from west to east is 149 feet 10 inches. It will be seen that the site of the tower divided the length unequally. The transept is 38 feet from N. to S., and 25 feet 4 inches from E. to W. The small chapel of the transept is 13 feet 6 inches from E. to W., and 11 feet from N. to S. The walls, as at present remaining, range from 20 to 24 feet in height, and portions of the exterior exhibit plain unornamented gurgoiles. Their general thickness is 3 feet 9 inches.

"The entrance is by a pointed doorway in the west gable, with moulded jambs and label, over which, resting on a string now almost worn away, are two lancet windows of Early English character, portions of the dressings of which are of red sandstone; these lancets have been partially built up, and a plain narrow-mullioned window inserted in each; the latter are of debased Tudor character.

"On the left, as you enter, is an altar tomb inserted in the north wall of the nave, which I consider to be of the Early Decorated period; it exhibits a foiled and moulded arch, having a label decorated with the tooth ornament; the jambs have clustered shafts with plainly sculptured caps and moulded bases; the label was terminated by carved heads, very beautifully executed, one of which has been abstracted by an officer of the Buttevant garrison, as I was informed. The slab has a plain chamfer, with the following inscription:—'Hic jacet Edmondus Maghery et Joana Ny Murughue et Heredes Eorum. Anno Dmi. 1625.' This was not the original slab of the tomb, it having been substituted from some other part of the church. The back of this tomb exhibits a portion of a rudely painted crucifixion which has no pretension to art. This, and some other traces of colour on the back of another tomb, led O'Halloran and others to speak so floridly of the remains of frescoes at Buttevant. These were in all probability executed by some of the brotherhood in the commencement of the last century, when a few of them had possession of the place.

"To the right, near the arch of transept, is a similar tomb, which in form, dimensions, and mouldings, is identical with the former, with the exception of the caps, which have no foliage; and the bases of the shafts exhibit the nail-headed ornament; there are no ornamental terminations to the label; the slab projects a foot from the wall, and has no inscription.

"At each side of the tower, and inserted in the tower piers facing the entrance, were very elaborate altar-tombs, as appears by a drawing of Grogan's, in the possession of Dr. Denny, Cork; and on clearing away the rubbish of the tower, we found the slabs of these tombs in their original position; they were about six inches thick, and had a roll and chamfer moulding on their edges; the bases of the jamb-shafts were worked on the corners of the slab.

"On the right-hand side, close to where stood the tower, is a small piscina with cinque-foiled basin; it was originally ornamented with slender jamb-shafts and mouldings, the bases of which alone remain, showing their Early English character; about two yards from the left of the transept arch was a small side-door leading into the transept.

"The nave was lighted by the Early English couplet before mentioned, and two Early Decorated windows, each of two lights, with quatre-foils in the heads; they were considerably splayed internally, and enriched with banded jamb-shafts, having moulded caps and bases. One of these windows alone remains. A stone, bearing the following inscription in

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raised black letter character, was inserted in the bottom of the nave wall at the north side:—'Hic jacet Johes. O'Dulying carpentarius frim. mior. Bothoie, cu. sua progenie et Donaldus O'Bryn cu sua semine.' 'Here lies John O'Doolan, the carpenter of the friars minors of Buttevant, with his progeny, and Donald O'Brien, with his descendants.'

"Near the above was another, cut into very graceful tracery, and bearing also an inscription in black letter, but much injured; these stones, being from their former position difficult of access, were removed and built into a portion of the new work hereafter mentioned, where they are now accessible for the inspection of the curious.

"The east window, the form of which can be easily traced, was an Early English triplet, lofty and of graceful proportions, the jambs and piers of which were of red sandstone. These lancets have also been partially built up and windows of a late date inserted; the centre one is occupied by a two-light window of barbarous and nondescript tracery. Close to the east end is a double piscina in the south wall; it is divided by a central shaft with moulded caps and bases; the stoups are foiled and ribbed, and have orifices and drains. Double piscinas are not usual in abbey churches. Adjoining the piscina is a semicircular arched tomb inserted in the wall, and apparently an erection of the 17th century; it evidently occupies the position of the more ancient sedilia, which either fell to ruin, or was removed to please the vanity of some opulent benefactor; in many monastic churches I have remarked this to be the case, as at Bridgetown, where the sedilia was removed, and a tomb of late date inserted, which bears the arms of the Roches; the slab of the above tomb bears the following inscription:—'Nicholas Jaco. Lombard et Eliza Barry ei' uxor me fieri fecerunt, 1 Marcyi, 1619.'. 'Nicholas James Lombard and Eliza Barry, his wife, caused me to be made, 1st March, 1619.'

"The chancel was lit by the east window and a number of lancets in the south wall, which are now so altered, mingled, and built up, that it is difficult to discover their original arrangement; however, upon minute inspection, it would appear that the south wall was occupied by a range of Early English lancets, eight in number, the dressings of which are of red sandstone; three of these remain perfect, one is much injured, two are built up, and two cut away to insert a three-light window with flowing tracery of the latter end of the fourteenth century, and of rude execution. The following very curious inscription is on a slab in the chancel near the above window:—'Redmond Barry cu. Matre et conguge struxere hunc tumulum Patri Quem Dea Parca Tulit Redmundus Johannis Barry de Lisgriffin et Kathlina Barry uxor ejus me fieri fecerunt, 3rd May, 1612.'

"The remains of the transept show it to have been the best finished portion of the edifice. It was lighted by a lofty Early English triplet in the south gable, in the centre light of which has been inserted a two-light window, of similar character to those in the east and west gables. In the west wall were two interesting examples of Early Decorated windows; they were of two lights. The mullions are gone, and the lower portions built up, but the remains of the tracery connected with the arch stones indicate their configuration; externally they had labels with sculptured terminations, internally they were considerably splayed, the jambs had

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banded shafts with moulded bases, the caps of one of them are beautifully carved, the caps of the others were moulded without foliage.

"A moulded string course runs underneath the windows at the west side and south end of the transept, internally, and the east and west sides have a boldly chamfered cornice, from which the roof or vaulting sprang; on this cornice, on the west side, is carved a shield bearing a wolf courant. There were formerly two tombs inserted in the east wall of the transept, one of which has been taken out and erected in another portion of the building, the other has disappeared.

"Off the east side of the chantry is a small chapel. It opens into the above by a high pointed arch its full width; this arch is ornamented with shafts having moulded caps and bases. The east end of the chapel was occupied by a window nearly the full width, the mullions and tracery of which are gone, the jambs remaining, and exhibiting banded shafts with carved capitals and moulded bases. This window has been built up, and a tomb, forcibly taken from its position in the transept, has been here inserted between the window jambs. This was similar in character to those in the nave; but it is patched up with details not belonging to it. At the back of this tomb is inserted in the wall a small slab, bearing a rude sculpture of the crucifixion, but seemingly of considerable antiquity from the character of its ornamentation, and which was evidently abstracted from some other portion of the building. On a slab here is the following inscription:—'Hic Jacet Johannes Garet Barry De Kilmihil, et uxor ei' phil Johanis Barry et Ellis Lombard Hoc fecerunt. A.D. 1603.' On a small slab inserted in the wall is:—'Hic jacet Eugeni' O'Doling et Kathelina Dod Hoc Fecerunt, 1615.' On a slab in the south gable of the transept is the following:—'Pray for the souls of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., of Castleishen, of the House of Desmond, who died the 16th day of September, in the year 1726, and Dame Helena Butler, his wife, of the House of Ormond, who died in the year 1721, whose bodies are deposited in this vault along with their ancestors, until the resurrection of the dead with Christ our Lord.' This family are descended from Gerald Fitzgerald, surnamed M'Carrell, from whom also are the extinct house of Desmond. Sir Edmond Fitzgerald, knight, of Clonglish, was created a baronet of Ireland, February 8th, 1644. Sir Edmond, during the revolutionary war of the Commonwealth, burnt his castle of Clonglish, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels; after the Restoration he presented a petition to Charles II., praying to be reinstated in the property of which Cromwell had deprived him; but the Act of Settlement having passed, his petition was disregarded. In consequence of the destruction of Clonglish, the baronet established himself at Castleishen, within thirteen miles of Buttevant, which with considerable estates in that county, as well as Kerry and Tipperary, are still in the possession of the present baronet. Sir Maurice, who succeeded him in the fourth generation, and who, as well as his predecessors, refused to assume the title, married Helen, daughter of Walter, son of Richard Butler, of Kilcash, who are the parties referred to in the above inscription. Sir Richard resumed the family dignity and had his right acknowledged and confirmed by the College of Arms in Ireland, November 18th, 1780. The present baronet is Sir James G. Fitzgerald, who succeeded his father, Sir James, who died September 25th, 1839. Arms—Ermine, a saltier, gules. Crest—

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A boar, passant, gules, bristled and armed, or. Motto—Shannet a boo (Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage,' p. 386, Ed. 1837." [This Baronetcy is now (1909) in abeyance.—J. C.]

"There are now no ancient tombs to the Magners, Prendergasts, O'Callaghans, Donegans, Meads and Healys, or to the Nagles and Supples, as mentioned by Smith; if they existed in his time, they have disappeared. Neither are there any traces of the Irish and Hebrew inscriptions mentioned by O'Halloran.

"The crypts under the portion of the chancel seem to have been erected more from necessity than choice, on account of the shelving nature of the ground towards the river. The principal crypt is entered from a cellar which was under a part of the conventual buildings; it is 24 feet 6 inches by 25 feet; the walls are 4 feet 9 inches thick; the ceiling is vaulted in two compartments.

"A low, massive clustered pier, standing on a plinth of masonry, having columns with sculptured caps of Early English character, supports the springing of two arches, from whence again spring the vaulted arches. The crypt is lighted by two trefoil-headed lancet windows, with large inward splays; the height to the top of the vaulting is 10 feet. Here is an immense collection of bones and skulls, which were formerly in heaps at the west entrance until removed to the crypt by the present parish priest, the Revd. C. Buckley. Smith states that these bones were the remains of those who fell in the sanguinary battle fought at Knockninoss, near Liscarroll, on the 13th of November, 1647, between the Parliament forces under Lord Inchiquin and the Irish under Lord Taafe; it is, however, improbable that so many tons of relics of mortality were conveyed from the battlefield to this place, a distance of about six miles, where several ancient burial grounds were in the immediate neighbourhood. I have reason to believe that these bones were deposited here in the beginning of the last century, and that they were brought from the ancient abbey of Ballybeg, a distance of about half a mile, by a farmer who took the ground upon which the abbey is situated, and who collected them in the course of his agricultural operations, and who thus removed them to consecrated ground; it was thus stated to me at Ballybeg, where at present there is no trace of interments. There is a second or sub-crypt under the above; it is of smaller dimensions, and is entered by a rectangular opening in the floor of the upper crypt; it is lighted by two very narrow lancets in the east gable, and presents no feature worthy of remark.

"The east gable has a very handsome and imposing appearance from the river side; it has four massive buttresses against the face of the wall, which run up, and are tabled off under the sill of the chancel window.

"Some of the sculptured stones were scattered about the church in great profusion, and which appeared to me to have belonged to some richly decorated tombs which existed here, and were very likely crushed in the fall of the tower; Wadding and Smith speak of the existence of a splendid tomb of the founder, which was placed opposite the choir (by which they meant the chancel). Some of these fragments have portions of black letter inscriptions, now much defaced; on the same sheet are also some incised sepulchral slabs.

"While on this subject, I will give the following extract from Wadding: —'Buttefania or Buttevania, by Pisanus it is called (corruptly) Bachonia,

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and by Rodolphous, Bathonia. The town was formerly large and frequented, now it is reduced and poor. Two illustrious families, the Barrys and Lombards had their residence there. Some say that the convent was founded by the Barrys, others by the Prendergasts; but I think by the Barrys, whose magnificent tomb was erected in the middle of the choir, and whose family always evinced their piety towards the brotherhood (fraternity). In the church are many sepulchres of nobles. It is wonderful with what care the friars have repaired some of the ruins of this house.'

"The first wife of the great Earl of Cork was buried here in 1599, having died in travail of her first child; as is stated by the Earl in his own account of his life.[3] (Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," vol. i., 152)

"A.D. 1604, according to Cox, this house was repaired by the fraternity Their work is quite visible in various portions of the edifice, which they inhabitated nearly to the middle of the last century.

"To the north-west of the friary, and about thirty yards from it, stands a square tower; it is described by Smith as being called Cullin,[4] and as having been built by an Earl of Desmond who retired there. By the peasantry it is called Caislane Caoimhin, but it appears to me to have been a portion of the conventual buildings. Its position shows it to have occupied the external angle of the square plan on which all the Franciscan houses are constructed; one or more towers are generally connected with monastic edifices in this country, as at Ballybeg and at Bridgetown, both in this neighbourhood; at O'Dorney in Kerry, where the entrances to the conventual buildings was through a gate tower; in fact, many of our ecclesiastical buildings were strongly fortified—of which Cashel is an illustration—a precaution rendered necessary by the troubled state of the country during the Middle Ages. This tower is now built into and connected with a new Roman Catholic Chapel, lately erected from the designs of Charles Cotterel, Esq., of Cork; it is Gothic, of the perpendicular period; and, when fully completed, will become one of the handsomest places of worship in the South of Ireland.

"Before I conclude this portion of my subject, I would wish to make a short statement relative to a late attempt made to arrest the destruction of the friary. In 1851, Mr. Windele, of Cork, and I visited Buttevant; we found the remains of this ancient building in a very dangerous and ruinous state. A large portion of the north wall of the nave had fallen; there was a fearful breach in the north wall of the chancel, which hourly threatened a fall, and which in all likelihood would have broken through the arching of the crypt, destroying that interesting feature, and have left the east gable in a very precarious condition; the walls were full of breaches, and the tombs and windows in a state of dilapidation, added to which the rubbish of the fallen tower and walls encumbered the nave and chancel to the height of several feet, and the whole place was open to every sort of outrage and desecration. Mr. Windele immediately suggested the

[3] Was she buried here or in the churchyard of the old Protestant church, which now forms part of the C. of I. churchyard at Buttevant?

[4] The *Field Book* of 1839, gives:—"Killeen's Castle—'little church or burial place'—the name of an old castle, only a small portion of which is now visible in a wall of the R.C. chapel." (Ord. Sur. Off. Dub.)

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raising of a small fund by subscription, to be expended in such repairs as would arrest the hand of destruction, and at least perpetuate a little longer so interesting a monument. He immediately set to work with his usual zeal and energy, and by the liberality of a few individuals, some of whom are, I believe, connected with the Kilkenny Arch. Society, we were enabled to command a sum which, economically applied, effected the following objects :—

"The clearing out several hundred tons of loose stone and rubbish, and levelling the interior; the rebuilding the fallen portion of the nave to a sufficient height to prevent trespassers; the building up of the breach in the north wall of the chancel; the filling up a number of breaches internally and externally in various parts of the building; the pinning and securing several of the window arches; the securing permanently the arching of a portion of the crypt, and the placing doors on the crypt and nave to prevent indiscriminate intrusion. A great number of fragments of broken columns, sculptured stones, capitals, bases, pieces of mouldings, etc., having been collected during the repairs, for their future preservation and for the convenience of examination, I had them built into portions of the new work, where they form a sort of medieval museum for the curious.

"I mention these matters, not only for the satisfaction of those who have contributed to the work, but also to stimulate the zeal of others in entering on works of similar character, it being a melancholy fact, that most of our national monuments are falling to ruin, and in a few years little will remain to us of the past, unless this and similar societies stimulate and excite national feeling for their preservation. We were materially assisted in these repairs by the exertions and liberality of the Rev. C. Buckley, parish priest of Buttevant, who contributed the necessary materials; the subscriptions being expended in paying for labour alone."

Nunnery of St. John.

Smith states that a short distance from the friary are the remains of another ruin, supposed to be a portion of a nunnery dedicated to St. John, or Owen, but of which we have no particulars. The only corroboration I can find of this statement, is a portion of an ancient wall opposite the entrance gate to Buttevant castle, which exhibits a small trefoil-headed two-light window, and built into the wall is a long stone, apparently the upper portion of the jamb of a deeply recessed doorway, which must have been enriched with shafts, as the moulded caps are worked on the stone, being very clearly and sharply cut; this wall is over three feet in thickness. (*Journal R.S.A.I.* for 1852, p. 87.)

Under heading of Parish of Knocktemple, Lewis states that Castle Ishen is the family mansion of Sir James FitzGerald, Bart.

On the 30th January, 1879, Mr. Denis A. O'Leary reports to the R.S.A.I. :—"On a recent visit to Buttevant Abbey I found lying beneath the FitzGerald slab above-mentioned on the ground a large monumental slab, apparently the topmost slab of the tomb when complete, now broken in pieces, the outer rim of which bore an inscription in old capitals, which is now unfortunately illegible, and the date 1614 in the lower corner. I carefully rubbed over the inscription to see whether I could not take a copy, but my efforts were unavailing. One letter looked like M, but this is

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THE "SINAN" CHALICE.

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merely surmise. The Maurice of the inscription was, I believe, father to Sir Richard FitzGerald, Bart., who built Castle Ishen House, and who was, Miss Hickson says, "the first of the Castle Ishen FitzGeralds who assumed the Clenlish baronetcy, &c."

Rev. C. P. Meehan, C.C., *Franciscan Monasteries of Ireland,* 1877, states :—

Inscriptions on ancient chalices of the Irish Franciscans still existing in this country.

"Orate pro me Nicalavs Sinan; qui: hoc: apus fieri: fecit 1600, pro conventu: F.F.M.M. de Buttevant."

Pray for me Nicholas Synan, who caused this work to be made in 1600 for the convent of the friars minor of Buttevant" (p. 325).

[NOTE.—For history of Synan Family see "Doneraile," and for further history of this Chalice see *Journal* for 1897, p. 8].

(*Journal*, 1898, pages 316, 317) :—At the first Munster Exhibition in the early part of the last century two pictures of the interior of Buttevant Abbey were exhibited, one by N. Grogan, senr., and a pen sketch by J. Humphreys.

On 26th Nov., 1731, Robert Bettesworth, High Sheriff for Co. Cork, reports :—"There is but one reputed friary in the county, and that is at or near the town of Buttevant. I never could hear of what number of fryers it consisted. No nunnery within said county." (*Journal* for 1892, p. 162.)

In the "Journal for M. D.I.," vol. vi. (1904-06), p. 442, Lord Walter FitzGerald gives a paper on "The Franciscan Abbey, Buttevant, with rubbings of the O'Scully slab, the O'Treassy slab, and the O'Dulyng and O'Bryn slab."

On p. 146 O'Flanagan's *Blackwater* is a sketch, supposed to represent the tomb of the founder, David de Barry. Writing in 1844, he mentions that portion of the nave, chancel and steeple-tower yet plead haughtily for greatness vanished, and that some years previous a high square tower, supported by a springing arch in the centre, fell, and choked up the interior with its fragments.

Windele gives some of the old inscriptions in the Abbey. (See Windele MSS., I. 10., p. 201, R.I.A.).

LOMBARD'S CASTLE.

The remains of Lombard's Castle lie at the south end of the village on the west side of the street, and opposite the Convent.

In 1643 Edward Hellier and James Williams, two warders of Liscarroll, were sent to Castle Connell (? Templeconila Castle), and while there the castle was taken by Thomas Barry and others, under pretence of a friendly visit. These warders were conducted to Lombard Castle in Buttevant and stated that they were almost starved there. They applied to Sergeant Reymond, commanding at Liscarroll, for relief. He sent them provisions, but John Lombard only gave them a part only; when they complained, Lombard replied that "there was enough to serve them so long as they were to live, for that they were all shortly to be carried to Liscarroll and there executed, if that said Castle were not surrendered." (Egmont MSS. I. 207).

Colonel John Gifford was granted, 28th Sept., 18 Charles II., A.D.,

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1669, Castle Lombard in Buttevant with two acres behind the castle, called the gardens, Lombard's orchard one acre, Gortinespunk, two acres, etc. ("Indices to Certificates to Adventures," etc., I. 27 P.R.O. Irld.).

James Lombard of Castle Lombard was made a J.P. for Co. Cork, 14th December, 1731. "Journal for 1897, p. 63.

Richard R. Brash describes the castle in 1852 as follows :'—'Lombard's Castle. The building described as Lombard's Castle by Smith and various tourists and writers, is situated at the west side of the main street, near the market place; it appears to me to have been more the substantial mansion of some wealthy burgher than a purely defensive structure. Its principal remaining features are a square tower of small dimensions and inconsiderable height that juts into the street, and a portion of the front wall containing remains of square-headed mullioned windows and pointed doors. The masonry of the remaining portions of the building is of excellent character; it is said to have been built by a Galway man who found a treasure in it."

The Lombard family were formerly of considerable importance in this part of the country; the tomb of Nicholas Lombard is in the chancel of Buttevant Abbey. Lodge states, that Gregory Lombard, gent, had the wardship of David, Viscount Buttevant, who was created first Earl of Barrymore. (R.S.A.I. 1852, 96).

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives :—"Nearly in the centre of the town (Buttevant) are the remains of Lombard's Castle, a square quadrangular building flanked at each angle by a square tower, one of which is nearly in a perfect state, and, with a portion of the castle, has been converted into a dwelling house." (1.236).

On a marble slab, let into the wall of Lombard's Castle, on the street side, can be seen the following inscription :—"Cead Mile Failte. Lombard's Castle was reduced and restored by the Rev. Cornelius Buckley, C.C., 1886-7. God Save Ireland."

Windele gives an interesting drawing of Lombard's Castle done by him since 1851 (Windele MSS. 12 I. 10 page 200. R.I.A.). He also states on p. 251, that Lombard's Castle, now (1851) unroofed, was a Free School in Smith's (1750) time.

Buttevant Castle (Bothon Castle, King John's Castle, or Castle Barry).

It is situated on the right bank of the river Awbeg, immediately south of Buttevant Village. On Castleland Townland which contains 67a. 2r. 6p. Across the river the Townland of Waterhouse 224a. 3r. 11p., which apparently was part of the demesne.[5]

The "Pipe Roll of Cloyne" gives :—"David Barry acknowledged that he holds of his Lordship, the Bishop (of Cloyne), and of the Castle of Kylmaclenyn, his Castle of Bothon, with his orchard and dola (fishing grounds?),

[5] The Rev. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D., Rector of Buttevant, tells me that the high road from Buttevant to Mallow, in Sir James Anderson's time, ran from the south end of Buttevant village, in front of and close to the parish church on to Ballybeg. Thus cutting through Sir James's demesne, close to the castle. Having obtained the consent of the county he altered the course of this road at his own expense, so that it cleared his demesne and made it run, as it now (1910) exists—immediately to the west of the rectory.

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and all the tenements which lie between the middle mill of Bothon, and the said lane (or narrow street) which is called Mylnstrete, on the north of the said orchard, and it extends to the public king's highway of Bothon on the west, as far as the road and church of the Blessed Brygid on the south, and the river bank, by services of homage, fealty, ward, and common court suit of the Castle of Kylmaclenyn, and by service of 13s. 4d.; paying at the terms of the year, viz., at Michaelmas 6s. 8d., and at Easter 6s. 8d. Circa 14th century. Also see Kilmaclenine hereafter. (p. 12).

David de Barry paid a yearly rent to the Bishop of Cloyne of 40d. for Castle Bothon. (p. 49).

3287 (6121). License to James Barrie, Knt., Viscount of Buttevaunte, alias Viscount of Barriemore, to alien to Nicholas Walshe, James Bayes, and Christopher Arthor, the Barony or hundred of Oryrry, and the manors and lands of Buttevant, Liscarroll, and elsewhere in Co. Cork. 6th May, xx. 1578.

Smith (pub. 1750). To the east of the Town (Buttevant) stand the ruins of the Lord Barry's Castle, boldly and strongly erected on a rock over the river Awbeg; the inside of this building forms an octagon, and was no inconsiderable fortress before the present art of besieging places was discovered. Within the court is now (1750) a good modern house, inhabitated by Mr. Piers. (1. 293).

In the description of Lord Barry's lands in the county Cork in the Lambeth MSS. is given the following:—"Botevant, Lyscarroll, in Onenyo. 40." (I. 178).

In the *Journal* for 1899, p. I., is a long article on the "Barrymore Family," by Rev. E. Barry, P.P., since reprinted in book form by Guy and Co.

Richard R. Brash writes:—"I think it of importance to give a few concise notices of the Barry family, whose name is so intimately connected not only with Buttevant, but a great portion of the south and east of the county of Cork. They were the founders of many monastic houses, erected a vast number of Castles and strongholds, and their zeal for the English interest was proverbial, at a time when the Anglo-Normans became more Irish than the Irish themselves.

According to Camden (Lodge's Peerage, vol. i., p. 285), the Barrys derive their name from an island belonging to Wales, called Barre, on the coast of Glamorganshire; that island was so named from St. Baruch, who lived and died there in the odour of sanctity. Others state that the name of this family is to be found in the roll of Battle Abbey, amongst those who assisted Duke William in his conquest of England; however this be, William de Barry was the common ancestor of the family in Ireland. He married Angereth, daughter of Nesta and sister of Robert Fitzstephen, and had by her four sons—Robert, Philip, Walter, and Gerald, surnamed Cambrensis. Robert Barry accompanied Fitzstephen into Ireland; he was wounded at the siege of Wexford, and, in the year 1185, was killed at the taking of Lismore. His brother Philip came to Ireland the same year to assist his uncle Fitzstephen and Raymond le Gros to recover the lands of Killede, Olethan, and Muscraighedunegan, seized upon by Ralph Fitzstephen. Robert Fitzstephen ceded the lands to the above Philip Barry, upon which he built many castles; this donation was confirmed to William, son of the above Philip, by grant from King John, bearing date the 24th

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February, 1206. By a charter he increased his possessions in Cork, and became Lord of Castle Lyons, Buttevant and Barry's Court.

A.D. 1237, Robert de Barry erected and endowed the Augustinian Monastery of Ballybeg, near Buttevant, and dedicated it to St. Thomas.

In the same year, Philip de Barry founded a house for Dominicans at a place now called Crosses Green, in the city of Cork.

A.D. 1251, David Oge Barry, enlarged the revenues of the abbey of Ballybeg, and erected and endowed a house for friars minors at Buttevant, dedicated to St. Thomas.

A.D. 1267, David de Barry took, by appointment of the King, the sword of justiceship, and the command of Ireland, and quelled or tamed (saith an anonymous writer) the insolent dealing of Morice Fitz Morice, cousin-german to Gerald.

A.D. 1307, John de Barry erected and endowed a house for Franciscan Minorites at Castle-lehane, now Castle Lyons, in the county of Cork, and gave lands to the value of £20 in Muscraighe, Olethan, and Ibawn, to Agnes Hereford, and other women to serve God in the habit of nuns, in the house of St. John the Baptist, in St. John's street, within the suburbs of Cork. These nuns were of the Benedictine order.

A.D. 1359, Gerald de Barry was lord bishop of Cork.

A.D. 1490, William de Barry was called to serve in Parliament as Baron de Barry of Barry's Court.

In or about 1555, David de Barry was created Lord Viscount Buttevant.

A.D. 1601, David Fitz James Lord Viscount Buttevant, was made general of the provincial forces and was active at the seige of Kinsale against the Spaniards, though previously engaged in Desmond's rebellion.

A.D. 1627, February 28th, this David was created Earl of Barrymore. He was married to the daughter of the first Earl of Cork, and served the crown with great earnestness and fidelity against the Scots in 1639, and against the Confederation in 1641.

In 1770, Earl William conveyed away the Advowson of the parish of Kilmalooda and manor of Timoleague, having previously mortgaged a large portion of his property. In 1771 he conveyed away his alternate right of presentation to the rectories of St. Mary and St. Ann's Shandon, in the city of Cork, to Sir Robert Deane. In 1791 this nobleman raised £130,000 on his property, and died in 1793, leaving his estates overwhelmed with debt; he was succeeded by his brother Henry, who contrived to increase the embarrassments on the property.

A story is told of this Earl characteristic of his habits. When residing at Anngrove a tradesman creditor called for the payment of a large amount. The earl ordered lunch for him, and plied him with hospitable attention, and, to amuse him, called him to the parlour window to look out at a man half naked, whom some dozen stalwarth peasants were preparing to duck in the pond. Inquiring what his offence was, the earl informed him that he was a rascally dun, and that he had a number of the same class tied in an outhouse waiting their turn to be similarly treated. The creditor took the hint, and disappeared without asking for his debt.

At the death of this Earl the title became extinct, being one of thirty-seven extinctions of Irish titles that has occured since the Union for want of male heirs.

In addition to the before-mentioned religious houses, this family erected

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the following castles in the county of Cork :—Barry's Court, Buttevant, Castle Lyons, Ballyclough, Liscarroll, Shandon, Lisgriffin, Ballymacshane, Castlefreke, Dundaneer, and others. They gave name to three baronies in the county of Cork, viz :—Barrymore, Barryroe, and Orriria Barria, or Orrery.

The manor of Buttevant was sold by earl Richard to John Anderson, Esq., from whom it was purchased in 1831, by Lord Doneraile. (R.S.A.I. for 1852, p. 85).

Mr. George W. Whitelocke-Lloyd of Strancally Castle, Co. Waterford (see B. L. G. Irld.), who died 14th May, 1909, and was buried at Fawley, Henley-on-Thames, purchased Buttevant Castle Estate in 1853, subject to a head rent to Viscount Doneraile of £12d yearly (now to Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, his only surviving child), from his cousin William Roche. The tenant of the Castle at that time was Mr. James Morrogh (afterwards of Old Court, Doneraile), who had a lease of 18 months to run.

Mr. G. W. Whitelocke-Lloyd married first in 1854, and his wife not liking the Castle as a residence it was let, and has been in the occupation of tenants ever since.

Mr. Parsons was a tenant at one time. Mr. Guinee took the Castle in 1894, for 21 years, and his widow now resides there.

Mr. Whitelocke-Lloyd left the estate by will to his widow (3rd wife) for life, and then to his grandson Percy Gamaliel Whitelocke-Lloyd.

Croker gives :—"A legend relates that this castle was the chief residence of the Clan of Donegan, who rejected every offer of the English to surrender it, and repulsed every attempt made to take it; but it was ultimately surprised and captured by David de Barry, who gained it through treachery of a soldier of the garrison. De Barry, having made himself master of the place, put its sleeping inmates to the sword, and rewarded the perfidy of the betrayer by striking off his head also. There was a small addition to this story related to me as possessing equal claims to belief :—The dissevered and ghastly head of the betrayer, as it went bounding down the stairs of one of the towers, yelled forth, in a sepulchral and terrible tone, the word—'treachery!' 'treachery! 'treachery!'"

"About the year 1812, in planting part of the castle grounds the labourers discovered a little way below the surface a human skeleton, with the appearance of a wig on the skull, which mouldered when exposed to the air; and apparently concealed in the caul were several shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth's reign; three or four of these coins are now in the possession of my friend Mr. Samuel Richardson of Cork, and I recollect as many more being offered to me to purchase. There was no case or coffin round the body, nor was it buried in what is considered consecrated ground." (p. 117).

Lewis (pub. 1837), states :—"Buttevant Castle, the residence of Sir J. Caleb Anderson, Bart., was originally called King John's Castle, and formed one of the angles of the ancient fortifications of the town; it was considerably enlarged and modernised by the late Mr. Anderson, and has lost much of its antique appearance; it is beautifully situated on a rocky eminence on the margin of the river, of which it commands a fine view." (Under Buttevant).

Mr. C. M. Tenison, writes :—"John Anderson was registered as a

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banker on the 11th November, 1800, and stopped payment in 1816; but his bank and himself are worthy of a more detailed history, and a better fame than are the majority of his contemporary bankers. He was a Scotch lad of the humblest birth, who, as a common labourer, saved a few guineas and went to Glasgow, where, by a fishing speculation or venture, he realized four or five hundred pounds. With this sum as capital he came to Ireland, settled in Cork City, and engaged in the provision trade, whereby he made some £20,000. Part of this fortune he applied to the purchase of a portion of the estate of the Lords Fermoy (Roche), including the village whence the title was derived, then being sold by the Court of Chancery, and, with a Caledonian determination, proceeded to convert the cabin-built hamlet into a thriving and populous town. He was a generous benefactor to the church of Fermoy, to the erection of which, in 1808, he largely contributed, and his representatives were, till the passing of the Church Disestablishment Act, patrons of the curacy and impropriators of the tithes of the parish. The handsome square in Fermoy, the houses and the hotel, are of his building; he rebuilt the old bridge over the river, he erected the barracks, and induced Government to quarter military there; he actually built a theatre. He established, in conjunction with Messrs. Fortesque and O'Donoghue, a mail coach service between Cork and Dublin, anticipating the celebrated Charles Bianconi. He built schools and a military college, established an agricultural society, and invited families to reside in this salubrious and picturesque locality. He established a bank, and, with the intention to develop the native wealth of the country, he advanced largely to farmers and agriculturists. By his industry and untiring enterprise he changed the aspect of the place; and the paltry, impoverished village of a few hundred inhabitants grew to be the prosperous and well-built town with a population of about 7,000. He was, however, over sanguine, if not speculative, and the land hunger, or the ambition to be a large landowner, became too potent. He unwisely purchased from the celebrated Lord Barrymore his estate, including Castle Lyons and Buttevant, the vendor reserving to himself £4,000 a year for life, and for his widow £1,000 a year for her life (Castle Lyons had been burnt down in 1775).

"He lost heavily by this purchase, and by a venture in mining in Wales; and in 1816 his bank stopped payment. He was unlike the host of private bankers in this respect, he did not make a fortune out of his bank at the expense of the people, but he benefited the people and improved the country at the expense of his own fortune; and his beneficial works remain to this day. He did all himself. He solicited no Government subsidies; he clamoured in no political faction; he was not an apostle of any political chimera. He simply worked, and worked well. In his prosperity he referred with pride to the old days when in Scotland he went bootless and stockingless to the school, miles distant, to gratify his desire to obtain education. That the good he did the country was not of a temporary nature, the town of Fermoy now testifies, and that he in his lifetime was honoured and respected is demonstrated by the proceedings at a public meeting of his creditors held in Fermoy on the bank's failure, which are worth reproducing in full.

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"At a meeting of the principal creditors of Messrs. John Anderson and Co., and of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Cork, convened at the King's Arms Inn of Fermoy, on Wednesday, the 19th of June, 1816, The Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashell in the chair.

A statement of the debts due by the said John Anderson & Co., and of the assets and debts due to them, having being submitted, a committee —to consist of David Reid, Esq., of Fermoy; Thomas Walker, Esq., of Fermoy; Samuel Perrott, Esq., of Cork; Robert Delacour, Esq., of Mallow; and Jonathan Bruce Roberts, Esq., was unanimously approved; their report to be submitted to a general meeting of creditors on Saturday, the 6th day of July next.

It was further agreed that an open committee be held here on Saturday, the 29th June, instant, to receive and hear the suggestions and observations of any creditor who may choose to attend it. After which the following resolutions, proposed by Lord Viscount Doneraile, and seconded by the Hon. Richard Hare, were unanimously agreed to:—

"Resolved:—That we contemplate the embarrassments in which Mr. Anderson is involved with deep and sincere regret, not only with reference to his misfortune as an individual whose active, continued, and successful exertions for the improvement of the country entitle him to the sympathy and esteem of every true friend of Ireland, but viewing his calamity as connected with our common interests and with those of the public at large."

"Resolved:—That the melancholy necessity for Mr. Anderson's suspending his payments is to be attributed chiefly to circumstances which have exposed him to a variety of heavy, unexpected and improbable losses, against which no human foresight or precaution could guard, and that the pressure has been severely augmented by the sudden, unforeseen, and unexampled fall in the value of landed property, from the sad efforts of which scarce any man in the community can feel himself exempt."

"Resolved:—That having witnessed the rapid advance of civilization and improvement in the south of Ireland for the last thirty years, and the presevering spirit of enterprise and intelligence with which Mr. Anderson has, for that period, supported and promoted it, we cannot but impute the progress of prosperity in an eminent degree to his services; and while we deplore the consequence of his exertions being, for the present, withdrawn, we indulge a confident hope that the disposition which our Government has manifested to protect and encourage the industry of Ireland will deem him signally entitled to their patronage and remuneration."

"Resolved:—That from our long knowledge of Mr. Anderson's upright intentions and honourable dealings we are fully persuaded that the arrangement of his affairs will be aided by every possible exertion on his part, and by the devotion of his acknowledged talents and capacity for business, to the true interests and security of his creditors; and we gladly avail ourselves of the present opportunity to declare that the misfortunes by which Mr. Anderson has been so unexpectedly overwhelmed have not, in the smallest degree, lessened that high respect which we have always felt for his character, or diminished our ardent wishes that the country may not be deprived of the benefits still to be

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derived from a continuance of his exertions. (Signed), Mountcashell, Chairman.

"Edward D. Freeman, Jos. Deane Freeman, Richard Woodward, Robert Delacour, Francis Drew, William Hill, Clutterbuck Crone, Jonathan B. Roberts, Shannon, Doneraile, Bantry, Ennismore; Richard Hare, John Smith-Barry, John Hyde, William Stewart, Richard Aldworth, Robert Courtenay, R. Warren Gumbleton, George Courtenay, John M. Wrixon, &c., &c., &c."

It is doubtful if ever before or since in Ireland a bank failed and produced such sympathy and expressions of respect, esteem and goodwill as the suspension of John Anderson's did.

When he was in the heyday of his wealth and prosperity, before that ruinous bargain with Lord Barrymore had begun to embarrass him, he had been offered a baronetcy by the Government, which he declined for himself, but on pressure accepted one for his son James, on whom it was accordingly conferred 22nd March, 1813, with limitation to the heirs male of his father.

This James died without issue to inherit, and his brother, John William, succeeded to the title. He married, in 1823, Cornelia widow of H. Maguire, and elder daughter of Bernard Shaw of Cork, but dying without male issue, the baronetcy became extinct.

The premises in which the bank was carried on are, I believe, still pointed out in the town of Fermoy.

I am not aware who the "Co." of the firm was, or whether he had any partners. Probably his sons were taken into the business and constituted the "company." ("Journal" for 1893, p. 26).

Another account of John Anderson, the founder of Fermoy, is given in D. O. Madden's "Revelations of Ireland," pub. 1848.

The Rev. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D., Rector of Buttevant in 1905, furnished me with the following interesting account of the castle:—

"Buttevant Castle, called in ancient documents 'King John's Castle,' was built early in the 13th century by David de Barry, and continued in possession of the Barry family until the death of the last Earl of Barrymore in the beginning of this century, when it was sold to Mr. John Anderson of Fermoy.

The castle is finely situated on a rocky eminence overhanging the river Awbeg at one of the angles of the old fortifications of the town of Buttevant.

The castle assumed its present size and character in 1831, when in the possession of Sir James Anderson, who modernized and enlarged it, and made its front to consist of two ample and stately round towers, with suitable embattled porch between them.

Originally the front consisted of one large tower. This is still perfect as a sample of 13th century masonry, with its walls ten feet thick at the base and graduating to the summit to 4½ feet.

In the Irish Rebellion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Castle was besieged and taken by Sydney, the Lord Deputy of Munster. The tradition is that the native occupants were betrayed on this occasion by one of their own soldiers, whom Sydney subsequently beheaded in one of the rooms of the castle, lest he should prove as faithless to his foreign friends as he had been to his native ones. The blood stains are still pointed out

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to visitors on the floor of a cell-like room, and on the anniversary (12th July) of the execution the current belief prevails that the drummer's head, with a chain attached, comes tumbling down the back staircase with a ghastly thud and clank as the perpetual memorial of irredeemable treachery.

On the ground floor of the old western tower is a prettily shaped circular room, with a deeply-recessed bay and a large mullioned window. The ceiling is of solid masonry; it is lofty, octagonal and conical in form. Alongside the fireplace is a doorway entrance to a passage curving round to the back of the fireplace. It comes there, however, to an abrupt end, being built up (probably at the renovation of the castle) with bricks and mortar. It is supposed to intercept a more mysterious passage, entered about midway in the centre of the tower.

Off a back staircase is a small doorway, some 3 feet by 2. On opening this door, you come on a low short passage two yards long, which leads you to the mouth of a dark gloomy hole descending almost perpendicularly, just large enough to admit the body of an average-sized man. This aperture is supposed to be the entrance to a subterranean passage communicating with a Franciscan Priory, some 450 yards away.

As far as is ascertainable, no one in modern times ever attempted to explore or enter this forbidden-looking orifice until sixteen years ago, two young subaltern officers, stationed then at Buttevant, with the consent of the occupier (Rev. W. H. Cotter, M.A., LL.D.) cautiously but courageously ventured to go down into it. They were disappointed, however, to find it terminated so soon, for after descending 12 or 14 feet they lighted on a small dingy room, from which there was no outlet or window.

They discovered a doorway that had been built up, but as they had no implements to break their way through, and being nearly choked with dust, they were proceeding to ascend when they came upon a box in the corner of the room, carefully sealed and found to contain some long glossy brown hair, with an half sheet of rough notepaper laid on it; the handwriting was visible but illegible, and the hair frizzled up and the paper frittered away after being exposed for a short time to the atmosphere, which effectually barred the tracing of the owner and depositor of the mysterious lock.

At the other (Priory) end, this passage had often been explored, but only for a short way. It was narrow and dark and dangerous, and was closed up by Canon C. Buckley, a former Roman Catholic Parish Priest of Buttevant.

This underground way was supposed to be used only for special and sacred purposes, and Croker, in his Tales, says that it was believed that no one who profanely entered it ever came back alive. He relates the traditional fate of one rash intruder in ancient times. This unfortunate man profanely entered the Priory end of the passage. A small stream flowed through it. The man was lured on and across the rivulet by a strange bird, and the further he went in pursuit the broader the stream got, until he lost sight of the "will o' the wisp"; then, worn out, he retraced his footsteps until he reached the spot he originally crossed, but lo! the rivulet by this time had swollen into a torrent, and in attempting to cross he was drowned."

Another legend is that a drummer boy who was supposed to have

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turned spy and betrayed his cause was executed. One night in the year his ghost is said to walk about the castle with his head under his arm.

The Anderson family appear to have left Buttevant 4 May, 1847. (Springfield Papers).

There are several entries to this family in Buttevant (C. of I.) Parish Records.

On 12th August, 1895, the late Mr. Richard Gregg, J.P., of Oakville, near Charleville, wrote, concerning his family, as follows:—"You will see in the tree (Gregg Pedigree, see Ardprior I. 77 of these notes) that Michael Gregg, my great-grandfather, about the year 1700 lived at 'Castle Barry,' and his son, Richard Gregg, also lived there.

"The Buttevant estate, at that time, belonged to the Earl of Barrymore, and 'Castle Barry' was changed to 'Buttevant Castle,' when Sir James Anderson's father purchased the Buttevant Estate.

"I often heard my father speak of all this change of property."

In 1814, Amias Deane, Esq., lived here (N.D.P.). Mrs. Roche entered into possession of Buttevant Castle and Mill, on 11th March, 1847. (Springfield Papers).

The Brownings of Co. Limerick occupied it. They left about 1865. Mr. and Mrs. James Morrough resided here for a couple of years before going to Old Court, Doneraile.

For many years, up to about 1893, the present Rector, the Rev, W. H. Cotter, LL.D., lived here, until a Glebe House was built immediately to the west of the castle.

Now (1910) Mrs. Guinee occupies the castle. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., writes:—"Mrs. Guinee is daughter to the late Mr. James Magrath of Ballyadam. Her husband the late Mr. W. B. Guinee, was a distinguished journalist. He was at one time London Correspondent of the 'Irish Times'; Paris Corespondent of the 'Globe,' etc. He died in 1902, at Buttevant Castle."

Lewis (pub. 1837) gives:—"Near Buttevant Castle is an extensive and substantial Flour Mill, erected by Sir James Anderson, and furnished with machinery of superior construction; it is capable of manufacturing 20,000 barrels of flour annually, but at present is not in operation." (Under Buttevant).

The Rev. W. H. Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant contributes:—

"It was built about the year 1810. It is castellated in style, supposed to bring it somewhat to be in keeping with the castle close by, as it was held usually and worked by the residents of the castle. The Brownings held the mill and worked it extensively for some years; they were a Co. Limerick family. They left it about the year 1865; they occupied the castle at that time. A Mr. Corbett, a prosperous and respectable business man in the town of Buttevant, was the next who worked the mills for a few years. Then a Mr. Walsh, a trader from Mallow, held it for 2 or 3 years; when he left it it remained idle for some 9 years, with much damage to its water course and plant. In the year 1885 it came into the hands of a most enterprising gentleman, Mr. Wm. R. Oliver, who, at a considerable expenditure, restored the fabric, the water course and machinery, and introduced the Robinson roller system, instead of the old grinding stones, and has brought the mill thoroughly up-to-date; works the mill partly by steam and partly by turbine water wheels; has

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BUTTEVANT FLOUR MILLS.
(*Photo by Colonel Grove White, 20 April, 1909.*)

BYBLOX.
(*Photo by Major Hans T. F. White, circa 1865.*

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made it capable of producing an immense output of the best flour, and developed a trade far exceeding anything achieved at any previous time in the history of Buttevant Mills."

The following people have lived here:—Rev. T. Walker, Rector of Buttevant; Rev. James Laurence Cotter, LL.D., T.C.D., grandson of Sir James Cotter, 1st Bart, of Rockforest, vicar of Brigoge and Kilbrowney, and P.C. Buttevant and Cahirduggan, 1831 to 1850. He was father of the present Rector (1910), Rev. W. H. Cotter, LL.D. N. G. Cotter, M.D., 6th son of Sir James Laurence Cotter, 2nd Bart, of Rockforest. About 1893, Rev. John Phair, late P.C. of Buttevant; the Manager of a Co-Operative Creamery lived in this house (1910), the creamery being situated on the premises.

About 1893, Rev. John Phair, late P.C. of Buttevant.

The manager of a co-operative creamery lives in this house (1910), the creamery being situated on the premises.

Byblox.

Sheet 17, six-inch O.S.; and Sheet 164, one-inch O.S.

Barony of Fermoy, and Parish of Doneraile.

Byblox townland contains 100a. 1r. 15p., statute. In 1881 population 14. Valuation, £108 (Guy).

It is situated near the right bank of the river Awbeg, immediately west of Doneraile.

Dr. O'Donovan was of opinion that "Byblox" was not an Irish word. ("Field Book," 1840).

Byblox was part of the Synan property.

In his "Doneraile and Vicinity," Mr. Walter B. Jones refers to a deed at Doneraile Court of 1639 by which Charles I. made a grant of 12,000 acres from the forfeited Desmond estates to Sir William St. Leger. In this deed it is mentioned that Sir William had power to hold two fairs on the lands of Bibblockstowne, at a yearly rent of £38 16s. 3d. (p. 15).

By Fiant 6477 of Queen Elizabeth, 18th March, 48th year of her reign, 1600 A.D., pardon was granted to Nich. Synane of Bibblogstown, gent.; Shane, Donogh, and Dermod roe O Cronyne, of same, labourers; Shane Shinane, of same, yeoman.

Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, Doneraile, writes: "On the 4th January, 1696, Arthur St. Leger, Esquire, afterwards Lord Doneraile, granted to William Dean a lease of the 'Lands, Buildings, &c., of Byblox.' This William Dean had a daughter named Ellinor (who married William Langley, merchant of Cork), and by will, dated 23rd October, 1714, William Dean left the lands of 'Byblox,' with other land, to his son-in-law, William Langley; and for nearly 100 years the lands and residence of Byblox was occupied by the Langleys, until the 21st August, 1793, the then occupant, Roger Langley, to disinherit his eldest son, Robert, granted a lease for ever to Robert Fennell Crone, the owner of the adjoining townland, 'Richardstown.'"

William and Ellinor Langley, his wife, were living at Byblox in 1714, at the time of the birth of their sons Roger and Henry; and in a lease

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dated 1750, made by them jointly of the house (lately known as Dr. Bothon's house and shop), they are given as of Byblox (residing there).

The eldest son, Robert (who was very wild), received instead an annuity of £40; even that sum he anticipated and sold for a capital sum of £140, and went to Australia, where he died unmarried in 1809.

William Langley, merchant, of Cork, 1714, who married Ellenor Dean, and had issue:—

1. Roger Langley, married Martha Long, 18th March, 1762.
1. Elinor, married —— Freeman 28th October, 1749.
2. Martha, married —— Chapman.

Roger Langley (son of William and Ellinor) succeeded his father and by his will, in 1803, died possessed of the following lands, viz.: Byblox, Ballyellis, Corbally, Cahirmee, Fort Lewis, Kilpatrick, Lisnahorna, besides houses in Cork and Doneraile. At his death he left three sons:—

1. Robert, died unm. 1809 (see above).
2. Henry, of whom presently.
3. Roger, Lieutenant in the 69th Regiment, who died unmarried as the result of wounds received in the Peninsular War.

Henry Langley, the second son, who died 1840, succeeded to the estates and married Dora, eldest daughter of Christopher Crofts of Velvetstown, and left issue:—

1. Christopher, died 1884, unmarried.
2. Henry, died 1874, unmarried.
1. Martha, married James Cotter, d.s.p. 1883.
2. Jane, married 14 April, 1887, William H. S. Brasier-Creagh, and d.s.p. 1889 (now Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Streamhill, who succeeded to the "Langley" estates and took the name of "Langley").

The family vault of the Langleys of Byblox adjoins that of the St. Legers, and is in under the organ and choir in Doneraile church, and one of the only two vaults actually under the church.

Extracts from Doneraile Parish Register relative to the Langley Family.

Births.

Henry Langley, son of William Langley, b. 19th February, 1731-32.
Roger Langley, son to William Langley, b. 14 May, 1735.
Henry Langley, son to William Langley, b. 19th February, 1731.
Roger Langley, son to William Langley, b. 14 May, 1735.
Margaret Langley, dau. to Thomas Langley, b. 9th February, 1745.
Henry, son to Thomas Langley, bap. 9th January, 1749-50.
William, son to Mr. Thomas Langley, bap. 10th February, 1754.

Burial—1741, 15th June, Elizabeth Langley.

Birth and Baptism—1809. Christopher, son to Henry Langley, 1st January, b.

Marriage—16th February, 1841, James L. Cotter, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Langley, Esq., late of Ballyellis.

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Deaths.

1803. Roger Langley, 14th April.
Mrs. Langley, Feb. 19th, 1823.
Roger Langley, of Ballyellis, February 7th, 1826.
Henry Langley, Esq., of Ballyellis, 30th May, 1829.
Martha Langley, Ballyellis, died 3rd July, 1850.
Mrs. Langley, of Ballyellis, buried 10th July, 1850.
Henry Langley, of Ballyellis, December 19th, 1871, 48 years of age.
Christopher Langley, of Kilpatrick House, Ballyclough, Sept. 8th, 1884, aged 75.

"Index to Prerogrative Wills of Ireland," Edited by Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms:—

1803. Langley, Roger, Fort Lewis, Co. Cork, gent.

The representatives of Christopher Langley pay a head rent on Byblox to Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory, as the representatives of Viscount Doneraile.

As mentioned by Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, the townland of Byblox was taken on a lease for ever by Robert Fennel Crone from Roger Langley on 21 August, 1793.

Stamped on an old pipe, on the west side of the house, over the kitchen, can be seen the following:—"R.F.C. 1793." These initials evidently stand for Robert Fennel Crone. Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh adds:—"See judgment of Commissioners Crean and Kelly in the issue of the 'Cork Examiner' of the 21 Oct., 1899, on this subject in case Croker v. Creagh."

Smith (pub. 1750) states: "John Crone was a member of the Doneraile Volunteers (Rangers) in 1779." (I., 334).

"In 1708, Alderman Daniel Crone was a Director, as mentioned on a table, in gold letters, hanging up in the Exchange in Cork" (p. 386).

"In 1796, Robert Fennel Crone was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry" (p. 496).

"In 1801, Gethin Crone was a member of the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, so also was Richard Crone" (p. 506).

Amongst the Byblox Papers is a copy of the will of John Crone, dated 15th September, 1798, of City of Limerick. In it, he mentions his sister-in-law, Constance Odell, of City of Limerick, widow (? his wife's sister).

He also states that he owns Cornahinch, Richardstown and Ballydineen, purchased from Lord Lisle.

He purchased Curraghanaltig from Mr. Norcott (now called Landscape, about three miles East of Doneraile).

His daughter Constance (afterwards Hon. Mrs. Massey) was not married in 1789.

His kinswoman, Mrs. Mary Hill, deceased (she was 1st wife of Arundell Hill, of Donnybrook, near Doneraile).

His kinsman, Revd. Gethin Crone.

Mr. Michael Crone

His son, Robert Fennel Crone and John Crone.

His daughters Aphra (Mrs. Odell) and Constance (afterwards Hon. Mrs. Massey), also John Robert Deane and Thomas Henry, sons of Aphra Odell, his daughters.

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In a letter (Byblox Papers) from Margaret Gregg to her uncle John Crone, dated 1767, she mentions her uncle Johnson.

In 1773, Alderman Daniel Crone, Attorney of Limerick, had a brother John.

Townsend (pub. 1815). "Mr. Crone, of Doneraile, left £15 per annum to the poor of the parish of Mitchelstown, the distribution of which appertains to the Rector." (I. 491).

The following were living at Byblox in 1824:—Captain James Crone, Major Crone, Jr., Robert Crone, Esq. (P.D.).

Lewis (pub. 1837). "Major Crone was living at Byblox." (Under Doneraile).

Mr. Robert Day, J.P., F.S.A., of Myrtle Hill House, Cork, has in his collection a gold medal, engraved, "This medal was adjudged to Elizabeth King, for superior answering in the Holy Scriptures, at the annual Catechetical examination for Crone's medals, held in the Cathedral, Cork, October 1840."

Gibson (pub. 1861). "In 1691, Daniel Crone is Mayor of Cork." (II. 171).

"About a year or two later Daniel Crone is one of the petitioners to the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland, complaining that they had suffered very much in late King James's time, that considerable sums are owing to them, and that the walls of Cork 'are of no defence, etc.'" (II. 173).

"In 1867, Major Crone was living at Byblox." (M.D. p. 277).

The "Field Book" of 1840 gives:—"Byblox old demesne—contains a gentleman's house, and a large pond." (Ord. Surv., Dublin).

In 1909, Mrs. Jane Croker sold her interest in Byblox to Mr. Eustace M. Morrogh-Bernard, who had previously lived at Currymount, near Buttevant, Mr. Langley Brasier-Creagh, J.P., of Stream Hill, Doneraile, being the head landlord.

Pedigree of Crone late residing at Byblox.

Daniel Crone, of Cornahinch, living in 1773, mentioned in an Indenture between John Crone (his son) and Lord Doneraile, in 1780. He had a brother John, who died 25th April, 1776. Mr. Daniel Crone m. Aphra —— (?) and left issue:—

I. John, of whom hereafter.

II. Clutterbuck, alive 1773. A J.P. for Co. Cork; m. 1795, Lucy Giles, a widow (she d. 7th February, 1824). He d. 6th March, 1819.

III. Alderman Daniel Crone of City of Limerick and of Curraghnahinch, an attorney, alive in 1773, mentioned in Byblox family papers. He m. 1781, Jane Nelson.

IV. Anne, m. 1791, as his second wife, Christopher Crofts of Streamhill, and had issue,

a. George Crofts of Streamhill, m. 1815, Anne Forrest, and had issue (see Croft of Velvetstown, B.L.G., Ireland).

John Crone, an Attorney in Doneraile and in the city of Limerick,

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left £70 a year to the poor of Doneraile and Cahirduggan. Will dated 15th September, 1789. He m. in 1747, Frances Fennell, dau. of Robt. Fennell, Esq., of Limerick (she was living 1763). He d. 11th May, 1790, leaving issue :—

I. Robert Fennell Crone, of whom presently.

II. John.

I. Aphra, m. Col. William Odell, of the Grove, Ballingarra, Co. Limerick, M.P. for Limerick, 1798-1818, and Lord of the Treasury, had issue :—

a. John.

b. Robert Deane.

c. Thomas Henry.

II. Constance, m. The Hon. George Massey, and had issue.

Robert Fennell Crone purchased a lease of lives renewable for ever from Mr. Roger Langley on 21st Aug., 1793, of Byblox; b. 26th Oct., 1758; m. Martha, dau. of James Norcott, Esq., of Springfield, Buttevant, 3rd Sept., 1785, at Buttevant Parish Church. He d. 30th Jan., 1812, leaving issue :—

I. Major John Crone, of whom hereafter.

II. Capt. James Crone, North Cork Militia; d. unm. 9th Nov., 1853.

III. Robert Crone, afterwards of Byblox; m. 1839, Jane Margaret, dau. of John Norcott, M.D., of Cottage Doneraile (she d. 22nd Aug., 1878, aged 70). He d.s.p. July, 1877, aged 82.

IV. Hugh, d. at school 6th Sept., 1816.

V. Randall Roberts, b. 22nd April, 1803; d. at school July, 1817.

I. Jane, d. unm. 26th April, 1863.

II. Frances, d. unm. 12th Feb., 1868.

III. Anne, d. unm. 22nd Oct., 1872.

IV. Martha, m. 7th Oct., 1830, Capt. Charles Croker, R.N., of Lissa, Doneraile (he was b. 5th Feb., 1793; d. 23rd Dec., 1877, see "Croker of Ballynagarde." B.L.G.) She d. 18th Nov., 1872, leaving issue :—

a. Martha, m. 1830, Edw. Croker, Esq., J.P., afterwards of Creagh House Doneraile. He d.s.p. at Creagh House, 17th April, 1910.

b. Jane, now of Byblox, b. 25th Dec., 1842; m. Major William Croker, 27th Regt., youngest son of Col. Wm. Croker, C.B., 17th Regt. He was b. 20th July, 1825, and d. 21 Nov., 1887, leaving issue :—

1. William Charles Robert Croker, b. 8th June, 1882, 2nd Lieut. 1st Battn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, 11th May, 1901. Killed in action near Boshoff, S. A., 23rd Feb., 1902.

1. Constance, m. 14th Nov., 1906, Lieut Kenneth Chas. Weldon,

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Royal Dublin Fusiliers, younger son of Rev. Lewen R. Weldon, D.D., Weymouth.

V. Constance, b. 8th May, 1810; m. 1866, Dr. John Ledger Trousdell, R.N. She d.s.p. 6th Oct., 1901.

Major John Crone of Byblox and of the North Cork Militia, m. Maria, dau. of S. Standish O'Grady, Esq., of Grange, Co. Limerick (she d. 26th June, 1867, aged 69). He d. 10th Aug. 1869, aged 82, having had a son, Robert Fennell, who d. about 18 years of age; d.s.p. 10th Sept., 1853.

There are several members of the Crone Family that I am unable to link on to the Crone pedigree, as is shown by the entries in the Doneraile Parish Registry, etc.

John Crone (? brother to Daniel Crone), m. Sarah, dau. of (by Mary, dau. of John St. Leger, Esq., of Doneraile, and sister of Arthur, 1st Viscount Doneraile) Col. Randolph Gethin, 3rd son of Sir Rich. Gethin, Bart., of Gethin's Grove, Co. Cork (who was buried in Doneraile, 6th Nov., 1774). (See Hill of Graig, B.L.G.).

Richard Crone, described as the youngest son of Daniel Crone, Attorney. This Richard was one of three lives in a lease of Thornhill (now a part of Doneraile Demesne) to Lord Doneraile, dated 27th Oct., 1780.

Revd. Gethin Crone, B.A., T.C.D., 1750, Rector of Doneraile; Rector of Templeroan, 1759-89; Vicar of Clonmel, 1789-97; m. 3rd Feb., 1763, Jane Blackall (she d. 21st Jan., ? 1777). He d. Dec., 1797.

Mary Crone, mentioned in John Crone's Will, b. 24th Feb., 1744, m. as his 1st wife, on 1st Dec., 1769, Arundell Hill, Esq., of Donnybrook, near Doneraile. (See Hill of Graig, B.L.G.).

There are several entries regarding Crone Family in Cork and Ross Marr. Lic. Bonds, Cloyne Marr. Lic. Bonds, Doneraile (C. of I.) Parish Register, Cloyne Wills (P.R.O. Irld.), and Prerogative Wills of Irld.

The Crone pedigree I have compiled is far from complete, but, from the above-mentioned sources, I daresay something more might be done by anyone who knows more of the family history than I happen to do.

END OF VOL. I.

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APPENDIX.

Reference to p. 230 (Ballyhooly) and p. 314 (Bridgetown), vol. i. of these notes, The Revd. Canon Courtenay Moore, Precentor of Cloyne, writes :—

BRIDGETOWN ABBEY OR PRIORY.

"With reference to the article in the Journal under this heading, I beg to offer some information about the modern Church built near this venerable ruin by the late Rev. S. B. Young. It was like 'a piece of new cloth on an old garment;' it was very incongruous and proved practically useless. I was Rector of the Union of Castletownroche for seven years, in which union of parishes Bridgetown was then included; but Bridgetown Church (this new one) had practically been closed. The Church at Ballyhooly was then, to put it mildly, a very plain, nay, a very ugly edifice. In the last stage of its decay, the roof was supported by a strong pole, the butt of which rested in the aisle. While in this state two Dukes attended Divine Service in it on the same Sunday—The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Marlborough. Things had come to the worst. It was determined to pull the church down, and replace it by a new one. In this desirable effort I took a part by voting the modern Church of Bridgetown to the parish of Ballyhooly. It was pulled down and all the material thereof was conveyed to Ballyhooly and used in the construction of the new Church there, which is a very handsome and becoming edifice. The late Canon Francis Connor, of whom I cannot speak too highly, was then Rector of Ballyhooly. The Earl of Listowel also largely assisted in the same excellent work. With regard to the preservation of the interesting ruins at Bridgetown, something should certainly be done. At the time I speak of, say in or about 1879 or 1880, Lord Listowel took a great interest in these ruins. Could not the Board of Works be induced to take them over as one of the County National Monuments? Could not the County Council be induced to lend a hand to preserve them from utter decay and destruction? I should say that the expenditure of £100 would go a long way to make them safe—and they are worth, well worth preserving."

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 13, line 13 from bottom, for "sew" read "saw."

Page 32, line 11 from bottom, omit "now of Altamira."

Page 80, line 8 from bottom, the word "wooden" should read "wooded."

Page 84, line 30 from top should follow line 31.

Page 118, line 8 from top—note that this Ballybeg Estate is near Mitchelstown and not near Buttevant.

Page 189, line 9 from the top, for "Annesgrove" read "Annisgrove."

Page 198, line 22 from bottom, omit the word "to."

Page 199, footnote 5. Mr. James Byrne, J.P., Wallstown Castle adds:—"The late Father Ahern built the parochial residence at his own expense, and not at that of the parishioners."

Page 252, line 17 from bottom, for "1570" read "1870."

Page 300. The Bregoge Stream mentioned as "False Bregoge" by Spenser has nothing to do with Bregoge Parish and Castle. Bregoge stream rises in the Ballyhoura hills (Streamhill portion), and its course is about 5½ miles (as crow flies) east of Bregoge Parish.

Page 337, line 3 from bottom (footnote), the word "Ballyboua" should read "Ballyhoura."

Page 348, line 15 from top, for "Newan" re ad "Newman."

Page 348, line 15, read "Newman, Esq., Impropriator, 1663 (I. 50)," and not as printed.

Page 348, line 23, delete "(I. 50)."

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